# CETIRIZINE HYDROCHLORIDE- cetirizine hydrochloride solution BAIAI MEDICAL, LLC

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CETIRIZINE HYDROCHLORIDE ORAL SOLUTION, USP 5 mg/5 mL (1 mg/mL) 8oz Rx

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Cetirizine hydrochloride, USP is an orally active and selective H  $_1$ -receptor antagonist. The chemical name is (±) - [2- [4-[(4-chlorophenyl)-phenylmethyl]-1- piperazinyl] ethoxy]acetic acid, dihydrochloride. Cetirizine hydrochloride is a racemic compound with a molecular formula of C  $_{21}$ H  $_{25}$ ClN  $_2$ O  $_3$ •2HCl. The molecular weight is 461.82 and the chemical structure is shown below:

Cetirizine hydrochloride, USP is a white, crystalline powder and is water soluble.

Cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP is a colorless to slightly yellow oral solution containing cetirizine hydrochloride at a concentration of 1 mg/mL (5 mg/5 mL) for oral administration. The pH is between 4 and 5. The inactive ingredients of the oral solution are: glacial acetic acid, glycerin, grape flavor, methylparaben, propylene glycol, propylparaben, purified water, sodium acetate, and sucrose.

#### CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

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#### **Mechanism of Actions**

Cetirizine, a human metabolite of hydroxyzine, is an antihistamine; its principal effects are mediated via selective inhibition of peripheral H  $_{\rm 1}$  receptors. The antihistaminic activity of cetirizine has been clearly documented in a variety of animal and human models.

In vivo and ex vivo animal models have shown negligible anticholinergic and antiserotonergic activity. In clinical studies, however, dry mouth was more common with cetirizine than with placebo. In vitro receptor binding studies have shown no measurable

affinity for other than H  $_1$  receptors. Autoradiographic studies with radiolabeled cetirizine in the rat have shown negligible penetration into the brain.

Ex vivo experiments in the mouse have shown that systemically administered cetirizine does not significantly occupy cerebral H $_1$  receptors.

#### **Pharmacokinetics**

#### **Absorption:**

Cetirizine was rapidly absorbed with a time to maximum concentration (T  $_{\rm max}$ ) of approximately 1 hour following oral administration of tablets or oral solution in adults. Comparable bioavailability was found between the tablet and oral solution dosage forms. When healthy volunteers were administered multiple doses of cetirizine (10 mg tablets once daily for 10 days), a mean peak plasma concentration (C  $_{\rm max}$ ) of 311 ng/mL was observed. No accumulation was observed. Cetirizine pharmacokinetics were linear for oral doses ranging from 5 to 60 mg. Food had no effect on the extent of cetirizine exposure (AUC) but T  $_{\rm max}$  was delayed by 1.7 hours and C  $_{\rm max}$  was decreased by 23% in the presence of food.

#### **Distribution:**

The mean plasma protein binding of cetirizine is 93%, independent of concentration in the range of 25 to 1000 ng/mL, which includes the therapeutic plasma levels observed.

#### Metabolism:

A mass balance study in 6 healthy male volunteers indicated that 70% of the administered radioactivity was recovered in the urine and 10% in the feces. Approximately 50% of the radioactivity was identified in the urine as unchanged drug. Most of the rapid increase in peak plasma radioactivity was associated with parent drug, suggesting a low degree of first-pass metabolism. Cetirizine is metabolized to a limited extent by oxidative O-dealkylation to a metabolite with negligible antihistaminic activity. The enzyme or enzymes responsible for this metabolism have not been identified.

#### **Elimination:**

The mean elimination half-life in 146 healthy volunteers across multiple pharmacokinetic studies was 8.3 hours and the apparent total body clearance for cetirizine was approximately 53 mL/min.

#### Interaction Studies

Pharmacokinetic interaction studies with cetirizine in adults were conducted with pseudoephedrine, antipyrine, ketoconazole, erythromycin and azithromycin. No interactions were observed. In a multiple dose study of theophylline (400 mg once daily for 3 days) and cetirizine (20 mg once daily for 3 days), a 16% decrease in the clearance of cetirizine was observed. The disposition of theophylline was not altered by concomitant cetirizine administration.

### **Special Populations**

### **Pediatric Patients:**

In pediatric patients aged 2 to 5 years who received 5 mg cetirizine the mean C  $_{\rm max}$  was 660 ng/mL. Based on cross-study comparisons, the weight-normalized apparent total

body clearance was 81 to 111% greater and the elimination half-life was 33 to 41% shorter in this pediatric population than in adults. In pediatric patients aged 6 to 23 months who received a single dose of 0.25 mg/kg cetirizine oral solution (mean dose 2.3 mg), the mean C  $_{\rm max}$  was 390 ng/mL. Based on cross-study comparisons, the weight-normalized, apparent total body clearance was 304% greater and the elimination half-life was 63% shorter in this pediatric population compared to adults. The average AUC  $_{\rm (0-t)}$  in children 6 months to <2 years of age receiving the maximum dose of cetirizine oral solution (2.5 mg twice a day) is expected to be two-fold higher than that observed in adults receiving a dose of 10 mg cetirizine tablets once a day.

#### **Effect of Gender:**

The effect of gender on cetirizine pharmacokinetics has not been adequately studied.

#### **Effect of Race:**

No race-related differences in the kinetics of cetirizine have been observed.

### **Pharmacodynamics**

Cetirizine hydrochloride at doses of 5 and 10 mg strongly inhibited the wheal and flare caused by intradermal injection of histamine in 19 pediatric volunteers (aged 5 to 12 years) and the activity persisted for at least 24 hours. In a 35-day study in children aged 5 to 12, no tolerance to the antihistaminic (suppression of wheal and flare response) effects of cetirizine hydrochloride was found. In 10 infants 7 to 25 months of age who received 4 to 9 days of cetirizine in an oral solution (0.25 mg/kg bid), there was a 90% inhibition of histamine-induced (10 mg/mL) cutaneous wheal and 87% inhibition of the flare 12 hours after administration of the last dose.

The clinical relevance of this suppression of histamine-induced wheal and flare response on skin testing is unknown.

The effects of intradermal injection of various other mediators or histamine releasers were also inhibited by cetirizine, as was response to a cold challenge in patients with cold-induced urticaria. In mildly asthmatic subjects, cetirizine hydrochloride at 5 to 20 mg blocked bronchoconstriction due to nebulized histamine, with virtually total blockade after a 20 mg dose. In studies conducted for up to 12 hours following cutaneous antigen challenge, the late phase recruitment of eosinophils, neutrophils and basophils, components of the allergic inflammatory response, was inhibited by cetirizine hydrochloride at a dose of 20 mg.

In four clinical studies in healthy adult males, no clinically significant mean increases in QTc were observed in cetirizine hydrochloride treated subjects. In the first study, a placebo-controlled crossover trial, cetirizine hydrochloride was given at doses up to 60 mg per day, 6 times the maximum clinical dose, for 1 week, and no significant mean QTc prolongation occurred. In the second study, a crossover trial, cetirizine hydrochloride 20 mg and erythromycin (500 mg every 8 hours) were given alone and in combination. There was no significant effect on QTc with the combination or with cetirizine hydrochloride alone. In the third trial, also a crossover study, cetirizine hydrochloride 20 mg and ketoconazole (400 mg per day) were given alone and in combination. Cetirizine hydrochloride caused a mean increase in QTc of 9.1 msec from baseline after 10 days of therapy. Ketoconazole also increased QTc by 8.3 msec. The combination caused an increase of 17.4 msec, equal to the sum of the individual effects. Thus, there was no significant drug interaction on QTc with the combination of cetirizine hydrochloride and

ketoconazole. In the fourth study, a placebo-controlled parallel trial, cetirizine hydrochloride 20 mg was given alone or in combination with azithromycin (500 mg as a single dose on the first day followed by 250 mg once daily). There was no significant increase in QTc with cetirizine hydrochloride 20 mg alone or in combination with azithromycin.

In a four-week clinical trial in pediatric patients aged 6 to 11 years, results of randomly obtained ECG measurements before treatment and after 2 weeks of treatment showed that cetirizine hydrochloride 5 or 10 mg did not increase QTc versus placebo. In a one week clinical trial (N = 86) of cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP (0.25 mg/kg bid) compared with placebo in pediatric patients 6 to 11 months of age, ECG measurements taken within 3 hours of the last dose did not show any ECG abnormalities or increases in QTc interval in either group compared to baseline assessments. Data from other studies where cetirizine hydrochloride was administered to patients 6 to 23 months of age were consistent with the findings in this study.

The effects of cetirizine hydrochloride on the QTc interval at doses higher than 10 mg have not been studied in children less than 12 years of age.

In a six-week, placebo-controlled study of 186 patients (aged 12 to 64 years) with allergic rhinitis and mild to moderate asthma, cetirizine hydrochloride 10 mg once daily improved rhinitis symptoms and did not alter pulmonary function. In a two-week, placebo-controlled clinical trial, a subset analysis of 65 pediatric (aged 6 to 11 years) allergic rhinitis patients with asthma showed cetirizine hydrochloride did not alter pulmonary function. These studies support the safety of administering cetirizine hydrochloride to pediatric and adult allergic rhinitis patients with mild to moderate asthma.

#### **Clinical Studies**

Multicenter, randomized, double-blind, clinical trials comparing cetirizine 5 to 20 mg to placebo in patients 12 years and older with perennial allergic rhinitis were conducted in the United States. Two of these showed significant reductions in symptoms of perennial allergic rhinitis for up to 8 weeks in duration. Two 4-week multicenter, randomized, double-blind, clinical trials comparing cetirizine 5 to 20 mg to placebo in patients with chronic idiopathic urticaria were also conducted and showed significant improvement in symptoms of chronic idiopathic urticaria. In general, the 10 mg dose was more effective than the 5 mg dose and the 20 mg dose gave no added effect. Some of these trials included pediatric patients aged 12 to 16 years. In addition, four multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind 2 to 4 week trials in 534 pediatric patients aged 6 to 11 years with seasonal allergic rhinitis were conducted in the United States at doses up to 10 mg.

#### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

#### **Perennial Allergic Rhinitis**

Cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP is indicated for the relief of symptoms associated with perennial allergic rhinitis due to allergens such as dust mites, animal dander and molds in children 6 to 23 months of age. Symptoms treated effectively include sneezing, rhinorrhea, postnasal discharge, nasal pruritus, ocular pruritus, and

tearing.

### **Chronic Urticaria**

Cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP is indicated for the treatment of the uncomplicated skin manifestations of chronic idiopathic urticaria in children 6 months to 5 years of age. It significantly reduces the occurrence, severity, and duration of hives and significantly reduces pruritus.

#### CONTRAINDICATIONS

Cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP is contraindicated in those patients with a known hypersensitivity to it or any of its ingredients or hydroxyzine.

#### **PRECAUTIONS**

### **Activities Requiring Mental Alertness**

In clinical trials, the occurrence of somnolence has been reported in some patients taking cetirizine hydrochloride; due caution should therefore be exercised when driving a car or operating potentially dangerous machinery. Concurrent use of cetirizine hydrochloride with alcohol or other CNS depressants should be avoided because additional reductions in alertness and additional impairment of CNS performance may occur.

#### Risk of New Onset Pruritus After Discontinuation of Cetirizine

Cases of pruritus after discontinuation of cetirizine have been reported in the postmarketing setting in patients where pruritus was not present before initiation of cetirizine. Pruritus occurred within a few days of discontinuing cetirizine among patients who used cetirizine long-term (e.g., few months to years). Reported cases of pruritus were infrequent, but some were serious with patients experiencing widespread severe pruritus. If pruritus occurs after discontinuation of cetirizine, symptoms may improve with restarting or tapering cetirizine.

### **Drug-Drug Interactions**

No clinically significant drug interactions have been found with theophylline at a low dose, azithromycin, pseudoephedrine, ketoconazole, or erythromycin. There was a small decrease in the clearance of cetirizine caused by a 400 mg dose of theophylline; it is possible that larger theophylline doses could have a greater effect.

### Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis and Impairment of Fertility

In a 2-year carcinogenicity study in rats, cetirizine was not carcinogenic at dietary doses up to 20 mg/kg (approximately 15 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in adults on a mg/m  $^2$  basis, or approximately 7 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in infants on a mg/m  $^2$  basis). In a 2-year carcinogenicity study in mice, cetirizine caused an increased incidence of benign liver tumors in males at a dietary dose of 16 mg/kg (approximately 6 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in adults on a mg/m  $^2$  basis, or approximately 3 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in infants on a mg/m  $^2$  basis). No increase in the incidence of liver tumors was observed in mice at a dietary dose of 4 mg/kg (approximately 2 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in adults on a mg/m  $^2$  basis, or approximately equivalent to the maximum recommended daily oral dose in infants on a mg/m  $^2$  basis). The clinical significance of these findings during long-term use of cetirizine hydrochloride is not

known.

Cetirizine was not mutagenic in the Ames test, and not clastogenic in the human lymphocyte assay, the mouse lymphoma assay, and in vivo micronucleus test in rats.

In a fertility and general reproductive performance study in mice, cetirizine did not impair fertility at an oral dose of 64 mg/kg (approximately 25 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in adults on a mg/m <sup>2</sup> basis).

#### **Pediatric Use**

The safety of cetirizine hydrochloride has been demonstrated in pediatric patients aged 6 months to 5 years. The safety of cetirizine has been demonstrated in 168 patients aged 2 to 5 years in placebo-controlled trials of up to 4 weeks duration. On a mg/kg basis, most of the 168 patients received between 0.2 and 0.4 mg/kg of cetirizine HCl. The safety of cetirizine in 399 patients aged 12 to 24 months has been demonstrated in a placebo-controlled 18-month trial, in which the average dose was 0.25 mg/kg bid, corresponding to a range of 4 to 11 mg/day. The safety of cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP has been demonstrated in 42 patients aged 6 to 11 months in a placebo-controlled 7-day trial. The prescribed dose was 0.25 mg/kg bid, which corresponded to a mean of 4.5 mg/day, with a range of 3.4 to 6.2 mg/day.

The effectiveness of cetirizine hydrochloride for the treatment of allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticaria in pediatric patients aged 6 months to 5 years is based on an extrapolation of the demonstrated efficacy of cetirizine hydrochloride in adults with these conditions and the likelihood that the disease course, pathophysiology and the drug's effect are substantially similar between these two populations. Efficacy is extrapolated down to 6 months of age for perennial allergic rhinitis because this disease is thought to occur down to these ages in children. The recommended doses for the pediatric population are based on cross-study comparisons of the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of cetirizine in adult and pediatric subjects and on the safety profile of cetirizine in both adult and pediatric patients at doses equal to or higher than the recommended doses. The cetirizine AUC and Cmax in pediatric subjects aged 6 to 23 months who received a mean of 2.3 mg in a single dose and in subjects aged 2 to 5 years who received a single dose of 5 mg of cetirizine oral solution, USP was estimated to be intermediate between that observed in adults who received a single dose of 10 mg of cetirizine tablets and those who received a single dose of 20 mg of cetirizine tablets.

The safety and effectiveness of cetirizine in pediatric patients under the age of 6 months have not been established.

#### ADVERSE REACTIONS

Pediatric studies were conducted with cetirizine hydrochloride. More than 1300 pediatric patients aged 6 to 11 years with more than 900 treated with cetirizine hydrochloride at doses of 1.25 to 10 mg per day were included in controlled and uncontrolled clinical trials conducted in the United States. The duration of treatment ranged from 2 to 12 weeks. Placebo-controlled trials up to 4 weeks duration included 168 pediatric patients aged 2 to 5 years who received cetirizine, the majority of whom received single daily doses of 5 mg.

A placebo-controlled trial 18 months in duration included 399 patients aged 12 to 24 months treated with cetirizine (0.25 mg/kg bid), and another placebo-controlled trial of 7 days duration included 42 patients aged 6 to 11 months who were treated with cetirizine (0.25 mg/kg bid).

The majority of adverse reactions reported in pediatric patients aged 2 to 11 years with cetirizine hydrochloride were mild or moderate. In placebo-controlled trials, the incidence of discontinuations due to adverse reactions in pediatric patients receiving up to 10 mg of cetirizine hydrochloride was uncommon (0.4% on cetirizine hydrochloride vs. 1.0% on placebo).

Table 1 lists adverse experiences which were reported for cetirizine hydrochloride 5 and 10 mg in pediatric patients aged 6 to 11 years in placebo-controlled clinical trials in the United States and were more common with cetirizine hydrochloride than placebo. Of these, abdominal pain was considered treatment-related and somnolence appeared to be dose-related, 1.3% in placebo, 1.9% at 5 mg and 4.2% at 10 mg. The adverse experiences reported in pediatric patients aged 2 to 5 years in placebo-controlled trials were qualitatively similar in nature and generally similar in frequency to those reported in trials with children aged 6 to 11 years.

In the placebo-controlled trials of pediatric patients 6 to 24 months of age, the incidences of adverse experiences, were similar in the cetirizine and placebo treatment groups in each study. Somnolence occurred with essentially the same frequency in patients who received cetirizine and patients who received placebo. In a study of 1 week duration in children 6 to 11 months of age, patients who received cetirizine exhibited greater irritability/fussiness than patients on placebo. In a study of 18 months duration in patients 12 months and older, insomnia occurred more frequently in patients who received cetirizine compared to patients who received placebo (9.0% v. 5.3%). In those patients who received 5 mg or more per day of cetirizine as compared to patients who received placebo, fatigue (3.6% v. 1.3%) and malaise (3.6% v. 1.8%) occurred more frequently.

Table.1 Adverse Experiences Reported in Pediatric Patients Aged 6 to 11 Years in Placebo-Controlled United States Cetirizine Hydrochloride Trials (5 or 10 mg Dose) Which Occurred at a Frequency of ≥ 2% in Either the 5 mg or the 10 mg Cetirizine Hydrochloride Group, and More Frequently Than in the Placebo Group

	Placebo	Cetirizine Hyd	Cetirizine Hydrochloride	
Adverse Experiences	(N = 309)	5 mg (N = 161)	10 mg (N = 215)	
Headache	12.3%	11.0%	14.0%	
Pharyngitis	2.9%	6.2%	2.8%	
Abdominal pain	1.9%	4.4%	5.6%	
Coughing	3.9%	4.4%	2.8%	
Somnolence	1.3%	1.9%	4.2%	
Diarrhea	1.3%	3.1%	1.9%	
Epistaxis	2.9%	3.7%	1.9%	
Bronchospasm	1.9%	3.1%	1.9%	

Nausea	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%
Vomiting	1.0%	2.5%	2.3%

The following events were observed infrequently (less than 2%), in either 3982 adults and children 12 years and older or in 659 pediatric patients aged 6 to 11 years who received cetirizine hydrochloride in U.S. trials, including an open adult study of six months duration. A causal relationship of these infrequent events with cetirizine hydrochloride administration has not been established.

**Autonomic Nervous System:** anorexia, flushing, increased salivation, urinary retention.

Cardiovascular: cardiac failure, hypertension, palpitation, tachycardia.

**Central and Peripheral Nervous Systems:** abnormal coordination, ataxia, confusion, dysphonia, hyperesthesia, hyperkinesia, hypertonia, hypoesthesia, leg cramps, migraine, myelitis, paralysis, paresthesia, ptosis, syncope, tremor, twitching, vertigo, visual field defect.

**Gastrointestinal:** abnormal hepatic function, aggravated tooth caries, constipation, dyspepsia, eructation, flatulence, gastritis, hemorrhoids, increased appetite, melena, rectal hemorrhage, stomatitis including ulcerative stomatitis, tongue discoloration, tongue edema.

**Genitourinary:** cystitis, dysuria, hematuria, micturition frequency, polyuria, urinary incontinence, urinary tract infection.

**Hearing and Vestibular:** deafness, earache, ototoxicity, tinnitus.

Metabolic/Nutritional: dehydration, diabetes mellitus, thirst.

**Musculoskeletal:** arthralgia, arthritis, arthrosis, muscle weakness, myalgia. **Psychiatric:** abnormal thinking, agitation, amnesia, anxiety, decreased libido, depersonalization, depression, emotional lability, euphoria, impaired concentration, insomnia, nervousness, paroniria, sleep disorder.

**Respiratory System:** bronchitis, dyspnea, hyperventilation, increased sputum, pneumonia, respiratory disorder, rhinitis, sinusitis, upper respiratory tract infection.

**Reproductive:** dysmenorrhea, female breast pain, intermenstrual bleeding, leukorrhea, menorrhagia, vaginitis.

Reticuloendothelial: lymphadenopathy.

**Skin:** acne, alopecia, angioedema, bullous eruption, dermatitis, dry skin, eczema, erythematous rash, furunculosis, hyperkeratosis, hypertrichosis, increased sweating, maculopapular rash, photosensitivity reaction, photosensitivity toxic reaction, pruritus, purpura, rash, seborrhea, skin disorder, skin nodule, urticaria.

**Special Senses:** parosmia, taste loss, taste perversion.

**Vision:** blindness, conjunctivitis, eye pain, glaucoma, loss of accommodation, ocular hemorrhage, xerophthalmia.

**Body as a Whole:** accidental injury, asthenia, back pain, chest pain, enlarged abdomen, face edema, fever, generalized edema, hot flashes, increased weight, leg edema, malaise, nasal polyp, pain, pallor, periorbital edema, peripheral edema, rigors.

Occasional instances of transient, reversible hepatic transaminase elevations have occurred during cetirizine therapy. Hepatitis with significant transaminase elevation and elevated bilirubin in association with the use of cetirizine hydrochloride has been reported.

#### **Post-Marketing Experience**

In the post-marketing period, the following additional rare, but potentially severe adverse events have been reported: aggressive reaction, anaphylaxis, cholestasis, convulsions, glomerulonephritis, hallucinations, hemolytic anemia, hepatitis, orofacial dyskinesia, severe hypotension, stillbirth, suicidal ideation, suicide, thrombocytopenia, acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP), and new onset pruritis within a few days after discontinuation of cetirizine, usually after long-term use (e.g., few months to years) of cetirizine.

#### DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

There is no information to indicate that abuse or dependency occurs with cetirizine hydrochloride.

#### **OVERDOSAGE**

Overdosage has been reported with cetirizine hydrochloride. In one adult patient who took 150 mg of cetirizine hydrochloride, the patient was somnolent but did not display any other clinical signs or abnormal blood chemistry or hematology results. In an 18 month old pediatric patient who took an overdose of cetirizine hydrochloride (approximately 180 mg), restlessness and irritability were observed initially; this was followed by drowsiness. Should overdose occur, treatment should be symptomatic or supportive, taking into account any concomitantly ingested medications. There is no known specific antidote to cetirizine hydrochloride. Cetirizine hydrochloride is not effectively removed by dialysis, and dialysis will be ineffective unless a dialyzable agent has been concomitantly ingested. The acute minimal lethal oral doses were 237 mg/kg in mice (approximately 95 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in adults on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis, or approximately 40 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in infants on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis) and 562 mg/kg in rats (approximately 460 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in adults on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis, or approximately 190 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in infants on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis). In rodents, the target of acute toxicity was the central nervous system, and the target of multiple-dose toxicity was the liver.

#### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP can be taken without regard to food consumption.

### Children 2 to 5 Years for Chronic Urticaria:

The recommended initial dose of cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP in children aged 2 to 5 years is 2.5 mg ( $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful) oral solution once daily. The dosage in this age group can be increased to a maximum dose of 5 mg per day given as 1 teaspoonful oral solution once a day or one  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful oral solution given every 12 hours.

# Children 6 months to < 2 years For Perennial Allergic Rhinitis and Chronic Urticaria:

The recommended dose of cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP in children 6 months to 23 months of age is 2.5 mg ( $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful) once daily. The dose in children

12 to 23 months of age can be increased to a maximum dose of 5 mg per day, given as ½ teaspoonful (2.5 mg) every 12 hours.

#### **HOW SUPPLIED**

Cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP is colorless to slightly yellow with a grape flavor. Each teaspoon (5 mL) contains 5 mg cetirizine hydrochloride. Cetirizine hydrochloride oral solution, USP is supplied as follows:

NDC 61037-479-02 Bottle of 4 fl. oz. (120 mL)

NDC 61037-479-03 Bottle of 16 fl. oz. (480 mL)

NDC 61037-479-04 Bottle of 8 fl. oz. (240 mL)

STORAGE: Store at 20°-25°C (68°-77°F); excursions permitted to 15°-30°C (59°-86°F)

[See USP Controlled Room Temperature]; or store refrigerated, 2-8°C (36-46°F).

**PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL:** 

NDC 61037-479-04

Bottle of 8 fl. oz. (240 mL)

NDC 61037-479-04

**CETIRIZINE HYDROCHLORIDE** 

**ORAL SOLUTION, USP** 

5 mg/5 mL (1 mg/mL)

FOR ORAL USE ONLY

**Grape Flavored** 

**Rx Only** 

Each mL contains 1 mg of cetirizine hydrochloride, USP.

**Usual Dosage:** See accompanying prescribing information.

Store at  $20-25^{\circ}$ C (68-77°F); excursions permitted to  $15-30^{\circ}$ C (59-86°F)

[see USP Controlled Room Temperature];

or store refrigerated, 2-8°C (36-46°F).

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP.

8 fl. oz. (240 mL)

#### Manufactured by:

Bajaj Medical, LLC

Chicago IL 60609, USA

**Revised:** 08/2025

NDC 61037-479-04

## **CETIRIZINE HYDROCHLORIDE ORAL SOLUTION, USP** 5 mg/5 mL (1 mg/mL)

FOR ORAL USE ONLY **Grape Flavored** 

Rx Only

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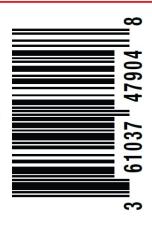
Store at 20-25°C (68-77°F); excursions permitted to 15-30°C (59-86°F)

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8 fl. oz. (240 mL)

Lift here for full Prescribing Information



Manufactured by: Baiai Medical, LLC

Chicago IL 60609, USA

Revised: 08/2025

Datalase **Imprint** Area

#### Base label with leaflet

NDC 61037-479-04

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Manufactured by:

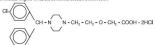
Bajaj Medical, LLC Chicago IL 60609, USA

Revised: 08/2025

Datalase **Imprint** Area

#### Base label without leaflet

DESCRIPTION
Certificite Production (s. 159° is an only active and selective Pt, exceptor antaponist. The chemical mame is (±) - (2-) - (4-) (4-) chronybenyliphenylmethyl) - 1- pierannylly ellocorypacinis exist, dishyracoloxistic. Certificite Productivistic is an essentia compound with a molecular formula of 
C<sub>2</sub>-(4-)(14,0-) - (24). The molecular eweight is 451.82 and the chemical dirustane is shown below.



Cetirizine hydrochloride, USP is a white, crystalline powder and is water soluble.

Cedition by droubloaded on abution, LISP is a colories to slightly yellow and solution containing cetricine hydrochloride at a concentration of 1 mg/mt. (5 mg/5 mt.) for and administration. The left is between 4 and 5. The inactine ingredients of the crail solution are: glacial acetic acid, givenin, grape flavor, methylparaten, propylene plycol, propylparaten, purified water, sodium acetale, and sucrose.

#### CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Cefricine, a human metalville of hydrogrine, is an anthistamine; its principal effects are mediated via selective inhibition of peripheral H, receptors. The anthistaminic activity of cefricine has been clearly documented in a variety of animal and human models. In vivo and ex vivo animal models have shown regligible anticholinengic and antiserotonengic activity. In clinical studies, however, dry mouth was more common with cetricine

than with placebo. In who receptor binding studies lawe shown on measurable efficitly for other than II, receptors. Autoratiographic studies with radioblesed clintifies in the collaws shown megligible preventation into the brain. Ex vivo experiments in the mouse have shown that systemically administered collisions does not significantly occupy credical II, receptors.

\*Pharmacobinetics\*\*

Absorption:
Certains we repolly absorbed with a time to maximum consentation [1] and approximately 1 hour following and administration of bables or consistent in adults. Comparable bloevalicability was bound between the Tablet and and solution disage forms. When healthy voluntiers were administed multiple does of certains (II) (II) or good in one certain for III) or good in every large annual forms and convent of becoming maximum annual report and order season profit to \$10 mpc, for all other profit or for all does require to \$10 mpc, for all other profit or \$10 mpc, for all other profits or \$10 mpc, for all other profits or the extent of certain reports (III) but  $T_{min}$  was delegad by 17 hours and  $C_{min}$  was decreased by 25% in the presence of food.

Distribution:
The mean plasm protein binding of cetrizine is 93%, independent of concentration in the range of 25 to 1000 ng/mL, which includes the theorems for internal busts observed.

# Metabolism: A mass ballow study in 6 healthy male volunteers indicated that 70% of the administered radioactivity was recovered in the urine and 10% in the least Approximately 50% of the radioactivity was destified in the urine as unchanged drug. Most of the rapid increase in peak plasma radioactivity was associated with purer of organization and organization of the regular control in the radioactivity and associated with purer of the radioactivity and are interested to influent entirely considered collection for a nearbollow of the regular destinations and the regular or grant entire presentable for this metabolism lates vicin (in the regular or grant entire sproache for this metabolism lates vicin (in the regular or grant entire sproache for this metabolism lates vicin (in the regular or an account of the regular or an account of the regular or account or acc

Elimination:
The mene elimination half-life in 146 healthy volunteers across multiple pharmacokinetic studies was 8.3 hours and the apparent total body clearance for celfuritine was approximately 50 mL/min.

Inheraction Studies
Pramacolified: elemention studies with collection in abults were conducted with pseudosphedrine, antipyrine, betworauche, erythromycin and achievants in the instantions were observed. In a multiple does study of beoplydine (400 mg once daily for 3 days) and selficiale (20 mg once daily for 3 days), a 10% decrease in the clearance of celtricine was observed. The disposition of theoplylline was not altered by concomitant certricine administration.

#### Special Populations

Special Populations

Products Fallerium

In pediatric patients aged 2 to 5 years who received 5 mg cellricine the mean C<sub>m</sub> was 660 ng line. Based on cross-study companisors, the hydritine patients aged 2 to 5 years with o received 5 mg cellricine patients aged 5 to 5 mg the cell companisors and population from a holds. In pediatric patients aged 6 to 25 mg things that one study companisors, the english command. Aged cellricine and solidine impear foce 2.5 mg, the mean C<sub>m</sub> was 360 mg/li. Based on cross-study companisors, the english commander, appeared the bit love) creation years and the eliminate half-like was 55 vides in this population patients was 547% and the pediatric patients was 547% and the pediatric patients of the pediatric patients and pediatricine patients was 547% and pediatricine patients was 547% and pediatricine patients was 547% and patients aged preceding the maximum date of cellricine and solution 2.5 mg hace a degli is especied to be fron-fall ingline than that observed in adults receiving a doct of 10 mg cellricine ballets core a deg.

Citar-14 Gazader

Effect of Gender.
The effect of gender on cetifizine pharmacokinetics has not been adequately studied.

Effect of Race:
No race-related differences in the kinetics of cetirizine have been observed.

Plamanodymanics Collicities (Purchastria et doses of 5 and 10 mg strough inhibited the wheel and fine caused by intrademal injection of histonine in 19 position's valuaties signed 5 to 12 years and the activity persisted for all leading 14 longs in 8 5 days shall be children spaced for 10 or an internal productivities was not in 16 marks of 25 mg and under reproductivities was not in 16 marks of 25 mg and with reserved 4 to 9 days of criticine in a cord solution (2.5 mg left), the leven sea 90% inhibition of Iniciative Industrial Colleges and the control of 10 mg/mil. On 10 mg/mil. On the control of 10 mg/mil. On th

Institute-inclused wheel and the respose or so the letting survivour.

The effects of institute injection of various of the reliefstor or histoather releases were also inhibited by refracine, as was response to a cold challenge in plates with cold-inclused uniform. In mility softwards, subjects, estiticine bydrothorized of 50 cold policiosid controlled in the reliefstor that many without build build earlier a 20 mg does in building controlled for or to 12 hours following challenges and place challenges in the literature in the controlled controlled in the controlled for or to 12 hours following challenges and place challenges in the literature in the controlled c

inflammdatily reporte, was mitholded by centrative injunctions are all a dose of 20 mg.

In four chinical station in statisticy adjustment common and the first dataly, a placeby contribled conserver that contrible broadcolled seasons in 100 was exclosed to 10 mg per day. Element of statistics in the first dataly, a placeby contribled conserver that contrible inducations date and seasons are seasons of the season dataly a conserver that contrible in contributions are seasons and the season data of a conserver that contribution contribution of the season data of a conserver that contribution contribution of the season data of the contribution contribution of the season data of the contribution contribution of contribution of contribution of contributions and the season of the individual effects. Thus, there was no significant drug interaction on OTC with the contribution of coliticities hydrochicrities and

ketoconizole. In the fourth study, a piscebo-controlled parallel trial, cetifizine hydrochloride 20 mg was given alone or in combination with azilfromynic ECO mg as a single does on the first dividued by 250 mg once daily). There was no significant increase in OTc with cetifizine hydrochloride 20 mg alone or in combination with azilfromynic.

representation of the grant of the commission with additionally the control of th

The effects of cetirizine hydrochloride on the QTc interval at doses higher than 10 mg have not been studied in children less than 12 years of

In a six-week, placebo-comboted study of 166 patients (aged 12 to 64 years) with allergic rhinfis and mild to moderate actimate, cetricine hydrochloric 0 mg once dainy improved infinites symptoms and did not after pulmonary function. In a time-week, placebo-comboted clinical levels, a caster castery of Specializing agid to 11 years alleger infinite perfect with a clinical consistent mild with a common advantage of the castery of administering certricine hydrochloric to pediatric and adulf allergic rhintis patients with mild to moderate administry.

mill of Workerlan canase.

Chical Shadies
Multiconter, condomined, double-blind, clinical bladies comparing celtricine 5 to 20 mg to placedo in pelients 12 years and older with perennial diseign familities were conducted in the bland States. Involved these showed significant reductions in symptoms of year and alleign familities were conducted. The bland States involved from the conducted in contracts in 10 4 seeks with motionals: readmined, double-blind, dhincal thick company, celtricine 5 to 20 mg to placedo in pelients with formatic foughth actions and other department of perspective of the process department of the process of the process department of the process of the process department of the process of the pro

In general, the 10 mg dose was more effective than the 5 mg dose and the 20 mg dose gave no added effect. Some of these trials included pediatric patients aged 12 to 16 years. In addition, four multicenter, randomized, placeto-controlled, double-blind 2 to 4 week trials in SS4 pediatric patients aged 6 to 11 years with seasonal allergic rhinitis were conducted in the United States at doses up to 10 mg.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Perential Allergic Phintis
Cetricine Involvations of all southon, USP is indicated for the relief of symptoms associated with perennial alergic thintis due to allergers such as solar miles a mile developed and note in children 6 to 22 months of age. Symptoms treated effectively include servation, children for solar portuga, and bearing.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
Certriane hydrochroride oral solution, USP is contraindicated in those patients with a known hypersensitivity to it or any of its ingredients or

Charles Requiring Mental Alerhees

Achievites Requiring Mental Alerhees

in clinical risks, the counters of someiesce has been reported in some patients being cetificine hydrochloride; due caution should therefore

be excessed when driving a cer or operating potentially disriperous machinery. Compared use of cetificine hydrochloride with alcohol or other

OIS depressants should be availed because additional reductions in alerhees and additional impairment of OIS performance may occur.

ONS depressants show or environ evalues and any new recommendation of Celebrane Risk of New Obset Pruntius After Discontinuation of Celebrane Evens of courtus after discontinuation of cetricine have been reported in the postmarketing setting in patients where pruntius was not present

before initiation of cetirizine. Pruritus occurred within a few days of discontinuing cetirizine among patients who used cetirizine long-term (e.g., few months to years). Reported cases of pruritus were infrequent, but some were serious with patients experiencing widespread severe pruritus. If pruritus occurs after discontinuation of cetirizine, symptoms may improve with restarting or tapering cetirizine.

Drug-Drug Interactions

No clinically significant drug interactions have been found with theophylline at a low dose, azithromycin, pseudoephedrine, ketoconazole, or erythromycin. There was a small decrease in the clearance of cetirizine caused by a 400 mg dose of theophylline; it is possible that larger theophylline doses could have a greater effect.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis and Impairment of Fertility

In a 2-year carcinogenicity study in rats, cetirizine was not carcinogenic at dietary doses up to 20 mg/kg (approximately 15 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in adults on a mg/m2 basis, or approximately 7 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in infants on a mg/m² basis). In a 2-year carcinogenicity study in mice, cetirizine caused an increased incidence of benign liver tumors in males at a dietary dose of 16 mg/kg (approximately 6 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in adults on a mg/m² basis, or approximately 3 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in infants on a mg/m² basis). No increase in the incidence of liver tumors was observed in mice at a dietary dose of 4 mg/kg (approximately 2 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in adults on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis, or approximately equivalent to the maximum recommended daily oral dose in infants on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis). The clinical significance of these findings during long-term use of cetirizine hydrochloride is not known.

Cetirizine was not mutagenic in the Ames test, and not clastogenic in the human lymphocyte assay, the mouse lymphoma assay, and *in vivo* micronucleus test in rats.

In a fertility and general reproductive performance study in mice, cetirizine did not impair fertility at an oral dose of 64 mg/kg (approximately 25 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in adults on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis).

Pediatric Use
The sethery destricts hydrochroride has been demonstrated in pediatric patients aged 6 months to 5 years. The settley of cettricine has been
demonstrated in 168 potents aged 2 to 5 years in placebe-controlled trials of up to 4 weeks duration. On a mylog basis, most of the 168
patients received between 0.2 and 0.4 mylog of cettricine HO. The settley of cettricine in 359 potents aged 11% 2 Ho months has been
demonstrated in a packed controlled 614 months in which the severage does weed 2.25 milying for composing to a range of 4 to 11
mylogs. The settley of cettricine hydrochroride cerd solution, USP has been demonstrated in 4.2 patients aged 6 to 11 months in a
placebe controlled 7-day that. The prescribed does was 0.25 mylog but, which corresponded to a mean of 4.5 mylday, with a range of 3.4 to
8.2 mylday.

6.2 mylday.

The effectiveness of clinticine hydrocharite for the teatment of allegor christs and orbon is objective curries in pediatric pulesta specific orbitals and orbital christs. The production of the demonstrated effective of artificine hydrocharities in adults with these conditions and the illegiblood that the disease course, pulsylopisopisy and the drugs effect are substatially similar between these two productions. Clicacy is entrapheted down to live branch day part premarin allegible in this because the disease is brought to control the bear again or individent. The recommended doses for the politicine population are based on cross-soluty comparisons of the pharmacokinetics and pharmacokinetics and control or the production of the production of the production and production production and production productions and production and production and production and production productio

The safety and effectiveness of cetirizine in pediatric patients under the age of 6 months have not been established.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Pediath's studies were conducted with cetricine hydrochloride. More than 1:000 pediatric patients aged 6 to 11 years with more than 900
theated with cetrifier hydrochloride at doses of 1:25 to 10 mg per day were included in comboiled and uncomboiled chincal trials conducted in

Cardiovascular cardio: failure, hypertension, polyhtation, botycardis.

Cardio and Peripheral Herrous Systems: alorumal coordinato, hasto, cordision, dysphonia, hypersethesia, hypertensia, hypertensia

respiratory part intention.

Reproductive: commonthes, female breast pain, intermenstrual bleeding, leukombea, menormbagia, vagintilis.

Rediculosendotherlat: hymphadenopathy.

Solic acuse, adjoesta, angloveloma, buluos eruption, ciernaditis, dy skin, eczema, erythematous rash, funnculosis, hyperkeratosis, hyperfechiosis, insersea ereading, maculosiguadure rash, photosensithin'y reaction, priorteensithin'y busir exaction, pruntus, purpura, rash, sectories, as in discriber, sin modiler, urbania.

Special Senses: parosmia, taste loss, taste perversion.

Vision: blindness, conjunctivitis, eve pain, glaucoma, loss of accommodation, ocular hemorrhage, xerophthalmia.

the United States. The duration of heatment ranged from 2 to 12 weeks, Piscoto-controlled trials up to 4 weeks duration included 189 pediatric partiests appl 2 to 5 years who necessive clidations. The majority of whom necessive stople daily losses of 5 mg. A piscoto-controlled trial 18 months in studient confession Seed pediatric appl 2 to 3 multite besteld with extrictive (0.55 mg/lag daily and another placebo-controlled trial of 7 days duration included 42 patients aged 5 to 11 months who were besteld with extrictive (0.25 mg/lag daily

The majority of adverse excitons reported in pediatric patients aged 2 to 11 years with celtricine hydrochloride were mild or moderate. In placeto-controlled trials, the incidence of discontinuations due to adverse reactions in pediatric patients receiving up to 10 mg of celtricine hydrochloride was uncommon (0.4% on celtricine hydrochloride vs. 1.0% on placebo).

Table.1 Adverse Experiences Reported in Pediatric Patients Aged 6 to 11 Years in Placebo-Controlled United States Cetirizine Hydrochloride Trials (5 or 10 mg Dose) Which Occurred at a Frequency of  $\geq$  2% in Either the

Body as a Whole accidental injury, astherias, back pain, chest pain, relarged abtomen, bace elema, feet generalized elema, hot flashes, increased weight, lay eleman, makine, assal polip, pain, paint, periorbial elema, profiberal elemante elemante elemant, reversible hepotic brancaminase elemante participate del profiberal elemante ele

transmisses eventum and eventum torritorin in association with the use of centrule injunctioning has been reported.

Pro-Multerfulling justice for billowing additional eras, but potentially severe adverse events have been reported, agressive reaction, analysises, chiclestics, consciousing, opinioninepartifis, halacitations, hemolific aremait, heaptists, orducial diplaness, severe hypothesion, stillfully, suicid lefedium, suicide. Promitopotrenia, earlie perentievel exemithematisms, suicides (MGDP), and new onset pruntis within a lew days after deconstruction of certificial, suicide. Promitopotrenia, earlie perentievel exemithematisms, suicides (MGDP), and new onset pruntis within a lew days after deconstruction of certificial pusually after long-term use (e.g., few months to present) or districtive.

DINUG ABUSES AND DEPENDENCE.

te that abuse or dependency occurs with cetirizine hydrochloride.

OVERDOSAGE

OVERDOSAGE

(vectorage has been reported with cellibrite bydrochloride, in one doubt policet who took 150 mp of cellibrite bydrochloride, the policet was sommoler full off and diseality any other circles of govern a channel body chemicity or beneditively results, in an if it must not displacific policet who but an eventeer of circline by displacific policet. Who but an eventeer of circline by the countries yield must present policy between circline; the section of the policy of the countries of the countries. Studie of eventue excellent pull-ordines is certainly indeposed medications. These in colonis specific and countries pull-ordines in certain pull-doubles called excellent removed by displaces and displace with a refer below of the colonis specific and the colonistic pull-doubles displaced. The and minimal leith and lotted were 201 mg/kg in minimal policy of the colonistic pull-doubles doubles and the colonistic pull-ordines displaced. The and minimal leith and lotted was added and and an anythe basis comparable \$0.00 met be minimal recommended daily and does in initiat on a mg/mini-basis and \$5.70 mg/kg in minimal pull-doubles and the colonistic pull-doubles oral dose in adults on a mg/m² basis, or approximately 190 times the maximum recommended daily oral dose in infants on a mg/m² basis). In rodents, the target of acute toxicity was the central nervous system, and the target of multiple-dose toxicity was the liver.

5 mg or the 10 mg Cetirizine Hydrochloride Group, and More Frequently Than in the Placebo Group

Adverse Experiences	Placebo	Cetirizine Hydrochloride	
	(N = 309)	5 mg (N = 161)	10 mg (N = 215)
Headache	12.3%	11.0%	14.0%
Pharyngitis	2.9%	6.2%	2.8%
Abdominal pain	1.9%	4.4%	5.6%
Coughing	3.9%	4.4%	2.8%
Somnolence	1.3%	1.9%	4.2%
Diarrhea	1.3%	3.1%	1.9%
Epistaris	2.9%	3.7%	1.9%
Bronchospasm	1.9%	3.1%	1.9%
Nausea	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%
Vomiting	1.0%	2.5%	2.3%

The following events were observed infrequently (less than 2%), in either 3992 adults and children 12 years and older or in 659 pediatric patients aged 6 to 11 years who received celtricine hydrochloride in U.S. traits, including an open adult study of six months duration. A causal relationship of these infrequent events with celtricine hydrochloride administration has not been established.

Autonomic Nervous System: ancrexia, flushing, increased salivation, urinary retention.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

\*\*Continuous hartenshloride and solution, USP can be taken without regard to food consumption.

Collimate 16 years for Channic Unificants.
The ecommended miled dose of criticine Industriate draws solution, USP in children aged 2 to 5 years is 2.5 mg (% tesspoorful and solution once all by the doses in this age group can be increased to a maximum dose of 5 mg per day given as 1 bespoorful and solution once a day or one 1% bespoorful and solution given every 12 hours.

The second section of the second section sec

Celtricine hydrochloride oral solution, USP is colories to slightly yellow with a grage flavor. Each teaspoon po muj cumanas o my courume hydrochloride. Celtricine hydrochloride and solution, USP is supplied as follows:

NDC 61037-479-02 Bottle of 4 fl. oz. (120 mil.), NDC 61037-479-03 Bottle of 1 fl. oz. (480 mil.), NDC 61037-479-04 Bottle of 8 fl. oz. (240 mil.) oride oral solution, USP is colorless to slightly yellow with a grape flavor. Each teaspoon (5 mL) contains 5 mg cetirizine

STORAGE: Store at 20°-25°C (88°-77°F); excursions permitted to 15°-30°C (59°-86°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature]; or store refrigerated, 2-8°C (36-46°F).

Revised: 08/2025

#### CETIRIZINE HYDROCHLORIDE

cetirizine hydrochloride solution

Product Information				
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:61037-479	
Route of Administration	ORAL			

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety				
Ingredient Name	<b>Basis of Strength</b>	Strength		
CETIRIZINE HYDROCHLORIDE (UNII: 640047KTOA) (CETIRIZINE - UNII: YO7261ME24)	CETIRIZ INE HYDROCHLORIDE	1 mg in 1 mL		

Inactive Ingredients				
Ingredient Name	Strength			
GLYCERIN (UNII: PDC6A3C0OX)				
ACETIC ACID (UNII: Q40Q9N063P)				
METHYLPARABEN (UNII: A218C7H19T)				
WATER (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)				
PROPYLENE GLYCOL (UNII: 6DC9Q167V3)				
PROPYLPARABEN (UNII: Z8IX2SC1OH)				
SODIUM ACETATE (UNII: 4550K0SC9B)				
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)				

Product Characteristics		
Color		Score
Shape		Size
Flavor	GRAPE (Artificial Grape)	Imprint Code
Contains		

l	Packaging				
	# Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date	
	<b>1</b> NDC:61037-479-04	240 mL in 1 BOTTLE, PLASTIC; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	06/06/2025		

Marketing Information			
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA090191	09/12/2023	

## Labeler - BAJAJ MEDICAL, LLC (078774921)

Registrant - BAJAJ MEDICAL, LLC (078774921)

Establishment			
Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
BAJAJ MEDICAL, LLC		078774921	pack(61037-479), analysis(61037-479), label(61037-479), manufacture(61037-479)

Revised: 8/2025 BAJAJ MEDICAL, LLC