

NORGESTIMATE AND ETHINYL ESTRADIOL- norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol
Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use NORGESTIMATE AND ETHINYL ESTRADIOL TABLETS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for NORGESTIMATE AND ETHINYL ESTRADIOL TABLETS.
NORGESTIMATE AND ETHINYL ESTRADIOL tablets for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1989

WARNING: CIGARETTE SMOKING and SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are contraindicated in women over 35 years old who smoke. (4)
- Cigarette smoking increases the risk of serious cardiovascular events from combination oral contraceptives (COC) use. (4)

----- **RECENT MAJOR CHANGES** -----

Contraindications (4) 08/2017
Warnings and Precautions (5.3) 08/2017

----- **INDICATIONS AND USAGE** -----
Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are estrogen/progestin COCs, indicated for use by women to prevent pregnancy. (1.1)

----- **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION** -----

- Take one tablet daily by mouth at the same time every day. (2.2)
- Take tablets in the order directed on the blister pack. (2.2)
- Do not skip or delay tablet intake. (2.2)

----- **DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS** -----

Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets consist of 28 round, flat-faced, beveled edge tablets in the following order (3):

- 21 yellow tablets each containing 0.25 mg norgestimate and 0.035 mg ethinyl estradiol
- 7 light green tablets (inert)

----- **CONTRAINDICATIONS** -----

- A high risk of arterial or venous thrombotic diseases (4)
- Liver tumors or liver disease (4)
- Undiagnosed abnormal uterine bleeding (4)
- Pregnancy (4)
- Breast cancer or other estrogen- or progestin-sensitive cancer (4)
- Co-administration with Hepatitis C drug combinations containing ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ronavir, with or without dasabuvir (4)

----- **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS** -----

- **Thromboembolic Disorders and Other Vascular Problems:** Stop norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if a thrombotic event occurs. Stop at least 4 weeks before and through 2 weeks after major surgery. Start no earlier than 4 weeks after delivery, in women who are not breastfeeding. (5.1)
- **Liver disease:** Discontinue norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if jaundice occurs. (5.2)
- **High blood pressure:** If used in women with well-controlled hypertension, monitor blood pressure and stop norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if blood pressure rises significantly. (5.4)
- **Carbohydrate and lipid metabolic effects:** Monitor prediabetic and diabetic women taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. Consider an alternate contraceptive method for women with uncontrolled dyslipidemia. (5.6)
- **Headache:** Evaluate significant change in headaches and discontinue norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if indicated. (5.7)
- **Bleeding Irregularities and Amenorrhea:** Evaluate irregular bleeding or amenorrhea. (5.8)

----- **ADVERSE REACTIONS** -----

The most common adverse reactions reported during clinical trials (greater than or equal to 2%) were:

Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets: headache/migraine, abdominal/gastrointestinal pain, vaginal infection, genital discharge, breast issues (including breast pain, discharge, and enlargement), mood disorders (including depression and mood altered), fatigue, nervousness, rash. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. at 1-877-446-3679 (1-877-4-INFO-RX) or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

----- **DRUG INTERACTIONS** -----

Drugs or herbal products that induce certain enzymes including CYP3A4, may decrease the effectiveness of COCs or increase breakthrough bleeding. Counsel patients to use a backup or alternative method of contraception when enzyme inducers are used with COCs. (7.1)

----- **USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS** -----

- Nursing mothers: Not recommended; can decrease milk production. (8.3)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 9/2017

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: CIGARETTE SMOKING and SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS

Cigarette smoking increases the risk of serious cardiovascular events from combination oral contraceptive (COC) use. This risk increases with age, particularly in women over 35 years of age, and with the number of cigarettes smoked. For this reason, COCs are contraindicated in women who are over 35 years of age and smoke [see *Contraindications (4)*].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE**1.1 Oral Contraceptive**

Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets, 0.25 mg/0.035 mg are indicated for use by females of reproductive potential to prevent pregnancy [see *Clinical Studies (14)*].

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**2.1 How to Start Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets**

Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are dispensed in a carton of 3 pouches; each pouch contains a blister pack of 28 tablets [see *How Supplied/Storage and Handling (16)*]. Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets may be started using either a Day 1 start or a Sunday start (see Table 1). For the first cycle of a Sunday Start regimen, an additional method of contraception should be used until after the first 7 consecutive days of administration.

2.2 How to Take Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets**Table 1: Instructions for Administration of Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets**

| | |
|---|---|
| Starting COCs in women not currently using hormonal contraception (Day 1 Start or Sunday Start) | Day 1 Start: |
| Important: Consider the possibility of ovulation and conception prior to initiation of this product. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take first active tablet without regard to meals on the first day of menses. Take subsequent active tablets once daily at the same time each day for a total of 21 days. Take one light green inactive tablet daily for 7 days and at the same time of day that active tablets were taken. Begin each subsequent pack on the same day of the week as the first cycle pack (i.e., on the day after taking the last inactive tablet) |
| Tablet Color: | Sunday Start: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol active tablets are yellow (Day 1 to Day 21). Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol have light green inactive tablets (Day 22 to Day 28). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take first active tablet without regard to meals on the first Sunday after the onset of menses. Due to the potential risk of becoming pregnant, use additional non-hormonal contraception (such as condoms and spermicide) for the first seven days of the patient's first cycle pack of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. Take subsequent active tablets once daily at the same time each day for a total of 21 days. Take one light green inactive tablet daily for the following 7 days and at the same time of day that active tablets were taken. Begin each subsequent pack on the same day of the week as the first cycle pack (i.e., on the Sunday after taking the last inactive tablet) and additional non-hormonal contraceptive is not needed. |
| Switching to norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets from another oral contraceptive | Start on the same day that a new pack of the previous oral contraceptive would have started. |
| Switching from another contraceptive method to norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets | Start norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transdermal patch Vaginal ring Injection Intrauterine contraceptive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the day when next application would have been scheduled On the day when next insertion would have been scheduled On the day when next injection would have been scheduled On the day of removal If the IUD is not removed on first day of the patient's menstrual cycle, additional non-hormonal contraceptive (such as condoms and spermicide) is needed for the first seven days of the first cycle pack. On the day of removal |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the day of removal |
| Complete instructions to facilitate patient counseling on proper tablet usage are located in the FDA-Approved Patient Labeling. | |

Starting Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets after Abortion or Miscarriage**First-trimester**

- After a first-trimester abortion or miscarriage, norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets may be started immediately. An additional method of contraception is not needed if norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are started immediately.
- If norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are not started within 5 days after termination of the pregnancy, the patient should use additional non-hormonal contraception (such as condoms and spermicide) for the first seven days of her first cycle pack of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.

Second-trimester

- Do not start until 4 weeks after a second-trimester abortion or miscarriage, due to the increased risk of thromboembolic disease. Start norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets, following the instructions in Table 1 for Day 1 or Sunday start, as desired. If using Sunday start, use additional non-hormonal contraception (such as condoms and spermicide) for the first seven days of the patient's first cycle pack of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. [see *Contraindications (4)*, *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*, and *FDA-Approved Patient Labeling*.]

Starting Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets after Childbirth

- Do not start until 4 weeks after delivery, due to the increased risk of thromboembolic disease. Start contraceptive therapy with norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets following the instructions in Table 1 for women not currently using hormonal contraception.
- Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are not recommended for use in lactating women [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.3)*].
- If the woman has not yet had a period postpartum, consider the possibility of ovulation and conception occurring prior to use of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. [see *Contraindications (4)*, *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*, *Use in Specific Populations (8.1 and 8.3)*, and *FDA-Approved Patient Labeling*].

Blister pack:**SET THE DAY:**

- Sunday Start:** The blister is printed with days starting with SUN (Sunday) after start arrow.
 - Day 1 Start:** Paste day start sticker label on the printed days (if your period starts on Tuesday, paste the sticker label "TUE" on the printed day above pill 1 after start arrow and so on).
- Pill "1" is ready to be taken. Always begin the pill cycle with pill "1," after start arrow, as shown on the blister pack.

Remove pill "1" by pushing through the blister. The pill will come out through the blister pack.

Wait 24 hours to take the next pill. Continue to take one pill each day until all the pills have been taken. When blister pack is empty start a new blister pack on the day after the blister pack is empty. The first pill in every refill will always be taken on the same day of the week, no matter when the patient's next period starts.

2.3 Missed Tablets**Table 2: Instructions for Missed Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets**

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If one active tablet is missed in Weeks 1, 2, or 3 If two active tablets are missed in Week 1 or Week 2 | Take the tablet as soon as possible. Continue taking one tablet a day until the pack is finished. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If two active tablets are missed in the third week or three or more active tablets are missed in a row in Weeks 1, 2, or 3 | <p>Take the two missed tablets as soon as possible and the next two active tablets the next day. Continue taking one tablet a day until the pack is finished. Additional non-hormonal contraception (such as condoms and spermicide) should be used as back-up if the patient has sex within 7 days after missing tablets.</p> <p>Day 1 start: Throw out the rest of the pack and start a new pack that same day.</p> <p>Sunday start: Continue taking one tablet a day until Sunday, then throw out the rest of the pack and start a new pack that same day. Additional non-hormonal contraception (such as condoms and spermicide) should be used as back-up if the patient has sex within 7 days after missing tablets.</p> |

2.4 Advice in Case of Gastrointestinal Disturbances

In case of severe vomiting or diarrhea, absorption may not be complete and additional contraceptive measures should be taken. If vomiting or diarrhea occurs within 3 to 4 hours after taking an active tablet, handle this as a missed tablet [see *FDA-Approved Patient Labeling*].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets, USP are available in blister packs. Each blister pack contains 28 tablets in the following order:

- 21 yellow, round, flat-faced, beveled edge tablets debossed with "210" on one side of the tablet and plain on the other side, each containing 0.25 mg norgestimate and 0.035 mg ethinyl estradiol
- 7 light green, round, flat-faced, beveled edge tablets (non-hormonal placebo) debossed with "275" on one side and plain on the other side, each containing inert ingredients

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not prescribe norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets to women who are known to have the following conditions:

- A high risk of arterial or venous thrombotic diseases. Examples include women who are known to:
 - Smoke, if over age 35 [see *Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
 - Have deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism, now or in the past [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
 - Have inherited or acquired hypercoagulopathies [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
 - Have cerebrovascular disease [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
 - Have coronary artery disease [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
 - Have thrombotic valvular or thrombotic rhythm diseases of the heart (for example, subacute bacterial endocarditis with valvular disease, or atrial fibrillation) [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
 - Have uncontrolled hypertension [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]

- Have diabetes mellitus with vascular disease [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*]
- Have headaches with focal neurological symptoms or migraine headaches with aura [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*]
 - Women over age 35 with any migraine headaches [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*]
- Liver tumors, benign or malignant, or liver disease [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Undiagnosed abnormal uterine bleeding [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.8)*]
- Pregnancy, because there is no reason to use COCs during pregnancy [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.9) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*]
- Breast cancer or other estrogen- or progestin-sensitive cancer, now or in the past [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.11)*]
- Use of Hepatitis C drug combinations containing ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir, with or without dasabuvir, due to the potential for ALT elevations [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Thromboembolic Disorders and Other Vascular Problems

- Stop norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if an arterial thrombotic event or venous thromboembolic (VTE) event occurs.
- Stop norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if there is unexplained loss of vision, proptosis, diplopia, papilledema, or retinal vascular lesions. Evaluate for retinal vein thrombosis immediately [see *Adverse Reactions (6.2)*].
- If feasible, stop norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets at least 4 weeks before and through 2 weeks after major surgery or other surgeries known to have an elevated risk of VTE as well as during and following prolonged immobilization.
- Start norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets no earlier than 4 weeks after delivery, in women who are not breastfeeding. The risk of postpartum VTE decreases after the third postpartum week, whereas the risk of ovulation increases after the third postpartum week.
- The use of COCs increases the risk of VTE. However, pregnancy increases the risk of VTE as much or more than the use of COCs. The risk of VTE in women using COCs is 3 to 9 cases per 10,000 woman-years. The risk of VTE is highest during the first year of use of COCs and when restarting hormonal contraception after a break of 4 weeks or longer. The risk of thromboembolic disease due to COCs gradually disappears after use is discontinued.
- Use of COCs also increases the risk of arterial thromboses such as strokes and myocardial infarctions, especially in women with other risk factors for these events. COCs have been shown to increase both the relative and attributable risks of cerebrovascular events (thrombotic and hemorrhagic strokes). This risk increases with age, particularly in women over 35 years of age who smoke.
- Use COCs with caution in women with cardiovascular disease risk factors.

5.2 Liver Disease

Impaired Liver Function

Do not use norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets in women with liver disease, such as acute viral hepatitis or severe (decompensated) cirrhosis of liver [see *Contraindications (4)*]. Acute or chronic disturbances of liver function may necessitate the discontinuation of COC use until markers of liver function return to normal and COC causation has been excluded. Discontinue norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if jaundice develops.

Liver Tumors

Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are contraindicated in women with benign and malignant liver tumors [see *Contraindications (4)*]. Hepatic adenomas are associated with COC use. An estimate of the attributable risk is 3.3 cases/100,000 COC users. Rupture of hepatic adenomas may cause death through intra-abdominal hemorrhage.

Studies have shown an increased risk of developing hepatocellular carcinoma in long-term (> 8 years) COC users. However, the risk of liver cancers in COC users is less than one case per million users.

5.3 Risk of Liver Enzyme Elevations with Concomitant Hepatitis C Treatment

During clinical trials with the Hepatitis C combination drug regimen that contains ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir, with or without dasabuvir, ALT elevations greater than 5 times the upper limit of normal (ULN), including some cases greater than 20 times the ULN, were significantly more frequent in women using ethinyl estradiol-containing medications, such as COCs. Discontinue norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets prior to starting therapy with the combination drug regimen ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir, with or without dasabuvir [see *Contraindications (4)*]. Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets can be restarted approximately 2 weeks following completion of treatment with the Hepatitis C combination drug regimen.

5.4 High Blood Pressure

Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are contraindicated in women with uncontrolled hypertension or hypertension with vascular disease [see *Contraindications (4)*]. For women with well-controlled hypertension, monitor blood pressure and stop norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if blood pressure rises significantly.

An increase in blood pressure has been reported in women taking COCs, and this increase is more likely in older women with extended duration of use. The incidence of hypertension increases with increasing concentrations of progestin.

5.5 Gallbladder Disease

Studies suggest a small increased relative risk of developing gallbladder disease among COC users. Use of COCs may worsen existing gallbladder disease. A past history of COC-related cholestasis predicts an increased risk with subsequent COC use. Women with a history of pregnancy-related cholestasis may be at an increased risk for COC related cholestasis.

5.6 Carbohydrate and Lipid Metabolic Effects

Carefully monitor prediabetic and diabetic women who take norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. COCs may decrease glucose tolerance.

Consider alternative contraception for women with uncontrolled dyslipidemia. A small proportion of women will have adverse lipid changes while on COCs.

Women with hypertriglyceridemia, or a family history thereof, may be at an increased risk of pancreatitis when using COCs.

5.7 Headache

If a woman taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets develops new headaches that are recurrent, persistent, or severe, evaluate the cause and discontinue norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if indicated.

Consider discontinuation of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets in the case of increased frequency or severity of migraine during COC use (which may be prodromal of a cerebrovascular event).

5.8 Bleeding Irregularities and Amenorrhea

Unscheduled Bleeding and Spotting

Unscheduled (breakthrough or intracyclic) bleeding and spotting sometimes occur in patients on COCs, especially during the first three months of use. If bleeding persists or occurs after previously regular cycles, check for causes such as pregnancy or malignancy. If pathology and pregnancy are excluded, bleeding irregularities may resolve over time or with a change to a different contraceptive product.

In clinical trials of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets, the frequency and duration of breakthrough bleeding and/or spotting was assessed in 1,647 patients (21,275 evaluable cycles). A total of 100 (7.5%) women discontinued norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets, at least in part, due to bleeding or spotting. Based on data from the clinical trials, 14-34% of women using norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets experienced unscheduled bleeding per cycle in the first year. The percent of women who experienced breakthrough/unscheduled bleeding tended to decrease over time.

Amenorrhea and Oligomenorrhea

Women who use norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets may experience amenorrhea. Some women may experience amenorrhea or oligomenorrhea after discontinuation of COCs, especially when such a condition was pre-existent.

If scheduled (withdrawal) bleeding does not occur, consider the possibility of pregnancy. If the patient has not adhered to the prescribed dosing schedule (missed one or more active tablets or started taking them on a day later than she should have), consider the possibility of pregnancy at the time of the first missed period and take appropriate diagnostic measures. If the patient has adhered to the prescribed regimen and misses two consecutive periods, rule out pregnancy.

5.9 COC Use Before or During Early Pregnancy

Extensive epidemiological studies have revealed no increased risk of birth defects in women who have used oral contraceptives prior to pregnancy. Studies also do not suggest a teratogenic effect, particularly in so far as cardiac anomalies and limb reduction defects are concerned, when oral contraceptives are taken inadvertently during early pregnancy. Discontinue norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets use if pregnancy is confirmed.

Administration of COCs to induce withdrawal bleeding should not be used as a test for pregnancy [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

5.10 Depression

Carefully observe women with a history of depression and discontinue norgestimate and ethinyl

estradiol tablets if depression recurs to a serious degree.

5.11 Carcinoma of Breast and Cervix

- Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are contraindicated in women who currently have or have had breast cancer because breast cancer may be hormonally sensitive [see *Contraindications (4)*]. There is substantial evidence that COCs do not increase the incidence of breast cancer. Although some past studies have suggested that COCs might increase the incidence of breast cancer, more recent studies have not confirmed such findings.
- Some studies suggest that COC use has been associated with an increase in the risk of cervical cancer or intraepithelial neoplasia. However, there continues to be controversy about the extent to which such findings may be due to differences in sexual behavior and other factors.

5.12 Effect on Binding Globulins

The estrogen component of COCs may raise the serum concentrations of thyroxine-binding globulin, sex hormone-binding globulin, and cortisol-binding globulin. The dose of replacement thyroid hormone or cortisol therapy may need to be increased.

5.13 Monitoring

A woman who is taking COCs should have a yearly visit with her healthcare provider for a blood pressure check and for other indicated healthcare.

5.14 Hereditary Angioedema

In women with hereditary angioedema, exogenous estrogens may induce or exacerbate symptoms of angioedema.

5.15 Chloasma

Chloasma may occasionally occur, especially in women with a history of chloasma gravidarum. Women with a tendency to chloasma should avoid exposure to the sun or ultraviolet radiation while taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions with the use of COCs are discussed elsewhere in labeling:

- Serious cardiovascular events and stroke [see *Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Vascular events [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Liver disease [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]

Adverse reactions commonly reported by COC users are:

- Irregular uterine bleeding
- Nausea
- Breast tenderness
- Headache

6.1 Clinical Trial Experience

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

The safety of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets was evaluated in 1,647 healthy women of child-bearing potential who participated in 3 clinical trials and received at least 1 dose of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets for contraception. Two trials were randomized active-controlled trials and 1 was an uncontrolled open-label trial. In all 3 trials, subjects were followed for up to 24 cycles.

Common Adverse Reactions (≥ 2% of subjects): The most common adverse reactions reported by at least 2% of the 1,647 women were the following in order of decreasing incidence: headache/migraine (32.9%), abdominal/gastrointestinal pain (7.8%), vaginal infection (9.4%), genital discharge (6.8%), breast issues (including breast pain, discharge, and enlargement) (6.3%), mood disorders (including depression and mood altered) (5.0%), flatulence (3.2%), nervousness (2.9%), and rash (2.6%).

Adverse Reactions Leading to Study Discontinuation: Over the three trials, between 11 to 21% of subjects discontinued the trial due to an adverse reaction. The most common adverse reactions (≥ 1%) leading to discontinuation were: metrorrhagia (6.9%), nausea/vomiting (5.0%), headache (4.1%), mood disorders (including depression and mood altered) (2.4%), premenstrual syndrome (1.7%), hypertension (1.4%), breast pain (1.4%), nervousness (1.3%), amenorrhea (1.1%), dysmenorrhea (1.1%), weight increased (1.1%), and flatulence (1.1%).

Serious Adverse Reactions: breast cancer (1 subject), mood disorders including depression, irritability, and mood swings (1 subject), myocardial infarction (1 subject), and venous thromboembolic events including pulmonary embolism (1 subject) and deep vein thrombosis (DVT) (1 subject).

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following additional adverse drug reactions have been reported from worldwide postmarketing experience with norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Infections and Infestations: Urinary tract infection;

Neoplasms Benign, Malignant and Unspecified (Incl. Cysts and Polyps): Breast cancer, benign breast neoplasm, hepatic adenoma, focal nodular hyperplasia, breast cyst;

Immune System Disorders: Hypersensitivity;

Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders: Dyslipidemia;

Psychiatric Disorders: Anxiety, insomnia;

Nervous System Disorders: Syncope, convulsion, paresthesia, dizziness;

Eye Disorders: Visual impairment, dry eye, contact lens intolerance;

Ear and Labyrinth Disorders: Vertigo;

Cardiac Disorders: Tachycardia, palpitations;

Vascular Events: Deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, retinal vascular thrombosis, hot flush;

Arterial Events: Arterial thromboembolism, myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular accident;

Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders: Dyspnea;

Gastrointestinal Disorders: Pancreatitis, abdominal distension, diarrhea, constipation;

Hepatobiliary Disorders: Hepatitis;

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: Angioedema, erythema nodosum, hirsutism, night sweats, hyperhidrosis, photosensitivity reaction, urticaria, pruritus, acne;

Musculoskeletal, Connective Tissue, and Bone Disorders: Muscle spasms, pain in extremity, myalgia, back pain;

Reproductive System and Breast Disorders: Ovarian cyst, suppressed lactation, vulvovaginal dryness;

General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions: Chest pain, asthenic conditions.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Consult the labeling of concurrently used drugs to obtain further information about interactions with hormonal contraceptives or the potential for enzyme alterations.

No drug-drug interaction studies were conducted with norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.

7.1 Effects of Other Drugs on Combined Oral Contraceptives

Substances decreasing the plasma concentrations of COCs:

Drugs or herbal products that induce certain enzymes, including cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4), may decrease the plasma concentrations of COCs and potentially diminish the effectiveness of COCs or increase breakthrough bleeding. Some drugs or herbal products that may decrease the effectiveness of hormonal contraceptives include phenytoin, barbiturates, carbamazepine, bosentan, felbamate, griseofulvin, oxcarbazepine, rifampicin, topiramate, rifabutin, rifunamide, aprepitant, and products containing St. John's wort. Interactions between hormonal contraceptives and other drugs may lead to breakthrough bleeding and/or contraceptive failure. Counsel women to use an alternative method of contraception or a back-up method when enzyme inducers are used with COCs, and to continue back-up contraception for 28 days after discontinuing the enzyme inducer to ensure contraceptive reliability.

Colesevelam: Colesevelam, a bile acid sequestrant, given together with a COC, has been shown to significantly decrease the AUC of EE. The drug interaction between the contraceptive and colesevelam was decreased when the two drug products were given 4 hours apart.

Substances increasing the plasma concentrations of COCs:

Co-administration of atorvastatin or rosuvastatin and certain COCs containing ethinyl estradiol (EE) increase AUC values for EE by approximately 20-25%. Ascorbic acid and acetaminophen may increase plasma EE concentrations, possibly by inhibition of conjugation. CYP3A4 inhibitors such as itraconazole, voriconazole, fluconazole, grapefruit juice, or ketoconazole may increase plasma hormone concentrations.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/Hepatitis C virus (HCV) protease inhibitors and non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors:

Significant changes (increase or decrease) in the plasma concentrations of estrogen and/or progestin have been noted in some cases of co-administration with HIV protease inhibitors (decrease [e.g.,

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | 3 | 21 | 147 (41.5) | 1.13 (0.23) | 1210 (294) | 15.0 (2.36) |
| C_{max} = peak serum concentration, t_{max} = time to reach peak serum concentration, AUC _{0-24h} = area under serum concentration vs time curve from 0 to 24 hours, $t_{1/2}$ = elimination half-life, NC = not calculated. NGMN and NG: C_{max} = ng/mL, AUC _{0-24h}} = h•ng/mL. EE: C_{max} = pg/mL, AUC _{0-24h}} = h•pg/mL. | | | | | | |

Food Effect

The effect of food on the pharmacokinetics of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets has not been studied.

Distribution

NGMN and NG are highly bound (> 97%) to serum proteins. NGMN is bound to albumin and not to SHBG, while NG is bound primarily to SHBG. EE is extensively bound (> 97%) to serum albumin and induces an increase in the serum concentrations of SHBG.

Metabolism

NGM is extensively metabolized by first-pass mechanisms in the gastrointestinal tract and/or liver. NGM's primary active metabolite is NGMN. Subsequent hepatic metabolism of NGMN occurs and metabolites include NG, which is also active, and various hydroxylated and conjugated metabolites. Although NGMN and its metabolites inhibit a variety of P450 enzymes in human liver microsomes, under the recommended dosing regimen, the *in vivo* concentrations of NGMN and its metabolites, even at the peak serum levels, are relatively low compared to the inhibitory constant (K_i). EE is also metabolized to various hydroxylated products and their glucuronide and sulfate conjugates.

Excretion

The metabolites of NGMN and EE are eliminated by renal and fecal pathways. Following administration of ¹⁴C-norgestimate, 47% (45-49%) and 37% (16-49%) of the administered radioactivity was eliminated in the urine and feces, respectively. Unchanged NGM was not detected in the urine. In addition to 17-deacetyl norgestimate, a number of metabolites of NGM have been identified in human urine following administration of radiolabeled NGM. These include 18, 19-Dinor-17-preg-4-en-20-yn-3-one, 17-hydroxy-13-ethyl(17 α)-(-)-18,19-Dinor-5 β -17-pregnan-20-yn-3 α ,17 β -dihydroxy-13-ethyl(17 α), various hydroxylated metabolites and conjugates of these metabolites.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

[See Warnings and Precautions (5.2, 5.11) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Contraception

In three U.S. clinical trials with norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets, 1,651 women aged 18 to 38 years were studied for up to 24 cycles, proving a total of 24,272 cycles of exposure. The racial demographic was about 73-86% Caucasian, 8-13% African-American, 6-14% Hispanic with the remainder Asian or Other (less than or equal to 1%). There were no exclusions on the basis of weight; the weight range for women treated was 82-303 lbs, with a mean weight of about 135 lbs. The pregnancy rate was approximately 1 pregnancy per 100 women-years.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets USP, 0.25 mg/0.035 mg are available in carton of 3 pouches (NDC 0378-7286-53); each pouch contains a blister pack of 28 tablets.

Each blister pack contains 28 tablets in the following order:

- 21 yellow, round, flat-faced, beveled edge tablets debossed with "210" on one side of the tablet and plain on the other side, each containing 0.25 mg norgestimate and 0.035 mg ethinyl estradiol
- 7 light green, round, flat-faced, beveled edge tablets (non-hormonal placebo) debossed with "275" on one side and plain on the other side, each containing inert ingredients

Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.

16.2 Storage Conditions

- Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature.]
- Protect from light.
- Keep out of the reach of children.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

See FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information and Instructions for Use).

Counsel patients about the following information:

- Cigarette smoking increases the risk of serious cardiovascular events from COC use, and that women who are over 35 years old and smoke should not use COCs [see *Boxed Warning*].
- Increased risk of VTE compared to non-users of COCs is greatest after initially starting a COC or restarting (following a 4-week or greater pill-free interval) the same or a different COC [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets do not protect against HIV infection (AIDS) and other sexually transmitted infections.
- Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are not to be used during pregnancy; if pregnancy occurs during use of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets instruct the patient to stop further use [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.9)*].
- Take one tablet daily by mouth at the same time every day. Instruct patients what to do in the event tablets are missed [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].
- Use a back-up or alternative method of contraception when enzyme inducers are used with norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets [see *Drug Interactions (7.1)*].
- COCs may reduce breast milk production; this is less likely to occur if breastfeeding is well established [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.3)*].
- Women who start COCs postpartum, and who have not yet had a period, should use an additional method of contraception until they have taken an active tablet for 7 consecutive days [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].
- Amenorrhea may occur. Consider pregnancy in the event of amenorrhea at the time of the first missed period. Rule out pregnancy in the event of amenorrhea in two or more consecutive cycles [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.8)*].

Patient Package Insert

Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets USP, 0.25 mg/0.035 mg

What is the most important information I should know about norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

Do not use norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if you smoke cigarettes and are over 35 years old. Smoking increases your risk of serious cardiovascular side effects from hormonal birth control pills, including death from heart attack, blood clots or stroke. This risk increases with age and the number of cigarettes you smoke.

What are norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

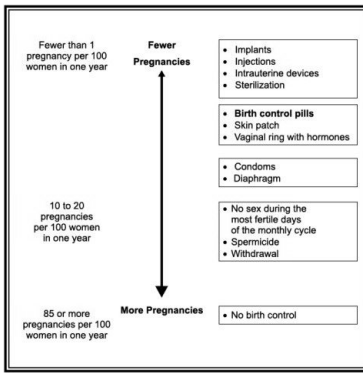
Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are birth control pills (oral contraceptive) used by women to prevent pregnancy.

How do norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets work for contraception?

Your chance of getting pregnant depends on how well you follow the directions for taking your birth control pills. The better you follow the directions, the less chance you have of getting pregnant.

Based on the results of clinical studies, about 1 out of 100 women may get pregnant during the first year they use norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.

The following chart shows the chance of getting pregnant for women who use different methods of birth control. Each box on the chart contains a list of birth control methods that are similar in effectiveness. The most effective methods are at the top of the chart. The box on the bottom of the chart shows the chance of getting pregnant for women who do not use birth control and are trying to get pregnant.



Who should not take norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

Do not take norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets if you:

- smoke and are over 35 years of age
- had blood clots in your arms, legs, lungs, or eyes
- had a problem with your blood that makes it clot more than normal
- have certain heart valve problems or irregular heart beat that increases your risk of having blood clots
- had a stroke
- had a heart attack
- have high blood pressure that cannot be controlled by medicine
- have diabetes with kidney, eye, nerve, or blood vessel damage
- have certain kinds of severe migraine headaches with aura, numbness, weakness or changes in vision, or any migraine headaches if you are over 35 years of age
- have liver problems, including liver tumors
- take any Hepatitis C drug combination containing ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir, with or without dasabuvir. This may increase levels of the liver enzyme "alanine aminotransferase" (ALT) in the blood.
- have any unexplained vaginal bleeding
- are pregnant
- had breast cancer or any cancer that is sensitive to female hormones

If any of these conditions happen while you are taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets, stop taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets right away and talk to your healthcare provider. Use non-hormonal contraception when you stop taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

Tell your healthcare provider if you:

- are pregnant or think you may be pregnant
- are depressed now or have been depressed in the past
- had yellowing of your skin or eyes (jaundice) caused by pregnancy (cholestasis of pregnancy)
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets may decrease the amount of breast milk you make. A small amount of the hormones in norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets may pass into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best birth control method for you while breastfeeding.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how well norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets work.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I take norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

Read the Instructions for Use at the end of this Patient Information.

What are the possible serious side effects of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

- Like pregnancy, norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets may cause serious side effects, including blood clots in your lungs, heart attack, or a stroke that may lead to death. Some other examples of serious blood clots include blood clots in the legs or eyes.

Serious blood clots can happen especially if you smoke, are obese, or are older than 35 years of age. Serious blood clots are more likely to happen when you:

- first start taking birth control pills
- restart the same or different birth control pills after not using them for a month or more

Call your healthcare provider or go to a hospital emergency room right away if you have:

- leg pain that will not go away
- sudden severe shortness of breath
- sudden change in vision or blindness
- chest pain
- a sudden, severe headache unlike your usual headaches
- weakness or numbness in your arm or leg
- trouble speaking

Other serious side effects include:

- **liver problems, including:**
 - rare liver tumors
 - jaundice (cholestasis), especially if you previously had cholestasis of pregnancy. Call your healthcare provider if you have yellowing of your skin or eyes.
- **high blood pressure.** You should see your healthcare provider for a yearly check of your blood pressure.
- **gallbladder problems**
- **changes in the sugar and fat (cholesterol and triglycerides) levels in your blood**
- **new or worsening headaches including migraine headaches**
- **irregular or unusual vaginal bleeding and spotting between your menstrual periods, especially during the first 3 months of taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.**
- **depression**
- **possible cancer in your breast and cervix**
- **swelling of your skin especially around your mouth, eyes, and in your throat (angioedema).** Call your healthcare provider if you have a swollen face, lips, mouth tongue or throat, which may lead to difficulty swallowing or breathing. Your chance of having angioedema is higher if you have a history of angioedema.
- **dark patches of skin around your forehead, nose, cheeks and around your mouth, especially during pregnancy (chloasma).** Women who tend to get chloasma should avoid spending a long time in sunlight, tanning booths, and under sun lamps while taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. Use sunscreen if you have to be in the sunlight.

What are the most common side effects of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

- headache (migraine)
- breast pain or tenderness, enlargement or discharge
- stomach pain, discomfort, and gas
- vaginal infections and discharge
- mood changes, including depression
- nervousness
- changes in weight

- skin rash

These are not all the possible side effects of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

What else should I know about taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

- If you are scheduled for any lab tests, tell your healthcare provider you are taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. Certain blood tests may be affected by norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.
- Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets do not protect against HIV infection (AIDS) and other sexually transmitted infections.

How should I store norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

- Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F).
- Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.
- Protect from light.

General information about the safe and effective use of norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have.

This Patient Information summarizes the most important information about norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets that is written for health professionals.

For more information, call Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. at 1-877-446-3679 (1-877-4-INFO-RX).

Do birth control pills cause cancer?

Birth control pills do not seem to cause breast cancer. However, if you have breast cancer now, or have had it in the past, do not use birth control pills because some breast cancers are sensitive to hormones.

Women who use birth control pills may have a slightly higher chance of getting cervical cancer. However, this may be due to other reasons such as having more sexual partners.

What if I want to become pregnant?

You may stop taking the pill whenever you wish. Consider a visit with your healthcare provider for a pre-pregnancy checkup before you stop taking the pill.

What should I know about my period when taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

Your periods may be lighter and shorter than usual. Some women may miss a period. Irregular vaginal bleeding or spotting may happen while you are taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets, especially during the first few months of use. This usually is not a serious problem. It is important to continue taking your pills on a regular schedule to prevent a pregnancy.

What are the ingredients in norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

Active ingredients: Each yellow pill contains norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol.

Inactive ingredients:

Yellow pills: anhydrous lactose, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, pregelatinized starch (corn) and ferric oxide yellow.

Light green pills: anhydrous lactose, croscarmellose sodium, FD&C Blue No. 1 Aluminum Lake, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, pregelatinized starch (corn) and ferric oxide yellow.

Instructions For Use

Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets USP, 0.25 mg/0.035 mg

Important information about taking Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets

- Take 1 pill every day at the same time. Take the pills in the order directed on your pill pack.
- Do not skip your pills, even if you do not have sex often. If you miss pills (including starting the pack late) **you could get pregnant**. The more pills you miss, the more likely you are to get pregnant.
- If you have trouble remembering to take norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets, talk to your healthcare provider. When you first start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets, spotting or light bleeding in between your periods may occur. Contact your healthcare provider if this does not go away after a few months.
- You may feel sick to your stomach (nauseous), especially during the first few months of taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. If you feel sick to your stomach, do not stop taking the pill. The problem will usually go away. If your nausea does not go away, call your healthcare provider.
- Missing pills can also cause spotting or light bleeding, even when you take the missed pills later. On the days you take 2 pills to make up for missed pills (see **What should I do if I miss any norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?** below), you could also feel a little sick to your stomach.
- It is not uncommon to miss a period. However, if you miss a period and have not taken norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets according to directions, or miss 2 periods in a row, or feel like you may be pregnant, call your healthcare provider. If you have a positive pregnancy test, you should stop taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.
- If you have vomiting or diarrhea within 3-4 hours of taking your pill, take another pill of the same color from your extra blister pack. If you do not have an extra blister pack, take the next pill in your blister pack. Continue taking all your remaining pills in order. Start the first pill of your next blister pack the day after finishing your current blister pack. This will be 1 day earlier than originally scheduled. Continue on your new schedule.
- If you have vomiting or diarrhea for more than 1 day, your birth control pills may not work as well. Use an additional birth control method, like condoms and a spermicide, until you check with your healthcare provider.
- Stop taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets at least 4 weeks before you have major surgery and do not restart after the surgery without asking your healthcare provider. Be sure to use other forms of contraception (like condoms and spermicide) during this time period.

Before you start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets:

- Decide what time of day you want to take your pill. It is important to take it at the same time every day and in the order as directed on your blister pack.
- Have backup contraception (condoms and spermicide) available and if possible, an extra full pack of pills as needed.

When should I start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?

If you start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets and you have not used a hormonal birth control method before:

- There are 2 ways to start taking your birth control pills. You can either start on a Sunday (Sunday Start) or on the first day (Day 1) of your natural menstrual period (Day 1 Start). Your healthcare provider should tell you when to start taking your birth control pill.
- If you use the Sunday Start, use non-hormonal back-up contraception such as condoms and spermicide for the first 7 days that you take norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets. You do not need back-up contraception if you use the Day 1 Start.

If you start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets and you are switching from another birth control pill:

- Start your new norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets pack on the same day that you would start the next pack of your previous birth control method.
- Do not continue taking the pills from your previous birth control pack.

If you start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets and previously used a vaginal ring or transdermal patch:

- Start using norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets on the day you would have reapplied the next ring or patch.

If you start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets and you are switching from a progestin-only method such as an implant or injection:

- Start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets on the day of removal of your implant or on the day when you would have had your next injection.

If you start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets and you are switching from an intrauterine device or system (IUD or IUS):

- Start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets on the day of removal of your IUD or IUS.
- You do not need back-up contraception if your IUD or IUS is removed on the first day (Day 1) of your period. If your IUD or IUS is removed on any other day, use non-hormonal back-up contraception such as condoms and spermicide for the first 7 days that you take norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.

Keep a calendar to track your period:

If this is the first time you are taking birth control pills, read, "**When should I start taking norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets?**" above. Follow these instructions for either a **Sunday Start** or a **Day 1 Start**.

Sunday Start:

You will use a **Sunday Start** if your healthcare provider told you to take your first pill on a Sunday.

- Take pill 1 on the Sunday **after your period starts**.
- If your period starts on a Sunday, take pill "1" that day and refer to Day 1 Start instructions below.
- Take 1 pill every day in the order on the blister pack at the same time each day for 28 days.
- After taking the last pill on **Day 28** from the blister pack, start taking the first pill from a new pack on the same day of the week as the first pack (Sunday). Take the first pill in the new pack whether or not you are having your period.
- Use non-hormonal back-up contraception such as condoms and spermicide for the first 7 days of the first cycle that you take norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets.

Day 1 Start:

You will use a **Day 1 Start** if your doctor told you to take your first pill (Day 1) on the **first day of your period**.

- Take 1 pill every day in the order of the blister pack, at the same time each day, for 28 days.
- After taking the last pill on **Day 28** from the blister pack, start taking the first pill from a new pack on the same day of the week as the first pack. Take the first pill in the new pack whether or not you are having your period.

Norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablets are available in carton of three pouches; each pouch contains a blister pack of 28 tablets.

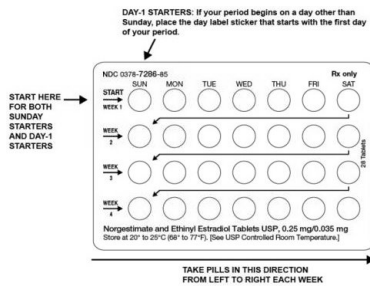
Instructions for using your blister pack:

Each blister pack has 28 pills.

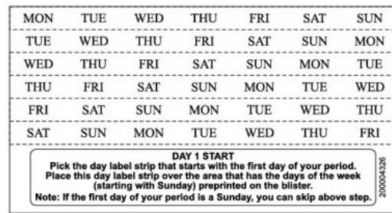
- 21 yellow pills with hormones, for **Days 1 to 21**
- 7 light green pills (without hormones), for **Days 22 to 28**.

Step 1. SET THE DAY:

Sunday Start: The blister is printed with days starting with SUN (Sunday) after start arrow.



Day 1 Start: Paste day start sticker label on the printed days (if your period starts on Tuesday, paste the sticker label "TUE" on the printed day above pill 1 after start arrow and so on).



Step 2. New blister pack: You are ready to take pill "1". You should always begin your pill cycle with pill "1", after start arrow, as shown on the blister pack.

Step 3. Remove pill "1" by pushing through the blister. The pill will come out through the blister pack.

Step 4. Swallow the pill. You will take 1 pill every day, at the same time each day.

Step 5. Wait 24 hours to take your next pill. Continue to take 1 pill each day until all the pills have been taken.

Step 6. Take your pill at the same time every day. It is important to take the correct pill each day and not miss any pills.

To help you remember, take your pill at the same time as another daily activity, like turning off your alarm clock or brushing your teeth.

Step 7. When your blister pack is empty. You will start a new blister pack on the day after your blister pack is empty.

Step 8. The first pill in every blister pack will always be taken on the same day of the week, no matter when your next period starts.

What should I do if I miss any norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol pills?

If you miss 1 pill in Weeks 1, 2, or 3, follow these steps:

- Take it as soon as you remember. Take the next pill at your regular time. This means you may take 2 pills in 1 day.
- Then continue taking 1 pill every day until you finish the pack.
- You do not need to use a back-up birth control method if you have sex.

If you miss 2 pills in Week 1 or Week 2 of your pack, follow these steps:

- Take the 2 missed pills as soon as possible and the next 2 pills the next day.
- Then continue to take 1 pill every day until you finish the pack.
- Use a non-hormonal birth control method (such as a condom and spermicide) as a back-up if you have sex during the first 7 days after missing your pills.

If you miss 2 pills in a row in Week 3, or you miss 3 or more pills in a row during Weeks 1, 2, or 3 of the pack, follow these steps:

- **If you are a Day 1 Starter:**
 - Throw out the rest of the pill pack and start a new pack that same day.
 - You may not have your period this month but this is expected. However, if you miss your period 2 months in a row, call your healthcare provider because you might be pregnant.
 - You could become pregnant if you have sex during the first 7 days after you restart your pills. You **MUST** use a non-hormonal birth control method (such as a condom and spermicide) as a back-up if you have sex during the first 7 days after you restart your pills.

- **If you are a Sunday Starter:**
 - Keep taking 1 pill every day until Sunday. On Sunday, throw out the rest of the pack and start a new pack of pills that same day.
 - Use a non-hormonal birth control method (such as a condom and spermicide) as a back-up if you have sex during the first 7 days after you restart your pills.

If you have any questions or are unsure about the information in this leaflet, call your healthcare provider.

Manufactured for:

Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc.
Morgantown, WV 26505 U.S.A.

Manufactured by:

Mylan Laboratories Limited
Ahmedabad - 382 213, India

Code No.: GUJ-DRUGS/G/28/1297

200012987-001

Revised: 9/2017

FC:OT:7286:R4

PACKAGE/LABEL PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL

NDC 0378-7286-53

Rx only

Norgestimate and Ethinyl Estradiol Tablets, USP

0.25 mg/0.035mg

This product (like all oral contraceptives) is intended to prevent pregnancy. It does not protect against HIV infection (AIDS) and other sexually transmitted diseases.

3 pouches, each pouch contains one blister pack of 28 tablets.

Each yellow tablet contains 0.25 mg norgestimate and 0.035 mg ethinyl estradiol. Each light green tablet contains inert ingredients.

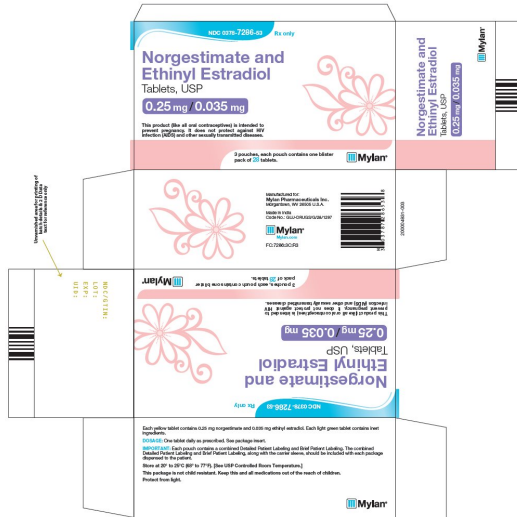
DOSAGE: One tablet daily as prescribed. See package insert.

IMPORTANT: Each pouch contains a combined Detailed Patient Labeling and Brief Patient Labeling. The combined Detailed Patient Labeling and Brief Patient Labeling, along with the carrier sleeve, should be included with each package dispensed to the patient.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature.]

This package is not child resistant. Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.

Protect from light.



NORGESTIMATE AND ETHINYL ESTRADIOL

norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol kit

| Product Information | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| Product Type | HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG | Item Code (Source) | NDC-0378-7286 | |
| Packaging | | | | |
| # | Item Code | Package Description | Marketing Start Date | Marketing End Date |
| 1 | NDC-0378-7286-53 | 3 in 1 CARTON | 02/04/2019 | |
| 1 | NDC-0378-7286-85 | 1 in 1 POUCH | | |
| 1 | | 1 in 1 BLISTER PACK; Type 0: Not a Combination Product | | |
| Quantity of Parts | | | | |
| Part # | Package Quantity | Total Product Quantity | | |
| Part 1 | 21 | | | |
| Part 2 | 7 | | | |
| Part 1 of 2 | | | | |
| NORGESTIMATE AND ETHINYL ESTRADIOL | | | | |
| norgestimate and ethinyl estradiol tablet | | | | |
| Product Information | | | | |
| Route of Administration | ORAL | | | |
| Active Ingredient/Active Moiety | | | | |
| Ingredient Name | Basis of Strength | Strength | | |
| NORGESTIMATE (UNII: C291HEX4DY) (NORGESTIMATE - UNIC291HEX4DY) | NORGESTIMATE | 0.25 mg | | |
| ETHINYL ESTRADIOL (UNII: 423D2T571U) (ETHINYL ESTRADIOL - UNII423D2T571U) | ETHINYL ESTRADIOL | 0.035 mg | | |
| Inactive Ingredients | | | | |
| Ingredient Name | Strength | | | |
| ANHYDROUS LACTOSE (UNII: 3SYSLH9PMK) | | | | |
| MICROCRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE (UNII: OPIR32D61U) | | | | |
| CROSCARMEILLOSE SODIUM (UNII: M2JOL18448) | | | | |
| FERRIC OXIDE YELLOW (UNII: EX4302J48RT) | | | | |
| MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 700077M61D9) | | | | |
| STARCH CORN (UNII: 08232NY35J) | | | | |
| Product Characteristics | | | | |
| Color | YELLOW | Score | no score | |
| Shape | ROUND | Size | 6mm | |
| Flavor | | Imprint Code | 210 | |
| Contains | | | | |
| Marketing Information | | | | |
| Marketing Category | Application Number or Monograph Citation | Marketing Start Date | Marketing End Date | |
| ANDA | ANDA201896 | 02/04/2019 | | |
| Part 2 of 2 | | | | |
| INERT | | | | |
| inert tablet | | | | |

| Product Information | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| Route of Administration | ORAL | | |
| Inactive Ingredients | | | |
| Ingredient Name | Strength | | |
| ANHYDROUS LACTOSE (UNII: 35YSL18PMK) | | | |
| MICROCRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE (UNII: OPIR32D6IU) | | | |
| CROSCARMELOSE SODIUM (UNII: MCBOL1H448) | | | |
| FD&C BLUE NO. 1 (UNII: H3R47K3TBD) | | | |
| FERRIC OXIDE YELLOW (UNII: EX43B02MRT) | | | |
| MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 700077M61D9) | | | |
| STARCH, CORN (UNII: Q8232NY3S1) | | | |
| Product Characteristics | | | |
| Color | GREEN (Light Green) | Score | no score |
| Shape | ROUND | Size | 6mm |
| Flavor | | Imprint Code | 275 |
| Contains | | | |
| Marketing Information | | | |
| Marketing Category | Application Number or Monograph Citation | Marketing Start Date | Marketing End Date |
| ANDA | ANDA201896 | 02/04/2019 | |
| Marketing Information | | | |
| Marketing Category | Application Number or Monograph Citation | Marketing Start Date | Marketing End Date |
| ANDA | ANDA201896 | 02/04/2019 | |
| Labeler - Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (059295980) | | | |

Revised: 9/2017

Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc.