

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use SYMJEP[™] safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for SYMJEP[™].

SYMJEPI[™] (epinephrine) injection, for intramuscular or subcutaneous use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1939

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Dosage and Administration (2) 06/2021

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

SYMJEPI is a non-selective alpha and beta-adrenergic receptor agonist, indicated in the emergency treatment of allergic reactions (Type I) including anaphylaxis. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Patients greater than or equal to 30 kg (66 lbs): 0.3 mg (2)
 - Patients 15 to 30 kg (33 lbs – 66 lbs): 0.15 mg (2)
- Inject intramuscularly or subcutaneously into the anterolateral aspect of the thigh, through clothing if necessary. Each pre-filled syringe is for a single injection (2)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- Injection: 0.3 mg (0.3mg/0.3 mL) single-dose, pre-filled syringe for manual injection (3)
- Injection: 0.15 mg (0.15 mg/0.3 ml) single-dose, pre-filled syringe for manual injection (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

None. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- In conjunction with use, seek immediate medical or hospital care.
- Do not inject intravenously, into buttock, or into digits, hands or feet. (5.2)
- To minimize the risk of injection-related injury, hold the child's leg firmly in place and limit movement prior to and during injection when administering to young children. (5.2)

- Rare cases of serious skin and soft tissue infections have been reported following epinephrine injection. Advise patients to seek medical care if they develop signs or symptoms of infection at the epinephrine injection site. (5.3)
- The presence of a sulfite in this product should not deter use. (5.4)
- Administer with caution in patients with heart disease; may aggravate angina pectoris or produce ventricular arrhythmias. (5.5)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- Adverse reactions to epinephrine include anxiety, apprehensiveness, restlessness, tremor, weakness, dizziness, sweating, palpitations, pallor, nausea and vomiting, headache and/or respiratory difficulties. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact **Adamis Pharmaceuticals Corporation at 1-858-997-2400 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.**

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Cardiac glycosides or diuretics: observe for development of cardiac arrhythmias. (7)
- Tricyclic antidepressants, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, levothyroxine sodium, and certain antihistamines: potentiate effects of epinephrine. (7)
- Beta-adrenergic blocking drugs: antagonize cardiostimulating and bronchodilating effects of epinephrine. (7)
- Alpha-adrenergic blocking drugs: antagonize vasoconstricting and hypertensive effects of epinephrine. (7)
- Ergot alkaloids: may reverse the pressor effects of epinephrine. (7)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Elderly patients may be at greater risk of developing adverse reactions. (5.5, 8.5)

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

Revised 06/2021

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

SYMJEPI is indicated in the emergency treatment of allergic reactions (Type I) including anaphylaxis to stinging insects (e.g., order Hymenoptera, which include bees, wasps, hornets, yellow jackets and fire ants) and biting insects (e.g., triatoma, mosquitoes), allergen immunotherapy, foods, drugs, diagnostic testing substances (e.g., radiocontrast media) and other allergens, as well as idiopathic anaphylaxis or exercise-induced anaphylaxis.

SYMJEPI is intended for immediate administration in patients who are determined to be at increased risk for anaphylaxis, including individuals with a history of anaphylactic reactions.

Anaphylactic reactions may occur within minutes after exposure and consist of flushing, apprehension, syncope, tachycardia, thready or unobtainable pulse associated with a fall in blood pressure, convulsions, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps, involuntary voiding, wheezing, dyspnea due to laryngeal spasm, pruritus, rashes, urticaria or angioedema.

SYMJEPI is intended for immediate administration as emergency supportive therapy only and is not a substitute for immediate medical care.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage According to Patient Body Weight

- Patients greater than or equal to 30 kg (approximately 66 pounds or more): 0.3 mg
- Patients 15 kg to 30 kg (33 pounds to 66 pounds): 0.15 mg

2.2 Administration Instructions

- Inject the single-dose SYMJEPI intramuscularly or subcutaneously into the anterolateral aspect of the thigh with the needle facing downwards. It can be injected through clothing if necessary. Do not inject intravenously, and do not inject into buttocks, into digits, hands and feet [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].
- Instruct caregivers of young children who are prescribed SYMJEPI and who may be uncooperative and kick or move during an injection to hold the leg firmly in place and limit movement prior to and during an injection [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].
- Each SYMJEPI is a single dose of epinephrine injection for single use. Since the doses of epinephrine delivered from SYMJEPI are fixed, consider using other forms of injectable epinephrine if doses lower than 0.15 mg are deemed necessary.

- With severe persistent anaphylaxis, repeat injections with an additional SYMJJEPI may be necessary. More than two sequential doses of epinephrine should only be administered under direct medical supervision [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- Ensure that the patient or caregiver is instructed and understands the indications and use of this product. A health care provider should review the patient instructions for SYMJJEPI, in detail, with the patient or caregiver. Patients and/or any other person who might be in a position to administer an epinephrine injection should be advised of the proper site for injection and given appropriate instructions about imbedding the needle before transferring the thumb to the syringe plunger [see *Instructions for Use*].
- The epinephrine solution in the syringe should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- Injection: 0.3 mg (0.3 mg/0.3 mL), clear and colorless solution in single-dose, pre-filled syringe for manual injection
- Injection: 0.15 mg (0.15 mg/0.3 mL), clear and colorless solution in single-dose, pre-filled syringe for manual injection

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Emergency Treatment

SYMJEPI is intended for immediate administration as emergency supportive therapy and is not intended as a substitute for immediate medical care. In conjunction with the administration of epinephrine, the patient should seek immediate medical or hospital care. More than two sequential doses of epinephrine should only be administered under direct medical supervision [see *Indications and Usage (1)*, *Dosage and Administration (2)*, *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

5.2 Injection-related Complications

SYMJEPI should **only** be injected into the anterolateral aspect of the thigh [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)* and *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

Do not inject intravenously

Large doses or accidental intravenous injection of epinephrine may result in cerebral hemorrhage due to sharp rise in blood pressure. Rapidly acting vasodilators can counteract the marked pressor effects of epinephrine if there is such inadvertent administration.

Do not inject into buttock

Injection into the buttock may not provide effective treatment of anaphylaxis. Advise the patient to go immediately to the nearest emergency room for further treatment of anaphylaxis. Additionally, injection into the buttock has been associated with gas gangrene. Cleansing with alcohol does not kill bacterial spores and therefore, does not lower the risk.

Do not inject into digits, hands or feet

Since epinephrine is a strong vasoconstrictor, accidental injection into the digits, hands or feet may result in loss of blood flow to the affected area. Advise the patient to go immediately to the nearest emergency room and to inform the healthcare provider in the emergency room of the location of the accidental injection. Treatment of such inadvertent administration should consist of vasodilation, in addition to further appropriate treatment of anaphylaxis [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*].

Hold leg firmly during injection

To minimize the risk of injection related injury when administering SYMJEPi to young children, hold child's leg firmly in place and limit movement prior to and during injection.

5.3 Serious Infections at the Injection Site

Rare cases of serious skin and soft tissue infections, including necrotizing fasciitis and myonecrosis caused by Clostridia (gas gangrene), have been reported at the injection site following epinephrine injection for anaphylaxis. Clostridium spores can be present on the skin and introduced into the deep tissue with subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. While cleansing with alcohol may reduce presence of bacteria on the skin, alcohol cleansing does not kill Clostridium spores. To decrease the risk of Clostridium infection, do not inject SYMJEPi into the buttock [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]. Advise patients to seek medical care if they develop signs or symptoms of infection, such as persistent redness, warmth, swelling, or tenderness, at the epinephrine injection site.

5.4 Allergic Reactions Associated with Sulfite

The presence of a sulfite in this product should not deter administration of the drug for the treatment of serious allergic or other emergency situations even if the patient is sulfite-sensitive.

Epinephrine is the preferred treatment for serious allergic reactions or other emergency situations even though this product contains sodium metabisulfite, a

sulfite that may, in other products, cause allergic-type reactions including anaphylactic symptoms or life threatening or less severe asthmatic episodes in certain susceptible persons.

The alternatives to using epinephrine in a life-threatening situation may not be satisfactory.

5.5 Disease Interactions

Some patients may be at greater risk for developing adverse reactions after epinephrine administration. Despite these concerns, it should be recognized that the presence of these conditions is not a contraindication to epinephrine administration in an acute, life-threatening situation. Therefore, patients with these conditions, and/or any other person who might be in a position to administer SYMJEPI to a patient experiencing anaphylaxis should be carefully instructed in regard to the circumstances under which epinephrine should be used.

Patients with Heart Disease

Epinephrine should be administered with caution to patients who have heart disease, including patients with cardiac arrhythmias, coronary artery or organic heart disease or hypertension. In such patients, or in patients who are on drugs that may sensitize the heart to arrhythmias, epinephrine may precipitate or aggravate angina pectoris as well as produce ventricular arrhythmias [*see Drug Interactions (7), Adverse Reactions (6)*].

Other Patients and Diseases

Epinephrine should be administered with caution to patients with hyperthyroidism, diabetes, elderly individuals and pregnant women. Patients with Parkinson's disease may notice a temporary worsening of symptoms.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Due to the lack of randomized, controlled clinical trials of epinephrine for the treatment of anaphylaxis, the true incidence of adverse reactions associated with the systemic use of epinephrine is difficult to determine. Adverse reactions reported in observational trials, case reports and studies are listed below.

Common adverse reactions to systemically administered epinephrine include: anxiety; apprehensiveness; restlessness; tremor; weakness; dizziness; sweating; palpitations; pallor; nausea and vomiting; headache; and/or respiratory difficulties. These symptoms occur in some persons receiving therapeutic doses of epinephrine, but are more likely to occur in patients with hypertension or hyperthyroidism [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

Cardiovascular Reactions

- Arrhythmias, including fatal ventricular fibrillation, have been reported, particularly in patients with underlying cardiac disease or those receiving certain drugs [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*, *Drug Interactions (7)*].
- Rapid rises in blood pressure have produced cerebral hemorrhage, particularly in elderly patients with cardiovascular disease [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].
- Angina may occur in patients with coronary artery disease [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].
- Rare cases of stress cardiomyopathy have been reported in patients treated with epinephrine.

Reactions from Accidental Injection and/or Improper Technique

- Accidental injection into the digits, hands or feet may result in loss of blood flow to the affected area [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].
- Adverse events experienced as a result of accidental injections may include increased heart rate, local reactions including injection site pallor, coldness and hypoesthesia or injury at the injection site resulting in bruising, bleeding, discoloration, erythema or skeletal injury.
- Injection into the buttock has resulted in cases of gas gangrene [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

Skin and Soft Tissue Infections

- Rare cases of serious skin and soft tissue infections, including necrotizing fasciitis and myonecrosis caused by Clostridia (gas gangrene), have been reported at the injection site following epinephrine injection in the thigh [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Cardiac Glycosides, Diuretics, and Anti-arrhythmics

Patients who receive epinephrine while concomitantly taking cardiac glycosides, diuretics or anti-arrhythmics should be observed carefully for the development of cardiac arrhythmias [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

Antidepressants, Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors, Levothyroxine, and Antihistamines

The effects of epinephrine may be potentiated by tricyclic antidepressants, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, levothyroxine sodium and certain antihistamines, notably chlorpheniramine, triprolidine and diphenhydramine.

Beta-Adrenergic Blockers

The cardiostimulating and bronchodilating effects of epinephrine are antagonized by beta-adrenergic blocking drugs, such as propranolol.

Alpha-Adrenergic Blockers

The vasoconstricting and hypertensive effects of epinephrine are antagonized by alpha-adrenergic blocking drugs, such as phentolamine.

Ergot Alkaloids

Ergot alkaloids may also reverse the pressor effects of epinephrine.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no adequate and well controlled studies of the acute effect of epinephrine in pregnant women. In animal reproductive studies, epinephrine administered by the subcutaneous route to rabbits, mice and hamsters during the period of organogenesis was teratogenic at doses 7 times and higher than the maximum recommended human intramuscular and subcutaneous dose on a mg/m² basis. Epinephrine is the first-line medication of choice for the treatment of anaphylaxis during pregnancy in humans. Epinephrine should be used for treatment of anaphylaxis during pregnancy in the same manner as it is used in non-pregnant patients.

In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risks of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and of miscarriage is 15% to 20%, respectively.

Clinical Considerations

Disease-associated maternal and embryo/fetal risk:

During pregnancy, anaphylaxis can be catastrophic and can lead to hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy and permanent central nervous system damage or death in the mother and, more commonly, in the fetus or neonate. The prevalence of anaphylaxis occurring during pregnancy is reported to be approximately 3 cases per 100,000 deliveries.

Management of anaphylaxis during pregnancy is similar to management in the general population. Epinephrine is the first line-medication of choice for treatment of anaphylaxis; it should be used in the same manner in pregnant and non-pregnant patients. In conjunction with the administration of epinephrine, the patient should seek immediate medical or hospital care.

Data

Animal Data

In an embryofetal development study with rabbits dosed during the period of organogenesis, epinephrine was shown to be teratogenic (including gastroschisis and embryonic lethality) at doses approximately 40 times the maximum recommended intramuscular or subcutaneous dose (on a mg/m² basis at a maternal subcutaneous dose of 1.2 mg/kg/day for two to three days).

In an embryofetal development study with mice dosed during the period of organogenesis, epinephrine was shown to be teratogenic (including embryonic lethality) at doses approximately 8 times the maximum recommended intramuscular or subcutaneous dose (on a mg/m² basis at maternal subcutaneous dose of 1 mg/kg/day for 10 days). These effects were not seen in mice at approximately 4 times the maximum recommended daily intramuscular or subcutaneous dose (on a mg/m² basis at a subcutaneous maternal dose of 0.5 mg/kg/day for 10 days).

In an embryofetal development study with hamsters dosed during the period of organogenesis from gestation days 7 to 10, epinephrine was shown to be teratogenic at doses approximately 7 times the maximum recommended intramuscular or subcutaneous dose (on a mg/m² basis at a maternal subcutaneous dose of 0.5 mg/kg/day).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There is no information regarding the presence of epinephrine in human milk, the effects on breastfed infants, or the effects on milk production. Epinephrine is the first line-medication of choice for treatment of anaphylaxis; it should be used in the same manner in breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding patients.

8.4 Pediatric Use

SYMJEPI may be given safely to pediatric patients at a dosage appropriate to body weight [*see Dosage and Administration (2.1)*]. Clinical experience with the use of epinephrine suggests that the adverse reactions seen in children are similar in nature and extent to those both expected and reported in adults. Since the dose of epinephrine delivered from SYMJEPI is fixed, consider using other forms of injectable epinephrine if a dose lower than 0.15 mg is deemed necessary.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies for the treatment of anaphylaxis have not been performed in subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. However, other reported clinical experience with use of epinephrine for the treatment of anaphylaxis has identified that geriatric patients may be particularly sensitive to the effects of epinephrine. Therefore, SYMJEPI should be administered with caution in elderly individuals, who may be at greater

risk for developing adverse reactions after epinephrine administration. [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4), Overdosage (10)*].

10 OVERDOSAGE

Overdosage of epinephrine may produce extremely elevated arterial pressure, which may result in cerebrovascular hemorrhage, particularly in elderly patients. Overdosage may also result in pulmonary edema because of peripheral vascular constriction together with cardiac stimulation. Treatment consists of rapidly acting vasodilators or alpha-adrenergic blocking drugs and/or respiratory support.

Epinephrine overdosage can also cause transient bradycardia followed by tachycardia, and these may be accompanied by potentially fatal cardiac arrhythmias. Premature ventricular contractions may appear within one minute after injection and may be followed by multifocal ventricular tachycardia (prefibrillation rhythm). Subsidence of the ventricular effects may be followed by atrial tachycardia and occasionally by atrioventricular block. Treatment of arrhythmias consists of administration of a beta-adrenergic blocking drug such as propranolol.

Overdosage sometimes results in extreme pallor and coldness of the skin, metabolic acidosis, and kidney failure. Suitable corrective measures must be taken in such situations.

11 DESCRIPTION

Each SYMJEPi 0.3 mg pre-filled, syringe delivers a single dose of 0.3 mg of epinephrine from epinephrine injection, USP (0.3 mg/0.3 mL).

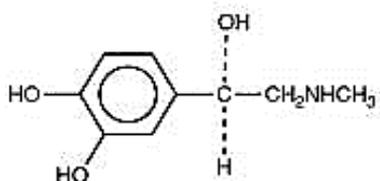
Each SYMJEPi 0.15 mg pre-filled, syringe delivers a single dose of 0.15 mg of epinephrine from epinephrine injection, USP (0.15 mg/0.3 mL).

Each SYMJEPi (epinephrine injection, USP) syringe contains 0.8 mL of sterile aqueous solution of epinephrine for intramuscular or subcutaneous administration. The syringe is overfilled for stability purposes: more than half of the solution remains in the syringe after use and CANNOT BE REUSED.

Each 0.3 mL of SYMJEPi 0.3 mg contains 0.3 mg epinephrine, 1.8 mg sodium chloride, 0.5 mg sodium metabisulfite, hydrochloric acid to adjust pH, and Water for Injection. The pH range is 2.2-5.0.

Each 0.3 mL of SYMJEPi 0.15 mg contains 0.15 mg epinephrine, 1.8 mg sodium chloride, 0.3 mg sodium metabisulfite, hydrochloric acid to adjust pH, and Water for Injection. The pH range is 2.2-5.0.

Epinephrine is a sympathomimetic catecholamine (a non-selective alpha and beta-adrenergic receptor agonist) designated chemically as (-)-3,4-Dihydroxy- α -[(methylamino)methyl]benzyl alcohol and has the following structure:



The molecular weight of epinephrine is 183.20.

Epinephrine solution deteriorates rapidly on exposure to air or light, turning pink from oxidation to adrenochrome and brown from formation of melanin. Replace SYMJEPI if the solution appears discolored (pinkish or brown color), cloudy or contains particles.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Epinephrine acts on both alpha and beta-adrenergic receptors.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Through its action on alpha-adrenergic receptors, epinephrine lessens the vasodilation and increased vascular permeability that occurs during anaphylaxis, which can lead to loss of intravascular fluid volume and hypotension.

Through its action on beta-adrenergic receptors, epinephrine causes bronchial smooth muscle relaxation and helps alleviate bronchospasm, wheezing and dyspnea that may occur during anaphylaxis.

Epinephrine also alleviates pruritus, urticaria and angioedema and may relieve gastrointestinal and genitourinary symptoms associated with anaphylaxis because of its relaxer effects on the smooth muscle of the stomach, intestine, uterus and urinary bladder.

When given subcutaneously or intramuscularly, epinephrine has a rapid onset and short duration of action.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Long-term studies to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of epinephrine have not been conducted.

Epinephrine and other catecholamines have been shown to have mutagenic potential *in vitro*. Epinephrine was positive in the *Salmonella* bacterial reverse mutation assay, positive in the mouse lymphoma assay, and negative in the *in vivo* micronucleus assay. Epinephrine is an oxidative mutagen based on the *E. coli* WP2 Mutoxitest bacterial reverse mutation assay. This should not prevent the use of epinephrine under the conditions noted under *Indications and Usage* (1).

The potential for epinephrine to impair reproductive performance has not been evaluated, but epinephrine has been shown to decrease implantation in female rabbits dosed subcutaneously with 1.2 mg/kg/day (40-fold the highest human intramuscular or subcutaneous daily dose) during gestation days 3 to 9.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

How Supplied

SYMJEPI (epinephrine injection, USP) 0.3 mg single-dose, pre-filled syringes:

- One-pack carton that contains one 0.3 mg pre-filled syringe. NDC 0781-3442-10
- Two-pack carton that contains two 0.3 mg pre-filled syringes. NDC 0781-3442-20

SYMJEPI (epinephrine injection, USP) 0.15 mg single-dose, pre-filled syringes:

- One-pack carton that contains one 0.15 mg pre-filled syringe. NDC 0781-3448-10
- Two-pack carton that contains two 0.15 mg pre-filled syringes. NDC 0781-3448-20

Storage and Handling

Protect from light. Epinephrine is light sensitive and should be stored in the case provided to protect it from light. Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F); excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Do not refrigerate. Before using, check to make sure the solution in the syringe is clear and colorless. Replace the product if the solution is discolored (pinkish or brown color), cloudy or contains particles. Used SYMJEPI should be given to a healthcare provider or emergency room personnel for proper disposal. Expired or discolored SYMJEPI should be returned to a healthcare provider or pharmacy for proper disposal.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

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

A healthcare provider should review the patient instructions and operation of SYMJEPI, in detail, with the patient or caregiver.

Epinephrine is essential for the treatment of anaphylaxis. Patients who are at risk of or have a history of severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis) to insect stings or bites, foods, drugs and other allergens, as well as idiopathic and exercise-induced anaphylaxis, should be carefully instructed about the circumstances under which epinephrine should be used.

Administration and Training

Instruct patients and/or caregivers in the appropriate use of SYMJJEPI. SYMJJEPI should be injected into the middle of the outer thigh (through clothing, if necessary). Each syringe is for a single-use injection. Advise patients to seek immediate medical care in conjunction with administration of SYMJJEPI.

Young children may be uncooperative and kick or move during and injection. Instruct caregivers of young children who are prescribed SYMJJEPI to hold the leg firmly in place and limit movement prior to and during an injection [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

Complete patient information, including dosage, directions for proper administration and precautions can be found inside each SYMJJEPI carton. A printed label on the surface of the SYMJJEPI case shows instructions for use.

Adverse Reactions

Epinephrine may produce symptoms and signs that include an increase in heart rate, the sensation of a more forceful heartbeat, palpitations, sweating, nausea and vomiting, difficulty breathing, pallor, dizziness, weakness or shakiness, headache, apprehension, nervousness or anxiety. These signs and symptoms usually subside rapidly, especially with rest, quiet and recumbency. Patients with hypertension or hyperthyroidism may develop more severe or persistent effects, and patients with coronary artery disease could experience angina. Patients with diabetes may develop increased blood glucose levels following epinephrine administration. Patients with Parkinson's disease may notice a temporary worsening of symptoms. [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

Accidental Injection

Advise patients to seek immediate medical care in the case of accidental injection. Since epinephrine is a strong vasoconstrictor when injected into the digits, hands or feet, treatment should be directed at vasodilatation if there is such an accidental injection to these areas [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

Serious Infections at the Injection Site

Rare cases of serious skin and soft tissue infections, including necrotizing fasciitis and myonecrosis caused by Clostridia (gas gangrene), have been reported at the injection site following epinephrine injection for anaphylaxis. Advise patients to seek medical care if they develop signs or symptoms of infection, such as persistent redness, warmth, swelling or tenderness, at the epinephrine injection site [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].

Storage and Handling

Instruct patients to inspect the epinephrine solution visually periodically. SYMJJEPI should be replaced if the epinephrine solution appears discolored (pinkish or brown color), cloudy or contains particles. Epinephrine is light sensitive and should be stored in the outer case provided to protect it from light.

Instruct patients that SYMJEPi must be used or properly disposed once the protective cap covering the needle is removed [*see How Supplied/Storage and Handling (16)*]. Instruct patients to give a used SYMJEPi syringe to their healthcare provider or emergency room personnel for proper disposal, and to return expired or discolored SYMJEPi to their healthcare provider or pharmacy for proper disposal.

Complete patient information, including dosage, directions for proper administration and precautions can be found inside each SYMJEPi case.

SYMJEPI is a trademark of Adamis Pharmaceuticals Corporation.
Manufactured for Adamis Pharmaceuticals Corp., San Diego, CA 92130
Distributed by Sandoz Inc., Princeton, NJ 08540.

PATIENT INFORMATION
SYMJEPI™
(sim-JEP-ee)
(epinephrine) injection,
for intramuscular or subcutaneous use
For Allergic Emergencies (anaphylaxis)

Read this Patient Information leaflet carefully before using SYMJEPI and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. You, your parent, caregiver or others who may be in a position to administer SYMJEPI should know how to use it before you have an allergic emergency. This information does not take the place of talking with your healthcare provider about your medical condition or your treatment.

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

1. SYMJEPI contains epinephrine, a medicine used to treat allergic emergencies (anaphylaxis). Anaphylaxis can be life threatening, can happen within minutes, and can be caused by stinging and biting insects, allergy injections, foods, medicines, exercise, or unknown causes.
Symptoms of anaphylaxis may include:
 - trouble breathing
 - wheezing
 - hoarseness (changes in the way your voice sounds)
 - hives (raised reddened rash that may itch)
 - severe itching
 - swelling of your face, lips, mouth, or tongue
 - skin rash, redness, or swelling
 - fast heartbeat
 - weak pulse
 - feeling very anxious
 - confusion
 - stomach pain
 - losing control of urine or bowel movements (incontinence)
 - diarrhea or stomach cramps
 - dizziness, fainting, or “passing out” (unconsciousness)
2. **Always carry your SYMJEPI with you because you may not know when anaphylaxis may happen.** Talk to your healthcare provider if you need additional pre-filled syringes to keep at work, school, or other locations. Tell your family members, caregivers, and others where you keep your SYMJEPI and how to use it before you need it. You may be unable to speak in an allergic emergency.
3. **When you have an allergic emergency (anaphylaxis)**
 - **Use SYMJEPI right away.**
 - **Get emergency medical help right away.** You may need further medical attention. You may need to use a second SYMJEPI if symptoms continue or recur. Only a healthcare provider should give additional doses of epinephrine if you need more than 2 injections for a single anaphylaxis episode.

What is SYMJEPI?

- SYMJEPI is a disposable, pre-filled syringe used to treat life-threatening, allergic emergencies including anaphylaxis in people who are at risk for or have a history of serious allergic emergencies. Each pre-filled syringe contains a single (1 time) dose of epinephrine.
- SYMJEPI is for immediate self (or caregiver) administration and does not take the place of emergency medical care. You should get emergency help right away after using SYMJEPI.
- SYMJEPI is for people who have been prescribed this medicine by their healthcare provider.
- The SYMJEPI 0.3 mg pre-filled syringe is for patients who weigh 66 pounds or more (30 kilograms or more).
- The SYMJEPI 0.15 mg pre-filled syringe is for patients who weigh between 33 and 66 pounds (15 to 30 kilograms).
- It is not known if the SYMJEPI pre-filled syringe is safe and effective in patients who weigh less than 33 pounds (15 kilograms).

Before using SYMJEPi, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have heart problems or high blood pressure.
- have diabetes.
- have thyroid problems.
- have asthma.
- have a history of depression.
- have Parkinson's disease.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if epinephrine will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if epinephrine passes into your breast milk.

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

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take certain asthma medicines.

SYMJEPI and other medicines may affect each other, causing side effects. SYMJEPi may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how SYMJEPi works.

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

Use your SYMJEPi for treatment of anaphylaxis as prescribed by your healthcare provider, regardless of your medical conditions or the medicines you take.

How should I use SYMJEPi?

- Each SYMJEPi pre-filled syringe contains only 1 dose of medicine.
- SYMJEPi should be injected into the middle of your outer thigh (upper leg) with the needle facing downwards. It can be injected through your clothing if needed.
- Read the Instructions for Use at the end of this Patient Information leaflet about the right way to use SYMJEPi.
- Your healthcare provider will show you how to safely use the SYMJEPi pre-filled syringe.
- Use SYMJEPi exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to use it.
- If you inject a young child with SYMJEPi, hold their leg firmly in place before and during the injection to prevent injuries. Ask your healthcare provider to show you how to properly hold the leg of a young child during injection.
- You may need to use a second SYMJEPi if symptoms continue or recur. Only a healthcare provider should give additional doses of epinephrine if you need more than 2 injections for a single anaphylaxis episode.
- **Caution: Never put your thumb, fingers, or hand over the exposed needle.** Accidental injection of epinephrine into the finger, hands or feet may cause a loss of blood flow to these areas. **If this happens, go immediately to the nearest emergency room.** Tell the healthcare provider where on your body you received the accidental injection.
- Always carry your SYMJEPi with you in case of an allergic emergency. Additional instructional materials and information are available at www.symjepi.com.
- Do not drop the carrier case or SYMJEPi pre-filled syringe. If the carrier case or pre-filled syringe is dropped, check for damage and leakage. Dispose of the pre-filled syringe and carrier case, and replace if damage or leakage is noticed or suspected.

What are the possible side effects of SYMJEPi?

SYMJEPI may cause serious side effects.

- **SYMJEPI should only be injected into the middle of your outer thigh (upper leg). Do not inject SYMJEPi into your:**
 - veins
 - buttocks
 - fingers, toes, hands or feet

If you accidentally inject SYMJEPi into any other part of your body, go to the nearest emergency room right away. Tell the healthcare provider where on your body you received the accidental injection.

- **Rarely, patients who have used SYMJEPi may develop infections at the injection site within a few days of an injection.** Some of these infections can be serious. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following at an injection site:
 - redness that does not go away
 - swelling
 - tenderness
 - the area feels warm to the touch

- Cuts on the skin, bent needles and needles that remain in the skin after the injection, have happened in young children who do not cooperate and kick or move during an injection. If you inject a young child with SYMJJEPI, hold their leg firmly in place before and during the injection to prevent injuries. Ask your healthcare provider to show you how to properly hold the leg of a young child during injection.
- **If you have certain medical conditions, or take certain medicines, your condition may get worse or you may have longer lasting side effects when you use your SYMJJEPI.** Talk to your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions.

Common side effects of SYMJJEPI include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| • fast, irregular or “pounding” heartbeat | • paleness |
| • sweating | • feelings of over excitement, nervousness or anxiety |
| • headache | • dizziness |
| • weakness | • nausea and vomiting |
| • shakiness | • breathing problems |

These side effects may go away with rest. **Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.**

These are not all the possible side effects of SYMJJEPI. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

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 SYMJJEPI?

- Store SYMJJEPI at room temperature between 68° to 77°F (20° to 25°C).
- Protect from light.
- **Do not** expose to extreme cold or heat. For example, **do not** store in your vehicle’s glove box and **do not** store in the refrigerator or freezer.
- Examine the contents in the clear window of your pre-filled syringe periodically. The solution should be clear. If the solution is discolored (pinkish or brown color), is cloudy or contains solid particles, replace the unit.
- Always keep your SYMJJEPI pre-filled syringe in the carrier case to protect it from damage. **The carrier case is not waterproof.**
- The needle cap helps to prevent accidental injection. Do not remove the needle cap until you need to use SYMJJEPI.
- Your SYMJJEPI has an expiration date. Replace it before the expiration date.

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

General information about the safe and effective use of SYMJJEPI.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use SYMJJEPI for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give your SYMJJEPI to other people.

This Patient Information leaflet summarizes the most important information about SYMJJEPI. If you would like more information, talk to your healthcare provider. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about SYMJJEPI that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in SYMJJEPI?

Active Ingredients: epinephrine

Inactive Ingredients: hydrochloric acid, sodium chloride, sodium metabisulfite and water.

Manufactured for
 Adamis Pharmaceuticals Corp.
 San Diego, CA 92130
 Distributed by Sandoz Inc., Princeton, NJ 08540

SYMJEPI is a trademark of Adamis Pharmaceuticals Corporation.

For more information and instructions on the use of SYMJJEPI, go to www.symjepi.com or call 1-800-230-3935.

Important Information

- **Your pre-filled syringe is designed to work through clothing.**
- **The needle cap on the SYMJEPi pre-filled syringe helps to prevent needle sticks and accidental injection of epinephrine. Do not remove the needle cap until you are ready to use it.**
- **Only inject into the middle of the outer thigh (upper leg). Never inject into any other part of the body.**
- **Never put your thumb, fingers or your hand over the exposed needle.**
- **If an accidental injection happens, get medical help right away.**
- **Do not place patient information or any other foreign objects in the carrier case with the pre-filled syringe, as this may prevent you from removing the pre-filled syringe for use.**

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

Revised: 06/2021

SYMJEPI (Epinephrine Injection Pre-Filled Single Dose Syringe) CONFIDENTIAL

1.2.10 Instructions for Use

SYMJEPI (sim-JEP-ee)

(epinephrine injection, USP) pre-filled syringe

For Allergic Emergencies (anaphylaxis)

Read this Instructions for Use carefully before you use this product.

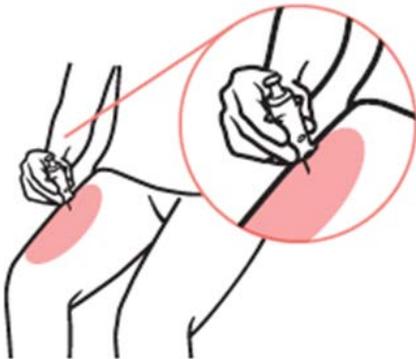
Before you need to use your SYMJEPI syringe, make sure your healthcare provider shows you the right way to use it. Parents, caregivers, and others who may be in a position to administer SYMJEPI should also understand how to use it. If you have questions, ask your healthcare provider.

Get Ready to Use SYMJEPI

SYMJEPI works like a standard pre-filled syringe.



SYMJEPI is injected downwards, into the **thigh**, while sitting (as shown), through clothing if necessary.



SYMJEPI (Epinephrine Injection Pre-Filled Single Dose Syringe) CONFIDENTIAL

Ready to Use SYMJEPI

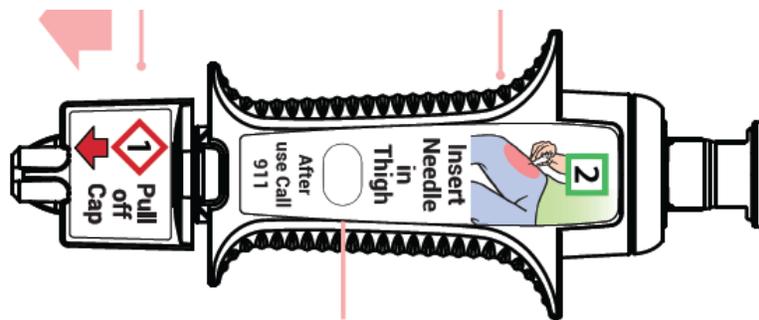
When ready to inject, pull off cap to expose needle.



Do not put finger on top of the device.

If you are administering SYMJEPI to a young child, hold the leg firmly in place while administering the injection.

Hold SYMJEPI by finger grips only and slowly insert the needle into the thigh.



Solution window



After needle is in thigh: Push the plunger all the way down until it **clicks** and hold for 2 seconds.



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Remove the syringe and massage the injection area for 10 seconds.

Get Help

Get emergency medical help now.



Tell healthcare provider that you received an injection of epinephrine.

Use second syringe if necessary



You may need a second SYMJEPI syringe if symptoms continue or recur.

SYMJEPI is a single use pre-filled syringe that delivers a fixed dose of epinephrine. The pre-filled syringe cannot be reused. It is normal for most of the medicine to remain in the syringe after the dose has been injected.

The correct dose has been injected if the plunger has been pushed all the way down and the solution window is at least partially blocked.

If you will be administering SYMJEPI to a young child, ask your healthcare provider to show you how to properly hold the leg in place while administering a dose.

SYMJEPI (Epinephrine Injection Pre-Filled Single Dose Syringe) CONFIDENTIAL

After use and Disposal - Hold SYMJEPI with one hand with your fingers behind the needle and slide the safety guard over the needle until it clicks. Put the used syringe into the grey case and close the case.

- Take the case with the used syringe with you when you go to see a healthcare provider.
- Tell the healthcare provider that you have received an injection of epinephrine. Show the healthcare provider where you received the injection.
- Give your used SYMJEPI syringe to your healthcare provider for inspection and proper disposal.

After Use

Safety Guard



Using one hand with fingers behind the needle slide safety guard over needle.

For more information see Patient Information sheet or ask your healthcare provider.

How to Store - Keep SYMJEPI in its plastic case nearby and ready for use at all times.

- Store at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C). Do not expose to extreme cold or heat. For example, **do not** store in your vehicle's glove box and **do not** store in the refrigerator or freezer.
- Store the SYMJEPI syringe in its closed plastic case to protect from light.

Check Your SYMJEPI Periodically - The solution should be clear when viewed through the window on the device. If the solution is discolored (pinkish or brown color), cloudy or contains particles, replace the SYMJEPI with a new one.

SYMJEPI (Epinephrine Injection Pre-Filled Single Dose Syringe) CONFIDENTIAL

Your SYMJEPI Has an Expiration Date - Example 2021 12 = December 31, 2021. Replace SYMJEPI before the expiration date. Dispose of expired SYMJEPI properly by taking the SYMJEPI in its case to a healthcare provider or hospital emergency room.

For more information about SYMJEPI pre-filled syringe and proper use of the product, call 1-800-230-3935 or visit www.symjepi.com.

SYMJEPI is a trademark of Adamis Pharmaceuticals Corporation.

Manufactured for Adamis Pharmaceuticals Corporation.

San Diego, CA 92130

Distributed by Sandoz Inc., Princeton, NJ 08540.

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