HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use RAPAMUNE safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for RAPAMUNE.

RAPAMUNE (sirolimus) oral solution
RAPAMUNE (sirolimus) tablets, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1999

WARNING: IMMUNOSUPPRESSION, USE IS NOT RECOMMENDED IN LIVER OR LUNG TRANSPLANT PATIENTS
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- **Increased susceptibility to infection and the possible development of lymphoma and other malignancies may result from immunosuppression (5.1). Only physicians experienced in immunosuppressive therapy and management of renal transplant patients should use Rapamune for prophylaxis of organ rejection in patients receiving renal transplants.**
- **The safety and efficacy of Rapamune as immunosuppressive therapy have not been established in liver or lung transplant patients, and therefore, such use is not recommended (5.2, 5.3).**
  - **Liver Transplantation – Excess mortality, graft loss, and hepatic artery thrombosis (5.2).**
  - **Lung Transplantation – Bronchial anastomotic dehiscence (5.3).**

---------- RECENT MAJOR CHANGES----------
Warnings and Precautions, Cannabidiol Drug Interactions (5.21) 8/2022

----------INDICATIONS AND USAGE----------
- Rapamune is an mTOR inhibitor immunosuppressant indicated for the prophylaxis of organ rejection in patients aged ≥13 years receiving renal transplants:
  - Patients at low- to moderate-immunologic risk: Use initially with cyclosporine (CsA) and corticosteroids. CsA withdrawal is recommended 2-4 months after transplantation (1.1).
  - Patients at high-immunologic risk: Use in combination with CsA and corticosteroids for the first 12 months following transplantation (1.1). Safety and efficacy of CsA withdrawal has not been established in high risk patients (1.1, 1.2, 14.3).
- Rapamune is an mTOR inhibitor indicated for the treatment of patients with lymphangioleiomyomatosis (1.3).

----------DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION----------
Renal Transplant Patients:
- Administer once daily by mouth, consistently with or without food (2).
- Administer the initial dose as soon as possible after transplantation and 4 hours after CsA (2.1, 7.1).
- Adjust the Rapamune maintenance dose to achieve sirolimus trough concentrations within the target-range (2.5).
- Hepatic impairment: Reduce maintenance dose in patients with hepatic impairment (2.7, 8.6, 12.3).

In renal transplant patients at low-to moderate-immunologic risk:
- Rapamune and CsA Combination Therapy: One loading dose of 6 mg on day 1, followed by daily maintenance doses of 2 mg (2.2).
- Rapamune Following CsA Withdrawal: 2-4 months post-transplantation, withdraw CsA over 4-8 weeks (2.2).

In renal transplant patients at high-immunologic risk:
- Rapamune and CsA Combination Therapy (for the first 12 months post-transplantation): One loading dose of up to 15 mg on day 1, followed by daily maintenance doses of 5 mg (2.3).

Lymphangioleiomyomatosis Patients:
- Administer once daily by mouth, consistently with or without food (2).
- Recommended initial Rapamune dose is 2 mg/day (2.4).
- Adjust the Rapamune dose to achieve sirolimus trough concentrations between 5-15 ng/mL (2.4).
- Hepatic impairment: Reduce maintenance dose in patients with hepatic impairment (2.7, 8.6, 12.3).

Therapeutic drug monitoring is recommended for all patients (2.5, 5.17).

----------DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS----------
- Oral Solution: 60 mg per 60 mL in amber glass bottle (3.1).
- Tablets: 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg (3.2).

----------CONTRAINDICATIONS----------
Hypersensitivity to Rapamune (4).

----------WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS----------
- Hypersensitivity Reactions (5.4)
- Angioedema (5.5)
- Fluid Accumulation and Impairment of Wound Healing (5.6)
- Hyperlipidemia (5.7)
- Decline in Renal Function (5.8)
- Proteinuria (5.9)
- Latent Viral Infections (5.10)
- Interstitial Lung Disease/Non-Infectious Pneumonitis (5.11)
- *De Novo* Use Without Cyclosporine (5.12)
- Increased Risk of Calcineurin Inhibitor-Induced Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome/ Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura/ Thrombotic Microangiopathy (5.13)
- Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: Can cause fetal harm. Use of highly effective contraception is recommended for females of reproductive potential during treatment and for 12 weeks after final dose of Rapamune (5.15, 8.1)
- Male Infertility: Azoospermia or oligospermia may occur (5.16, 13.1)
- Immunizations: Avoid live vaccines (5.19)

----------ADVERSE REACTIONS----------
Prophylaxis of organ rejection in patients receiving renal transplants: Most common adverse reactions (incidence ≥30%) are peripheral edema, hypertriglyceridemia, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, creatinine increased, abdominal pain, diarrhea, headache, fever, urinary tract infection, anemia, nausea, arthralgia, pain, and thrombocytopenia (6).

Lymphangioleiomyomatosis: Most common adverse reactions (incidence ≥20%) are stomatitis, diarrhea, abdominal pain, nausea, nasopharyngitis, acne, chest pain, peripheral edema, upper respiratory tract infection, headache, dizziness, myalgia, and hypercholesterolemia (6.6).

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Pfizer Inc. at 1-800-438-1985 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or *www.fda.gov/medwatch*.

----------DRUG INTERACTIONS----------
- Avoid concomitant use with strong CYP3A4/P-gp inducers or strong CYP3A4/P-gp inhibitors that decrease or increase sirolimus concentrations (7.4, 12.3).
- Therapeutic drug monitoring and dose reduction for Rapamune should be considered when Rapamune is co-administered with cannabidiol (5.21, 7.5).
- See full prescribing information for complete list of clinically significant drug interactions (12.3).

----------USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS----------
- Pregnancy: Based on animal data can cause fetal harm (5.15, 8.1).
- Lactation: Potential for serious adverse effects in breastfed infants based on mechanism of action (8.2).
- Females and Males of Reproductive Potential: May impair fertility (8.1. 8.3, 13.1).

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and the FDA-approved Medication Guide

Revised: 8/2022

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Since Rapamune is not absorbed through the skin, there are no special precautions. However, if direct contact of the oral solution occurs with the skin or eyes, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water; rinse eyes with plain water.

Do not use RAPAMUNE after the expiration date. The expiration date refers to the last day of that month.

16.1 Rapamune Oral Solution

Each Rapamune Oral Solution carton, NDC 0008-1030-06, contains one 2 oz (60 mL fill) amber glass bottle of sirolimus (concentration of 1 mg/mL), one oral syringe adapter for fitting into the neck of the bottle, sufficient disposable oral syringes (amber color) and caps for daily dosing, and a carrying case.

Rapamune Oral Solution bottles should be stored protected from light and refrigerated at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F). Once the bottle is opened, the contents should be used within one month. If necessary, the patient may store the bottles at room temperatures up to 25°C (77°F) for a short period of time (e.g., not more than 15 days for the bottles).

A syringe (amber color) and cap are provided for dosing, and the product may be kept in the syringe for a maximum of 24 hours at room temperatures up to 25°C (77°F) or refrigerated at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F). The syringe should be discarded after one use. After dilution, the preparation should be used immediately.

Rapamune Oral Solution provided in bottles may develop a slight haze when refrigerated. If such a haze occurs, allow the product to stand at room temperature and shake gently until the haze disappears. The presence of this haze does not affect the quality of the product.

16.2 Rapamune Tablets

Rapamune Tablets are available as follows:

- NDC 0008-1040-05, 0.5 mg, tan, triangular-shaped tablets marked “RAPAMUNE 0.5 mg” on one side; bottle containing 100 tablets.
- NDC 0008-1040-10, 0.5 mg, tan, triangular-shaped tablets marked “RAPAMUNE 0.5 mg” on one side; in Redipak® cartons of 100 tablets (10 blister cards of 10 tablets each).
- NDC 0008-1041-05, 1 mg, white, triangular-shaped tablets marked “RAPAMUNE 1 mg” on one side; bottle containing 100 tablets.
- NDC 0008-1041-10, 1 mg, white, triangular-shaped tablets marked “RAPAMUNE 1 mg” on one side; in Redipak® cartons of 100 tablets (10 blister cards of 10 tablets each).
- NDC 0008-1042-05, 2 mg, yellow-to-beige triangular-shaped tablets marked “RAPAMUNE 2 mg” on one side; bottle containing 100 tablets.

Rapamune Tablets should be stored at 20°C to 25°C [USP Controlled Room Temperature] (68°F to 77°F). Use cartons to protect blister cards and strips from light. Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise patients, their families, and their caregivers to read the Medication Guide and Instructions for Use for the Oral Solution and assist them in understanding its contents. The complete text of the Medication Guide and Instructions for Use for the Oral Solution are reprinted at the end of the document.

See FDA-Approved Medication Guide and Instructions for Use for the Oral Solution.

17.1 Dosage

Patients should be given complete dosage instructions [*see FDA-Approved Medication Guide*].

17.2 Skin Cancer Events

Advise patients that exposure to sunlight and ultraviolet (UV) light should be limited by wearing protective clothing and using a broad spectrum sunscreen with a high protection factor because of the increased risk for skin cancer [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.18)*].

17.3 Pregnancy and Lactation

Advise female patients of reproductive potential to avoid becoming pregnant throughout treatment and for 12 weeks after Rapamune therapy has stopped. Rapamune can cause fetal harm if taken during pregnancy. Advise a pregnant woman of the potential risk to her fetus. Before making a decision to breastfeed, inform the patient that the effects of breastfeeding in infants while taking this drug are unknown, but there is potential for serious adverse effects [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.15), Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.2, 8.3)*].

17.4 Infertility

Inform male and female patients that Rapamune may impair fertility [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.16), Adverse Reactions (6.7), Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3), Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].

This product's label may have been updated. For current Full Prescribing Information, please visit www.pfizer.com.

For medical information about RAPAMUNE, please visit www.pfizermedinfo.com or call 1-800-438-1985.

Pfizer

Distributed by
Wyeth Pharmaceuticals LLC
A subsidiary of Pfizer Inc.
Philadelphia, PA 19101

LAB-0473-15.3b

MEDICATION GUIDE

RAPAMUNE® (RAAP-a-**mune)** (sirolimus) Tablets

RAPAMUNE® (RAAP-a-**mune**) (sirolimus) Oral Solution

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

Rapamune can cause serious side effects, including:

1. **Increased risk of getting infections.** Serious infections can happen including infections caused by viruses, bacteria, and fungi (yeast). Your doctor may put you on medicine to help prevent some of these infections. Call your doctor right away if you have symptoms of infection including fever or chills while taking Rapamune.
2. **Increased risk of getting certain cancers.** People who take Rapamune have a higher risk of getting lymphoma, and other cancers, especially skin cancer. Talk with your doctor about your risk for cancer.

RAPAMUNE has not been shown to be safe and effective in people who have had liver or lung transplants. Serious complications and death may happen in people who take RAPAMUNE after a liver or lung transplant. You should not take RAPAMUNE if you have had a liver or lung transplant without talking with your doctor.

See the section "What are the possible side effects of RAPAMUNE?" for information about other side effects of RAPAMUNE.

What is RAPAMUNE?

RAPAMUNE is a prescription medicine used to prevent rejection (anti-rejection medicine) in people 13 years of age and older who have received a kidney transplant. Rejection is when your body's immune system recognizes the new organ as a "foreign" threat and attacks it.

RAPAMUNE is used with other medicines called cyclosporine (Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune), and corticosteroids. Your doctor will decide:

- if RAPAMUNE is right for you, and
- how to best use it with cyclosporine and corticosteroids after your transplant.

It is not known if RAPAMUNE is safe and effective in children under 13 years of age.

RAPAMUNE is a prescription medicine also used to treat lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM). LAM is a rare progressive lung disease that affects predominantly women of childbearing age.

Who should not take RAPAMUNE?

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

What should I tell my doctor before taking RAPAMUNE?

- have liver problems
- have skin cancer or it runs in your family
- have high cholesterol or triglycerides (fat in your blood)
- are pregnant or are a female who can become pregnant. RAPAMUNE can harm your unborn baby. You should not become pregnant during treatment with RAPAMUNE and for 12 weeks after ending treatment with RAPAMUNE. In order to avoid pregnancy, a female who can get pregnant should use effective birth control during treatment and for 12 weeks after your final dose of RAPAMUNE. Talk with your doctor about what birth control method is right for you during this time. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant or think you are pregnant during treatment with RAPAMUNE or within 12 weeks after your final dose of RAPAMUNE.
- It is not known whether RAPAMUNE passes into breast milk; however, there is a risk of serious side effects in breastfed infants. You and your doctor should decide about the best way to feed your baby if you take RAPAMUNE.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. Using RAPAMUNE with certain medicines may affect each other causing serious side effects.

RAPAMUNE may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how RAPAMUNE works.

Especially tell your doctor if you take:

- a medicine to lower your cholesterol or triglycerides
- cyclosporine (including Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune) or tacrolimus (Prograf) or other medicines that suppress the immune system
- an antibiotic
- an antifungal medicine
- a medicine for high blood pressure or heart problems
- an anti-seizure medicine
- medicines used to treat stomach acid, ulcers, or other gastrointestinal problems
- bromocriptine mesylate (Parlodel, Cycloset)
- danazol
- letermovir (Prevymis)
- medicines to treat HIV or hepatitis C
- St. John's Wort
- cannabidiol (Epidiolex)

How should I take RAPAMUNE?

- Read the Instructions for Use that comes with your RAPAMUNE for information about the right way to take RAPAMUNE oral solution.
- Take RAPAMUNE exactly as your doctor tells you to take it.
- Your doctor will tell you how much RAPAMUNE to take and when to take it. Do not change your dose of RAPAMUNE unless your doctor tells you to.
- If you also take cyclosporine (Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune), you should take your RAPAMUNE and cyclosporine about 4 hours apart.
- Do not stop taking RAPAMUNE or your other anti-rejection medicines unless your doctor tells you to.
- Your doctor will check the levels of RAPAMUNE in your blood. Your doctor may change your dose of RAPAMUNE depending on your blood test results.
- RAPAMUNE is taken by mouth 1 time each day.
- Do not crush, chew, or split RAPAMUNE tablets. Tell your doctor if you cannot swallow RAPAMUNE tablets. Your doctor can prescribe RAPAMUNE as a solution.
- Take each dose of RAPAMUNE the same way, either with or without food. Food can affect the amount of medicine that gets into your bloodstream. Taking each dose of RAPAMUNE the same way helps keep your blood levels of RAPAMUNE more stable. Do not take RAPAMUNE with grapefruit juice.
- RAPAMUNE oral solution can develop a slight haze when it is refrigerated. If this happens, bring the RAPAMUNE Oral Solution to room temperature and then gently shake the bottle until the haze goes away.
- If you get RAPAMUNE oral solution on your skin, wash the area with soap and water.
- If you get RAPAMUNE oral solution in your eyes, rinse your eyes with water.
- If you have taken more medicine than you were told, contact a doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency department right away.

What should I avoid while taking RAPAMUNE?

- Avoid receiving live vaccines while taking RAPAMUNE. Some vaccines may not work as well while you are taking RAPAMUNE.
- Limit your time in sunlight and UV light. Cover your skin with clothing and use a broad spectrum sunscreen with a high protection factor because of the increased risk for skin cancer with RAPAMUNE.

What are the possible side effects of RAPAMUNE?

RAPAMUNE may cause serious side effects, including:

- See **"What is the most important information I should know about RAPAMUNE?"**
- **Serious allergic reactions.** Tell your doctor or get medical help right away if you get any of following symptoms of an allergic reaction:
  - swelling of your face, eyes, or mouth
  - trouble breathing or wheezing
  - throat tightness
  - chest pain or tightness
  - feeling dizzy or faint
  - rash or peeling of your skin
- **Swelling (edema).** Fluid may collect in your hands and feet and in various tissues of your body, including in the sac around your heart or lungs. Call your doctor if you have trouble breathing.
- **Poor wound healing.** RAPAMUNE may cause your wounds to heal slowly or not heal well. Tell your doctor if you have any redness or drainage, your wound does not heal, or the wound opens up.
- **Increased levels of cholesterol and triglycerides (lipids or fat) in your blood.** Your doctor should do blood tests to check your lipids during treatment with RAPAMUNE. Your doctor may prescribe treatment with diet, exercise, or medicine if your lipid levels are too high. During treatment with RAPAMUNE, your blood levels of cholesterol and triglycerides may remain high even if you follow your prescribed treatment plan.
- **Effects on kidney function.** When RAPAMUNE is taken with cyclosporine (Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune), the function of your transplanted kidney may be affected. Your doctor should regularly do tests to check your kidney function while you are taking RAPAMUNE with cyclosporine (Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune).
- **Increased protein in your urine.** Your doctor may regularly test your urine protein.
- **Increased risk for viral infections.**
  - Certain viruses can live in your body and cause active infections when your immune system is weak. BK virus can affect how your kidney works and cause your transplanted kidney to fail.
  - A certain virus can cause a rare serious brain infection called Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML). PML usually causes death or severe disability. Call your doctor right away if you notice any new or worsening medical problems such as:
    - confusion
    - sudden change in thinking, walking, strength on one side of your body
    - other problems that have lasted over several days
- **Lung or breathing problems.** This can sometimes lead to death. Tell your doctor if you have a new or worsening cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing or any new breathing problems. Your doctor may need to stop RAPAMUNE or lower your dose.
- **Blood clotting problems.** When RAPAMUNE is taken with cyclosporine or tacrolimus, you may develop a blood clotting problem. Tell your doctor if you get any unexplained bleeding or bruising.
- **Possible harm to your unborn baby.** RAPAMUNE can harm your unborn baby. You should not become pregnant during treatment with RAPAMUNE and for 12 weeks after ending treatment with RAPAMUNE. See **"What should I tell my doctor before taking RAPAMUNE?".**

The most common side effects of RAPAMUNE in people with renal transplant include:

- high blood pressure
- pain (including stomach and joint pain)
- diarrhea
- headache
- fever
- urinary tract infection
- low red blood cell count (anemia)
- nausea
- low platelet count (cells that help blood to clot)
- high blood sugar (diabetes)

The most common side effects of RAPAMUNE in people with LAM include:

- mouth sores
- diarrhea
- stomach pain
- nausea
- sore throat
- acne
- chest pain
- upper respiratory tract infection
- headache
- dizziness
- sore muscles

Other side effects that may occur with RAPAMUNE:

- RAPAMUNE may affect fertility in females and may affect your ability to become pregnant. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you.
- RAPAMUNE may affect fertility in males and may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all of the possible side effects of RAPAMUNE. For more information ask your doctor 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 RAPAMUNE?

RAPAMUNE tablets:

- Store RAPAMUNE tablets at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Blister cards and strips: Keep the tablets in the original blister container and use the outer carton to protect blister cards and strips from light.
- Bottles: Keep the bottle of RAPAMUNE tablets tightly closed.

RAPAMUNE oral solution:

- Store bottles of RAPAMUNE oral solution in the refrigerator between 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C).
- Protect from light.
- If necessary, bottles of RAPAMUNE oral solution can be stored at room temperature up to 77°F (25°C) for up to 15 days.
- When a bottle of RAPAMUNE oral solution is opened, it should be used within 1 month.
- Use any diluted RAPAMUNE oral solution right away.

Do not use RAPAMUNE after the expiration date. The expiration date refers to the last day of that month.

Safely throw away medicine that is out of date or no longer needed.

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

General Information about the safe and effective use of RAPAMUNE.

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

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about RAPAMUNE. If you would like more information talk to your doctor. You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about RAPAMUNE that is written for health professionals.

For more information, go to www.rapamune.com or call 1-800-934-5556.

What are the ingredients in RAPAMUNE?

Active ingredients: sirolimus

Inactive ingredients: RAPAMUNE Oral Solution: Phosal 50 PG® (phosphatidylcholine, propylene glycol, mono- and di-glycerides, ethanol, soy fatty acids, and ascorbyl palmitate) and polysorbate 80. RAPAMUNE Oral Solution contains 1.5%-2.5% ethanol.

Inactive ingredients: RAPAMUNE Tablets: sucrose, lactose, polyethylene glycol 8000, calcium sulfate, microcrystalline cellulose, pharmaceutical glaze, talc, titanium dioxide, magnesium stearate, povidone, poloxamer 188, polyethylene glycol 20,000, glyceryl monooleate, carnauba wax, *dl*-alpha tocopherol, and other ingredients. The 0.5 mg and 2 mg dosage strengths also contain yellow iron (ferric) oxide and brown iron (ferric) oxide.

Distributed by
Wyeth Pharmaceuticals LLC
A subsidiary of Pfizer Inc.
Philadelphia, PA 19101

For Rapamune Oral Tablets and Oral Solution:

LAB-0578-8.2

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Revised August 2022

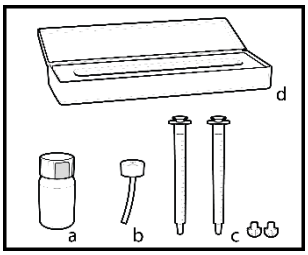
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

RAPAMUNE /RAAP-a-**mune/**
(sirolimus)
Oral Solution

Be sure that you read and understand the following instructions for the correct way to dilute and take RAPAMUNE Oral Solution. Ask your pharmacist or doctor if you are not sure.
Important:

- Always keep the bottle in an upright position.
- You may store RAPAMUNE Oral Solution that is in a syringe at room temperature up to 77°F (25°C) or in the refrigerator at 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C) for up to 24 hours. See "How should I store RAPAMUNE?" at the end of this Instructions for Use.
- RAPAMUNE Oral Solution can develop a slight haze when it is refrigerated. If this happens, bring the RAPAMUNE Oral Solution to room temperature and then gently shake the bottle until the haze goes away.
- Only use a glass or plastic cup to dilute RAPAMUNE Oral Solution.
- If you are a caregiver, do not let RAPAMUNE Oral Solution come in contact with your skin or eyes. If you get the oral solution on your skin, wash the area well with soap and water. If you get the oral solution in your eyes, rinse with plain water.
- If you spill RAPAMUNE Oral Solution, dry the area with a dry paper towel and then wipe the area with a wet paper towel. Throw away the paper towels in the trash and wash your hands well with soap and water.

Each RAPAMUNE Oral Solution carton contains:

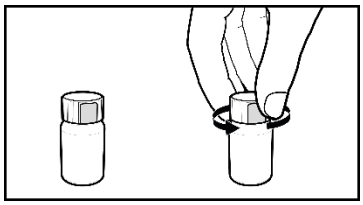


a) a 2 oz. (60 mL fill) amber glass bottle of sirolimus (concentration of 1 mg/mL)
b) 1 oral syringe adapter for fitting into the neck of the bottle
c) enough disposable oral syringes (amber color) and caps for daily dosing
d) 1 carrying case

You will also need:

- glass or plastic cup
- 6 oz. of water or orange juice only

Figure 1: Opening the bottle



1. Open the solution bottle.

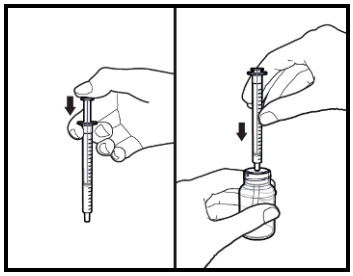
- Remove the safety cap by squeezing the tabs on each side of the cap and twisting counterclockwise (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Inserting adapter

2. The **first time** you use a bottle of RAPAMUNE Oral Solution:

- Insert the oral syringe adapter (plastic tube with stopper) tightly into the bottle until it is even with the top of the bottle (Figure 2).
- Do not remove the oral syringe adapter from the bottle once inserted.

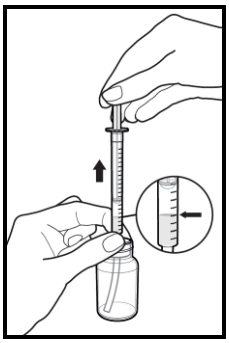
Figure 3: Inserting syringe



3. Use a new disposable amber oral syringe for each dose of RAPAMUNE Oral Solution.

- Fully push down (depress) on the plunger of the disposable amber oral syringe.
- Then, tightly insert the oral syringe into the opening in the adapter (Figure 3).

Figure 4: Withdrawing solution

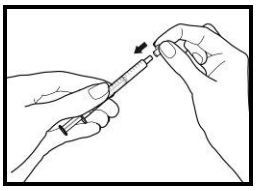


4. Withdraw the prescribed amount of RAPAMUNE Oral Solution:

- Gently pull back the plunger of the syringe until the level of the oral solution is even with the marking on the syringe for your prescribed dose.
- Always keep the bottle in an upright position.
- If bubbles form within the oral solution in the syringe, empty the syringe into the bottle and repeat step 4 (Figure 4).

- You may need to repeat step 4 more than once to draw up your prescribed dose.

Figure 5: Capping syringe



5. If your doctor tells you to carry your medicine with you:

- Each dose of RAPAMUNE Oral Solution should be placed in an oral syringe. Place a cap securely on each syringe. The cap should snap into place (Figure 5).
- Place the capped syringe in the enclosed carrying case (Figure 6). If you need more than 1 carrying case, talk with your doctor or pharmacist.
- See 'How should I store RAPAMUNE' for storage instructions.

Figure 6: Placing syringe in carrying case

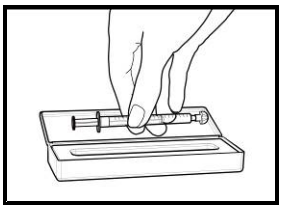


Figure 7: Emptying syringe into glass

6. Taking a dose of RAPAMUNE Oral Solution:

- Choose a clean flat work surface. Place a clean paper towel on the work surface. Wash and dry your hands.
- Empty the syringe into a glass or plastic cup containing at least 2 ounces (1/4 cup, 60 mL) of water or orange juice, stir vigorously for 1 minute and drink right away (Figure 7).
- If more than 1 syringe is needed for your prescribed dose, empty the oral solution from each syringe into the same glass or plastic cup of water or orange juice.
- Refill the container with at least 4 ounces (1/2 cup, 120 mL) of water or orange juice, stir vigorously again and drink the rinse solution. Do not mix RAPAMUNE Oral Solution with apple juice, grapefruit juice, or other liquids. Only glass or plastic cups should be used to mix RAPAMUNE Oral Solution.
- The syringe and cap should be used only one time and then thrown away.

- Throw away the paper towel and clean the work surface. Wash your hands.

7. Always store the bottles of medication in the refrigerator.

How should I store RAPAMUNE?

- Store bottles of RAPAMUNE Oral Solution in the refrigerator at 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C).
- Protect from light.
- Store RAPAMUNE Oral Solution that is in a syringe at room temperature up to 77°F (25°C) or in the refrigerator at 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C) for up to 24 hours.
- If necessary, bottles of RAPAMUNE Oral Solution can be stored at room temperature up to 77°F (25°C) for up to 15 days.
- When a bottle of RAPAMUNE Oral Solution is opened, it should be used within 1 month.
- Use any diluted RAPAMUNE Oral Solution right away.

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

This Instructions for Use has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Distributed by
Wyeth Pharmaceuticals LLC
A subsidiary of Pfizer Inc.
Philadelphia, PA 19101

LAB-0579-5.1
Revised: August 2021