

COLESEVELAM HYDROCHLORIDE- colesevelam hydrochloride tablet, coated

American Health Packaging

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

COLESEVELAM HYDROCHLORIDE tablets, for oral use

Initial U.S. Approval: 2000

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Colesevelam hydrochloride is a bile acid sequestrant indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to:

- reduce elevated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in adults with primary hyperlipidemia. (1.1)
- reduce LDL-C levels in boys and postmenarchal girls, 10 to 17 years of age, with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH), unable to reach LDL-C target levels despite an adequate trial of diet and lifestyle modification. (1.1)

Limitations of Use (1.3):

- Do not use for treatment of type 1 diabetes or for diabetic ketoacidosis.
- Not studied in Fredrickson Type I, III, IV, and V dyslipidemias.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Obtain lipid parameters, including serum triglyceride (TG) levels, before starting colesevelam hydrochloride tablets. (2.1)
- The recommended dosage for adults and for boys and postmenarchal girls aged 10 to 17 years with primary hyperlipidemia is 3.75 grams daily. Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets should be taken as follows (2.2, 2.4):

Tablets

Take 6 tablets once daily or 3 tablets twice daily with a meal and liquid.

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- Tablets: 625 mg. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Patients with serum triglyceride levels > 500 mg/dL. (4)
- Patients with a history of hypertriglyceridemia-induced pancreatitis. (4)
- Patients with a history of bowel obstruction. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- *Hypertriglyceridemia and Pancreatitis:* Colesevelam hydrochloride can increase TG. Hypertriglyceridemia can cause acute pancreatitis. Monitor lipids, including TG. Instruct patients to discontinue colesevelam hydrochloride and seek prompt medical attention if the symptoms of acute pancreatitis occur. (5.1)
- *Gastrointestinal Obstruction:* Cases of bowel obstruction have occurred. Colesevelam hydrochloride is not recommended in patients with gastroparesis, other gastrointestinal motility disorders, and in those who have had major gastrointestinal tract surgery and who may be at risk for bowel obstruction. (5.2)
- *Vitamin K or Fat-Soluble Vitamin Deficiencies:* Colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease absorption of fat-soluble vitamins. Patients with a susceptibility to deficiencies of vitamin K (e.g., patients on warfarin, patients with malabsorption syndromes) or other fat-soluble vitamins may be at increased risk. Patients on oral vitamin supplementation should take their vitamins at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride. (5.3)
- *Drug Interactions:* Due to the potential for decreased absorption of other drugs that have not been tested for interaction, consider administering at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride. (5.4, 7, 12.3)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

In clinical trials, the most common (incidence \geq 2% and greater than placebo) adverse reactions with colesevelam hydrochloride included constipation, dyspepsia and nausea. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Amneal Pharmaceuticals at 1-877-835-

5472 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Concomitant use with colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the exposure of the following drugs: Drugs with a narrow therapeutic index (e.g., cyclosporine), phenytoin, thyroid hormone replacement therapy, warfarin, oral contraceptives containing ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone, olmesartan medoxomil, and sulfonyleureas (glimepiride, glipizide, glyburide). Administer these drugs 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride. For patients on warfarin, monitor International Normalized Ratio (INR) frequently during initiation then periodically. (7.1)

Concomitant use with colesevelam hydrochloride may increase the exposure of the following drugs: Metformin extended release. Monitor patient's glycemic control. (7.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 11/2021

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- 1.1 Primary Hyperlipidemia
- 1.3 Limitations of Use

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- 2.1 Testing Prior to Initiation of Colesevelam Hydrochloride Tablets
- 2.2 Recommended Dosage in Primary Hyperlipidemia
- 2.3 Important Dosing Information for Primary Hyperlipidemia
- 2.4 Administration Instructions

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- 5.1 Hypertriglyceridemia and Pancreatitis
- 5.2 Gastrointestinal Obstruction
- 5.3 Vitamin K or Fat-Soluble Vitamin Deficiencies
- 5.4 Drug Interactions

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

- 6.1 Clinical Studies Experience
- 6.2 Post-marketing Experience

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

- 7.1 Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Decrease the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication
- 7.2 Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Increase the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- 8.1 Pregnancy
- 8.2 Lactation
- 8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential
- 8.4 Pediatric Use
- 8.5 Geriatric Use

10 OVERDOSAGE

11 DESCRIPTION

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

- 12.1 Mechanism of Action
- 12.2 Pharmacodynamics

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Primary Hyperlipidemia

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Primary Hyperlipidemia

Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets are indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to reduce elevated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in adults with primary hyperlipidemia.

Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets are indicated to reduce LDL-C levels in boys and postmenarchal girls, 10 to 17 years of age, with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia (HeFH) who are unable to reach LDL-C target levels despite an adequate trial of dietary therapy and lifestyle modification.

1.3 Limitations of Use

- Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets should not be used for the treatment of type 1 diabetes or for the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis.
- Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets have not been studied in Fredrickson Type I, III, IV, and V dyslipidemias.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Testing Prior to Initiation of Colesevelam Hydrochloride Tablets

Obtain lipid parameters, including triglyceride (TG) levels, before starting colesevelam hydrochloride tablets. Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets are contraindicated in patients with TG levels > 500 mg/dL [*see Contraindications (4) and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

2.2 Recommended Dosage in Primary Hyperlipidemia

The recommended dosage of colesevelam hydrochloride tablets for adults and for boys and postmenarchal girls aged 10 to 17 years with primary hyperlipidemia is 3.75 grams daily. Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets should be taken as follows:

Tablets

Take 6 tablets once daily or 3 tablets twice daily. Due to tablet size, colestevam hydrochloride for oral suspension is recommended for use in the pediatric population.

2.3 Important Dosing Information for Primary Hyperlipidemia

Colestevam hydrochloride can be dosed at the same time as a statin, or colestevam hydrochloride and the statin can be dosed apart. Monitor lipid levels within 4 to 6 weeks after initiation of colestevam hydrochloride.

2.4 Administration Instructions

Tablets:

Take colestevam hydrochloride tablets with a meal and liquid. For patients with difficulty swallowing tablets, use colestevam hydrochloride for oral suspension [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- 625 mg tablets are off-white to pale yellow film-coated oval tablets, debossed with “L61” on one side and plain on the other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Colestevam hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients with:

- Serum TG concentrations > 500 mg/dL [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- History of hypertriglyceridemia-induced pancreatitis [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- A history of bowel obstruction [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hypertriglyceridemia and Pancreatitis

Colestevam hydrochloride, like other bile acid sequestrants, can increase serum TG concentrations. Hypertriglyceridemia can cause acute pancreatitis.

Colestevam hydrochloride had effects on serum TG (median increase 5% compared to placebo) in trials of patients with primary hyperlipidemia.

Obtain lipid parameters, including TG levels, before starting colestevam hydrochloride and periodically thereafter. Colestevam hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients with TG levels > 500 mg/dL or patients with a history of hypertriglyceridemia-induced pancreatitis [see *Contraindications (4)*]. Patients with TG levels greater than 300 mg/dL could have greater increases in serum TG levels with colestevam hydrochloride and may require additional TG monitoring. Instruct patients to discontinue colestevam hydrochloride and seek prompt medical attention if the symptoms of acute pancreatitis occur (e.g., severe abdominal pain with or without nausea and vomiting). Discontinue colestevam hydrochloride if TG levels exceed 500 mg/dL [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

5.2 Gastrointestinal Obstruction

Post-marketing cases of bowel obstruction have occurred with colesevelam hydrochloride [see *Adverse Reactions (6.2)*]. Because of its constipating effects, colesevelam hydrochloride is not recommended in patients with gastroparesis, other gastrointestinal motility disorders, and in those who have had major gastrointestinal tract surgery and who may be at risk for bowel obstruction. Colesevelam hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients with a history of bowel obstruction [see *Contraindications (4)*]. Instruct patients to promptly discontinue colesevelam hydrochloride and seek medical attention if severe abdominal pain or severe constipation occurs.

Because of the tablet size, colesevelam hydrochloride tablets can cause dysphagia or esophageal obstruction. For patients with difficulty swallowing tablets use colesevelam hydrochloride for oral suspension.

5.3 Vitamin K or Fat-Soluble Vitamin Deficiencies

Colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K. Patients with a susceptibility to deficiencies of vitamin K (e.g., patients on warfarin, patients with malabsorption syndromes) or other fat-soluble vitamins may be at increased risk when taking colesevelam hydrochloride.

Patients on oral vitamin supplementation should take their vitamins at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride [see *Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

5.4 Drug Interactions

Colesevelam hydrochloride reduces gastrointestinal absorption of some drugs. Administer drugs with a known interaction at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

Due to the potential for decreased absorption of other drugs that have not been tested for interaction, especially those with a narrow therapeutic index, consider administering at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following important adverse reactions are described below and elsewhere in the labeling:

- Hypertriglyceridemia and Pancreatitis [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Gastrointestinal Obstruction [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Vitamin K or Fat-Soluble Vitamin Deficiencies [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]

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 clinical studies of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Primary Hyperlipidemia

In 7 double-blind, placebo-controlled, clinical trials, 807 patients with primary hyperlipidemia (age range 18 to 86 years, 50% women, 90% Caucasians, 7% Blacks, 2% Hispanics, 1% Asians) and elevated LDL-C were treated with colesevelam hydrochloride 1.5 g/day to 4.5 g/day from 4 to 24 weeks (total exposure 199 patient-years).

Table 1: Clinical Studies of Colesevelam Hydrochloride for Primary Hyperlipidemia: Adverse Reactions Reported in \geq 2% of Patients and More Commonly than in Placebo

	Colesevelam Hydrochloride	Placebo
	N = 807	N = 258
Constipation	11.0%	7.0%
Dyspepsia	8.3%	3.5%
Nausea	4.2%	3.9%
Accidental injury	3.7%	2.7%
Asthenia	3.6%	1.9%
Pharyngitis	3.2%	1.9%
Flu syndrome	3.2%	3.1%
Rhinitis	3.2%	3.1%
Myalgia	2.1%	0.4%

Pediatric Patients 10 to 17 Years of Age

In an 8-week double-blind, placebo-controlled study boys and post-menarchal girls, 10 to 17 years of age, with HeFH (n=194), were treated with colesevelam hydrochloride tablets (1.9 to 3.8 g, daily) or placebo tablets.

Table 2: Clinical Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride for Primary Hyperlipidemia in HeFH Pediatric Patients: Adverse Reactions Reported in \geq 2% of Patients and More Commonly than in Placebo

	Colesevelam Hydrochloride	Placebo
	N = 129	N = 65
Nasopharyngitis	6.2%	4.6%
Headache	3.9%	3.1%
Fatigue	3.9%	1.5%
Creatine Phosphokinase Increase	2.3%	0.0%
Rhinitis	2.3%	0.0%
Vomiting	2.3%	1.5%

The reported adverse reactions during the additional 18-week open-label treatment period with colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g per day were similar to those during the double-blind period and included headache (7.6%), nasopharyngitis (5.4%), upper respiratory tract infection (4.9%), influenza (3.8%), and nausea (3.8%).

6.2 Post-marketing Experience

The following additional adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of colesevelam hydrochloride. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is generally not possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Adverse Reactions Resulting from Drug Interactions [see Drug Interactions (7)]:

Increased seizure activity or decreased phenytoin levels in patients receiving phenytoin, reduced International Normalized Ratio (INR) in patients receiving warfarin therapy, and elevated thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) in patients receiving thyroid hormone replacement therapy.

Gastrointestinal: Bowel obstruction (in patients with a history of bowel obstruction or resection), dysphagia or esophageal obstruction (occasionally requiring medical intervention), fecal impaction, pancreatitis, abdominal distension, exacerbation of hemorrhoids, and increased transaminases.

Laboratory Abnormalities:Hypertriglyceridemia

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Decrease the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication

Table 4 includes a list of drugs that decrease exposure of the concomitant medication when administered concomitantly with colesevelam hydrochloride and instructions for preventing or managing them.

Table 4: Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Decrease the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication

Drugs with a Narrow Therapeutic Index	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Concomitant use with colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the exposure of the narrow therapeutic index drug. <i>In vivo</i> drug interactions studies showed a decrease in exposure of cyclosporine when co-administered with colesevelam hydrochloride [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	Administer the narrow therapeutic index drug at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride. Monitor drug levels when appropriate.
<i>Examples:</i>	Cyclosporine
Phenytoin	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	There have been post-marketing reports of increased seizure activity or decreased phenytoin levels in patients receiving phenytoin [see <i>Adverse Reactions (6.2)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	Administer phenytoin 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride.
Thyroid Hormone Replacement Therapy	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	<i>In vivo</i> drug interactions studies showed a decrease in exposure of levothyroxine when co-administered with colesevelam hydrochloride [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>]. There have been post-marketing reports of elevated thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) in patients receiving thyroid hormone replacement therapy [see <i>Adverse Reactions (6.2)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	Administer thyroid hormone replacement therapy 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride.
Warfarin	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	There have been post-marketing reports of reduced INR in patients receiving warfarin therapy [see <i>Adverse Reactions (6.2)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	Monitor INR frequently during colesevelam hydrochloride initiation then periodically thereafter.

Oral Contraceptives Containing Ethinyl Estradiol and Norethindrone	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	<i>In vivo</i> drug interactions studies showed a decrease in exposure of ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone when co-administered with colesevelam hydrochloride [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	Administer oral contraceptives containing ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride.
Olmesartan Medoxomil	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	<i>In vivo</i> drug interactions studies showed a decrease in olmesartan medoxomil when co-administered with colesevelam hydrochloride [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	Administer olmesartan medoxomil 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride.
Sulfonylureas	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	<i>In vivo</i> drug interactions studies showed a decrease in sulfonylureas when co-administered with colesevelam hydrochloride [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	Administer sulfonylureas 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride.
<i>Examples:</i>	Glimepiride, glipizide, and glyburide
Oral Vitamin Supplements	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K [see <i>Warnings and Precautions (5.3)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	Patients on oral vitamin supplementation should take their vitamins at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride.

7.2 Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Increase the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication

Table 5: Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Increase the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication

Metformin Extended-Release (ER)	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	<i>In vivo</i> drug interactions studies showed an increase in metformin extended release (ER) when co-administered with colesevelam hydrochloride [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	Monitor patients' glycemic control.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Colesevelam hydrochloride is not absorbed systemically following oral administration, and maternal use is not expected to result in fetal exposure to the drug. Limited available data on the use of colesevelam hydrochloride are insufficient to determine a drug-associated risk of major congenital malformations or miscarriage. In animal reproduction studies, no evidence of either maternal or fetal toxicity was found in rats or rabbits exposed to colesevelam hydrochloride during the period of fetal organogenesis at 8 and 5 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 3.75 g/day, based on body surface area (mg/m²). No adverse effects on

offspring survival and development were observed in rats administered 5 times the MRHD (*see Data*). Colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]. There are no data available on the effect of colesevelam hydrochloride on the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins in pregnant women. If the patient becomes pregnant while taking colesevelam hydrochloride, the patient should be advised of the lack of known clinical benefit with continued use during pregnancy.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. In the US general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Data

Human Data

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of colesevelam hydrochloride use in pregnant women. In the post-marketing setting there have been infrequent reports of pregnancy with use of colesevelam hydrochloride and a causal association with congenital anomalies has not been established.

Animal Data

In pregnant rats given dietary doses of 0.3, 1.0, 3.0 g/kg/day colesevelam hydrochloride from gestation days 7 through 17, no teratogenic effects were observed. Exposures at 3.0 g/kg/day were 8 times the human exposure at 3.75 g/day MRHD, based on body surface area (mg/m^2).

In pregnant rabbits given oral gavage doses of 0.1, 0.5, 1.0 g/kg/day colesevelam hydrochloride from gestation days 6 through 18, no teratogenic effects were observed. Exposures at 1.0 g/kg/day were 5 times the human exposure at 3.75 g/day MRHD, based on body surface area (mg/m^2).

In pregnant rats given oral gavage doses of 0.1, 0.3, 1.0 g/kg/day colesevelam hydrochloride from gestation day 6 through lactation day 21 (weaning), no adverse effects on survival and development were observed. Exposures at 1.0 g/kg/day were 5 times the human exposure at 3.75 g/day MRHD, based on body surface area (mg/m^2).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

Colesevelam hydrochloride is not absorbed systemically by the mother following oral administration, and breastfeeding is not expected to result in exposure of the child to colesevelam hydrochloride.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Contraception

Use of colesevelam hydrochloride may reduce the efficacy of oral contraceptives. Advise patients to take oral contraceptives at least 4 hours prior to taking colesevelam hydrochloride [*see Drug Interactions (7)*].

8.4 Pediatric Use

Primary Hyperlipidemia

The safety and effectiveness of colesevelam hydrochloride to reduce LDL-C levels in

boys and postmenarchal girls 10 to 17 years of age with HeFH who are unable to reach LDL-C target levels despite an adequate trial of dietary therapy and lifestyle modification have been established. Use of colessevelam hydrochloride for this indication is supported by a study in 129 colessevelam hydrochloride -treated pediatric patients aged 10 to 17 years with HeFH [see *Clinical Studies (14.1)*]. Adverse reactions commonly observed in pediatric patients compared to placebo, but not in adults, included headache (3.9%), creatine phosphokinase increase (2.3%), and vomiting (2.3%) [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*]. There were no significant effects on fat-soluble vitamin levels or clotting factors in the adolescent boys or girls relative to placebo. Due to colessevelam hydrochloride tablet size, colessevelam hydrochloride for oral suspension is recommended for use in the pediatric population [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2, 2.4)*]. The safety and effectiveness of colessevelam hydrochloride in pediatric patients with HeFH less than 10 years of age or in premenarchal females have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Primary Hyperlipidemia

Of the 1,350 patients enrolled in the hyperlipidemia clinical studies, 349 (26%) were ≥ 65 years old, and 58 (4%) were ≥ 75 years old. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these subjects and younger subjects, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

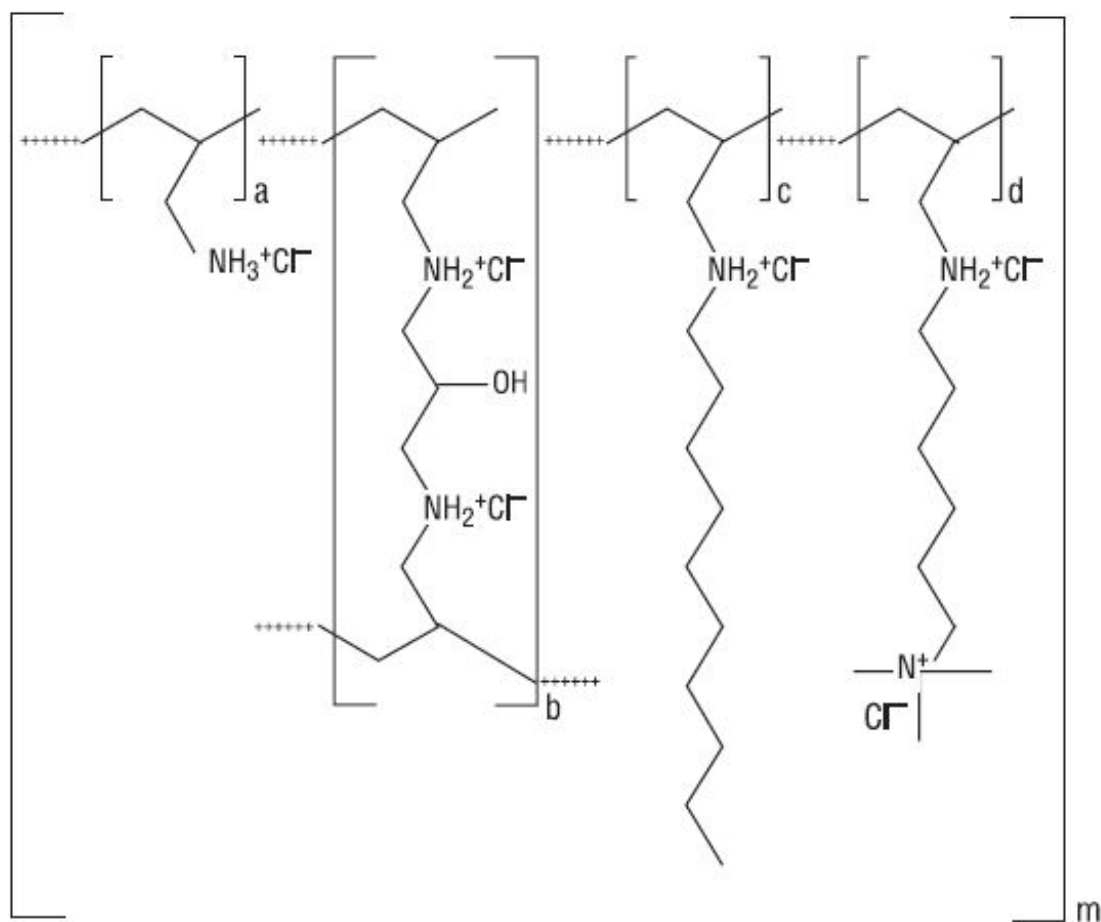
10 OVERDOSAGE

Colessevelam hydrochloride is not absorbed and the risk of systemic toxicity is low. Excessive doses of colessevelam hydrochloride may cause more severe local gastrointestinal effects (e.g., constipation).

11 DESCRIPTION

Colessevelam hydrochloride is a non-absorbed, polymeric, lipid-lowering and glucose-lowering agent for oral administration. Colessevelam hydrochloride is a high-capacity bile acid-binding molecule.

Colessevelam hydrochloride is poly (allylamine hydrochloride) cross-linked with epichlorohydrin and alkylated with 1-bromodecane and (6-bromohexyl)-trimethylammonium bromide. The chemical name (IUPAC) of colessevelam hydrochloride is allylamine polymer with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane, [6-(allylamino)-hexyl]trimethylammonium chloride and N-allyldecylamine, hydrochloride. The chemical structure of colessevelam hydrochloride is represented by the following formula:



wherein (a) represents allyl amine monomer units that have not been alkylated by either of the 1-bromodecane or (6-bromohexyl)-trimethylammonium bromide alkylating agents or cross-linked by epichlorohydrin; (b) represents allyl amine units that have undergone cross-linking with epichlorohydrin; (c) represents allyl amine units that have been alkylated with a decyl group; (d) represents allyl amine units that have been alkylated with a (6-trimethylammonium) hexyl group, and m represents a number ≥ 100 to indicate an extended polymer network. A small amount of the amines are dialkylated and are not depicted in the formula above. No regular order of the groups is implied by the structure; cross-linking and alkylation are expected to occur randomly along the polymer chains. A large amount of the amines are protonated. The polymer is depicted in the hydrochloride form; a small amount of the halides are bromide. Colesevelam hydrochloride is hydrophilic and insoluble in water.

Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets are an off-white to pale yellow film-coated, oval tablets, debossed with "L61" on one side and plain on the other side, containing 625 mg colesevelam hydrochloride. In addition, each tablet contains the following inactive ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, copovidone, hypromellose, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, and talc.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Primary Hyperlipidemia: Colesevelam hydrochloride, the active pharmaceutical ingredient in colesevelam hydrochloride tablets, is a non-absorbed, lipid-lowering polymer that

binds bile acids in the intestine, impeding their reabsorption. As the bile acid pool becomes depleted, the hepatic enzyme, cholesterol 7- α -hydroxylase, is upregulated, which increases the conversion of cholesterol to bile acids. This causes an increased demand for cholesterol in the liver cells, resulting in the dual effect of increasing transcription and activity of the cholesterol biosynthetic enzyme, HMG-CoA reductase, and increasing the number of hepatic LDL receptors. These compensatory effects result in increased clearance of LDL-C from the blood, resulting in decreased serum LDL-C levels. Serum TG levels may increase or remain unchanged.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

A maximum therapeutic response to the lipid-lowering effects of colessevelam hydrochloride was achieved within 2 weeks and was maintained during long-term therapy.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Colesevelam hydrochloride is a hydrophilic, water-insoluble polymer that is not hydrolyzed by digestive enzymes and is not absorbed.

Distribution

Colesevelam hydrochloride is not absorbed, and therefore, its distribution is limited to the gastrointestinal tract.

Elimination

Metabolism

Colesevelam hydrochloride is not metabolized systemically and does not interfere with systemic drug-metabolizing enzymes such as cytochrome P450.

Excretion

In 16 healthy volunteers, an average of 0.05% of administered radioactivity from a single ¹⁴C-labeled colessevelam hydrochloride dose was excreted in the urine.

Drug Interaction Studies

Drug interactions between colessevelam and concomitantly administered drugs were screened through *in vitro* studies and confirmed in *in vivo* studies. *In vitro* studies demonstrated that cephalexin, metformin, and ciprofloxacin had negligible binding to colessevelam hydrochloride. Therefore, an *in vivo* pharmacokinetic interaction of colessevelam hydrochloride with these drugs is unlikely. Colesevelam hydrochloride was found to have no significant effect on the bioavailability of aspirin, atenolol, digoxin, enalapril, fenofibrate, lovastatin, metoprolol, phenytoin, pioglitazone, quinidine, rosiglitazone, sitagliptin, valproic acid, and warfarin. The results of additional *in vivo* drug interactions of colessevelam hydrochloride are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Mean Change in Drug Exposure (AUC_{0-∞} and C_{max}) when Administered with Colesevelam Hydrochloride (3.75 g) *

Drug	Dose	Co-administered		1 hr prior to Colesevelam Hydrochloride		4 hrs prior to Colesevelam Hydrochloride	
		AUC _{0-∞}	C _{max}	AUC _{0-∞}	C _{max}	AUC _{0-∞}	C _{max}
Cyclosporine	200						

Cyclosporine	200 mg	-34%	-44%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethinyl Estradiol †	0.035 mg	-24%	-24%	-18%	-1%	-12%	0%
Glimepiride	4 mg	-18%	-8%	N/A	N/A	-6%	3%
Glipizide	20 mg	-12%	-13%	N/A	N/A	-4%	0%
Glyburide	3 mg	-32%	-47%	-20%	-15%	-7%	4%
Levothyroxine	600 mcg	-22%	-33%	6%	-2%	1%	8%
Metformin ER	1500 mg	44%	8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Norethindrone †	1 mg	-1%	-20%	5%	-3%	6%	7%
Olmesartan Medoxomil	40 mg	-39%	-28%	N/A	N/A	-15%	-4%
Repaglinide	2 mg	-7%	-19%	-6%	-1%	N/A	N/A
Verapamil sustained-release	240 mg	-31%	-11%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A - Not Available							

* With verapamil, the dose of colessevelam hydrochloride was 4.5 g

† Oral contraceptive containing norethindrone and ethinyl estradiol

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

A 104-week carcinogenicity study with colessevelam hydrochloride was conducted in CD-1 mice, at oral dietary doses up to 3 g/kg/day. This dose was approximately 50 times the maximum recommended human dose of 4.5 g/day, based on body weight, mg/kg. There were no significant drug-induced tumor findings in male or female mice. In a 104-week carcinogenicity study with colessevelam hydrochloride in Harlan Sprague-Dawley rats, a statistically significant increase in the incidence of pancreatic acinar cell adenoma was seen in male rats at doses > 1.2 g/kg/day (approximately 20 times the maximum human dose, based on body weight, mg/kg) (trend test only). A statistically significant increase in thyroid C-cell adenoma was seen in female rats at 2.4 g/kg/day (approximately 40 times the maximum human dose, based on body weight, mg/kg).

Mutagenesis

Colessevelam hydrochloride and 4 degradants present in the drug substance have been evaluated for mutagenicity in the Ames test and a mammalian chromosomal aberration test. The 4 degradants and an extract of the parent compound did not exhibit genetic toxicity in an *in vitro* bacterial mutagenesis assay in *S. typhimurium* and *E. coli* (Ames assay) with or without rat liver metabolic activation. An extract of the parent compound was positive in the Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell chromosomal aberration assay in the presence of metabolic activation and negative in the absence of metabolic activation. The results of the CHO cell chromosomal aberration assay with 2 of the 4 degradants, decylamine HCl and aminohexyltrimethyl ammonium chloride HCl, were equivocal in the absence of metabolic activation and negative in the presence of metabolic activation. The other 2 degradants, didecylamine HCl and 6-decylamino-hexyltrimethyl ammonium chloride HCl, were negative in the presence and absence of metabolic activation.

Impairment of Fertility

Colesevelam hydrochloride did not impair fertility in rats at doses up to 3 g/kg/day (approximately 50 times the maximum human dose, based on body weight, mg/kg).

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

Reproductive Toxicology Studies

Reproduction studies have been performed in rats and rabbits at doses up to 3 g/kg/day and 1 g/kg/day, respectively (approximately 50 and 17 times the maximum human dose, based on body weight, mg/kg) and have revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus due to colesevelam hydrochloride.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Primary Hyperlipidemia

Colesevelam hydrochloride reduces total cholesterol (TC), LDL-C, apolipoprotein B (Apo B), and non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (non-HDL-C) when administered alone or in combination with a statin in patients with primary hyperlipidemia.

Approximately 1,600 patients were studied in 9 clinical trials with treatment durations ranging from 4 to 50 weeks. With the exception of one open-label, uncontrolled, long-term extension study, all studies were multicenter, randomized, double-blind, and placebo-controlled. A maximum therapeutic response to colesevelam hydrochloride was achieved within 2 weeks and was maintained during long-term therapy.

Monotherapy

In a study in patients with LDL-C between 130 mg/dL and 220 mg/dL (mean 158 mg/dL), colesevelam hydrochloride was given for 24 weeks in divided doses with the morning and evening meals.

As shown in Table 7, the mean LDL-C reductions were 15% and 18% at the 3.8 g and 4.5 g doses. The respective mean TC reductions were 7% and 10%. The mean Apo B reductions were 12% in both treatment groups. Colesevelam hydrochloride at both doses increased HDL-C by 3%. Increases in TG of 9% to 10% were observed at both colesevelam hydrochloride doses but the changes were not statistically different from placebo.

Table 7: Response to Colesevelam Hydrochloride Monotherapy in a 24-Week Trial - Percent Change in Lipid Parameters from Baseline

Grams/Day	N	TC	LDL-C	Apo B	HDL-C*	Non-HDL-C	TG*
Placebo	88	+1	0	0	-1	+1	+5
3.8 g (6 tablets)	95	-7 †	-15 †	-12 †	+3 †	-10 †	+10
4.5 g (7 tablets)	94	-10 †	-18 †	-12 †	+3	-13 †	+9

* Median % change from baseline.

† p < 0.05 for lipid parameters compared to placebo, for Apo B compared to baseline.

In a study in 98 patients with LDL-C between 145 mg/dL and 250 mg/dL (mean 169 mg/dL), colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g was given for 6 weeks as a single-dose with

breakfast, as a single-dose with dinner, or as divided doses with breakfast and dinner. The mean LDL-C reductions were 18%, 15%, and 18% for the 3 dosing regimens, respectively. The reductions with these 3 regimens were not statistically different from one another.

Combination Therapy

Co-administration of colessevelam hydrochloride and a statin (atorvastatin, lovastatin, or simvastatin) in 3 clinical studies demonstrated an additive reduction of LDL-C. The mean baseline LDL-C was 184 mg/dL in the atorvastatin study (range 156 mg/dL to 236 mg/dL), 171 mg/dL in the lovastatin study (range 115 mg/dL to 247 mg/dL), and 188 mg/dL in the simvastatin study (range 148 mg/dL to 352 mg/dL). As demonstrated in Table 8, colessevelam hydrochloride doses of 2.3 g to 3.8 g resulted in an additional 8% to 16% reduction in LDL-C above that seen with the statin alone.

Table 8: Response to Colesevelam Hydrochloride in Combination with Atorvastatin, Simvastatin, or Lovastatin - Percent Change in Lipid Parameters

Dose/Day	N	TC	LDL-C	Apo B	HDL-C*	Non-HDL-C	TG*
Atorvastatin Trial (4-week)							
Placebo	19	+4	+3	-3	+4	+4	+10
Atorvastatin 10 mg	18	-27 †	-38 †	-32 †	+8	-35 †	-24 †
Colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/ Atorvastatin 10 mg	18	-31 †	-48 †	-38 †	+11	-40 †	-1
Atorvastatin 80 mg	20	-39 †	-53 †	-46 †	+6	-50 †	-33 †
Simvastatin Trial (6-week)							
Placebo	33	-2	-4	-4 †	-3	-2	+6 †
Simvastatin 10 mg	35	-19 †	-26 †	-20 †	+3 †	-24 †	-17 †
Colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/ Simvastatin 10 mg	34	-28 †	-42 †	-33 †	+10 †	-37 †	-12 †
Simvastatin 20 mg	39	-23 †	-34 †	-26 †	+7 †	-30 †	-12 †
Colesevelam hydrochloride 2.3 g/ Simvastatin 20 mg	37	-29 †	-42 †	-32 †	+4 †	-37 †	-12 †
Lovastatin Trial (4-week)							
Placebo	26	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1
Lovastatin 10 mg	26	-14 †	-22 †	-16 †	+5	-19 †	0
Colesevelam hydrochloride 2.3 g/ Lovastatin 10 mg Together	27	-21 †	-34 †	-24 †	+4	-27 †	-1
Colesevelam hydrochloride 2.3 g/ Lovastatin 10 mg Apart	23	-21 †	-32 †	-24 †	+2	-28 †	-2

* Median % change from baseline.

† p < 0.05 for lipid parameters compared to placebo, for Apo B compared to baseline.

In all 3 studies, the LDL-C reduction achieved with the combination of colessevelam hydrochloride and any given dose of statin therapy was statistically superior to that achieved with colessevelam hydrochloride or that dose of the statin alone. The LDL-C reduction with atorvastatin 80 mg was not statistically significantly different from the combination of colessevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g and atorvastatin 10 mg.

Pediatric Therapy

The safety and efficacy of colessevelam hydrochloride in pediatric patients were evaluated in an 8-week, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group study followed by an open-label phase, in 194 boys and postmenarchal girls 10 to 17 years of age (mean age 14.1 years) with HeFH, taking a stable dose of an FDA-approved statin (with LDL-C > 130 mg/dL) or naïve to lipid-lowering therapy (with LDL-C > 160 mg/dL). This study had 3 periods: a single-blind, placebo stabilization period; an 8-week, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled treatment period; and an 18-week, open-label treatment period. Forty-seven (24%) patients were taking statins and 147 (76%) patients were statin-naïve at screening. The mean baseline LDL-C at Day 1 was approximately 199 mg/dL.

During the double-blind treatment period, patients were assigned randomly to treatment: Colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day (n=64), colessevelam hydrochloride 1.9 g/day (n=65), or placebo (n=65). In total, 186 patients completed the double-blind treatment period. After 8 weeks of treatment, colessevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day significantly decreased plasma levels of LDL-C, non-HDL-C, TC, and Apo B and significantly increased HDL-C. A moderate, non-statistically significant increase in TG was observed versus placebo (Table 9).

Table 9: Response to Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g Compared to Placebo in Pediatric Patients 10 to 17 Years of Age - Mean Percent Change in Lipid Parameters from Baseline to Week 8

Treatment Difference	TC	LDL-C	Apo B	HDL-C	Non-HDL-C	TG*
	(N=128)	(N=128)	(N=124)	(N=128)	(N=128)	(N=128)
Colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g vs. Placebo	-7 †	-13 †	-8 †	+6 †	-11 †	+5

Values represent LS mean. Only patients with values at both study baseline and endpoint are included in this table. Study baseline was defined as the last value measured before or on Day 1 prior to the first dose of randomized study medication.

Results were based on the ITT population with LOCF

* For triglycerides, median % change from baseline.

† p ≤ 0.05 for lipid parameters compared to placebo

During the open-label treatment period patients were treated with colessevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day. In total, 173 (89%) patients completed 26 weeks of treatment. Results at Week 26 were consistent with those at Week 8.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Colesevelam Hydrochloride Tablets, **625 mg** are supplied as off-white to pale yellow film-coated oval tablets, debossed with “L61” on one side and plain on the other side.

Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets are available as follows:

Unit dose packages of 30 (5 x 6) NDC 60687-385-25

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from moisture.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION: Do not use if blister is torn or broken.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Hypertriglyceridemia and Pancreatitis:

Inform patients that colesevelam hydrochloride may increase their serum triglycerides which can lead to hypertriglyceridemia and pancreatitis. Instruct patients to discontinue colesevelam hydrochloride and seek prompt medical attention if the symptoms of acute pancreatitis occur (e.g., severe abdominal pain with or without nausea and vomiting) [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Gastrointestinal

Inform patients that colesevelam hydrochloride may cause bowel obstruction. Instruct patients to promptly discontinue colesevelam hydrochloride and seek medical attention if severe abdominal pain or severe constipation occurs [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

Drug and Vitamin Interactions

Advise patients that colesevelam hydrochloride has drug interactions and colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K. Instruct patients to take oral vitamins at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride. Instruct patients to inform their physician about all the drugs and vitamins that they are prescribed or take over the counter [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)* and *Drug Interactions (7)*].

Hypertriglyceridemia and Cardiovascular Disease

Inform patients that colesevelam hydrochloride may increase serum triglycerides and that the long-term effect of hypertriglyceridemia on the risk of coronary artery disease is uncertain [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Administration [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4)*]

Tablets

Advise patients to take colesevelam hydrochloride tablets with a meal and liquid. Inform patients that colesevelam hydrochloride tablets can be taken as 6 tablets once daily or 3 tablets twice daily.

Females of Reproductive Potential

Advise females of reproductive potential that colesevelam hydrochloride may reduce the effectiveness of oral contraceptives, and to take oral contraceptives at least 4 hours before taking colesevelam hydrochloride [see *Drug Interactions (7)* and *Use in Specific Populations (8.3)*].

PACKAGING INFORMATION

American Health Packaging unit dose blisters (see How Supplied section) contain drug product from Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC as follows:
(625 mg / 30 UD) NDC 60687-385-25 packaged from NDC 0115-1320

Distributed by:

American Health Packaging

Columbus, OH 43217

8438525/1023F

Package/Label Display Panel - Carton - 625 mg

NDC 60687-**385**-25

**Colesevelam
Hydrochloride** Tablets

625 mg

30 Tablets (5 x 6)

Rx Only



NDC 60687-**385**-25

**Colesevelam
Hydrochloride** Tablets

625 mg

30 Tablets (5 x 6)

Rx Only

Each Tablet Contains: Active Ingredient:
Colesevelam hydrochloride 625 mg

Usual Dosage: See full prescribing information.

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

FOR YOUR PROTECTION: Do not use if blister is torn or broken.

The drug product contained in this package is from NDC # 0115-1320, Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC.

Distributed by: American Health Packaging, Columbus, Ohio 43217

Scan for current
Prescribing Information →



738525
0438525/1023

NDC 60687- **385**-25

**Colesevelam
Hydrochloride** Tablets

625 mg

30 Tablets (5 x 6)

Rx Only

Each Tablet Contains: Active Ingredient:

Colesevelam hydrochloride625 mg

Usual Dosage: See full prescribing information.

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

FOR YOUR PROTECTION: Do not use if blister is torn or broken.

The drug product contained in this package is from NDC # 0115-1320, Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC.

Distributed by: American Health Packaging, Columbus, Ohio 43217

738525

0438525/1023

Package/Label Display Panel - Blister - 625 mg



Colesevelam

Hydrochloride
Tablet

625 mg

COLESEVELAM HYDROCHLORIDE

colesevelam hydrochloride tablet, coated

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:60687-385(NDC:0115-1320)
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
COLESEVELAM HYDROCHLORIDE (UNII: P4SG24W5Q) (COLESEVELAM - UNII:1XU104G55N)	COLESEVELAM HYDROCHLORIDE	625 mg

Inactive Ingredients

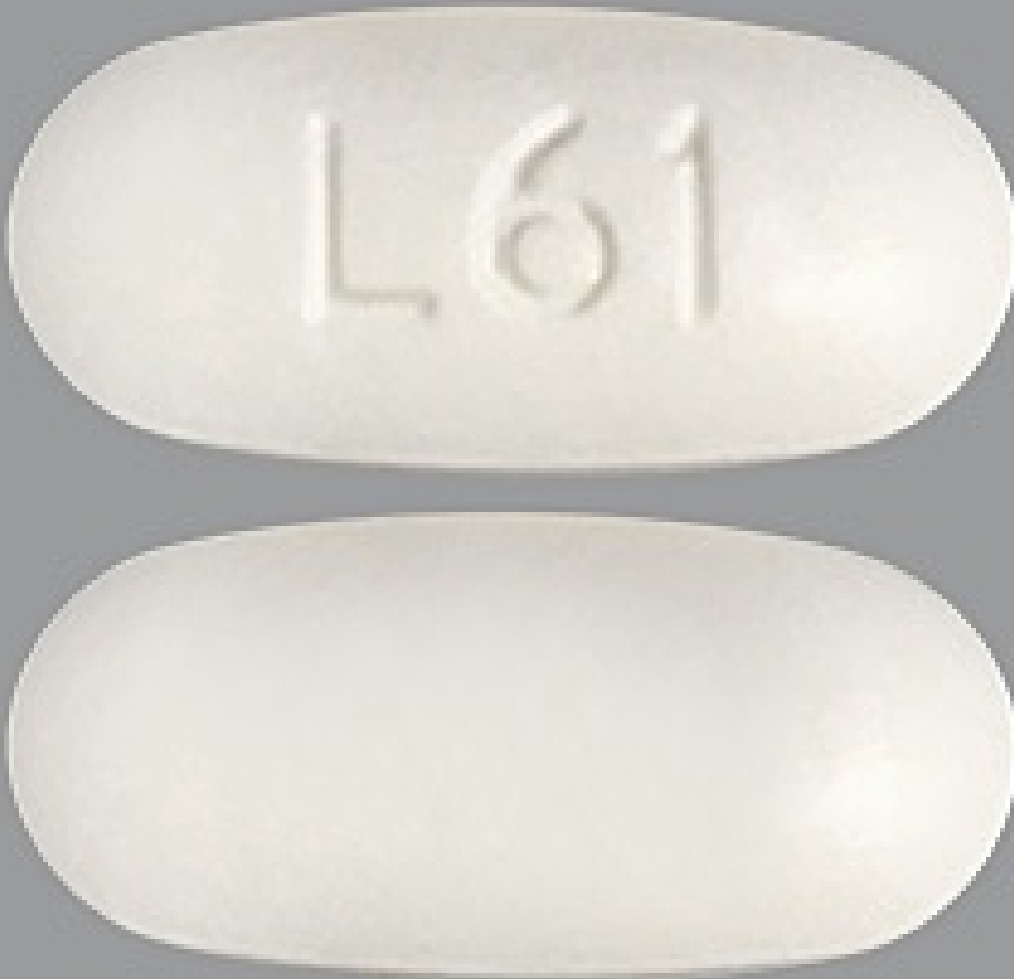
Ingredient Name	Strength
SILICON DIOXIDE (UNII: ETJ7Z6XBU4)	
COPOVIDONE K25-31 (UNII: D9C330MD8B)	
HYPROMELLOSE 2910 (6 MPA.S) (UNII: 0WZ8WG20P6)	
HYPROMELLOSE 2910 (15 MPA.S) (UNII: 36SFW2JZ0W)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6130)	
MICROCRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE (UNII: OP1R32D61U)	
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 6000 (UNII: 30IQX730WE)	
TALC (UNII: 7SEV7J4R1U)	

Product Characteristics

Color	white (off-white to pale yellow)	Score	no score
Shape	OVAL	Size	8mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	L61
Contains			

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:60687-385-25	30 in 1 BOX, UNIT-DOSE	08/09/2018	
1	NDC:60687-385-95	1 in 1 BLISTER PACK; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		



Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA091600	08/09/2018	

Labeler - American Health Packaging (929561009)

Establishment

Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
American Health Packaging		929561009	repack(60687-385)

Revised: 12/2023

American Health Packaging