CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
21-398

LABELING
HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

COMBIGAN™ (brimonidine tartrate/timolol maleate ophthalmic solution) 0.2%/0.5%
Initial U.S. Approval: 2007

--- Indications and Usage ---
COMBIGAN™ is an alpha adrenergic receptor agonist with a beta adrenergic receptor inhibitor indicated for the reduction of elevated intraocular pressure (IOP) in patients with glaucoma or ocular hypertension who require adjunctive or replacement therapy due to inadequately controlled IOP: the IOP-lowering of COMBIGAN™ dosed twice a day was slightly less than that seen with the concomitant administration of timolol maleate ophthalmic solution, 0.5% dosed twice a day and brimonidine tartrate ophthalmic solution, 0.2% dosed three times per day. (1)

--- Dosage and Administration ---
• One drop in the affected eye(s), twice daily approximately 12 hours apart. (2)

--- Dosage Forms and Strengths ---
• Solution containing 2 mg/mL brimonidine tartrate and 5 mg/mL timolol. (3)

--- Contraindications ---
• Bronchial asthma, a history of bronchial asthma, severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. (4, 5.1, 5.3)
• Sinus bradycardia, second or third degree atrioventricular block, overt cardiac failure, cardiogenic shock. (4, 5.2)
• Hypersensitivity to any component of this product. (4)

--- Warnings and Precautions ---
• Potentiation of respiratory reactions including asthma (5.1)
• Cardiac Failure (5.2)
• Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (5.3)

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--- Adverse Reactions ---
Most common adverse reactions occurring in approximately 5 to 15% of patients included allergic conjunctivitis, conjunctival folliculosis, conjunctival hyperemia, eye pruritus, ocular burning, and stinging. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Allergan at 800-433-8871 or the FDA at 800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

--- Drug Interactions ---
• Antihypertensives/cardiac glycosides may lower blood pressure. (7.1)
• Concomitant use with systemic beta-blockers may potentiate systemic beta-blockade. (7.2)
• Oral or intravenous calcium antagonists may cause atriocentric conduction disturbances, left ventricular failure, and hypotension. (7.3)
• Catecholamine-depleting drugs may have additive effects and produce hypotension and/or marked bradycardia. (7.4)
• Use with CNS depressants may result in an additive or potentiating effect. (7.5)
• Digitalis and calcium antagonists may have additive effects in prolonging atriocentric conduction time. (7.6)
• CYP2D6 inhibitors may potentiate systemic beta-blockade. (7.7)
• Tricyclic antidepressants may potentially blunt the hypotensive effect of systemic clonidine. (7.8)
• Monoamine oxidase inhibitors may result in increased hypotension. (7.9)

--- Use in Specific Populations ---
• Not for use in children below the age of 2 years. (8.4)

See 17 for Patient Counseling Information
Revised: 10/2007
FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 Indications and Usage
COMBIGANTM (brimonidine tartrate/timolol maleate ophthalmic solution) 0.2%/0.5% is an alpha adrenergic receptor agonist with a beta adrenergic receptor inhibitor indicated for the reduction of elevated intraocular pressure (IOP) in patients with glaucoma or ocular hypertension who require adjunctive or replacement therapy due to inadequately controlled IOP; the IOP-lowering of COMBIGANTM dosed twice a day was slightly less than that seen with the concomitant administration of 0.5% timolol maleate ophthalmic solution dosed twice a day and 0.2% brimonidine tartrate ophthalmic solution dosed three times per day.

2 Dosage and Administration
The recommended dose is one drop of COMBIGANTM in the affected eye(s) twice daily approximately 12 hours apart. If more than one topical ophthalmic product is to be used, the different products should be instilled at least 5 minutes apart.

3 Dosage Forms and Strengths
Solution containing 2 mg/mL brimonidine tartrate and 5 mg/mL timolol (6.8 mg/mL timolol maleate).

4 Contraindications
Asthma, COPD
COMBIGANTM is contraindicated in patients with bronchial asthma; a history of bronchial asthma; severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (see Warnings and Precautions, 5.1, 5.3).

Sinus bradycardia, AV block, Cardiac failure, Cardiogenic shock
COMBIGANTM is contraindicated in patients with sinus bradycardia; second or third degree atrioventricular block; overt cardiac failure (see Warnings and Precautions, 5.2); cardiogenic shock.

Hypersensitivity reactions
Local hypersensitivity reactions have occurred following the use of different components of COMBIGANTM.

COMBIGANTM. COMBIGANTM is contraindicated in patients who have exhibited a hypersensitivity reaction to any component of this medication in the past.

5 Warnings and Precautions
5.1 Potentiation of respiratory reactions including asthma
COMBIGANTM contains timolol maleate; and although administered topically can be absorbed systemically. Therefore, the same types of adverse reactions found with systemic administration of beta-adrenergic blocking agents may occur with topical administration. For example, severe respiratory reactions including death due to bronchospasm in patients with asthma have been reported following systemic or ophthalmic administration of timolol maleate (see Contraindications, 4).

5.2 Cardiac Failure
Sympathetic stimulation may be essential for support of the circulation in individuals with diminished myocardial contractility, and its inhibition by beta-adrenergic receptor blockade may precipitate more severe failure.

In patients without a history of cardiac failure, continued depression of the myocardium with beta-blocking agents over a period of time can, in some cases, lead to cardiac failure. At the first sign of symptom of cardiac failure, COMBIGANTM should be discontinued (see also Contraindications, 4).

5.3 Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (e.g., chronic bronchitis, emphysema) of mild or moderate severity, bronchospastic disease, or a history of bronchospastic disease (other than bronchial asthma or a history of bronchial asthma, in which COMBIGANTM is contraindicated (see Contraindications, 4)) should, in general, not receive beta-blocking agents, including COMBIGANTM.

5.4 Potentiation of vascular insufficiency
COMBIGAN™ may potentiate syndromes associated with vascular insufficiency. COMBIGAN™ should be used with caution in patients with depression, cerebral or coronary insufficiency, Raynaud’s phenomenon, orthostatic hypotension, or thromboangiitis obliterans.

5.5 Increased reactivity to allergens
While taking beta-blockers, patients with a history of atopy or a history of severe anaphylactic reactions to a variety of allergens may be more reactive to repeated accidental, diagnostic, or therapeutic challenge with such allergens. Such patients may be unresponsive to the usual doses of epinephrine used to treat anaphylactic reactions.

5.6 Potentiation of muscle weakness
Beta-adrenergic blockade has been reported to potentiate muscle weakness consistent with certain myasthenic symptoms (e.g., diplopia, ptosis, and generalized weakness). Timolol has been reported rarely to increase muscle weakness in some patients with myasthenia gravis or myasthenic symptoms.

5.7 Masking of hypoglycemic symptoms in patients with diabetes mellitus
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents should be administered with caution in patients subject to spontaneous hypoglycemia or to diabetic patients (especially those with labile diabetes) who are receiving insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents. Beta-adrenergic receptor blocking agents may mask the signs and symptoms of acute hypoglycemia.

5.8 Masking of thyrotoxicosis
Beta-adrenergic blocking agents may mask certain clinical signs (e.g., tachycardia) of hyperthyroidism. Patients suspected of developing thyrotoxicosis should be managed carefully to avoid abrupt withdrawal of beta-adrenergic blocking agents that might precipitate a thyroid storm.

5.9 Contamination of topical ophthalmic products after use
There have been reports of bacterial keratitis associated with the use of multiple dose containers of topical ophthalmic products. These containers had been inadvertently contaminated by patients who, in most cases, had a concurrent corneal disease or a disruption of the ocular epithelial surface (see Patient Counseling Information, 17).

5.10 Impairment of beta-adrenergically mediated reflexes during surgery
The necessity or desirability of withdrawal of beta-adrenergic blocking agents prior to major surgery is controversial. Beta-adrenergic receptor blockade impairs the ability of the heart to respond to beta-adrenergically mediated reflex stimuli. This may augment the risk of general anesthesia in surgical procedures. Some patients receiving beta-adrenergic receptor blocking agents have experienced protracted severe hypotension during anesthesia. Difficulty in restarting and maintaining the heartbeat has also been reported. For these reasons, in patients undergoing elective surgery, some authorities recommend gradual withdrawal of beta-adrenergic receptor blocking agents.

If necessary during surgery, the effects of beta-adrenergic blocking agents may be reversed by sufficient doses of adrenergic agonists.

6 Adverse Reactions

6.1 Clinical Studies Experience
Because clinical studies are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical studies of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical studies of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

COMBIGAN™
In clinical trials of 12 months duration with COMBIGAN™, the most frequent reactions associated with its use occurring in approximately 5% to 15% of the patients included: allergic conjunctivitis, conjunctival folliculosis, conjunctival hyperemia, eye pruritus, ocular burning, and stinging. The following adverse reactions were reported in 1% to 5% of patients: asthenia, blepharitis, corneal erosion, depression, epiphora, eye discharge, eye dryness, eye irritation, eye pain, eyelid edema, eyelid erythema, eyelid
pruritus, foreign body sensation, headache, hypertension, oral dryness, somnolence, superficial punctate keratitis, and visual disturbance.

Other adverse reactions that have been reported with the individual components are listed below.

**Brimonidine Tartrate (0.1%-0.2%)**
Abnormal taste, allergic reaction, blepharoconjunctivitis, blurred vision, bronchitis, cataract, conjunctival edema, conjunctival hemorrhage, conjunctivitis, cough, dizziness, dyspepsia, dyspnea, fatigue, flu syndrome, follicular conjunctivitis, gastrointestinal disorder, hypercholesterolemia, hypotension, infection (primarily colds and respiratory infections), hordeolum, insomnia, keratitis, lid disorder, nasal dryness, ocular allergic reaction, pharyngitis, photophobia, rash, rhinitis, sinus infection, sinusitis, taste perversion, tearing, visual field defect, vitreous detachment, vitreous disorder, vitreous floaters, and worsened visual acuity.

**Timolol (Ocular Administration)**
*Body as a whole*: chest pain; *Cardiovascular*: Arrhythmia, bradycardia, cardiac arrest, cardiac failure, cerebral ischemia, cerebral vascular accident, claudication, cold hands and feet, edema, heart block, palpitation, pulmonary edema, Raynaud’s phenomenon, syncope, and worsening of angina pectoris; *Digestive*: Anorexia, diarrhea, nausea; *Immunologic*: Systemic lupus erythematosus; *Nervous System/Psychiatric*: Increase in signs and symptoms of myasthenia gravis, insomnia, nightmares, paresthesia, behavioral changes and psychic disturbances including confusion, hallucinations, anxiety, disorientation, nervousness, and memory loss; *Skin*: Alopecia, psoriasisiform rash or exacerbation of psoriasis; *Hypersensitivity*: Signs and symptoms of systemic allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, angioedema, urticaria, and generalized and localized rash; *Respiratory*: Bronchospasm (predominantly in patients with pre-existing bronchospastic disease), dyspnea, nasal congestion, respiratory failure; *Endocrine*: Masked symptoms of hypoglycemia in diabetes patients (see **Warnings** and **Precautions**, 5.7); *Special Senses*: diplopia, choroidal detachment following filtration surgery, cystoid macular edema, decreased corneal sensitivity, pseudophemphigoid, ptosis, refractive changes, tinnitus; *Urogenital*: Decreased libido, impotence, Peyronie’s disease, retroperitoneal fibrosis.

### 6.2 Postmarketing Experience

**Brimonidine**
The following reactions have been identified during post-marketing use of brimonidine tartrate ophthalmic solutions in clinical practice. Because they are reported voluntarily from a population of unknown size, estimates of frequency cannot be made. The reactions, which have been chosen for inclusion due to either their seriousness, frequency of reporting, possible causal connection to brimonidine tartrate ophthalmic solutions, or a combination of these factors, include: bradycardia, depression, iritis, keratoconjunctivitis sicca, miosis, nausea, skin reactions (including erythema, eyelid pruritus, rash, and vasodilation), and tachycardia. Apnea, bradycardia, hypotension, hypothermia, hypotonia, and somnolence have been reported in infants receiving brimonidine tartrate ophthalmic solutions.

**Oral Timolol/Oral Beta-blockers**
The following additional adverse reactions have been reported in clinical experience with ORAL timolol maleate or other ORAL beta-blocking agents and may be considered potential effects of ophthalmic timolol maleate: *Allergic*: Erythematous rash, fever combined with aching and sore throat, laryngospasm with respiratory distress; *Body as a whole*: Decreased exercise tolerance, extremity pain, weight loss; *Cardiovascular*: Vasodilatation, worsening of arterial insufficiency; *Digestive*: Gastrointestinal pain, hepatomegaly, ischemic colitis, mesenteric arterial thrombosis, vomiting; *Hematologic*: Agranulocytosis, nonthrombocytopenic purpura, thrombocytopenic purpura; *Endocrine*: Hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia; *Skin*: Increased pigmentation, pruritus, skin irritation, sweating; *Musculoskeletal*: Arthralgia; *Nervous System/Psychiatric*: An acute reversible
syndrome characterized by disorientation for time 
and place, decreased performance on 
neuropsychometrics, diminished concentration, 
emotional lability, local weakness, reversible 
mental depression progressing to catatonia, slightly 
clouded sensorium, vertigo; Respiratory: Bronchial 
obstruction, rales; Urogenital: Urination difficulties.

7 Drug Interactions
7.1 Antihypertensives/Cardiac Glycosides 
Because COMBIGAN™ may reduce blood 
presure, caution in using drugs such as 
antihypertensives and/or cardiac glycosides with 
COMBIGAN™ is advised.

7.2 Beta-adrenergic Blocking Agents 
Patients who are receiving a beta-adrenergic 
blocking agent orally and COMBIGAN™ should 
be observed for potential additive effects of beta- 
bloade, both systemic and on intraocular pressure. 
The concomitant use of two topical beta-adrenergic 
blocking agents is not recommended.

7.3 Calcium Antagonists 
Caution should be used in the co-administration of 
beta-adrenergic blocking agents, such as 
COMBIGAN™, and oral or intravenous calcium 
antagonists because of possible atrioventricular 
conduction disturbances, left ventricular failure, and 
hypotension. In patients with impaired cardiac 
function, co-administration should be avoided.

7.4 Catecholamine-depleting Drugs 
Close observation of the patient is recommended 
when a beta blocker is administered to patients 
receiving catecholamine-depleting drugs such as 
reserpine, because of possible additive effects and 
the production of hypotension and/or marked 
bradycardia, which may result in vertigo, syncope, 
or postural hypotension.

7.5 CNS Depressants 
Although specific drug interaction studies have not 
been conducted with COMBIGAN™, the 
possibility of an additive or potentiating effect with 
CNS depressants (alcohol, barbiturates, opiates, 
sedatives, or anesthetics) should be considered.

7.6 Digitalis and Calcium Antagonists 
The concomitant use of beta-adrenergic blocking 
agents with digitalis and calcium antagonists may 
have additive effects in prolonging atrioventricular 
conduction time.

7.7 CYP2D6 Inhibitors 
Potentiated systemic beta-blockade (e.g., decreased 
heart rate, depression) has been reported during 
combined treatment with CYP2D6 inhibitors (e.g., 
quionide, SSRIs) and timolol.

7.8 Tricyclic Antidepressants 
Tricyclic antidepressants have been reported to 
blunt the hypotensive effect of systemic clonidine. 
It is not known whether the concurrent use of these 
agents with COMBIGAN™ in humans can lead to 
resulting interference with the IOP lowering effect. 
Caution, however, is advised in patients taking 
tricyclic antidepressants which can affect the 
metabolism and uptake of circulating amines.

7.9 Monoamine oxidase inhibitors 
Monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors may 
theoretically interfere with the metabolism of 
brimonidine and potentially result in an increased 
systemic side-effect such as hypotension. Caution 
is advised in patients taking MAO inhibitors which 
can affect the metabolism and uptake of circulating 
amines.

8 Use in Specific Populations 
8.1 Pregnancy 
Pregnancy Category C: Teratogenicity studies have 
been performed in animals.

Brimonidine tartrate was not teratogenic when 
given orally during gestation days 6 through 15 in 
rats and days 6 through 18 in rabbits. The highest 
doses of brimonidine tartrate in rats (1.65 
mg/kg/day) and rabbits (3.33 mg/kg/day) achieved 
AUC exposure values 580 and 37-fold higher, 
respectively, than similar values estimated in 
humans treated with COMBIGAN™, 1 drop in 
both eyes twice daily.
Teratogenicity studies with timolol in mice, rats, and rabbits at oral doses up to 50 mg/kg/day [4,200 times the maximum recommended human ocular dose of 0.012 mg/kg/day on a mg/kg basis (MRHOD)] demonstrated no evidence of fetal malformations. Although delayed fetal ossification was observed at this dose in rats, there were no adverse effects on postnatal development of offspring. Doses of 1,000 mg/kg/day (83,000 times the MRHOD) were maternotoxic in mice and resulted in an increased number of fetal resorptions. Increased fetal resorptions were also seen in rabbits at doses 8,300 times the MRHOD without apparent maternotoxicity.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women; however, in animal studies, brimonidine crossed the placenta and entered into the fetal circulation to a limited extent. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, COMBIGAN™ should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit to the mother justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

8.3 Nursing Mothers
Timolol has been detected in human milk following oral and ophthalmic drug administration. It is not known whether brimonidine tartrate is excreted in human milk, although in animal studies, brimonidine tartrate has been shown to be excreted in breast milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions from COMBIGAN™ in nursing infants, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

8.4 Pediatric Use
COMBIGAN™ is not recommended for use in children under the age of 2 years. During postmarketing surveillance, apnea, bradycardia, hypotension, hypothermia, hypotonia, and somnolence have been reported in infants receiving brimonidine. The safety and effectiveness of brimonidine tartrate and timolol maleate have not been studied in children below the age of two years.

The safety and effectiveness of COMBIGAN™ have been established in the age groups 2 – 16 years of age. Use of COMBIGAN™ in these age groups is supported by evidence from adequate and well-controlled studies of COMBIGAN™ in adults with additional data from a study of the concomitant use of brimonidine tartrate ophthalmic solution 0.2% and timolol maleate ophthalmic solution in pediatric glaucoma patients (ages 2 to 7 years). In this study, brimonidine tartrate ophthalmic solution 0.2% was dosed three times a day as adjunctive therapy to beta-blockers. The most commonly observed adverse reactions were somnolence (50%-83% in patients 2 to 6 years) and decreased alertness. In pediatric patients 7 years of age or older (>20 kg), somnolence appears to occur less frequently (25%). Approximately 16% of patients on brimonidine tartrate ophthalmic solution discontinued from the study due to somnolence.

8.5 Geriatric Use
No overall differences in safety or effectiveness have been observed between elderly and other adult patients.

10 Overdosage
No information is available on overdosage with COMBIGAN™ in humans. There have been reports of inadvertent overdosage with timolol ophthalmic solution resulting in systemic effects similar to those seen with systemic beta-adrenergic blocking agents such as dizziness, headache, shortness of breath, bradycardia, bronchospasm, and cardiac arrest. Treatment of an oral overdose includes supportive and symptomatic therapy; a patent airway should be maintained.

11 Description
COMBIGAN™ (brimonidine tartrate/timolol maleate ophthalmic solution) 0.2%/0.5%, sterile, is a relatively selective alpha-2 adrenergic receptor agonist with a non-selective beta-adrenergic receptor inhibitor (topical intraocular pressure lowering agent).
12 Clinical Pharmacology

12.1 Mechanism of Action

COMBIGAN™ is comprised of two components: brimonidine tartrate and timolol. Each of these two components decreases elevated intraocular pressure, whether or not associated with glaucoma. Elevated intraocular pressure is a major risk factor in the pathogenesis of optic nerve damage and glaucomatous visual field loss. The higher the level of intraocular pressure, the greater the likelihood of glaucomatous field loss and optic nerve damage.

COMBIGAN™ is a selective alpha-2 adrenergic receptor agonist with a non-selective beta-adrenergic receptor inhibitor. Both brimonidine and timolol have a rapid onset of action, with peak ocular hypotensive effect seen at two hours post-dosing for brimonidine and one to two hours for timolol.

Fluorophotometric studies in animals and humans suggest that brimonidine tartrate has a dual mechanism of action by reducing aqueous humor production and increasing nonpressure dependent uveoscleral outflow.

Timolol maleate is a beta₁ and beta₂ adrenergic receptor inhibitor that does not have significant intrinsic sympathomimetic, direct myocardial depressant, or local anesthetic (membrane-stabilizing) activity.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Systemic absorption of brimonidine and timolol was assessed in healthy volunteers and patients following topical dosing with COMBIGAN™. Normal volunteers dosed with one drop of COMBIGAN™ twice daily in both eyes for seven days showed peak plasma brimonidine and timolol concentrations of 30 pg/mL and 400 pg/mL, respectively. Plasma concentrations of brimonidine peaked at 1 to 4 hours after ocular dosing. Peak plasma concentrations of timolol occurred approximately 1 to 3 hours post-dose. In a crossover study of COMBIGAN™, brimonidine tartrate 0.2%, and timolol 0.5%
administered twice daily for 7 days in healthy volunteers, the mean brimonidine area-under-the-plasma-concentration-time curve (AUC) for COMBIGN™ was 128 ± 61 pg·hr/mL versus 141 ± 106 pg·hr/mL for the respective monotherapy treatments; mean C\text{max} values of brimonidine were comparable following COMBIGN™ treatment versus monotherapy (32.7 ± 15.0 pg/mL versus 34.7 ± 22.6 pg/mL, respectively). Mean timolol AUC for COMBIGN™ was similar to that of the respective monotherapy treatment (2919 ± 1679 pg·hr/mL versus 2909 ± 1231 pg·hr/mL, respectively); mean C\text{max} of timolol was approximately 20% lower following COMBIGN™ treatment versus monotherapy.

In a parallel study in patients dosed twice daily with COMBIGN™, twice daily with timolol 0.5%, or three times daily with brimonidine tartrate 0.2%, one-hour post dose plasma concentrations of timolol and brimonidine were approximately 30-40% lower with COMBIGN™ than their respective monotherapy values. The lower plasma brimonidine concentrations with COMBIGN™ appears to be due to twice-daily dosing for COMBIGN™ versus three-times dosing with brimonidine tartrate 0.2%.

**Distribution**
The protein binding of timolol is approximately 60%. The protein binding of brimonidine has not been studied.

**Metabolism**
In humans, brimonidine is extensively metabolized by the liver. Timolol is partially metabolized by the liver.

**Excretion**
In the crossover study in healthy volunteers, the plasma concentration of brimonidine declined with a systemic half-life of approximately 3 hours. The apparent systemic half-life of timolol was about 7 hours after ocular administration.

Urinary excretion is the major route of elimination of brimonidine and its metabolites. Approximately 87% of an orally-administered radioactive dose of brimonidine was eliminated within 120 hours, with 74% found in the urine. Unchanged timolol and its metabolites are excreted by the kidney.

**Special Populations**
COMBIGN™ has not been studied in patients with hepatic impairment.

COMBIGN™ has not been studied in patients with renal impairment.

A study of patients with renal failure showed that timolol was not readily removed by dialysis. The effect of dialysis on brimonidine pharmacokinetics in patients with renal failure is not known.

Following oral administration of timolol maleate, the plasma half-life of timolol is essentially unchanged in patients with moderate renal insufficiency.

13 **Nonclinical Toxicology**
13.1 **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, and Impairment of Fertility**
With brimonidine tartrate, no compound-related carcinogenic effects were observed in either mice or rats following a 21-month and 24-month study, respectively. In these studies, dietary administration of brimonidine tartrate at doses up to 2.5 mg/kg/day in mice and 1 mg/kg/day in rats achieved 150 and 210 times, respectively, the plasma C\text{max} drug concentration in humans treated with one drop COMBIGN™ into both eyes twice daily, the recommended daily human dose.

In a two-year study of timolol maleate administered orally to rats, there was a statistically significant increase in the incidence of adrenal pheochromocytomas in male rats administered 300 mg/kg/day [approximately 25,000 times the maximum recommended human ocular dose of 0.012 mg/kg/day on a mg/kg basis (MRHOD)]. Similar differences were not observed in rats administered oral doses equivalent to approximately 8,300 times the daily dose of COMBIGN™ in humans.
In a lifetime oral study of timolol maleate in mice, there were statistically significant increases in the incidence of benign and malignant pulmonary tumors, benign uterine polyps and mammary adenocarcinomas in female mice at 500 mg/kg/day, (approximately 42,000 times the MRHOD), but not at 5 or 50 mg/kg/day (approximately 20 to 4,200 times higher, respectively, than the MRHOD). In a subsequent study in female mice, in which post-mortem examinations were limited to the uterus and the lungs, a statistically significant increase in the incidence of pulmonary tumors was again observed at 500 mg/kg/day.

The increased occurrence of mammary adenocarcinomas was associated with elevations in serum prolactin which occurred in female mice administered oral timolol at 500 mg/kg/day, but not at doses of 5 or 50 mg/kg/day. An increased incidence of mammary adenocarcinomas in rodents has been associated with administration of several other therapeutic agents that elevate serum prolactin, but no correlation between serum prolactin levels and mammary tumors has been established in humans. Furthermore, in adult human female subjects who received oral dosages of up to 60 mg of timolol maleate (the maximum recommended human oral dosage), there were no clinically meaningful changes in serum prolactin.

Brimonidine tartrate was not mutagenic or clastogenic in a series of in vitro and in vivo studies including the Ames bacterial reversion test, chromosomal aberration assay in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, and three in vivo studies in CD-1 mice: a host-mediated assay, cytogenetic study, and dominant lethal assay.

Timolol maleate was devoid of mutagenic potential when tested in vivo (mouse) in the micronucleus test and cytogenetic assay (doses up to 800 mg/kg) and in vitro in a neoplastic cell transformation assay (up to 100 mcg/mL). In Ames tests the highest concentrations of timolol employed, 5,000 or 10,000 mcg/plate, were associated with statistically significant elevations of revertants observed with tester strain TA100 (in seven replicate assays), but not in the remaining three strains. In the assays with tester strain TA100, no consistent dose response relationship was observed, and the ratio of test to control revertants did not reach 2. A ratio of 2 is usually considered the criterion for a positive Ames test.

Reproduction and fertility studies in rats with timolol maleate and in rats with brimonidine tartrate demonstrated no adverse effect on male or female fertility at doses up to approximately 100 times the systemic exposure following the maximum recommended human ophthalmic dose of COMBIGAN™.

14 Clinical Studies
Clinical studies were conducted to compare the IOP-lowering effect over the course of the day of COMBIGAN™ administered twice a day (BID) to individually-administered brimonidine tartrate ophthalmic solution, 0.2% administered three times per day (TID) and timolol maleate ophthalmic solution, 0.5% BID in patients with glaucoma or ocular hypertension. COMBIGAN™ BID provided an additional 1 to 3 mm Hg decrease in IOP over brimonidine treatment TID and an additional 1 to 2 mm Hg decrease over timolol treatment BID during the first 7 hours post dosing. However, the IOP-lowering of COMBIGAN™ BID was less (approximately 1-2 mm Hg) than that seen with the concomitant administration of 0.5% timolol BID and 0.2% brimonidine tartrate TID.

COMBIGAN™ administered BID had a favorable safety profile versus concurrently administered brimonidine TID and timolol BID in the self-reported level of severity of sleepiness for patients over age 40.

16 How Supplied/Storage and Handling
COMBIGAN™ is supplied sterile, in white opaque plastic LDPE bottles and tips, with blue high impact polystyrene (HIPS) caps as follows:
5 mL in 10 mL bottle NDC 0023-9211-05
10 mL in 10 mL bottle NDC 0023-9211-10
15 mL in 15 mL bottle NDC 0023-9211-15

Storage: Store between 15° to 25° C (59° to 77° F). Protect from light.

17 Patient Counseling Information
Patients with bronchial asthma, a history of bronchial asthma, severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, sinus bradycardia, second or third degree atrioventricular block, or cardiac failure should be advised not to take this product (see Contraindications, 4).

Patients should be instructed that ocular solutions, if handled improperly or if the tip of the dispensing container contacts the eye or surrounding structures, can become contaminated by common bacteria known to cause ocular infections. Serious damage to the eye and subsequent loss of vision may result from using contaminated solutions (see Warnings and Precautions, 5.9).

Patients also should be advised that if they have ocular surgery or develop an intercurrent ocular condition (e.g., trauma or infection), they should immediately seek their physician’s advice concerning the continued use of the present multidose container.

If more than one topical ophthalmic drug is being used, the drugs should be administered at least five minutes apart.

Patients should be advised that COMBIVANT™ contains benzalkonium chloride which may be absorbed by soft contact lenses. Contact lenses should be removed prior to administration of the solution. Lenses may be reinserted 15 minutes following administration of COMBIVANT™.

As with other similar medications, COMBIVANT™ may cause fatigue and/or drowsiness in some patients. Patients who engage in hazardous activities should be cautioned of the potential for a decrease in mental alertness.

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