

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

EXJADE® (deferasirox) tablets, for oral suspension
Initial U.S. Approval: 2005

WARNING: RENAL FAILURE, HEPATIC FAILURE, and GASTROINTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

Exjade may cause:

- acute kidney injury, including acute renal failure requiring dialysis and renal tubular toxicity including Fanconi syndrome (5.1)
- hepatic toxicity, including failure (5.2)
- gastrointestinal hemorrhage (5.3)

Exjade therapy requires close patient monitoring, including laboratory tests of renal and hepatic function. (5)

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Indications and Usage, Limitations of Use (1.3)

7/2019

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Exjade is an iron chelator indicated for the treatment of chronic iron overload due to blood transfusions in patients 2 years of age and older. (1.1)

Exjade is indicated for the treatment of chronic iron overload in patients 10 years of age and older with non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia (NTDT) syndromes, and with a liver iron (Fe) concentration (LIC) of at least 5 mg Fe per gram of dry weight and a serum ferritin greater than 300 mcg/L. (1.2)

Limitations of Use:

The safety and efficacy of Exjade when administered with other iron chelation therapy have not been established. (1.3)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Transfusional Iron Overload: Initial dose for patients with estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) greater than 60 mL/min/1.73 m² is 20 mg per kg body weight once daily, as oral suspension. Calculate dose to the nearest whole tablet. (2.1)
- NTDT Syndromes: Initial dose for patients with eGFR greater than 60 mL/min/1.73 m² is 10 mg per kg body weight once daily, as oral suspension. Calculate dose to the nearest whole tablet. (2.2)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Tablets for oral suspension: 125 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Estimated GFR less than 40 mL/min/1.73 m². (4)
- Patients with poor performance status. (4)
- Patients with high-risk myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). (4)
- Patients with advanced malignancies. (4)
- Patients with platelet counts less than 50 x 10⁹/L. (4)

- Known hypersensitivity to deferasirox or any component of Exjade. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Acute Kidney Injury: Measure serum creatinine in duplicate before starting therapy. Monitor renal function during Exjade therapy and reduce dose or interrupt therapy for toxicity. (2.1, 2.4, 5.1)
- Hepatic Toxicity: Monitor hepatic function. Reduce dose or interrupt therapy for toxicity. (5.2)
- Fatal and Nonfatal Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Ulceration, and Irritation: Risk may be greater in patients who are taking Exjade in combination with drugs that have known ulcerogenic or hemorrhagic potential. (5.3)
- Bone Marrow Suppression: Neutropenia, agranulocytosis, worsening anemia, and thrombocytopenia, including fatal events; monitor blood counts during Exjade therapy. Interrupt therapy for toxicity. (5.4)
- Age-related Risk of Toxicity: Monitor elderly and pediatric patients closely for toxicity. (5.5)
- Hypersensitivity Reactions: Discontinue Exjade for severe reactions and institute medical intervention. (5.7)
- Severe Skin Reactions, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), and Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS): Discontinue Exjade. (5.8)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

In patients with transfusional iron overload, the most frequently occurring (greater than 5%) adverse reactions are diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain, skin rashes, and increases in serum creatinine. In Exjade-treated patients with NTDT syndromes, the most frequently occurring (greater than 5%) adverse reactions are diarrhea, rash, and nausea. (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

- Do not take Exjade with aluminum-containing antacid preparations. (7.1)
- Exjade increases the exposure of the CYP2C8 substrate repaglinide. Consider repaglinide dose reduction and monitor blood glucose levels. (7.3)
- Avoid the use of Exjade with CYP1A2 substrate theophylline. (7.4)
- Deferasirox increases exposure of busulfan. Monitor plasma concentrations of busulfan when coadministered with deferasirox to allow dose adjustment of busulfan as needed. (7.7)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Lactation: Advise women not to breastfeed. (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

Revised: 07/2020

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: RENAL FAILURE, HEPATIC FAILURE, and GASTROINTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE

Renal Failure

- Exjade can cause acute renal failure and death, particularly in patients with comorbidities and those who are in the advanced stages of their hematologic disorders.
- Evaluate baseline renal function prior to starting or increasing Exjade dosing in all patients. Exjade is contraindicated in adult and pediatric patients with eGFR less than 40 mL/min/1.73 m². Measure serum creatinine in duplicate prior to initiation of therapy. Monitor renal function at least monthly. For patients with baseline renal impairment or increased risk of acute renal failure, monitor renal function weekly for the first month, then at least monthly. Reduce the starting dose in patients with preexisting renal disease. During therapy, increase the frequency of monitoring and modify the dose for patients with an increased risk of renal impairment, including use of concomitant nephrotoxic drugs, and pediatric patients with volume depletion or overchelation [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.1, 2.4, 2.5), *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1), *Adverse Reactions* (6.1, 6.2)].

Hepatic Failure

- Exjade can cause hepatic injury including hepatic failure and death.
- Measure serum transaminases and bilirubin in all patients prior to initiating treatment, every 2 weeks during the first month, and at least monthly thereafter.
- Avoid use of Exjade in patients with severe (Child-Pugh C) hepatic impairment and reduce the dose in patients with moderate (Child-Pugh B) hepatic impairment [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4), *Warnings and Precautions* (5.2)].

Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage

- Exjade can cause gastrointestinal (GI) hemorrhages, which may be fatal, especially in elderly patients who have advanced hematologic malignancies and/or low platelet counts.
- Monitor patients and discontinue Exjade for suspected GI ulceration or hemorrhage [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3)].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Treatment of Chronic Iron Overload Due to Blood Transfusions (Transfusional Iron Overload)

Exjade is indicated for the treatment of chronic iron overload due to blood transfusions (transfusional hemosiderosis) in patients 2 years of age and older.

1.2 Treatment of Chronic Iron Overload in Non-Transfusion-Dependent Thalassemia Syndromes

Exjade is indicated for the treatment of chronic iron overload in patients 10 years of age and older with non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia (NTDT) syndromes and with a liver iron concentration (LIC) of at least 5 milligrams of iron per gram of liver dry weight (mg Fe/g dw) and a serum ferritin greater than 300 mcg/L.

1.3 Limitations of Use

The safety and efficacy of Exjade when administered with other iron chelation therapy have not been established.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Transfusional Iron Overload

Exjade therapy should only be considered when a patient has evidence of chronic transfusional iron overload. The evidence should include the transfusion of at least 100 mL/kg of packed red blood cells (e.g., at least 20 units of packed red blood cells for a 40 kg person or more in individuals weighing more than 40 kg), and a serum ferritin consistently greater than 1,000 mcg/L.

Prior to starting therapy or increasing dose, evaluate:

- Serum ferritin level
- Baseline renal function:
 - Obtain serum creatinine in duplicate (due to variations in measurements) to establish accurate baseline
 - Calculate the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR). Use a prediction equation appropriate for adult patients (e.g., CKD-EPI, MDRD method) and in pediatric patients (e.g., Schwartz equations).
 - Obtain urinalyses and serum electrolytes to evaluate renal tubular function [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4), Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- Serum transaminases and bilirubin [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4), Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Baseline auditory and ophthalmic examinations [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.10)*]

Initiating Therapy:

The recommended initial dose of Exjade for patients 2 years of age and older with eGFR greater than 60 mL/min/1.73 m² is 20 mg per kg body weight orally, once daily. Calculate doses (mg per kg per day) to the nearest whole tablet.

During Therapy:

- Monitor serum ferritin monthly and adjust the dose of Exjade, if necessary, every 3-6 months based on serum ferritin trends.
- Use the minimum effective dose to achieve a trend of decreasing ferritin.
- Make dose adjustments in steps of 5 or 10 mg per kg and tailor adjustments to the individual patient's response and therapeutic goals.
- In patients not adequately controlled with doses of 30 mg per kg (e.g., serum ferritin levels persistently above 2,500 mcg/L and not showing a decreasing trend over time), doses of up to 40 mg per kg may be considered. Doses above 40 mg per kg are not recommended [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].
- Adjust dose based on serum ferritin levels
 - If the serum ferritin falls below 1,000 mcg/L at 2 consecutive visits, consider dose reduction, especially if the dose is greater than 25 mg/kg/day [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].
 - If the serum ferritin falls below 500 mcg/L, interrupt Exjade to minimize the risk of overchelation, and continue monthly monitoring [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].
 - Evaluate the need for ongoing chelation therapy for patients whose conditions no longer require regular blood transfusions.
 - Use the minimum effective dose to maintain iron burden in the target range [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].
- Monitor blood counts, liver function, renal function and ferritin monthly [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.4)*].
- Interrupt Exjade for pediatric patients who have acute illnesses, which can cause volume depletion, such as vomiting, diarrhea, or prolonged decreased oral intake, and monitor more frequently. Resume therapy as appropriate, based on assessments of renal function, when oral intake and volume status are normal [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4, 2.5), Warnings and Precautions (5.1), Use in Specific Populations (8.4), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

2.2 Iron Overload in Non-Transfusion-Dependent Thalassemia Syndromes

Exjade therapy should only be considered when a patient with NTDT syndrome has an LIC of at least 5 mg Fe/g dw and a serum ferritin greater than 300 mcg/L.

Prior to starting therapy, obtain:

- LIC by liver biopsy or by an FDA-cleared or approved method for identifying patients for treatment with deferasirox therapy

- Serum ferritin level on at least 2 measurements 1-month apart [*see Clinical Studies (14)*]
- Baseline renal function:
 - Obtain serum creatinine in duplicate (due to variations in measurements) to establish accurate baseline
 - Calculate eGFR. Use a prediction equation appropriate for adult patients (e.g., CKD-EPI, MDRD method) and in pediatric patients (e.g., Schwartz equations).
 - Obtain urinalyses and serum electrolytes to evaluate renal tubular function [*see Dosage and Administration (2.4), Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- Serum transaminases and bilirubin [*see Dosage and Administration (2.4), Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Baseline auditory and ophthalmic examinations [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)*]

Initiating Therapy:

- The recommended initial dose of Exjade for patients with eGFR greater than 60 mL/min/1.73 m² is 10 mg per kg body weight orally once daily. Calculate doses (mg per kg per day) to the nearest whole tablet.
- If the baseline LIC is greater than 15 mg Fe/g dw, consider increasing the dose to 20 mg/kg/day after 4 weeks.

During Therapy:

- Monitor serum ferritin monthly to assess the patient's response to therapy and to minimize the risk of overchelation [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*]. Interrupt treatment when serum ferritin is less than 300 mcg/L and obtain an LIC to determine whether the LIC has fallen to less than 3 mg Fe/g dw.
- Use the minimum effective dose to achieve a trend of decreasing ferritin.
- Monitor LIC every 6 months.
- After 6 months of therapy, if the LIC remains greater than 7 mg Fe/g dw, increase the dose of deferasirox to a maximum of 20 mg/kg/day. Do not exceed a maximum of 20 mg/kg/day.
- If after 6 months of therapy, the LIC is 3-7 mg Fe/g dw, continue treatment with deferasirox at no more than 10 mg/kg/day.
- When the LIC is less than 3 mg Fe/g dw, interrupt treatment with deferasirox and continue to monitor the LIC.
- Monitor blood counts, liver function, renal function and ferritin monthly [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.4)*].
- Increase monitoring frequency for pediatric patients who have acute illness, which can cause volume depletion, such as vomiting, diarrhea, or prolonged decreased oral intake. Consider dose interruption until oral intake and volume status are normal [*see Dosage and Administration (2.4, 2.5), Warnings and Precautions (5.1), Use in Specific Populations (8.4), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

Restart treatment when the LIC rises again to more than 5 mg Fe/g dw.

2.3 Administration

Do not chew tablets or swallow them whole.

Take Exjade once daily on an empty stomach at least 30 minutes before food, preferably at the same time each day. Completely disperse tablets by stirring in water, orange juice, or apple juice until a fine suspension is obtained. Disperse doses of less than 1 g in 3.5 ounces of liquid and doses of 1 g or greater in 7 ounces of liquid. After swallowing the suspension, resuspend any residue in a small volume of liquid and swallow. Do not take Exjade with aluminum-containing antacid products [*see Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

2.4 Use in Patients With Baseline Hepatic or Renal Impairment

Patients with Baseline Hepatic Impairment

Mild (Child-Pugh A) Hepatic Impairment: No dose adjustment is necessary.

Moderate (Child-Pugh B) Hepatic Impairment: Reduce the starting dose by 50%.

Severe (Child-Pugh C) Hepatic Impairment: Avoid Exjade [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*, *Use in Specific Populations (8.7)*].

Patients with Baseline Renal Impairment

Do not use Exjade in adult or pediatric patients with eGFR less than 40 mL/min/1.73 m² [see *Dosage and Administration (2.5)*, *Contraindications (4)*].

For patients with renal impairment (eGFR 40-60 mL/min/1.73 m²), reduce the starting dose by 50% [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*].

Exercise caution in pediatric patients with eGFR between 40 and 60 mL/min/1.73 m². If treatment is needed, use the minimum effective dose and monitor renal function frequently. Individualize dose titration based on improvement in renal injury [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*].

2.5 Dose Modifications for Decreases in Renal Function While on Exjade

Exjade is contraindicated in patients with eGFR less than 40 mL/min/1.73 m² [see *Contraindications (4)*].

For decreases in renal function while receiving Exjade [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*], modify the dose as follows:

Transfusional Iron Overload

Adults:

- If the serum creatinine increases by 33% or more above the average baseline measurement, repeat the serum creatinine within 1 week, and if still elevated by 33% or more, reduce the dose by 10 mg per kg.

Pediatric Patients (ages 2 years–17 years):

- Reduce the dose by 10 mg/kg/day if eGFR decreases by greater than 33% below the average baseline measurement and repeat the eGFR within 1 week.
- Interrupt Exjade for acute illnesses, which can cause volume depletion, such as vomiting, diarrhea, or prolonged decreased oral intake, and monitor more frequently. Resume therapy as appropriate, based on assessments of renal function, when oral intake and volume status are normal. Avoid use of other nephrotoxic drugs [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- In the setting of decreased renal function, evaluate the risk benefit profile of continued Exjade use. Use the minimum effective Exjade dose and monitor renal function more frequently, by evaluating tubular and glomerular function. Titrate dosing based on renal injury. Consider dose reduction or interruption and less nephrotoxic therapies until improvement of renal function. If signs of renal tubular or glomerular injury occur in the presence of other risk factors such as volume depletion, reduce or interrupt Exjade to prevent severe and irreversible renal injury [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

All Patients (regardless of age):

- Discontinue therapy for eGFR less than 40 mL/min/1.73 m² [see *Contraindications (4)*].

Non-Transfusion-Dependent Thalassemia Syndromes

Adults:

- If the serum creatinine increases by 33% or more above the average baseline measurement, repeat the serum creatinine within 1 week, and if still elevated by 33% or more, interrupt therapy if the dose is 5 mg per kg, or reduce by 50% if the dose is 10 or 20 mg per kg.

Pediatric Patients (ages 10 years–17 years):

- Reduce the dose by 5 mg/kg/day if eGFR decreases by greater than 33% below the average baseline measurement and repeat the eGFR within 1 week.

- Increase monitoring frequency for pediatric patients who have acute illnesses, which can cause volume depletion, such as vomiting, diarrhea, or prolonged decreased oral intake. Consider dose interruption until oral intake and volume status are normal. Avoid use of other nephrotoxic drugs [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- In the setting of decreased renal function, evaluate the risk benefit profile of continued Exjade use. Use the minimum effective Exjade dose and monitor renal function more frequently, by evaluating tubular and glomerular function. Titrate dosing based on renal injury. Consider dose reduction or interruption and less nephrotoxic therapies until improvement of renal function. If signs of renal tubular or glomerular injury occur in the presence of other risk factors such as volume depletion, reduce or interrupt Exjade to prevent severe and irreversible renal injury [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

All Patients (regardless of age):

- Discontinue therapy for eGFR less than 40 mL/min/1.73 m² [*see Contraindications (4)*].

2.6 Dose Modifications Based on Concomitant Medications

UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGT) Inducers

Concomitant use of UGT inducers decreases Exjade systemic exposure. Avoid the concomitant use of potent UGT inducers (e.g., rifampicin, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ritonavir) with Exjade. If you must administer Exjade with 1 of these agents, consider increasing the initial dose of Exjade by 50%, and monitor serum ferritin levels and clinical responses for further dose modification [*see Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.2), Drug Interactions (7.5)*].

Bile Acid Sequestrants

Concomitant use of bile acid sequestrants decreases Exjade systemic exposure. Avoid the concomitant use of bile acid sequestrants (e.g., cholestyramine, colesevelam, colestipol) with Exjade. If you must administer Exjade with 1 of these agents, consider increasing the initial dose of Exjade by 50%, and monitor serum ferritin levels and clinical responses for further dose modification [*see Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.2), Drug Interactions (7.6)*].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- 125 mg tablets
Off-white, round, flat tablet with beveled edge and imprinted with “J” and “125” on one side and “NVR” on the other.
- 250 mg tablets
Off-white, round, flat tablet with beveled edge and imprinted with “J” and “250” on one side and “NVR” on the other.
- 500 mg tablets
Off-white, round, flat tablet with beveled edge and imprinted with “J” and “500” on one side and “NVR” on the other.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Exjade is contraindicated in patients with:

- Estimated GFR less than 40 mL/min/1.73 m² [*see Dosage and Administration (2.5), Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*];
- Poor performance status; [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.3)*]
- High-risk myelodysplastic syndromes; (*this patient population was not studied and is not expected to benefit from chelation therapy*)
- Advanced malignancies. [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.3)*]

- Platelet counts less than $50 \times 10^9/L$ [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3, 5.4)]
- Known hypersensitivity to deferasirox or any component of Exjade [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.7), *Adverse Reactions* (6.2)].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Acute Kidney Injury, Including Acute Renal Failure Requiring Dialysis, and Renal Tubular Toxicity Including Fanconi Syndrome

Exjade is contraindicated in patients with eGFR less than 40 mL/min/1.73 m². Exercise caution in pediatric patients with eGFR between 40 and 60 mL/minute/1.73 m². If treatment is needed, use the minimum effective dose and monitor renal function frequently. Individualize dose titration based on improvement in renal injury [see *Use in Specific Populations* (8.6)]. For patients with renal impairment (eGFR 40-60 mL/min/1.73 m²), reduce the starting dose by 50% [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4, 2.5), *Use in Specific Populations* (8.6)].

Exjade can cause acute kidney injury including renal failure requiring dialysis that has resulted in fatal outcomes. Based on postmarketing experience, most fatalities have occurred in patients with multiple comorbidities and who were in advanced stages of their hematological disorders. In the clinical trials, adult and pediatric Exjade-treated patients with no preexisting renal disease experienced dose-dependent mild, non-progressive increases in serum creatinine and proteinuria. Preexisting renal disease and concomitant use of other nephrotoxic drugs may increase the risk of acute kidney injury in adult and pediatric patients. Acute illnesses associated with volume depletion and overchelation may increase the risk of acute kidney injury in pediatric patients. In pediatric patients, small decreases in eGFR can result in increases in Exjade exposure, particularly in younger patients with body surface area typical of patients less than age 7 years. This can lead to a cycle of worsening renal function and further increases in Exjade exposure, unless the dose is reduced or interrupted. Renal tubular toxicity, including acquired Fanconi syndrome, has been reported in patients treated with Exjade, most commonly in pediatric patients with beta-thalassemia and serum ferritin levels less than 1,500 mcg/L [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.6), *Adverse Reactions* (6.1, 6.2), *Use in Specific Populations* (8.4), *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.3)].

Evaluate renal glomerular and tubular function before initiating therapy or increasing the dose. Use prediction equations validated for use in adult and pediatric patients to estimate GFR. Obtain serum electrolytes and urinalysis in all patients to evaluate renal tubular function [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.1, 2.2)].

Monitor all patients for changes in eGFR and for renal tubular toxicity weekly during the first month after initiation or modification of therapy and at least monthly thereafter. Dose reduction or interruption may be considered if abnormalities occur in levels of markers of renal tubular function and/or as clinically indicated. Monitor serum ferritin monthly to evaluate for overchelation. Use the minimum dose to establish and maintain a low iron burden. Monitor renal function more frequently in patients with preexisting renal disease or decreased renal function. In pediatric patients, interrupt Exjade during acute illnesses, which can cause volume depletion, such as vomiting, diarrhea, or prolonged decreased oral intake, and monitor renal function more frequently. Promptly correct fluid deficits to prevent renal injury. Resume therapy as appropriate, based on assessments of renal function, when oral intake and volume status are normal [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.5), *Warnings and Precautions* (5.6), *Adverse Reactions* (6.1, 6.2), *Use in Specific Populations* (8.4)].

5.2 Hepatic Toxicity and Failure

Exjade can cause hepatic injury, fatal in some patients. In Study 1, 4 patients (1.3%) discontinued Exjade because of hepatic toxicity (drug-induced hepatitis in 2 patients and increased serum transaminases in 2 additional patients). Hepatic toxicity appears to be more common in patients greater than 55 years of age. Hepatic failure was more common in patients with significant comorbidities, including liver cirrhosis and multi-organ failure [see *Adverse Reactions* (6.1)]. Acute liver injury and failure, including fatal outcomes, have occurred in pediatric Exjade-treated patients. Liver failure occurred in association with acute kidney injury in pediatric patients at risk for overchelation during a volume depleting event. Interrupt Exjade therapy when acute liver injury or acute kidney injury is suspected and during volume depletion. Monitor liver and renal function

more frequently in pediatric patients who are receiving Exjade in the 20-40 mg/kg/day range and when iron burden is approaching normal. Use the minimum effective dose to achieve and maintain a low iron burden [*see Dosage and Administration (2.5), Warnings and Precautions (5.6), Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

Measure transaminases [aspartate transaminase (AST) and alanine transaminase (ALT)] and bilirubin in all patients before the initiation of treatment, and every 2 weeks during the first month and at least monthly thereafter. Consider dose modifications or interruption of treatment for severe or persistent elevations.

Avoid the use of Exjade in patients with severe (Child-Pugh C) hepatic impairment. Reduce the starting dose in patients with moderate (Child-Pugh B) hepatic impairment [*see Dosage and Administration (2.4), Use in Specific Populations (8.7)*]. Patients with mild (Child-Pugh A) or moderate (Child-Pugh B) hepatic impairment may be at higher risk for hepatic toxicity.

5.3 Gastrointestinal (GI) Ulceration, Hemorrhage, and Perforation

GI hemorrhage, including deaths, has been reported in Exjade-treated patients, especially in elderly patients who had advanced hematologic malignancies and/or low platelet counts. Nonfatal upper GI irritation, ulceration and hemorrhage have been reported in patients, including children and adolescents, receiving Exjade [*see Adverse Reactions (6.1)*]. Monitor for signs and symptoms of GI ulceration and hemorrhage during Exjade therapy and promptly initiate additional evaluation and treatment if a serious GI adverse reaction is suspected. The risk of GI hemorrhage may be increased when administering Exjade in combination with drugs that have ulcerogenic or hemorrhagic potential, such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), corticosteroids, oral bisphosphonates, or anticoagulants. There have been reports of ulcers complicated with GI perforation (including fatal outcome) [*see Adverse Reactions (6.2)*].

5.4 Bone Marrow Suppression

Neutropenia, agranulocytosis, worsening anemia, and thrombocytopenia, including fatal events, have been reported in patients treated with Exjade. Preexisting hematologic disorders may increase this risk. Monitor blood counts in all patients. Interrupt treatment with Exjade in patients who develop cytopenias until the cause of the cytopenia has been determined. Exjade is contraindicated in patients with platelet counts below $50 \times 10^9/L$.

5.5 Age-Related Risk of Toxicity

Elderly Patients

Exjade has been associated with serious and fatal adverse reactions in the postmarketing setting among adults, predominantly in elderly patients. Monitor elderly patients treated with Exjade more frequently for toxicity [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)*].

Pediatric Patients

Exjade has been associated with serious and fatal adverse reactions in pediatric patients in the postmarketing setting. These events were frequently associated with volume depletion or with continued Exjade doses in the 20-40 mg/kg/day range when body iron burden was approaching or in the normal range. Interrupt Exjade in patients with volume depletion, and resume Exjade when renal function and fluid volume have normalized. Monitor liver and renal function more frequently during volume depletion and in patients receiving Exjade in the 20-40 mg/kg/day range when iron burden is approaching the normal range. Use the minimum effective dose to achieve and maintain a low iron burden [*see Dosage and Administration (2.4), Warnings and Precautions (5.6), Use in Specific Populations (8.4)*].

5.6 Overchelation

For patients with transfusional iron overload, measure serum ferritin monthly to assess the patient's response to therapy and minimize the risk of overchelation. An analysis of pediatric patients treated with Exjade in pooled clinical trials (n = 158) found a higher rate of renal adverse reactions among patients receiving doses greater than 25 mg/kg/day while their serum ferritin values were less than 1,000 mcg/L. Consider dose reduction or closer monitoring of renal and hepatic function, and serum ferritin levels during these periods. Use the

minimum effective dose to maintain a low-iron burden [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*, *Use in Specific Populations (8.4)*].

If the serum ferritin falls below 1,000 mcg/L at 2 consecutive visits, consider dose reduction, especially if the dose is greater than 25 mg/kg/day [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*]. If the serum ferritin falls below 500 mcg/L, interrupt therapy with Exjade and continue monthly monitoring. Evaluate the need for ongoing chelation for patients whose conditions do not require regular blood transfusions. Use the minimum effective dose to maintain iron burden in the target range. Continued administration of Exjade in the 20-40 mg/kg/day range when the body iron burden is approaching or within the normal range has resulted in life-threatening adverse reactions [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

For patients with NTDT, measure LIC by liver biopsy or by using an FDA-cleared or approved method for monitoring patients receiving deferasirox therapy every 6 months on treatment. Interrupt Exjade administration when the LIC is less than 3 mg Fe/g dw. Measure serum ferritin monthly, and if the serum ferritin falls below 300 mcg/L, interrupt Exjade and obtain a confirmatory LIC [see *Clinical Studies (14)*].

5.7 Hypersensitivity

Exjade may cause serious hypersensitivity reactions (such as anaphylaxis and angioedema), with the onset of the reaction usually occurring within the first month of treatment [see *Adverse Reactions (6.2)*]. If reactions are severe, discontinue Exjade and institute appropriate medical intervention. Exjade is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to deferasirox products and should not be reintroduced in patients who have experienced previous hypersensitivity reactions on deferasirox products due to the risk of anaphylactic shock.

5.8 Severe Skin Reactions

Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs) including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS), which could be life-threatening or fatal have been reported during Exjade therapy [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)*]. Cases of erythema multiforme have been observed. Advise patients of the signs and symptoms of severe skin reactions, and closely monitor. If any severe skin reactions are suspected, discontinue Exjade immediately and do not reintroduce Exjade therapy.

5.9 Skin Rash

Rashes may occur during Exjade treatment [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*]. For rashes of mild to moderate severity, Exjade may be continued without dose adjustment, since the rash often resolves spontaneously. In severe cases, interrupt treatment with Exjade. Reintroduction at a lower dose with escalation may be considered after resolution of the rash.

5.10 Auditory and Ocular Abnormalities

Auditory disturbances (high frequency hearing loss, decreased hearing), and ocular disturbances (lens opacities, cataracts, elevations in intraocular pressure, and retinal disorders) were reported at a frequency of less than 1% with Exjade therapy in the clinical studies. The frequency of auditory adverse reactions was increased among pediatric patients who received Exjade doses greater than 25 mg/kg/day when serum ferritin was less than 1,000 mcg/L [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

Perform auditory and ophthalmic testing (including slit-lamp examinations and dilated funduscopy) before starting Exjade treatment and thereafter at regular intervals (every 12 months). If disturbances are noted, monitor more frequently. Consider dose reduction or interruption.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following clinically significant adverse reactions are also discussed in other sections of the labeling:

- Acute Kidney Injury, Including Acute Renal Failure Requiring Dialysis, and Renal Tubular Toxicity Including Fanconi Syndrome [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.6)*]
- Hepatic Toxicity and Failure [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2, 5.6)*]

- GI Hemorrhage [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]
- Bone Marrow Suppression [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]
- Hypersensitivity [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*]
- Severe Skin Reactions [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)*]
- Skin Rash [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)*]
- Auditory and Ocular Abnormalities [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)*]

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.

Transfusional Iron Overload

A total of 700 adult and pediatric patients were treated with Exjade (deferasirox) for 48 weeks in premarketing studies. These included 469 patients with beta-thalassemia, 99 with rare anemias, and 132 with sickle cell disease. Of these patients, 45% were male, 70% were Caucasian, and 292 patients were less than 16 years of age. In the sickle cell disease population, 89% of patients were black. Median treatment duration among the sickle cell patients was 51 weeks. Of the 700 patients treated, 469 (403 beta-thalassemia and 66 rare anemias) were entered into extensions of the original clinical protocols. In ongoing extension studies, median durations of treatment were 88-205 weeks.

Six hundred twenty-seven (627) patients with myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) were enrolled across 5 uncontrolled trials. These studies varied in duration from 1 to 5 years. The discontinuation rate across studies in the first year was 46% (adverse events 20%, withdrawal of consent 10%, death 8%, other 4%, lab abnormalities 3%, and lack of efficacy 1%). Among 47 patients enrolled in the study of 5-year duration, 10 remained on Exjade at the completion of the study.

Table 1 displays adverse reactions occurring in greater than 5% of Exjade-treated beta-thalassemia patients (Study 1), sickle cell disease patients (Study 3), and patients with MDS (MDS pool). Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, skin rashes, and increases in serum creatinine were the most frequent adverse reactions reported with a suspected relationship to Exjade. Gastrointestinal symptoms, increases in serum creatinine, and skin rash were dose related.

Table 1. Adverse Reactions^a Occurring in Greater Than 5% of Exjade-treated Patients in Study 1, Study 3, and MDS Pool

Adverse Reactions	Study 1 (Beta-thalassemia)		Study 3 (Sickle Cell Disease)		MDS Pool
	Exjade N = 296 n (%)	Deferoxamine N = 290 n (%)	Exjade N = 132 n (%)	Deferoxamine N = 63 n (%)	Exjade N = 627 n (%)
Abdominal Pain ^b	63 (21)	41 (14)	37 (28)	9 (14)	145 (23)
Diarrhea	35 (12)	21 (7)	26 (20)	3 (5)	297 (47)
Creatinine Increased ^c	33 (11)	0 (0)	9 (7)	0	89 (14)
Nausea	31 (11)	14 (5)	30 (23)	7 (11)	161 (26)
Vomiting	30 (10)	28 (10)	28 (21)	10 (16)	83 (13)
Rash	25 (8)	9 (3)	14 (11)	3 (5)	83 (13)

Abbreviation: MDS, myelodysplastic syndrome.

^aAdverse reaction frequencies are based on adverse events reported regardless of relationship to study drug.

^bIncludes 'abdominal pain', 'abdominal pain lower', and 'abdominal pain upper'.

^cIncludes 'blood creatinine increased' and 'blood creatinine abnormal'. See also Table 2.

In Study 1, a total of 113 (38%) patients treated with Exjade had increases in serum creatinine greater than 33% above baseline on 2 separate occasions (Table 2) and 25 (8%) patients required dose reductions. Increases in serum creatinine appeared to be dose related [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. In this study, 17 (6%) patients treated with Exjade developed elevations in serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase (SGPT)/ALT levels greater than 5 times the upper limit of normal (ULN) at 2 consecutive visits. Of these, 2 patients had liver biopsy proven drug-induced hepatitis and both discontinued Exjade therapy [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]. An additional 2 patients, who did not have elevations in SGPT/ALT greater than 5 times the ULN, discontinued Exjade because of increased SGPT/ALT. Increases in transaminases did not appear to be dose related. Adverse reactions that led to discontinuations included abnormal liver function tests (2 patients) and drug-induced hepatitis (2 patients), skin rash, glycosuria/proteinuria, Henoch Schönlein purpura, hyperactivity/insomnia, drug fever, and cataract (1 patient each).

In Study 3, a total of 48 (36%) patients treated with Exjade had increases in serum creatinine greater than 33% above baseline on 2 separate occasions (Table 2) [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. Of the patients who experienced creatinine increases in Study 3, 8 Exjade-treated patients required dose reductions. In this study, 5 patients in the Exjade group developed elevations in SGPT/ALT levels greater than 5 times the ULN at 2 consecutive visits and 1 patient subsequently had Exjade permanently discontinued. Four additional patients discontinued Exjade due to adverse reactions with a suspected relationship to study drug, including diarrhea, pancreatitis associated with gallstones, atypical tuberculosis, and skin rash.

In the MDS pool, in the first year, a total of 229 (37%) patients treated with Exjade had increases in serum creatinine greater than 33% above baseline on 2 consecutive occasions (Table 2) and 8 (3.5%) patients permanently discontinued [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. A total of 5 (0.8%) patients developed SGPT/ALT levels greater than 5 times the ULN at 2 consecutive visits. The most frequent adverse reactions that led to discontinuation included increases in serum creatinine, diarrhea, nausea, rash, and vomiting. Death was reported in the first year in 52 (8%) of patients [see *Clinical Studies (14)*].

Table 2. Number (%) of Patients with Increases in Serum Creatinine or SGPT/ALT in Study 1, Study 3, and MDS Pool

Laboratory Parameter	Study 1 (Beta-thalassemia)		Study 3 (Sickle Cell Disease)		MDS Pool
	Exjade N = 296	Deferoxamine N = 290	Exjade N = 132	Deferoxamine N = 63	Exjade N = 627
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Serum Creatinine					
Creatinine increase > 33% at 2 consecutive post-baseline visits	113 (38)	41 (14)	48 (36)	14 (22)	229 (37)
Creatinine increase > 33% and > ULN at 2 consecutive post-baseline visits	7 (2)	1 (0)	3 (2)	2 (3)	126 (20)
SGPT/ALT					
SGPT/ALT > 5 x ULN at 2 post-baseline visits	25 (8)	7 (2)	2 (2)	0	9 (1)
SGPT/ALT > 5 x ULN at 2 consecutive post-baseline visits	17 (6)	5 (2)	5 (4)	0	5 (1)

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine transaminase; MDS, myelodysplastic syndrome; SGPT, serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase; ULN, upper limit of normal.

Non-Transfusion-Dependent Thalassemia Syndromes

In Study 5, 110 patients with NTDT received 1 year of treatment with Exjade 5 or 10 mg/kg/day and 56 patients received placebo in a double-blind, randomized trial. In Study 6, 130 of the patients who completed Study 5 were treated with open-label Exjade at 5, 10, or 20 mg/kg/day (depending on the baseline LIC) for 1 year [see *Clinical Studies (14)*]. In Study 7, 134 patients with NTDT of 10 years of age or older with iron overload, received Exjade for up to 5 years, at a starting dose of 10 mg/kg/day followed by dose adjustment at Week 4, and then approximately every 6 months thereafter based on LIC levels. Tables 3 and 4 display the frequency of adverse reactions in patients with NTDT. Adverse reactions with a suspected relationship to study drug were included in Table 3 if they occurred at $\geq 5\%$ of patients in Study 5.

Table 3. Adverse Reactions Occurring in Greater Than 5% in Patients with NTDT

	Study 5		Study 6	Study 7
	Exjade N = 110	Placebo N = 56	Exjade N = 130	Exjade N = 134
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Any adverse reaction	31 (28)	9 (16)	27 (21)	50 (37)
Nausea	7 (6)	4 (7)	2 (2) ^a	7 (5)
Rash	7 (6)	1 (2)	2 (2) ^a	3 (2) ^a
Diarrhea	5 (5)	1 (2)	7 (5)	8 (6)

Abbreviation: NTDT, non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia.

^a The occurrence of nausea, and rash are included for Study 6 and rash for Study 7 for consistency. There were no additional adverse reactions with a suspected relationship to study drug occurring in greater than 5% of patients in Study 6 and Study 7.

In Study 5, 1 patient in the placebo 10 mg/kg/day group experienced an ALT increase to greater than 5 times ULN and greater than 2 times baseline (Table 4). Three Exjade-treated patients (all in the 10 mg/kg/day group) had 2 consecutive serum creatinine level increases greater than 33% from baseline and greater than ULN. Serum creatinine returned to normal in all 3 patients (in 1 spontaneously and in the other 2 after drug interruption). Two additional cases of ALT increase and 2 additional cases of serum creatinine increase were

observed in the 1-year extension of Study 5. The number (%) of patients with NTDT with increase in serum creatinine or SGPT/ALT in Study 5, Study 6, and Study 7 are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Number (%) of Patients with NTDT with Increases in Serum Creatinine or SGPT/ALT

Laboratory Parameter	Study 5		Study 6	Study 7
	Exjade N = 110 n (%)	Placebo N = 56 n (%)	Exjade N = 130 n (%)	Exjade N = 134 n (%)
Serum creatinine (> 33% increase from baseline and > ULN at ≥ 2 consecutive post-baseline values)	3 (3)	0	2 (2)	2 (2)
SGPT/ALT (> 5 x ULN and > 2 x baseline)	1 (1)	1 (2)	2 (2)	1 (1)

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine transaminase; NTDT, non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia; SGPT, serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase; ULN, upper limit of normal.

Proteinuria

In clinical studies, urine protein was measured monthly. Intermittent proteinuria (urine protein/creatinine ratio greater than 0.6 mg/mg) occurred in 18.6% of Exjade-treated patients compared to 7.2% of deferoxamine-treated patients in Study 1 [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Other Adverse Reactions

In the population of more than 5,000 patients with transfusional iron overload who have been treated with Exjade during clinical trials, adverse reactions occurring in 0.1% to 1% of patients included gastritis, edema, sleep disorder, pigmentation disorder, dizziness, anxiety, maculopathy, cholelithiasis, pyrexia, fatigue, laryngeal pain, cataract, hearing loss, GI hemorrhage, gastric ulcer (including multiple ulcers), duodenal ulcer, renal tubular disorder (Fanconi Syndrome), and acute pancreatitis (with and without underlying biliary conditions). Adverse reactions occurring in 0.01% to 0.1% of patients included optic neuritis, esophagitis, erythema multiforme, and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS). Adverse reactions, which most frequently led to dose interruption or dose adjustment during clinical trials were rash, GI disorders, infections, increased serum creatinine, and increased serum transaminases.

Pooled Analysis of Pediatric Clinical Trial Data

A nested case control analysis was conducted within a deferasirox tablets for oral suspension pediatric pooled clinical trial dataset to evaluate the effects of dose and serum ferritin level, separately and combined, on kidney function. Among 1213 children (aged 2 to 15 years) with transfusion-dependent thalassemia, 162 cases of acute kidney injury (eGFR ≤ 90 mL/min/1.73 m²) and 621 matched-controls with normal kidney function (eGFR ≥ 120 mL/min/1.73 m²) were identified. The primary findings were:

- A 26% increased risk of acute kidney injury was observed with each 5 mg/kg increase in daily Exjade dosage starting at 20 mg/kg/day (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.08-1.48).
- A 25% increased risk for acute kidney injury was observed with each 250 mcg/L decrease in serum ferritin starting at 1250 mcg/L (95% CI: 1.01-1.56).
- Among pediatric patients with a serum ferritin < 1,000 mcg/L, those who received Exjade dosage > 30 mg/kg/day, compared to those who received lower dosages, had a higher risk for acute kidney injury (Odds ratio (OR) = 4.47, 95% CI: 1.25-15.95), consistent with overchelation.

In addition, a cohort based analysis of ARs was conducted in the deferasirox tablets for oral suspension pediatric pooled clinical trial data. Pediatric patients who received Exjade dose > 25 mg/kg/day when their serum ferritin was < 1,000 mcg/L (n = 158) had a 6-fold greater rate of renal adverse reactions (incidence rate ration (IRR) = 6.00, 95% CI: 1.75-21.36) and a 2-fold greater rate of dose interruptions (IRR = 2.06, 95% CI: 1.33-3.17) compared to the time-period prior to meeting these simultaneous criteria. Adverse reaction of special

interest (cytopenia, renal, hearing, and GI disorders) occurred 1.9-fold more frequently when these simultaneous criteria were met, compared to preceding time-periods (IRR = 1.91, 95% CI: 1.05-3.48) [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been spontaneously reported during postapproval use of Exjade in the transfusional-iron overload setting. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, in which patients may have received concomitant medication, it is not always possible to reliably estimate frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), hypersensitivity vasculitis, urticaria, alopecia, toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN)

Immune System Disorders: hypersensitivity reactions (including anaphylactic reaction and angioedema)

Renal and Urinary Disorders: acute renal failure, tubulointerstitial nephritis

Hepatobiliary Disorders: hepatic failure

Gastrointestinal Disorders: GI perforation

Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders: worsening anemia

5-Year Pediatric Registry

In a 5-year observational study, 267 pediatric patients 2 to < 6 years of age (at enrollment) with transfusional hemosiderosis received deferasirox. Of the 242 patients who had pre- and post-baseline eGFR measurements, 116 (48%) patients had a decrease in eGFR of $\geq 33\%$ observed at least once. Twenty-one (18%) of these 116 patients with decreased eGFR had a dose interruption, and 15 (13%) of these 116 patients had a dose decrease within 30 days. Adverse reactions leading to permanent discontinuation from the study included liver injury (n = 11), renal tubular disorder (n = 1), proteinuria (n = 1), hematuria (n = 1), upper GI hemorrhage (n = 1), vomiting (n = 2), abdominal pain (n = 1), and hypokalemia (n = 1).

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Aluminum-Containing Antacid Preparations

The concomitant administration of Exjade and aluminum-containing antacid preparations has not been formally studied. Although deferasirox has a lower affinity for aluminum than for iron, do not take Exjade with aluminum-containing antacid preparations due to the mechanism of action of Exjade.

7.2 Agents Metabolized by CYP3A4

Deferasirox may induce CYP3A4 resulting in a decrease in CYP3A4 substrate concentration when these drugs are coadministered. Closely monitor patients for signs of reduced effectiveness when deferasirox is administered with drugs metabolized by CYP3A4 (e.g., alfentanil, aprepitant, budesonide, buspirone, conivaptan, cyclosporine, darifenacin, darunavir, dasatinib, dihydroergotamine, dronedarone, eletriptan, eplerenone, ergotamine, everolimus, felodipine, fentanyl, hormonal contraceptive agents, indinavir, fluticasone, lopinavir, lovastatin, lurasidone, maraviroc, midazolam, nisoldipine, pimozide, quetiapine, quinidine, saquinavir, sildenafil, simvastatin, sirolimus, tacrolimus, tolvaptan, tipranavir, triazolam, ticagrelor, and vardenafil) [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

7.3 Agents Metabolized by CYP2C8

Deferasirox inhibits CYP2C8 resulting in an increase in CYP2C8 substrate (e.g., repaglinide and paclitaxel) concentration when these drugs are coadministered. If Exjade and repaglinide are used concomitantly, consider decreasing the dose of repaglinide and perform careful monitoring of blood glucose levels. Closely monitor patients for signs of exposure related toxicity when Exjade is coadministered with other CYP2C8 substrates [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

7.4 Agents Metabolized by CYP1A2

Deferasirox inhibits CYP1A2 resulting in an increase in CYP1A2 substrate (e.g., alosetron, caffeine, duloxetine, melatonin, ramelteon, tacrine, theophylline, tizanidine) concentration when these drugs are coadministered. An increase in theophylline plasma concentrations could lead to clinically significant theophylline-induced CNS or other adverse reactions. Avoid the concomitant use of theophylline or other CYP1A2 substrates with a narrow therapeutic index (e.g., tizanidine) with Exjade. Monitor theophylline concentrations and consider theophylline dose modification if you must coadminister theophylline with Exjade. Closely monitor patients for signs of exposure related toxicity when Exjade is coadministered with other drugs metabolized by CYP1A2 [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

7.5 Agents Inducing UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) Metabolism

Deferasirox is a substrate of UGT1A1 and to a lesser extent UGT1A3. The concomitant use of Exjade with potent UGT inducers (e.g., rifampicin, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ritonavir) may result in a decrease in Exjade efficacy due to a possible decrease in deferasirox concentration. Avoid the concomitant use of potent UGT inducers with Exjade. Consider increasing the initial dose of Exjade if you must coadminister these agents together [see *Dosage and Administration (2.5)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

7.6 Bile Acid Sequestrants

Avoid the concomitant use of bile acid sequestrants (e.g., cholestyramine, colesevelam, colestipol) with Exjade due to a possible decrease in deferasirox concentration. If you must coadminister these agents together, consider increasing the initial dose of Exjade [see *Dosage and Administration (2.5)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

7.7 Busulfan

Increased exposure of busulfan was observed with concomitant use with deferasirox. Monitor plasma concentrations of busulfan when coadministered with deferasirox to allow dose adjustment of busulfan as needed [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no studies with the use of Exjade in pregnant women to inform drug-associated risks.

Administration of deferasirox to rats during pregnancy resulted in decreased offspring viability and an increase in renal anomalies in male offspring at doses that were about or less than the recommended human dose on an mg/m² basis. No fetal effects were noted in pregnant rabbits at doses equivalent to the human recommended dose on an mg/m² basis. Exjade should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

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

Data

Animal Data

In embryo-fetal developmental studies, pregnant rats and rabbits received oral deferasirox during the period of organogenesis at doses up to 100 mg/kg/day in rats and 50 mg/kg/day in rabbits (1.2 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) on an mg/m² basis). These doses resulted in maternal toxicity but no fetal harm was observed.

In a prenatal and postnatal developmental study, pregnant rats received oral deferasirox daily from organogenesis through lactation day 20 at doses of 10, 30, and 90 mg/kg/day (0.1, 0.3, and 1.0 times the MRHD

on an mg/m² basis). Maternal toxicity, loss of litters, and decreased offspring viability occurred at 90 mg/kg/day (1.0 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis) and increases in renal anomalies in male offspring occurred at 30 mg/kg/day (0.3 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

No data are available regarding the presence of Exjade or its metabolites in human milk, the effects of the drug on the breastfed child, or the effects of the drug on milk production. Deferasirox and its metabolites were excreted in rat milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in a breastfeeding child from deferasirox and its metabolites, a decision should be made whether to discontinue breastfeeding or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Contraception

Counsel patients to use non-hormonal method(s) of contraception since Exjade can render hormonal contraceptives ineffective [*see Drug Interactions (7.2)*].

8.4 Pediatric Use

Transfusional Iron Overload

The safety and effectiveness of Exjade have been established in pediatric patients 2 years of age and older for the treatment of transfusional iron overload [*see Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

Safety and effectiveness have not been established in pediatric patients less than 2 years of age for the treatment of transfusional iron overload.

Pediatric approval for treatment of transfusional iron overload was based on clinical studies of 292 pediatric patients 2 years to less than 16 years of age with various congenital and acquired anemias. Seventy percent of these patients had beta-thalassemia [*see Indications and Usage (1), Dosage and Administration (2.1), Clinical Studies (14)*]. In those clinical studies, 173 children (ages 2 to < 12 years) and 119 adolescents (ages 12 to < 17 years) were exposed to deferasirox.

A trial conducted in treatment-naïve pediatric patients, 2 to < 18 years of age with transfusional iron overload (NCT02435212) did not provide additional relevant information about the safety or effectiveness of the deferasirox granules dosage form (Jadenu Sprinkle) compared to the deferasirox oral tablets for suspension dosage form (Exjade).

Iron Overload in Non-Transfusion-Dependent Thalassemia Syndromes

The safety and effectiveness of Exjade have been established in patients 10 years of age and older for the treatment of chronic iron overload with non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia (NTDT) syndromes [*see Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

Safety and effectiveness have not been established in patients less than 10 years of age with chronic iron overload in NTDT syndromes.

Pediatric approval for treatment of NTDT syndromes with liver iron (Fe) concentration (LIC) of at least 5 mg Fe per gram of dry weight and a serum ferritin greater than 300 mcg/L was based on 16 pediatric patients treated with Exjade therapy (10 years to less than 16 years of age) with chronic iron overload and NTDT. Use of Exjade in these age groups is supported by evidence from adequate and well-controlled studies of Exjade in adult and pediatric patients [*see Indications and Usage (1.2), Dosage and Administration (2.2), Clinical Studies (14)*].

In general, risk factors for deferasirox-associated kidney injury include preexisting renal disease, volume depletion, overchelation, and concomitant use of other nephrotoxic drugs. Acute kidney injury, and acute liver

injury and failure has occurred in pediatric patients. In a pooled safety analysis, pediatric patients with higher Exjade exposures had a greater probability of renal toxicity and decreased renal function, resulting in increased deferasirox exposure and progressive renal toxicity/kidney injury. Higher rates of renal adverse reactions have been identified among pediatric patients receiving Exjade doses greater than 25 mg/kg/day when their serum ferritin values were less than 1,000 mcg/L [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.5), *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1, 5.6), *Adverse Reactions* (6.1, 6.2)].

Monitoring Recommendations for pediatric patients with Transfusional Iron Overload and NDTT It is recommended that serum ferritin be monitored every month to assess the patient's response to therapy and to minimize the risk of overchelation [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.6)].

Monitor renal function by estimating GFR using an eGFR prediction equation appropriate for pediatric patients and evaluate renal tubular function. Monitor renal function more frequently in pediatric patients in the presence of renal toxicity risk factors, including episodes of dehydration, fever and acute illness that may result in volume depletion or decreased renal perfusion. Use the minimum effective dose [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].

Interrupt Exjade in pediatric patients with transfusional iron overload and consider dose interruption in pediatric patients with non-transfusion-dependent iron overload, for acute illnesses, which can cause volume depletion, such as vomiting, diarrhea, or prolonged decreased oral intake, and monitor more frequently. Resume therapy as appropriate, based on assessments of renal function, when oral intake and volume status are normal. Evaluate the risk benefit profile of continued Exjade use in the setting of decreased renal function. Avoid use of other nephrotoxic drugs [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.5), *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].

Juvenile Animal Toxicity Data

Renal toxicity was observed in adult mice, rats, and marmoset monkeys administered deferasirox at therapeutic doses. In a neonatal and juvenile toxicity study in rats, deferasirox was administered orally from postpartum Day 7 through 70, which equates to a human age range of term neonate through adolescence. Increased renal toxicity was identified in juvenile rats compared to adult rats at a dose based on mg/m² approximately 0.4 times the recommended dose of 20 mg/kg/day. A higher frequency of renal abnormalities was noted when deferasirox was administered to non-iron overloaded animals compared to iron overloaded animals.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Four hundred thirty-one (431) patients greater than or equal to 65 years of age were studied in clinical trials of Exjade in the transfusional iron overload setting. Two hundred twenty-five (225) of these patients were between 65 and 75 years of age while 206 were greater than or equal to 75 years of age. The majority of these patients had myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) (n = 393). In these trials, elderly patients experienced a higher frequency of adverse reactions than younger patients. Monitor elderly patients for early signs or symptoms of adverse reactions that may require a dose adjustment. Elderly patients are at increased risk for toxicity due to the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy. Dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range.

In elderly patients, including those with MDS, individualize the decision to remove accumulated iron based on clinical circumstances and the anticipated clinical benefit and risks of Exjade therapy.

8.6 Renal Impairment

Exjade is contraindicated in patients with eGFR less than 40 mL/min/1.73 m² [see *Contraindications* (4)]. For patients with renal impairment (eGFR 40–60 mL/min/1.73 m²), reduce the starting dose by 50% [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4)]. Exercise caution in pediatric patients with eGFR between 40 and 60 mL/min/1.73 m² [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4)]. If treatment is needed, use the minimum effective dose with enhanced monitoring of glomerular and renal tubular function. Individualize dose titration based on improvement in renal injury [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4, 2.5)].

Exjade can cause glomerular dysfunction, renal tubular toxicity, or both, and can result in acute renal failure. Monitor all patients closely for changes in eGFR and renal tubular dysfunction during Exjade treatment. If

either develops, consider dose reduction, interruption or discontinuation of Exjade until glomerular or renal tubular function returns to baseline [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4, 2.5), *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].

8.7 Hepatic Impairment

Avoid the use of Exjade in patients with severe (Child-Pugh C) hepatic impairment. For patients with moderate (Child-Pugh B) hepatic impairment, the starting dose should be reduced by 50%. Closely monitor patients with mild (Child-Pugh A) or moderate (Child-Pugh B) hepatic impairment for efficacy and adverse reactions that may require dose titration [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4), *Warnings and Precautions* (5.2)].

10 OVERDOSAGE

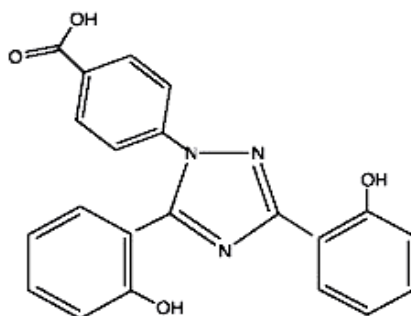
Cases of overdose (2-3 times the prescribed dose for several weeks) have been reported. In one case, this resulted in hepatitis, which resolved without long-term consequences after a dose interruption. In one pediatric case, a dose of 2-3 times the prescribed dose for 6 days, resulted in acute renal failure requiring hemofiltration and acute liver injury/failure, which were reversible with intensive care support. Single doses up to 80 mg per kg per day in iron overloaded beta-thalassemic patients have been tolerated with nausea and diarrhea noted. In healthy volunteers, single doses of up to 40 mg per kg per day were tolerated.

Early signs of acute overdose are digestive effects such as abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting. Hepatic and renal disorders have been reported, including cases of liver enzyme and creatinine increased with recovery after treatment discontinuation. An erroneously administered single dose of 90 mg/kg led to Fanconi syndrome which resolved after treatment.

There is no specific antidote for Exjade. In case of overdose, it may be treated with induction of vomiting or gastric lavage, and by symptomatic treatment.

11 DESCRIPTION

Exjade (deferasirox) is an iron chelating agent. Exjade tablets for oral suspension contain 125 mg, 250 mg, or 500 mg deferasirox. Deferasirox is designated chemically as 4-[3,5-Bis (2-hydroxyphenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]-benzoic acid and its structural formula is:



Deferasirox is a white to slightly yellow powder. Its molecular formula is $C_{21}H_{15}N_3O_4$ and its molecular weight is 373.4 g/mol.

Inactive Ingredients: Crospovidone (NF), lactose monohydrate (NF), magnesium stearate (NF), microcrystalline cellulose (NF), povidone (K30) (NF), silicon dioxide (NF), and sodium lauryl sulphate (NF).

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Exjade (deferasirox) is an orally active chelator that is selective for iron (as Fe^{3+}). It is a tridentate ligand that binds iron with high affinity in a 2:1 ratio. Although deferasirox has very low affinity for zinc and copper there are variable decreases in the serum concentration of these trace metals after the administration of deferasirox. The clinical significance of these decreases is uncertain.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Pharmacodynamic effects tested in an iron balance metabolic study showed that deferasirox (10, 20, and 40 mg per kg per day) was able to induce a mean net iron excretion (0.119, 0.329, and 0.445 mg Fe/kg body weight per day, respectively) within the clinically relevant range (0.1-0.5 mg per kg per day). Iron excretion was predominantly fecal.

An analysis of pooled pediatric clinical trial data found a statistically significant relationship between exposure and the probability of renal toxicity (increase in serum creatinine and urinary protein), resulting in a decrease in renal function. Decreases in renal function resulted in an increase in deferasirox exposure, which may increase the probability of renal toxicity.

Cardiac Electrophysiology

At the maximum approved recommended dose, deferasirox does not prolong the QT interval to any clinically relevant extent.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Exjade is absorbed following oral administration with median times to maximum plasma concentration (T_{max}) of about 1.5-4 hours. The C_{max} and area under the curve (AUC) of deferasirox increase approximately linearly with dose after both single administration and under steady-state conditions. Exposure to deferasirox increased by an accumulation factor of 1.3-2.3 after multiple doses. The absolute bioavailability (AUC) of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension is 70% compared to an intravenous dose. The bioavailability (AUC) of deferasirox was variably increased when taken with a meal.

Distribution

Deferasirox is highly (~99%) protein bound almost exclusively to serum albumin. The percentage of deferasirox confined to the blood cells was 5% in humans. The volume of distribution at steady state (V_{ss}) of deferasirox is 14.37 ± 2.69 L in adults.

Metabolism

Glucuronidation is the main metabolic pathway for deferasirox, with subsequent biliary excretion. Deconjugation of glucuronides in the intestine and subsequent reabsorption (enterohepatic recycling) is likely to occur. Deferasirox is mainly glucuronidated by UGT1A1 and to a lesser extent UGT1A3. CYP450-catalyzed (oxidative) metabolism of deferasirox appears to be minor in humans (about 8%). Deconjugation of glucuronide metabolites in the intestine and subsequent reabsorption (enterohepatic recycling) was confirmed in a healthy volunteer study in which the administration of cholestyramine 12 g twice daily (strongly binds to deferasirox and its conjugates) 4 and 10 hours after a single dose of deferasirox resulted in a 45% decrease in deferasirox exposure (AUC) by interfering with the enterohepatic recycling of deferasirox.

Excretion

Deferasirox and metabolites are primarily (84% of the dose) excreted in the feces. Renal excretion of deferasirox and metabolites is minimal (8% of the administered dose). The mean elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) ranged from 8-16 hours following oral administration.

Drug Interactions

Midazolam: In healthy volunteers, the concomitant administration of Exjade and midazolam (a CYP3A4 probe substrate) resulted in a decrease of midazolam peak concentration by 23% and exposure by 17%. In the clinical setting, this effect may be more pronounced. The study was not adequately designed to conclusively assess the potential induction of CYP3A4 by deferasirox [see *Drug Interactions (7.2)*].

Repaglinide: In a healthy volunteer study, the concomitant administration of Exjade (30 mg per kg/day for 4 days) and the CYP2C8 probe substrate repaglinide (single dose of 0.5 mg) resulted in an increase in repaglinide systemic exposure (AUC) to 2.3-fold of control and an increase in C_{max} of 62% [see *Drug Interactions (7.3)*].

Theophylline: In a healthy volunteer study, the concomitant administration of Exjade (repeated dose of 30 mg per kg/day) and the CYP1A2 substrate theophylline (single dose of 120 mg) resulted in an approximate doubling of the theophylline AUC and elimination half-life. The single dose C_{max} was not affected, but an increase in theophylline C_{max} is expected to occur with chronic dosing [see *Drug Interactions (7.4)*].

Rifampicin: In a healthy volunteer study, the concomitant administration of Exjade (single dose of 30 mg per kg) and the potent UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) inducer rifampicin (600 mg/day for 9 days) resulted in a decrease of deferasirox systemic exposure (AUC) by 44% [see *Drug Interactions (7.5)*].

Cholestyramine: The concomitant use of Exjade with bile acid sequestrants may result in a decrease in Exjade efficacy. In healthy volunteers, the administration of cholestyramine after a single dose of deferasirox resulted in a 45% decrease in deferasirox exposure (AUC) [see *Drug Interactions (7.6)*].

Busulfan: Concomitant administration of deferasirox and busulfan resulted in an increase of busulfan exposure (AUC).

***In vitro* Studies:**

- Cytochrome P450 Enzymes: Deferasirox inhibits human CYP3A4, CYP2C8, CYP1A2, CYP2A6, CYP2D6, and CYP2C19 *in vitro*.
- Transporter Systems: The addition of cyclosporin A (PgP/MRP1/MRP2 inhibitor) or verapamil (PgP/MRP1 inhibitor) did not influence ICL670 permeability *in vitro*.

Pharmacokinetics in Specific Populations

Pediatric: Following oral administration of single or multiple doses, systemic exposure of adolescents and children to deferasirox was less than in adult patients. In children less than 6 years of age, systemic exposure was about 50% lower than in adults.

Geriatric: The pharmacokinetics of deferasirox have not been studied in elderly patients (65 years of age or older).

Gender: Females have a moderately lower apparent clearance (by 17.5%) for deferasirox compared to males.

Renal Impairment: Compared to patients with MDS and eGFR greater than 60 mL/min/1.73 m², patients with MDS and eGFR 40 to 60 mL/min/1.73 m² (n = 34) had approximately 50% higher mean deferasirox trough plasma concentrations.

Hepatic Impairment: In a single dose (20 mg/kg) study in patients with varying degrees of hepatic impairment, deferasirox exposure was increased compared to patients with normal hepatic function. The average total (free and bound) AUC of deferasirox increased 16% in 6 patients with mild (Child-Pugh A) hepatic impairment, and 76% in 6 patients with moderate (Child-Pugh B) hepatic impairment compared to 6 patients with normal hepatic function. The impact of severe (Child-Pugh C) hepatic impairment was assessed in only 1 patient.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

A 104-week oral carcinogenicity study in Wistar rats showed no evidence of carcinogenicity from deferasirox at doses up to 60 mg per kg per day (0.48 times the MRHD on an mg/m² basis). A 26-week oral carcinogenicity study in p53 (+/-) transgenic mice has shown no evidence of carcinogenicity from deferasirox at doses up to 200 mg per kg per day (0.81 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis) in males and 300 mg per kg per day (1.21 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis) in females.

Deferasirox was negative in the Ames test and chromosome aberration test with human peripheral blood lymphocytes. It was positive in 1 of 3 *in vivo* oral rat micronucleus tests.

Deferasirox at oral doses up to 75 mg per kg per day (0.6 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis) was found to have no adverse effect on fertility and reproductive performance of male and female rats.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

Transfusional Iron Overload

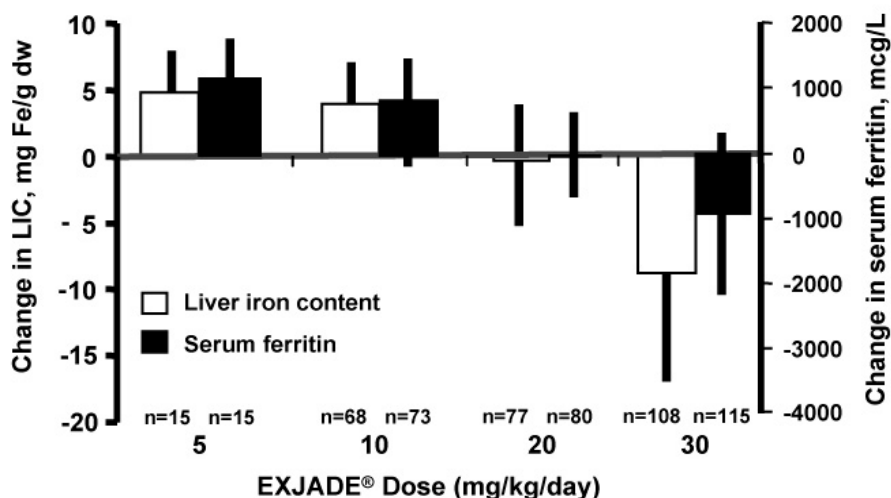
The primary efficacy study, Study 1 (NCT00061750), was a multicenter, open-label, randomized, active-comparator control study to compare Exjade (deferasirox) and deferoxamine in patients with beta-thalassemia and transfusional hemosiderosis. Patients greater than or equal to 2 years of age were randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive either oral Exjade at starting doses of 5, 10, 20, or 30 mg per kg once daily or subcutaneous deferoxamine at starting doses of 20 to 60 mg per kg for at least 5 days per week based on LIC at baseline (2-3, greater than 3-7, greater than 7-14, and greater than 14 mg Fe/g dry weight). Patients randomized to deferoxamine who had LIC values less than 7 mg Fe/g dry weight were permitted to continue on their prior deferoxamine dose, even though the dose may have been higher than specified in the protocol.

Patients were to have a liver biopsy at baseline and end of study (after 12 months) for LIC. The primary efficacy endpoint was defined as a reduction in LIC of greater than or equal to 3 mg Fe/g dry weight for baseline values greater than or equal to 10 mg Fe/g dry weight, reduction of baseline values between 7 and less than 10 to less than 7 mg Fe/g dry weight, or maintenance or reduction for baseline values less than 7 mg Fe/g dry weight.

A total of 586 patients were randomized and treated, 296 with Exjade and 290 with deferoxamine. The mean age was 17.1 years (range, 2-53 years); 52% were females and 88% were Caucasian. The primary efficacy population consisted of 553 patients (Exjade n = 276; deferoxamine n = 277) who had LIC evaluated at baseline and 12 months or discontinued due to an adverse reaction. The percentage of patients achieving the primary endpoint was 52.9% for Exjade and 66.4% for deferoxamine. The relative efficacy of Exjade to deferoxamine cannot be determined from this study.

In patients who had an LIC at baseline and at end of study, the mean change in LIC was -2.4 mg Fe/g dry weight in patients treated with Exjade and -2.9 mg Fe/g dry weight in patients treated with deferoxamine. Reduction of LIC and serum ferritin was observed with Exjade doses of 20 to 30 mg per kg per day. Exjade doses below 20 mg per kg per day failed to provide consistent lowering of LIC and serum ferritin levels (Figure 1). Therefore, a starting dose of 20 mg per kg per day is recommended [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.1)].

Figure 1. Changes in Liver Iron Concentration and Serum Ferritin Following Exjade (5-30 mg per kg per day) in Study 1



Study 2 (NCT00061763) was an open-label, noncomparative trial of efficacy and safety of Exjade given for 1 year to patients with chronic anemias and transfusional hemosiderosis. Similar to Study 1, patients received 5, 10, 20, or 30 mg per kg per day of Exjade based on baseline LIC.

A total of 184 patients were treated in this study: 85 patients with beta-thalassemia and 99 patients with other congenital or acquired anemias (myelodysplastic syndromes, n = 47; Diamond-Blackfan syndrome, n = 30; other, n = 22). Nineteen percent (19%) of patients were less than 16 years of age and 16% were greater than 65 years of age. There was a reduction in the absolute LIC from baseline to end of study (-4.2 mg Fe/g dry weight).

Study 3 (NCT00067080) was a multicenter, open-label, randomized trial of the safety and efficacy of Exjade relative to deferoxamine given for 1 year in patients with sickle cell disease and transfusional hemosiderosis. Patients were randomized to Exjade at doses of 5, 10, 20, or 30 mg per kg per day or subcutaneous deferoxamine at doses of 20-60 mg per kg per day for 5 days per week according to baseline LIC.

A total of 195 patients were treated in this study: 132 with Exjade and 63 with deferoxamine. Forty-four percent (44%) of patients were less than 16 years of age and 91% were black. At end of study, the mean change in LIC (as measured by magnetic susceptibility by a superconducting quantum interference device) in the per protocol-1 (PP-1) population, which consisted of patients who had at least 1 post-baseline LIC assessment, was -1.3 mg Fe/g dry weight for patients receiving Exjade (n = 113) and -0.7 mg Fe/g dry weight for patients receiving deferoxamine (n = 54).

One-hundred five (105) patients with thalassemia major and cardiac iron overload were enrolled in a study assessing the change in cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) T2* value (measured in milliseconds, ms) before and after treatment with deferasirox. Cardiac T2* values at baseline ranged from 5 to less than 20 ms. The geometric mean of cardiac T2* in the 68 patients who completed 3 years of Exjade therapy increased from 11.98 ms at baseline to 17.12 ms at 3 years. Cardiac T2* values improved in patients with severe cardiac iron overload (less than 10 ms) and in those with mild to moderate cardiac iron overload (greater than or equal to 10 to less than 20 ms). The clinical significance of these observations is unknown.

Six hundred twenty-seven (627) patients with MDS were enrolled across 5 uncontrolled trials. Two hundred thirty-nine (239) of the 627 patients were enrolled in trials that limited enrollment to patients with IPSS Low or Intermediate 1 risk MDS, and the remaining 388 patients were enrolled in trials that did not specify MDS risk stratification but required a life expectancy of greater than 1 year. Planned duration of treatment in these trials ranged from 1 year (365 patients) to 5 years (47 patients). These trials evaluated the effects of Exjade therapy on parameters of iron overload, including LIC (125 patients) and serum ferritin (627 patients). The percent of patients completing planned duration of treatment was 51% in the largest 1-year study, 52% in the 3-year study and 22% in the 5-year study. The major causes for treatment discontinuation were withdrawal of consent, adverse reaction, and death. Over 1 year of follow-up across these pooled studies, mean change in serum ferritin was -332.8 (\pm 2615.59) mcg/L (n = 593) and mean change in LIC was -5.9 (\pm 8.32) mg Fe/g dw (n = 68). Results of these pooled studies in 627 patients with MDS suggest a progressive decrease in serum ferritin and LIC beyond 1 year in those patients who are able to continue Exjade.

Study 4 (TELESTO; NCT00940602) was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial performed in 225 patients with MDS (Low/Int-1 risk) and transfusional iron overload of which 149 were treated with deferasirox and 76 received placebo. The observed hazard ratio of 0.64 (95% CI: 0.42, 0.96) suggests a positive impact of deferasirox on event-free survival (EFS, a composite endpoint defined as death, worsening cardiac function, hospitalization for congestive heart failure, liver function impairment, liver cirrhosis, or progression to acute myeloid leukemia, whichever occurred first).

Non-Transfusion Dependent Thalassemia

Study 5 (NCT00873041) was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of treatment with Exjade for patients 10 years of age or older with NTDT syndromes and iron overload. Eligible patients had an LIC of at least 5 mg Fe/g dw measured by R2 MRI and a serum ferritin exceeding 300 mcg/L at screening (2 consecutive values at least 14 days apart from each other). A total of 166 patients were randomized, 55 to the Exjade 5 mg/kg/day dose group, 55 to the Exjade 10 mg/kg/day dose group, and 56 to placebo (28 to each matching placebo group). Doses could be increased after 6 months if the LIC exceeded 7 mg Fe/g dw and the LIC reduction from baseline was less than 15%. The patients enrolled included 89 males and 77 females. The

underlying disease was beta-thalassemia intermedia in 95 (57%) patients, HbE beta-thalassemia in 49 (30%) patients, and alpha-thalassemia in 22 (13%) patients. There were 17 pediatric patients in the study. Caucasians comprised 57% of the study population and Asians comprised 42%. The median baseline LIC (range) for all patients was 12.1 (2.6-49.1) mg Fe/g dw. Follow-up was for 1 year. The primary efficacy endpoint of change in LIC from baseline to Week 52 was statistically significant in favor of both Exjade dose groups compared with placebo ($p \leq 0.001$) (Table 5). Furthermore, a statistically significant dose effect of Exjade was observed in favor of the 10 mg/kg/day dose group (10 versus 5 mg/kg/day, $p = 0.009$). In a descriptive analysis, the target LIC (less than 5 mg Fe/g dw) was reached by 15 (27%) of 55 patients in the 10 mg/kg/day arm, 8 (15%) of 55 patients in the 5 mg/kg/day arm and 2 (4%) of 56 patients in the combined placebo groups.

Study 6 (NCT00873041) was an open-label trial of Exjade for the treatment of patients previously enrolled on Study 5, including cross-over to active treatment for those previously treated with placebo. The starting dose of Exjade in Study 6 was assigned based on the patient's LIC at completion of Study 5, being 20 mg/kg/day for an LIC exceeding 15 mg Fe/g dw, 10 mg/kg/day for LIC 3-15 mg Fe/g dw, and observation if the LIC was less than 3 mg Fe/g dw. Patients could continue on 5 mg/kg/day if they had previously exhibited at least a 30% reduction in LIC. Doses could be increased to a maximum of 20 mg/kg/day after 6 months if the LIC was more than 7 mg Fe/g dw and the LIC reduction from baseline was less than 15%. The primary efficacy endpoint in Study 6 was the proportion of patients achieving an LIC less than 5 mg Fe/g dw. A total of 133 patients were enrolled. Twenty patients began Study 6 with an LIC less than 5 mg Fe/g dw. Of the 113 patients with a baseline LIC of at least 5 mg Fe/g dw in Study 6, the target LIC (less than 5 mg Fe/g dw) was reached by 39 patients (35%). The responders included 4 (10%) of 39 patients treated at 20 mg/kg/day for a baseline LIC exceeding 15 mg Fe/g dw, and 31 (51%) of 61 patients treated at 10 mg/kg/day for a baseline LIC between 5 and 15 mg Fe/g dw. The absolute change in LIC at Week 52 by starting dose is shown in Table 5 below.

Study 7 (NCT01709838) was an open-label, single-arm, multicenter, 5-year study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of Exjade in iron overloaded patients with NTDT of 10 years of age or older. All patients started treatment on 10 mg/kg/day Exjade for four weeks. At Week 4, dose escalation was based on baseline LIC. At Week 24 and every 6 months thereafter, further dose adjustments were made according to the LIC at that visit. Treatment was interrupted when LIC < 3 mg Fe/g dw or serum ferritin < 300 ng/mL and was restarted at 10 mg/kg/day when LIC \geq 5 mg Fe/g dw and serum ferritin \geq 300 ng/mL. Throughout the study, the maximum dose of Exjade given was 30 mg/kg/day.

A total of 134 patients were enrolled in the study. Eligible patients were required to have an LIC of at least 5 mg Fe/g dw measured by R2 MRI and a serum ferritin at least of 300 ng/mL at screening. The mean absolute change of LIC from Baseline to Week 52 was -6.7 mg Fe/g dw. The reduction in LIC was sustained until Week 260 (5 years) with the mean absolute change in LIC from Baseline to Week 260 of -10.6 mg Fe/g dw. In the subset of patients with Baseline LIC > 15 mg Fe/g dw (49 patients), 51.0% achieved a first LIC < 5 mg Fe/g dw (95% CI: 37.5, 64.4) with a median time of 28.6 months. In the subset of patients with target LIC of < 3 mg Fe/g dw (61 patients), 39.3% developed first LIC \geq 5 mg Fe/g dw in the follow-up period, with a median time of 13.9 months.

Table 5. Absolute Change in LIC at Week 52 in Patients with NTDT

Deferasirox Tablets for Oral Suspension Starting Dose^a

	Placebo	5 mg/kg/day	10 mg/kg/day	20 mg/kg/day
Study 5^b				
Number of Patients	n = 54	n = 51	n = 54	-
Mean LIC at Baseline (mg Fe/g dw)	16.1	13.4	14.4	-
Mean Change (mg Fe/g dw)	+0.4	-2.0	-3.8	-
(95% Confidence Interval)	(-0.6, +1.3)	(-2.9, -1.0)	(-4.8, -2.9)	-
Study 6				
Number of Patients	-	n = 8	n = 77	n = 43
Mean LIC at Baseline (mg Fe/g dw)	-	5.6	8.8	23.5
Mean Change (mg Fe/g dw)	-	-1.5	-2.8	-9.1
(95% Confidence Interval)	-	(-3.7, +0.7)	(-3.4, -2.2)	(-11.0, -7.3)
Study 7				
Number of Patients	-	-	n = 127	-
Mean LIC at Baseline (mg Fe/g dw)	-	-	15.1	-
Mean Change (mg Fe/g dw)	-	-	-6.7	-
(95% Confidence Interval)	-	-	(-7.9, -5.5)	-

Abbreviation: LIC, liver iron concentration; NTDT, non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia.

^aRandomized dose in Study 5 or assigned starting dose in Study 6 and Study 7.

^bLeast square mean change for Study 5.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Exjade is provided as 125 mg, 250 mg, and 500 mg tablets for oral suspension.

125 mg

Off-white, round, flat tablet with beveled edge and imprinted with “J” and “125” on one side and “NVR” on the other.

Bottles of 30 tablets.....(NDC 0078-0468-15)

250 mg

Off-white, round, flat tablet with beveled edge and imprinted with “J” and “250” on one side and “NVR” on the other.

Bottles of 30 tablets.....(NDC 0078-0469-15)

500 mg

Off-white, round, flat tablet with beveled edge and imprinted with “J” and “500” on one side and “NVR” on the other.

Bottles of 30 tablets.....(NDC 0078-0470-15)

Store Exjade tablets at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F); excursions are permitted between 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from moisture.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide).

Dosing Instructions

Advise patients to take Exjade once daily on an empty stomach at least 30 minutes prior to food, preferably at the same time every day. Instruct patients to completely disperse the tablets in water, orange juice, or apple

juice, and drink the resulting suspension immediately. After the suspension has been swallowed, resuspend any residue in a small volume of the liquid and swallow [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.3)].

Advise patients not to chew tablets or swallow them whole [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.3)].

Blood Testing

Advise patients that blood tests will be performed frequently to check for damage to kidneys, liver, or blood cells [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5)].

Acute Kidney Injury, Including Acute Renal Failure

Caution patients about the potential for kidney toxicity when taking Exjade. Inform patients of the signs and symptoms of kidney injury. Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately if they experience any of these symptoms [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].

Hepatic Toxicity and Failure

Caution patients about the potential for hepatic toxicity when taking Exjade. Inform patients of the signs and symptoms of hepatic toxicity. Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately if they experience any of these symptoms [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.2)].

GI Ulceration and Hemorrhage

Caution patients about the potential for the development of GI ulcers or bleeding when taking Exjade in combination with drugs that have ulcerogenic or hemorrhagic potential, such as NSAIDs, corticosteroids, oral bisphosphonates, or anticoagulants. Inform patients of the signs and symptoms of GI ulcers or bleeding. Advise patients to contact their health care provider for symptoms of heartburn but to seek immediate medical attention for symptoms of GI hemorrhage [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3)].

Allergic Reactions

Serious allergic reactions (which include swelling of the throat) have been reported in patients taking Exjade, usually within the first month of treatment. If reactions are severe, advise patients to stop taking Exjade immediately and seek immediate medical attention [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.7)].

Severe Skin Reactions

Severe skin reactions have been reported in patients taking Exjade. Inform patients of the signs and symptoms of severe skin reactions. If reactions are severe, advise patients to stop taking Exjade immediately and seek immediate medical attention [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.8)].

Skin Rash

Skin rashes may occur during Exjade treatment. If the skin rash is severe, advise patients to stop taking Exjade and seek medical attention [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.9)].

Pediatric Patients with Acute Illness

Instruct pediatric patients and their caregivers to contact their healthcare provider during episodes of acute illness, especially if the patient has not been drinking fluids or the patient has volume depletion due to fever, vomiting, or diarrhea [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].

Auditory and Ocular Testing

Because auditory and ocular disturbances have been reported with Exjade, conduct auditory testing and ophthalmic testing before starting Exjade treatment and thereafter at regular intervals. Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider if they develop visual or auditory changes during treatment [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.10)].

Drug Interactions

Caution patients not to take aluminum-containing antacids and Exjade simultaneously [*see Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

Caution patients about potential loss of effectiveness of drugs metabolized by CYP3A4 (e.g., cyclosporine, simvastatin, hormonal contraceptive agents) when Exjade is administered with these drugs [*see Drug Interactions (7.2)*].

Caution patients about potential loss of effectiveness of Exjade when administered with drugs that are potent UGT inducers (e.g., rifampicin, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ritonavir). Based on serum ferritin levels and clinical response, consider increases in the dose of Exjade when concomitantly used with potent UGT inducers [*see Drug Interactions (7.5)*].

Caution patients about potential loss of effectiveness of Exjade when administered with drugs that are bile acid sequestrants (e.g., cholestyramine, colestevlam, colestipol). Based on serum ferritin levels and clinical response, consider increases in the dose of Exjade when concomitantly used with bile acid sequestrants [*see Drug Interactions (7.6)*].

Caution patients with diabetes to monitor their glucose levels more frequently when repaglinide is used concomitantly with Exjade [*see Drug Interactions (7.3)*].

Driving and Using Machines

Caution patients experiencing dizziness to avoid driving or operating machinery [*see Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

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MEDICATION GUIDE

EXJADE® (ex jayde)
(deferasirox)
tablets
for oral suspension

What is the most important information I should know about Exjade?

Exjade can cause serious side effects, including:

Kidney problems. Exjade can cause sudden (acute) kidney problems, including kidney failure that may require treatment with dialysis, and may cause death. Deaths have happened mostly in people who also have other health problems and had a blood disorder that was in an advanced stage. Adults and children who already have kidney problems and are taking certain medicines with Exjade may also have an increased risk of sudden kidney problems. Be sure to tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take during treatment with Exjade.

Your healthcare provider should do blood and urine tests to check your or your child's kidney function before and during treatment with Exjade. **Call your or your child's healthcare provider right away if:**

- **your child becomes sick with fever, vomiting, or diarrhea and cannot drink fluids normally during treatment with Exjade.** Your child may be dehydrated. Your child's healthcare provider may need to temporarily stop treatment with Exjade and treat your child for dehydration to help prevent kidney problems. Your child's healthcare provider may monitor your child's kidney function more closely.
- **you notice that you or your child are passing less urine than usual during treatment with Exjade.**

Liver problems. Exjade can cause liver problems, including liver failure that can sometimes cause death. Liver problems with Exjade may be more common in people who are over 55 years of age but can also happen in children. Liver failure has happened more often in people with cirrhosis of the liver and failure of other organs. Liver failure has also happened along with kidney problems in certain children who become dehydrated. **See "Kidney problems" above.**

Your healthcare provider should do blood tests to check your liver function before you start and regularly during treatment with Exjade. **Call your healthcare provider right away,** if you develop any of the following signs and symptoms:

- drowsiness
- upper right stomach-area (abdomen) pain
- yellowing or increased yellowing of your skin or eyes,
- dark urine

Bleeding, ulcers, and tears of the stomach or intestine. Severe stomach and intestine bleeding (hemorrhage) that have caused death have happened in some people treated with Exjade, especially in elderly people who have advanced blood cancers or low platelet counts. Some people have also had ulcers of the stomach or intestine, sometimes with tears (perforation) that have caused death. In some people who have taken Exjade, including children and adolescents, irritation of the upper gastrointestinal tract, ulcers, and bleeding have happened, but did not cause death.

Your risk of severe bleeding (hemorrhage) may be increased if you take Exjade along with other medicines that can cause ulcers or bleeding, such as:

- nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
- corticosteroids
- certain osteoporosis medicines called oral bisphosphonates
- blood thinner medicines

Before you start taking Exjade, tell your healthcare provider if you are taking one of these medicines. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure. If you develop an ulcer of the stomach or intestine, or severe bleeding, your healthcare provider may stop Exjade.

Elderly people may be at a higher risk of developing serious side effects and death due to serious side effects with Exjade. Your healthcare provider may need to monitor you more closely during treatment with Exjade.

- Tell your healthcare provider if you get heartburn during treatment with Exjade.
- **Get emergency medical help right away if you vomit blood or pass black or bloody stools, or if you have severe stomach-area (abdomen) pain during treatment with Exjade.**

See "What are the possible side effects of Exjade?" for more information about side effects.

What is Exjade?

Exjade is a prescription medicine that is used to treat:

- people 2 years of age and older who have an increased amount of iron in their blood for a long period of time (chronic), caused by repeated blood transfusions
- certain people 10 years of age or older with thalassemia who have an increased amount of iron in their blood but who are not receiving regular blood transfusions

It is not known if Exjade is safe and effective when used with other medicines to treat an increased amount of iron in the blood.

It is not known if Exjade is safe and effective for treating children under 2 years of age who have an increased amount of iron in their blood for a long period of time (chronic) caused by repeated blood transfusions.

It is not known if Exjade is safe and effective for treating children under 10 years of age with thalassemia who have an increased amount of iron in their blood, but who are not receiving regular blood transfusions.

Do not take Exjade if you:

- have certain kidney problems
- have high-risk myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)
- have advanced cancer
- have a low platelet count
- are allergic to deferasirox or any of the ingredients in Exjade. See the end of this Medication Guide for a list of the ingredients in Exjade.

Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you have any of the medical conditions listed above.

Before taking Exjade, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have kidney problems
- have liver problems
- have advanced cancer. **See “Do not take Exjade if you”**
- have a blood disorder that may increase your risk for bleeding
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Exjade can harm your unborn baby. Hormonal forms of birth control may not be as effective if used during treatment with Exjade. You could become pregnant. Talk to your healthcare provider about other birth control options that you can use during this time. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant during treatment with Exjade.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Exjade passes into your breast milk and can harm your baby. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take Exjade or breastfeed. You should not do both.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Some medicines may affect how Exjade works, and Exjade may affect how other medicines work. Also, **your risk of sudden kidney problems or severe bleeding may be increased if you take Exjade with certain medicines. See “What is the most important information I should know about Exjade?”**

- Avoid taking the following medicines during treatment with Exjade:
 - antacid products (medicines used to treat heartburn) that contain aluminum
 - theophylline
 - certain medicines to lower your cholesterol, called bile acid sequestrants.

Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you take one of these medicines.

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

How should I take Exjade?

- Take Exjade exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to.
- **Do not** change your dose of Exjade or stop taking it unless your healthcare provider tells you to.
- Take Exjade 1 time every day, preferably at the same time every day.
- Take Exjade on an empty stomach **at least 30 minutes before eating food.**
- **Do not** chew Exjade tablets or swallow them whole.
- Place the prescribed number of Exjade tablets in a cup with water, orange juice, or apple juice. Stir to disperse the tablets in the liquid.
 - If your prescribed dose of Exjade is less than 1 gram, use 3.5 ounces of liquid to disperse the tablets.
 - If your prescribed dose of Exjade is 1 gram or more, use 7 ounces of liquid to disperse the tablets.
- Completely disperse the tablets until it becomes a fine suspension. Then drink the suspension right away.
- **Do not** disperse Exjade tablets in carbonated drinks or milk.
- After drinking the suspension, add a small amount of water, orange juice, or apple juice to the cup to disperse any remaining medicine, and then drink it.
- Do not take Exjade with aluminum-containing antacid products. **See “Before taking Exjade.”**
- Tell your healthcare provider if you or your child gain or lose any weight. Your or your child’s dose of Exjade may need to be adjusted.
- If you take the diabetes medicine repaglinide during treatment with Exjade, you may need to test your blood sugar (glucose) levels more often. Follow your healthcare provider’s instructions about how often to test your blood sugar during this time.
- Your healthcare provider should do blood and urine tests before, and during treatment to check how you respond to Exjade, and to monitor you for side effects. Your healthcare provider may change your dose, or temporarily or permanently stop Exjade if you have certain side effects.
- In people who have thalassemia, your healthcare provider will check the amount of iron in your liver before and during treatment with Exjade.
- If you or your child take too much Exjade, call your healthcare provider right away or go to the nearest hospital emergency room. Symptoms that can happen if you take too much Exjade include: stomach-area (abdominal) pain, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting.

What should I avoid while taking Exjade?

- Exjade may cause dizziness. Avoid driving or operating machinery until you know how Exjade affects you. Do not drive or operate machinery if Exjade makes you dizzy.

What are the possible side effects of Exjade?

Exjade can cause serious side effects, including:

- **See "What is the most important information I should know about Exjade?"**
- **Effects on your bone marrow.** Exjade can affect your bone marrow and cause you to have a low white blood cell count which can be serious, decreased platelets, or worsening of your anemia, and may lead to death. Your risk for effects on your bone marrow may be increased if you already have other blood disorders. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to monitor your blood cell counts for these problems.
- **Serious allergic reactions.** Exjade may cause serious allergic reactions, which usually start within the first month of treatment. **Get medical help right away if you develop any of the following symptoms of a serious allergic reaction including:**
 - difficulty in breathing or swallowing
 - chest pain
 - rapid heartbeat
 - feeling faint
 - swelling of the face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat
 - severe itching of the skin with a red rash or raised bumps
 - hives
- **Skin rash and severe skin reactions.** Skin rashes are common with Exjade. If you get a more severe rash, your healthcare provider may temporarily stop Exjade.
Severe skin reactions can also happen with Exjade and can be life-threatening or lead to death. Get medical help right away if you develop any one or more of the following signs and symptoms of a severe skin reaction, including:
 - rash or red skin
 - blisters on your lips, or around your mouth or eyes
 - mouth sores
 - skin peeling
 - high fever or flu-like symptoms
 - enlarged lymph nodes
- **Hearing and vision problems.** Exjade can cause decreased hearing and changes in your vision, including cataracts, increased pressure in your eye, and problems with your retinas. Your healthcare provider should do hearing and vision tests before you start and then regularly during treatment. Your healthcare provider may decrease your dose or stop Exjade if you develop hearing or vision problems.

Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any changes in your vision or hearing during treatment with Exjade.

The most common side effects in anyone who takes Exjade include: diarrhea and nausea.

Other common side effects in people with too much iron in their blood due to repeated blood transfusions include: vomiting, stomach-area (abdomen) pain, and an abnormal kidney function blood test.

These are not all the possible side effects of Exjade.

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 Exjade?

- Store Exjade at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Keep the bottle closed tightly and away from moisture.

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

General information about the safe and effective use of Exjade.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use Exjade for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give Exjade 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 Exjade that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in Exjade?

Active ingredient: deferasirox

Inactive ingredients: Crospovidone, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, povidone (K30), silicone dioxide, and sodium lauryl sulphate.

Distributed by: Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, East Hanover, New Jersey 07936
For more information, go to www.EXJADE.com or call 1-888-669-6682

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