CETRORELIX ACETATE- cetrorelix acetate
Meitheal Pharmaceuticals Inc.

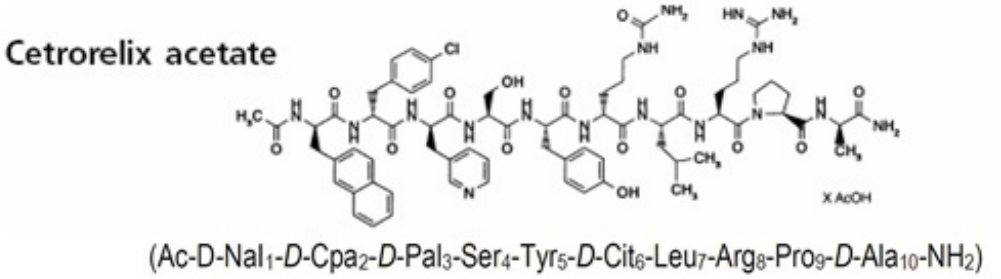
Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection 0.25 mg
(For Subcutaneous Use Only)

meitheal®

Rx only

DESCRIPTION

Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection is a synthetic decapeptide with gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonistic activity. Cetrorelix acetate is an analog of native GnRH with substitutions of amino acids at positions 1, 2, 3, 6, and 10. The molecular formula is Acetyl-D-3-(2′-naphtyl)-alanine-D-4-chlorophenylalanine-D-3-(3′-pyridyl)-alanine-L-serine-L-tyrosine-D-citruline-L-leucine-L-arginine-L-proline-D-alanine-amide, and the molecular weight is 1431.06, calculated as the anhydrous free base. The structural formula is as follows:



(Ac-D-Nal$_1$-*D*-Cpa$_2$-*D*-Pal$_3$-Ser$_4$-Tyr$_5$-*D*-Cit$_6$-Leu$_7$-Arg$_8$-Pro$_9$-*D*-Ala$_{10}$-NH$_2$)

Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection 0.25 mg is a sterile lyophilized powder intended for subcutaneous injection after reconstitution with Sterile Water for Injection, USP (pH 5 to 8), that comes supplied in a 1 mL prefilled syringe. Each vial of Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection 0.25 mg contains 0.26-0.27 mg cetrorelix acetate, equivalent to 0.25 mg cetrorelix, and 54.80 mg mannitol.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

GnRH induces the production and release of luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) from the gonadotrophic cells of the anterior pituitary. Due to a positive estradiol (E2) feedback at midcycle, GnRH liberation is enhanced resulting in an LH-surge. This LH-surge induces the ovulation of the dominant follicle, resumption of oocyte meiosis and subsequently luteinization as indicated by rising progesterone levels.

Cetrorelix acetate competes with natural GnRH for binding to membrane receptors on pituitary cells and thus controls the release of LH and FSH in a dose-dependent manner. The onset of LH suppression is approximately one hour with the 3 mg dose and two hours with the 0.25 mg dose. This suppression is maintained by continuous treatment and there is a more pronounced effect on LH than on FSH. An initial release of endogenous gonadotropins has not been detected with cetrorelix acetate, which is

consistent with an antagonist effect.

The effects of cetrorelix acetate on LH and FSH are reversible after discontinuation of treatment. In women, cetrorelix acetate delays the LH-surge, and consequently ovulation, in a dose-dependent fashion. FSH levels are not affected at the doses used during controlled ovarian stimulation. Following a single 3 mg dose of cetrorelix acetate, duration of action of at least 4 days has been established. A dose of cetrorelix acetate 0.25 mg every 24 hours has been shown to maintain the effect.

Pharmacokinetics

The pharmacokinetic parameters of single and multiple doses of cetrorelix acetate in adult healthy female subjects are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Pharmacokinetic parameters of cetrorelix acetate following 3 mg single or 0.25 mg single and multiple (daily for 14 days) subcutaneous (sc) administration

	Single dose 3 mg	**Single dose 0.25 mg**	**Multiple dose 0.25 mg**
No. of subjects	12	12	12
t_{max}† [h]	1.5 (0.5-2)	1.0 (0.5-1.5)	1.0 (0.5-2)
$t_{1/2}$† [h]	62.8 (38.2-108)	5.0 (2.4-48.8)	20.6 (4.1-179.3)
C_{max} [ng/mL]	28.5 (22.5-36.2)	4.97 (4.17-5.92)	6.42 (5.18-7.96)
AUC [ng·h/mL]	536 (451-636)	31.4 (23.4-42.0)	44.5 (36.7-54.2)
CL* [mL/min·kg]	1.28‡		
Vz* [L/kg]	1.16‡		

t_{max} Time to reach observed maximum plasma concentration
$t_{1/2}$ Elimination half-life
C_{max} Maximum plasma concentration; multiple dose $C_{ss,\ max}$
AUC Area under the curve; single dose $AUC_{0\text{-}inf}$, multiple dose AUCt
CL Total plasma clearance
Vz Volume of distribution
Geometric mean (95% CI_{ln}),
* arithmetic mean,
† median (min-max)
‡ Based on iv administration (n=6, separate study 0013)

Absorption

Cetrorelix acetate is rapidly absorbed following subcutaneous injection, maximal plasma concentrations being achieved approximately one to two hours after administration. The mean absolute bioavailability of cetrorelix acetate following subcutaneous administration to healthy female subjects is 85%.

Distribution

The volume of distribution of cetrorelix acetate following a single intravenous dose of 3 mg is about 1 L/kg. *In vitro* protein binding to human plasma is 86%.

Cetrorelix acetate concentrations in follicular fluid and plasma were similar on the day of oocyte pick-up in patients undergoing controlled ovarian stimulation. Following subcutaneous administration of cetrorelix acetate 0.25 mg and 3 mg, plasma concentrations of cetrorelix acetate were below or in the range of the lower limit of quantitation on the day of oocyte pick-up and embryo transfer.

Metabolism

After subcutaneous administration of 10 mg cetrorelix acetate to females and males, cetrorelix acetate and small amounts of (1-9), (1-7), (1-6), and (1-4) peptides were found in bile samples over 24 hours.

In *in vitro* studies, cetrorelix acetate was stable against phase I- and phase II-metabolism. Cetrorelix acetate was transformed by peptidases, and the (1-4) peptide was the predominant metabolite.

Excretion

Following subcutaneous administration of 10 mg cetrorelix acetate to males and females, only unchanged cetrorelix acetate was detected in urine. In 24 hours, cetrorelix acetate and small amounts of the (1-9), (1-7), (1-6), and (1-4) peptides were found in bile samples. 2-4% of the dose was eliminated in the urine as unchanged cetrorelix acetate, while 5-10% was eliminated as cetrorelix acetate and the four metabolites in bile. Therefore, only 7-14% of the total dose was recovered as unchanged cetrorelix acetate and metabolites in urine and bile up to 24 hours. The remaining portion of the dose may not have been recovered since bile and urine were not collected for a longer period of time.

Special Populations

Pharmacokinetic investigations have not been performed either in subjects with impaired renal or liver function, or in the elderly, or in children (see **PRECAUTIONS**).

Pharmacokinetic differences in different races have not been determined.

There is no evidence of differences in pharmacokinetic parameters for cetrorelix acetate between healthy subjects and patients undergoing controlled ovarian stimulation.

Drug-Drug Interactions

No formal drug-drug interaction studies have been performed with cetrorelix acetate (see **PRECAUTIONS**).

Clinical Studies

Seven hundred thirty two (732) patients were treated with cetrorelix acetate in five (two Phase 2 dose-finding and three Phase 3) clinical trials. The clinical trial population consisted of Caucasians (95.5%) and Black, Asian, Arabian and others (4.5%). Women were between 19 and 40 years of age (mean: 32). The studies excluded subjects with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), subjects with low or no ovarian reserve, and subjects with stage III-IV endometriosis.

Two dose regimens were investigated in these clinical trials, either a single dose per treatment cycle or multiple dosing. In the Phase 2 studies, a single dose of 3 mg was established as the minimal effective dose for the inhibition of premature LH surges with a protection period of at least 4 days. When cetrorelix acetate is administered in a multidose regimen, 0.25 mg was established as the minimal effective dose. The extent and duration of LH-suppression is dose dependent.

In the Phase 3 program, efficacy of the single 3 mg dose regimen of cetrorelix acetate and the multiple 0.25 mg dose regimen of cetrorelix acetate was established separately in two adequate and well controlled clinical studies utilizing active comparators. A third non-comparative clinical study evaluated only the multiple 0.25 mg dose regimen of cetrorelix acetate. The ovarian stimulation treatment with recombinant FSH or human menopausal gonadotropin (hMG) was initiated on day 2 or 3 of a normal menstrual cycle. The dose of gonadotropins was administered according to the individual patient's disposition and response.

In the single dose regimen study, cetrorelix acetate 3 mg was administered on the day of controlled ovarian stimulation when adequate estradiol levels (400 pg/mL) were obtained, usually on day 7 (range day 5-12). If hCG was not given within 4 days of the 3 mg dose of cetrorelix acetate, then 0.25 mg of cetrorelix acetate was administered daily beginning 96 hours after the 3 mg injection until and including the day of hCG administration.

In the two multiple dose regimen studies, cetrorelix acetate 0.25 mg was started on day 5 or 6 of COS. Both gonadotropins and cetrorelix acetate were continued daily (multiple dose regimen) until the injection of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG).

Oocyte pick-up (OPU) followed by *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) or intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) as well as embryo transfer (ET) were subsequently performed. The results for cetrorelix acetate are summarized below in Table 2.

Table 2: Results of Phase 3 Clinical Studies with Cetrorelix Acetate 3 mg in a single dose (sd) regimen and 0.25 mg in a multiple dose (md) regimen

Parameter	**Cetrorelix Acetate 3 mg (sd, active comparator study)**	**Cetrorelix Acetate 0.25 mg (md, active comparator study)**	**Cetrorelix Acetate 0.25 mg (md, non-comparative study)**
No. of subjects	115	159	303
hCG administered [%]	98.3	96.2	96.0
Oocyte pick-up [%]	98.3	94.3	93.1
LH-surge [%] (LH ≥ 10 U/L and P* ≥ 1 ng/mL) †	0.0	1.9	1.0
Serum E_2 [pg/mL] at day hCG‡,§	1125 (470-2952)	1064 (341-2531)	1185 (311-3676)
Serum LH [U/L] at day hCG‡,§	1.0 (0.5-2.5)	1.5 (0.5-7.6)	1.1 (0.5-3.5)
No. of follicles ≥ 11 mm at day hCG¶	11.2±5.5	10.8±5.2	10.4±4.5

No. of oocytes:	IVF¶	9.2±5.2	7.6±4.3	8.5±5.1
	ICSI¶	10.0±4.2	10.1±5.6	9.3±5.9
Fertilization rate:	IVF¶	0.48±0.33	0.62±0.26	0.60±0.26
	ICSI¶	0.66±0.29	0.63±0.29	0.61±0.25
No. of embryos transferred¶		2.6±0.9	2.1±0.6	2.7±1.0
Clinical pregnancy rate [%]				
per attempt		22.6	20.8	19.8
per subject with ET		26.3	24.1	23.3

* Progesterone
† Following initiation of cetrorelix acetate therapy
‡ Morning values
§ Median with 5th – 95th percentiles
¶ Mean ± standard deviation

In addition to IVF and ICSI, one pregnancy was obtained after intrauterine insemination. In the five Phase 2 and Phase 3 clinical trials, 184 pregnancies have been reported out of a total of 732 patients (including 21 pregnancies following the replacement of frozen-thawed embryos).

In the 3 mg regimen, 9 patients received an additional dose of 0.25 mg of cetrorelix acetate and two other patients received two additional doses of 0.25 mg cetrorelix acetate. The median number of days of cetrorelix acetate multiple dose treatment was 5 (range 1-15) in both studies.

No drug related allergic reactions were reported from these clinical studies.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection is indicated for the inhibition of premature LH surges in women undergoing controlled ovarian stimulation.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Cetrorelix acetate is contraindicated under the following conditions:
1. Hypersensitivity to cetrorelix acetate, extrinsic peptide hormones or mannitol.
2. Known hypersensitivity to GnRH or any other GnRH analogs.
3. Known or suspected pregnancy, and lactation (see **PRECAUTIONS**).
4. Severe renal impairment

WARNINGS

Cetrorelix acetate for injection should be prescribed by physicians who are experienced in fertility treatment. Before starting treatment with cetrorelix acetate, pregnancy must be excluded (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS** and **PRECAUTIONS**).

PRECAUTIONS

General

Cases of hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylactoid reactions with the first dose, have been reported during post-marketing surveillance (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). A severe anaphylactic reaction associated with cough, rash, and hypotension, was observed in one patient after seven months of treatment with cetrorelix acetate (10 mg/day) in a study for an indication unrelated to infertility.

Special care should be taken in women with signs and symptoms of active allergic conditions or known history of allergic predisposition. Treatment with cetrorelix acetate is not advised in women with severe allergic conditions.

Information for Patients

Prior to therapy with cetrorelix acetate, patients should be informed of the duration of treatment and monitoring procedures that will be required. The risk of possible adverse reactions should be discussed (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). Cetrorelix acetate should not be prescribed if a patient is pregnant.

If cetrorelix acetate is prescribed to patients for self-administration, information for proper use is given in the Patient Leaflet (see below).

Laboratory Tests

After the exclusion of preexisting conditions, enzyme elevations (ALT, AST, GGT, alkaline phosphatase) were found in 1-2% of patients receiving cetrorelix acetate during controlled ovarian stimulation. The elevations ranged up to three times the upper limit of normal. The clinical significance of these findings was not determined.

During stimulation with human menopausal gonadotropin, cetrorelix acetate had no notable effects on hormone levels aside from inhibition of LH surges.

Drug Interactions

No formal drug interaction studies have been performed with cetrorelix acetate.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Long-term carcinogenicity studies in animals have not been performed with cetrorelix acetate. Cetrorelix acetate was not genotoxic *in vitro* (Ames test, HPRT test, chromosome aberration test) or *in vivo* (chromosome aberration test, mouse micronucleus test). Cetrorelix acetate induced polyploidy in CHL-Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts, but not in V79-Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts, cultured peripheral human lymphocytes or in an *in vitro* micronucleus test in the CHL-cell line. Treatment with 0.46 mg/kg cetrorelix acetate for 4 weeks resulted in complete infertility in female rats which was reversed 8 weeks after cessation of treatment.

Pregnancy (see CONTRAINDICATIONS)

Cetrorelix acetate is contraindicated in pregnant women.

When administered to rats for the first seven days of pregnancy, cetrorelix acetate did not affect the development of the implanted conceptus at doses up to 38 mcg/kg (approximately 1 times the recommended human therapeutic dose based on body

surface area). However, a dose of 139 mcg/kg (approximately 4 times the human dose) resulted in a resorption rate and a post-implantation loss of 100%. When administered from day 6 to near term to pregnant rats and rabbits, very early resorptions and total implantation losses were seen in rats at doses from 4.6 mcg/kg (0.2 times the human dose) and in rabbits at doses from 6.8 mcg/kg (0.4 times the human dose). In animals that maintained their pregnancy, there was no increase in the incidence of fetal abnormalities.

The fetal resorption observed in animals is a logical consequence of the alteration in hormonal levels effected by the antigonadotrophic properties of cetrorelix acetate, which could result in fetal loss in humans as well. Therefore, this drug should not be used in pregnant women.

Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether cetrorelix acetate is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, and because the effects of cetrorelix acetate on lactation and/or the breast-fed child have not been determined, cetrorelix acetate should not be used by nursing mothers.

Geriatric Use

Cetrorelix acetate is not intended to be used in subjects aged 65 and over.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The safety of cetrorelix acetate in 949 patients undergoing controlled ovarian stimulation in clinical studies was evaluated. Women were between 19 and 40 years of age (mean: 32). 94.0% of them were Caucasian. Cetrorelix acetate was given in doses ranging from 0.1 mg to 5 mg as either a single or multiple dose.

Table 3 shows systemic adverse events, reported in clinical studies without regard to causality, from the beginning of cetrorelix acetate treatment until confirmation of pregnancy by ultrasound at an incidence ≥ 1% in cetrorelix acetate treated subjects undergoing COS.

Table 3: Adverse Events in ≥1%

(WHO preferred term)	**Cetrorelix Acetate N=949 % (n)**
Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome*	3.5 (33)
Nausea	1.3 (12)
Headache	1.1 (10)

* Intensity moderate or severe, or WHO Grade II or III, respectively

Local site reactions (e.g. redness, erythema, bruising, itching, swelling, and pruritus) were reported. Usually, they were of a transient nature, mild intensity and short duration. During post-marketing surveillance, cases of mild to moderate Ovarian Hyperstimulation syndrome and cases of hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactoid reactions have been reported.

Two stillbirths were reported in Phase 3 studies of cetrorelix acetate.

Congenital Anomalies

Clinical follow-up studies of 316 newborns of women administered cetrorelix acetate were reviewed. One infant of a set of twin neonates was found to have anencephaly at birth and died after four days. The other twin was normal. Developmental findings from ongoing baby follow-up included a child with a ventricular septal defect and another child with bilateral congenital glaucoma.

Four pregnancies that resulted in therapeutic abortion in Phase 2 and Phase 3 controlled ovarian stimulation studies had major anomalies (diaphragmatic hernia, trisomy 21, Klinefelter syndrome, polymalformation, and trisomy 18). In three of these four cases, intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) was the fertilization method employed; in the fourth case, *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) was the method employed.

The minor congenital anomalies reported include: supernumerary nipple, bilateral strabismus, imperforate hymen, congenital nevi, hemangiomata, and QT syndrome.

The causal relationship between the reported anomalies and cetrorelix acetate is unknown. Multiple factors, genetic and others (including, but not limited to ICSI, IVF, gonadotropins, and progesterone) make causal attribution difficult to study.

OVERDOSAGE

There have been no reports of overdosage with cetrorelix acetate 0.25 mg or 3 mg in humans. Single doses up to 120 mg cetrorelix acetate have been well tolerated in patients treated for other indications without signs of overdosage.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Ovarian stimulation therapy with gonadotropins (FSH, hMG) is started on cycle Day 2 or 3. The dose of gonadotropins should be adjusted according to individual response. Cetrorelix acetate for injection 0.25 mg may be administered subcutaneously once daily during the early- to mid-follicular phase.

Cetrorelix acetate for injection 0.25 mg is administered on either stimulation day 5 (morning or evening) or day 6 (morning) and continued daily until the day of hCG administration.

When assessment by ultrasound shows a sufficient number of follicles of adequate size, hCG is administered to induce ovulation and final maturation of the oocytes. No hCG should be administered if the ovaries show an excessive response to the treatment with gonadotropins to reduce the chance of developing ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS).

Administration

Cetrorelix acetate for injection 0.25 mg can be administered by the patient herself after appropriate instructions by her doctor.

Directions for using cetrorelix acetate for injection 0.25 mg with the enclosed needles and prefilled syringe:

1. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.
2. Flip off the plastic cover of the vial and wipe the aluminum ring and the rubber stopper with an alcohol swab.
3. Twist the injection needle with the yellow mark (20-gauge) on the prefilled syringe.
4. Push the needle through the center of the rubber stopper of the vial and slowly inject the solvent into the vial.
5. Leaving the syringe in the vial, gently swirl the vial until the solution is clear and without residues. Avoid forming bubbles.
6. Draw the total contents of the vial into the syringe. If necessary, invert the vial and pull back the needle as far as needed to withdraw the entire contents of the vial.
7. Replace the needle with the yellow mark by the injection needle with the grey mark (27-gauge).
8. Invert the syringe and push the plunger until all air bubbles have been expelled.
9. Choose an injection site in the lower abdominal area, preferably around, but staying at least one inch away from the navel. Choose a different injection site each day to minimize local irritation. Use a second alcohol swab to clean the skin at the injection site and allow alcohol to dry. Gently pinch up the skin surrounding the site of injection.
10. Inject the prescribed dose as directed by your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.
11. Use the syringe and needles only once. Dispose of the syringe and needles properly after use. If available, use a medical waste container for disposal.

HOW SUPPLIED

Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection 0.25 mg is supplied as follows:

NDC	Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection 0.25 mg Kit	Package Factor
71288-**558**-90	One Single-Dose Vial of Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection (NDC 71288-**556**-02): glass vial containing 0.26-0.27 mg cetrorelix acetate (equivalent to 0.25 mg cetrorelix) as a sterile lyophilized powder and One Single-Dose Prefilled Syringe of Diluent (NDC 71288-**557**-81): glass syringe filled with 1 mL Sterile Water for Injection and One 20-gauge needle (yellow) and one 27-gauge needle (grey)	1 vial in a packaged tray per carton 1 syringe in a packaged tray per carton

Storage

Store refrigerated 2° to 8ºC (36° to 46ºF).

Store the packaged tray in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Discard unused portion.

Sterile, Nonpyrogenic, Preservative-free.

The container closure is not made with natural rubber latex.

meitheal®

Mfd. for Meitheal Pharmaceuticals
Chicago, IL 60631 (USA)

Mfd. by Nanjing King-Friend Biochemical Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
Nanjing, China 210061

January 2024

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Patient Leaflet

**Cetrorelix (SE-troe-REL-ix) Acetate
for Injection 0.25 mg**

Active ingredient: cetrorelix acetate

Summary

Cetrorelix acetate blocks the effects of a natural hormone, called gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH). GnRH controls the secretion of another hormone, called luteinizing hormone (LH), which induces ovulation during the menstrual cycle. During hormone treatment for ovarian stimulation, premature ovulation may lead to eggs that are not suitable for fertilization. Cetrorelix acetate blocks such undesirable premature ovulation.

Uses

Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection is used to prevent premature ovulation during controlled ovarian stimulation.

General Cautions

Do not use Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection if you
- have kidney disease
- are allergic to cetrorelix acetate, mannitol or exogenous peptide hormones (medicines similar to Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection) or
- are pregnant, or think that you might be pregnant, or if you are breast-feeding.

Consult your doctor before taking Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection if you have had severe allergic reactions.

Proper Use

Ovarian stimulation therapy is started on cycle Day 2 or 3. Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection 0.25 mg is injected under the skin once daily, as directed by your physician. When an ultrasound examination shows that you are ready, another drug (hCG) is injected to induce ovulation.

How should you use Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection?

You may self-inject Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection after special instruction from your doctor.

To fully benefit from Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection, please read carefully and follow the instructions given below, unless your doctor advises you otherwise.

Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection is for injection under the skin of the lower abdominal area, preferably around, but staying at least one inch away from the belly button. Choose a different injection site each day to minimize local irritation.

Dissolve Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection powder only with the water contained in the prefilled syringe. Do not use a Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection solution if it contains particles or if it is not clear.

Before you inject Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection yourself, please read the following instructions carefully:

Directions for using Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection 0.25 mg with the enclosed needles and prefilled syringe:

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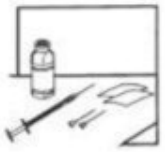
1. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.

2. On a clean flat surface, lay out everything you need (one vial of powder, one prefilled syringe, one injection needle with a yellow mark, and one injection needle with a grey mark).



3. Flip off the plastic cover of the vial. Wipe the aluminum ring and the rubber stopper with an alcohol swab.

4. Take the injection needle with the yellow mark and remove the wrapping. Take the prefilled syringe and remove the cover. Twist the needle on the syringe and remove the cover of the needle.

5. Push the needle through the center of the rubber stopper of the vial. Inject the water into the vial by slowly pushing down on the plunger of the syringe.

6. Leave the syringe in the vial. While carefully holding the syringe and vial, swirl gently to mix the powder and water together. When it is mixed, it will look clear and have no particles in it. Do not shake or you will create bubbles in your medicine.

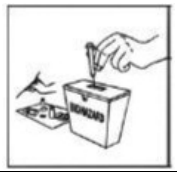
7. Draw the total contents of the vial into the syringe. If liquid is left in the vial, invert the vial, pull back the needle until the opening of the needle is just inside the stopper. If you look from the side through the gap in the stopper, you can control the movement of the needle and the liquid. It is important to withdraw the entire contents of the vial.

8. Detach the syringe from the needle and lay down the syringe. Take the injection needle with the grey mark and remove its wrapping. Twist the needle on the syringe and remove the cover of the needle.

9. Invert the syringe and push the plunger until all air bubbles have been pushed out. Do not touch the needle or allow the needle to touch any surface.

10. Choose an injection site in the lower abdominal area, preferably around, but at least one inch away from the belly button. Choose a different injection site each day to minimize local irritation. Take a second alcohol swab and clean the skin at the injection site and allow alcohol to dry. Inject the prescribed dose as directed by your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

11. Use the syringe and needles only once. Dispose of the syringe and needles immediately after use (put the covers on the needles to avoid injury). A medical waste container should be used for disposal.



SPECIAL ADVICE

What do you do if you have used too much Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection?

Contact your doctor in case of overdosage immediately to check whether an adjustment of the further ovarian stimulation procedure is required.

Possible Side Effects

Mild and short lasting reactions may occur at the injection site like reddening, itching, and swelling. Nausea and headache have also been reported.

Call your doctor if you have any side effect not mentioned in this leaflet or if you are unsure about the effect of this medicine.

Storage

How is Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection to be stored?

Store Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection in a cool dry place protected from excess moisture and heat.

Store Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection 0.25 mg in the refrigerator at 2° to 8°C (36° to

46°F). Keep the packaged tray in the outer carton in order to protect it from light.

How long may Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection be stored?

Do not use the Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection powder or the prefilled syringe after the expiration date, which is printed on the labels and on the carton, and dispose of the vial and the syringe properly.

How long can you keep Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection after preparation of the solution?

The solution should be used immediately after preparation.

Store the medicine out of the reach of children.

If you suspect that you may have taken more than the prescribed dose of this medicine, contact your doctor immediately. This medicine was prescribed for your particular condition. Do not use it for another condition or give the drug to others.

This leaflet provides a summary of the information about Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection. Medicines are sometimes prescribed for uses other than those listed in the Leaflet. If you have any questions or concerns, or want more information about Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection, contact your doctor or pharmacist.

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

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Mfd. for Meitheal Pharmaceuticals
Chicago, IL 60631 (USA)

Mfd. by Nanjing King-Friend Biochemical Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
Nanjing, China 210061

January 2024

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PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL – Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection 0.25 mg Vial Label

NDC 71288-**556**-02

Rx Only

Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection

0.25 mg per vial

For Subcutaneous Use Only

Protect from light.

Store refrigerated 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F).

Sterile Single-Dose Vial - Discard unused portion

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL – Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection 1 mL Diluent Syringe Label

NDC 71288-**557**-81

Rx Only

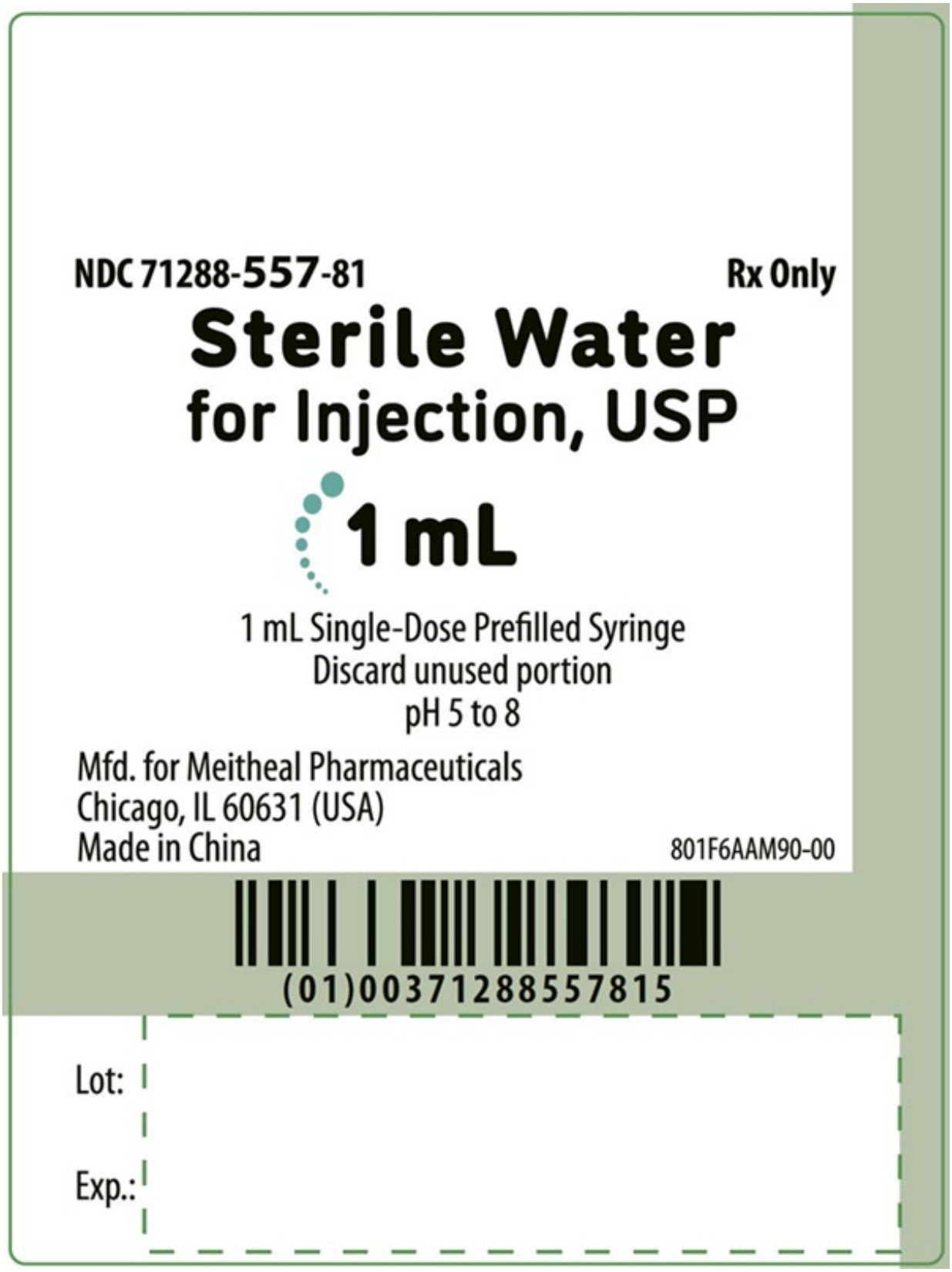
Sterile Water for Injection, USP

1 mL

1 mL Single-Dose Prefilled Syringe

Discard unused portion

pH 5 to 8



PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL – Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection Kit Tray Label

NDC 71288-**558**-90

Single-Dose Kit

Rx Only

Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection

0.25 mg per vial

Sterile - For Subcutaneous Use Only

Store the packaged tray in the outer carton.

Store refrigerated 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F).

Discard unused portion

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL – Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection Kit Carton

NDC 71288-**558**-90

Single-Dose Kit

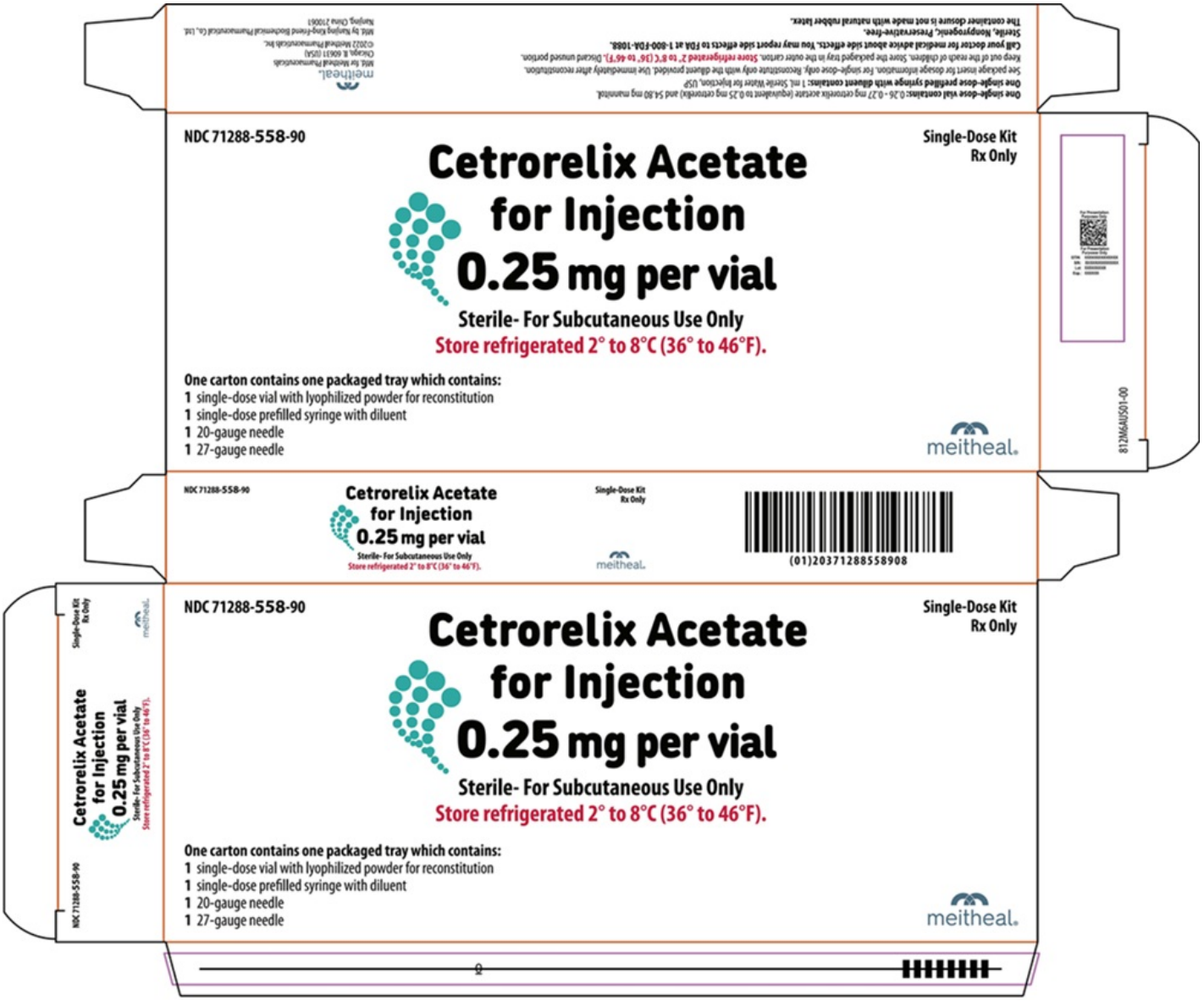
Rx Only

Cetrorelix Acetate for Injection

0.25 mg per vial

Sterile- For Subcutaneous Use Only

Store refrigerated 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F).



CETRORELIX ACETATE

cetrorelix acetate kit

Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	**Item Code (Source)**	NDC:71288-558

Packaging				
#	**Item Code**	**Package Description**	**Marketing Start Date**	**Marketing End Date**
1	NDC:71288-558-90	1 in 1 CARTON; Type 1: Convenience Kit of Co-Package	04/24/2024	

Quantity of Parts		
Part #	**Package Quantity**	**Total Product Quantity**
Part 1	1 VIAL, SINGLE-DOSE	2 mL

Part 2	1 SYRINGE, GLASS	1 mL

Part 1 of 2

CETRORELIX ACETATE

cetrorelix acetate injection, powder, for solution

Product Information	
Item Code (Source)	NDC:71288-556
Route of Administration	SUBCUTANEOUS

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety		
Ingredient Name	**Basis of Strength**	**Strength**
cetrorelix acetate (UNII: W9Y8L7GP4C) (cetrorelix - UNII:OON1HFZ4BA)	cetrorelix	0.25 mg in 2 mL

Inactive Ingredients	
Ingredient Name	**Strength**
mannitol (UNII: 3OWL53L36A)	54.80 mg in 2 mL

Packaging				
#	**Item Code**	**Package Description**	**Marketing Start Date**	**Marketing End Date**
1	NDC:71288-556-02	2 mL in 1 VIAL, SINGLE-DOSE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA214540	04/24/2024	

Part 2 of 2

STERILE WATER

sterile water injection, solution

Product Information	
Item Code (Source)	NDC:71288-557

Route of Administration	SUBCUTANEOUS

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
water (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)	1 mL in 1.25 mL

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:71288-557-81	1 mL in 1 SYRINGE, GLASS; Type 2: Prefilled Drug Delivery Device/System (syringe, patch, etc.)		

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA214540		

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA214540	04/24/2024	

Labeler - Meitheal Pharmaceuticals Inc. (080548348)

Registrant - Meitheal Pharmaceuticals Inc. (080548348)

Revised: 4/2024 Meitheal Pharmaceuticals Inc.