

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE- methadone hydrochloride concentrate

Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use **METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE ORAL CONCENTRATE** safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for **METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE ORAL CONCENTRATE**.

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE oral concentrate, CII
Initial U.S. Approval: 1947

WARNING: LIFE-THREATENING RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION, LIFE-THREATENING QT PROLONGATION, ACCIDENTAL INGESTION, ABUSE POTENTIAL, INTERACTIONS WITH DRUGS AFFECTING CYTOCHROME P450 ISOENZYMES, TREATMENT FOR OPIOID ADDICTION, and RISK EVALUATION AND MITIGATION STRATEGY (REMS)

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning

- **Fatal respiratory depression may occur, with highest risk at initiation and with dose increases. Instruct patients on proper administration of methadone to reduce the risk. (5.1)**
- **Concomitant use with benzodiazepines or other central nervous system (CNS) depressants, including alcohol, may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, and death. (5.2, 7)**
- **QT Interval prolongation and serious arrhythmia (*torsades de pointes*) have occurred with treatment with methadone. (5.3)**
- **Accidental ingestion of methadone can result in fatal overdose of methadone, especially in children. (5.4)**
- **Methadone contains methadone, a Schedule II controlled substance and can be abused and criminally diverted. (5.5)**
- **Concomitant use with CYP3A4, 2B6, 2C19, 2C9 or 2D6 inhibitors or discontinuation of concomitantly used CYP3A4, 2B6, 2C19, or 2C9 inducers can result in a fatal overdose of methadone. (5.7, 7)**
- **Methadone products, when used for the treatment of opioid addiction in detoxification or maintenance programs, shall be dispensed only by certified opioid treatment programs as stipulated in 42 CFR 8.12. (2.1)**
- **To ensure that the benefits of opioid analgesics outweigh the risks of addiction, abuse, and misuse, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has required a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) for these products. (5.19)**

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Methadone Hydrochloride Oral Concentrate (*Intenso!*[™]) is an opioid agonist indicated for the:

- Management of pain severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term opioid treatment and for which alternative treatment options are inadequate.

Limitations of Use

- o Because of the risks of addiction, abuse, and misuse with opioids, even at recommended doses, and because of the greater risks of overdose and death with long-acting opioids, reserve Methadone for use in patients for whom alternative treatment options (e.g., non-opioid analgesics or immediate-release opioids) are ineffective, not tolerated, or would be otherwise inadequate to provide sufficient management of pain.
- o Methadone is not indicated as an as-needed (prn) analgesic.
- Detoxification treatment of opioid addiction (heroin or other morphine-like drugs). (1)
- Maintenance treatment of opioid addiction (heroin or other morphine-like drugs), in conjunction with appropriate social and medical services. (1)

Limitations of Use

- Methadone products used for the treatment of opioid addiction in detoxification or maintenance programs are subject to the conditions for distribution and use required under 21 CFR, Title 42, Sec. 8. (2.1)

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

- Strongly consider prescribing naloxone at the time methadone is initiated or renewed because patients being treated with methadone may be at risk for opioid overdose during initiation or titration, or in the case of relapse to illicit use. (2.3)
- *Initiation of Detoxification and Maintenance Treatment:* A single dose of 20 to 30 mg may be sufficient to suppress withdrawal syndrome. (2.4)
- *Maintenance Treatment:* Clinical stability is most commonly achieved at doses between 80 to 120 mg/day. (2.5)
- Do not abruptly discontinue methadone in a physically dependent patient. (2.6, 5.15)

Management of Pain

- To be prescribed only by healthcare providers knowledgeable in use of potent opioids for management of chronic pain. (2.10)
- Use the lowest effective dosage for the shortest duration consistent with individual patient treatment goals. (2.10)
- Individualize dosing based on the severity of pain, patient response, prior analgesic experience, and risk factors for addiction, abuse, and misuse. (2.10)
- For opioid naïve patients, initiate methadone treatment with 2.5 mg every 8 to 12 hours. (2.10)
- To convert to methadone from another opioid, use available conversion factors to obtain estimated dose. (2.10)
- Titrate slowly with dose increases no more frequent than every 3 to 5 days. (2.10)
- Do not abruptly discontinue Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] in a physically dependent patient because rapid discontinuation of opioid analgesics has resulted in serious withdrawal symptoms, uncontrolled pain, and suicide. (2.12, 5.15)

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

Oral Concentrate: each mL contains 10 mg of methadone hydrochloride, USP. (3)

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

- Significant respiratory depression (4)
- Acute or severe bronchial asthma (4)
- Known or suspected paralytic ileus (4)
- Known hypersensitivity to methadone (4)

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

- *Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome:* Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome (NOWS) is an expected and treatable outcome of prolonged use of opioids during pregnancy. (5.6)
- *Life-Threatening Respiratory Depression in Patients with Chronic Pulmonary Disease or in Elderly, Cachectic, or Debilitated Patients:* Monitor closely, particularly during initiation and titration. (5.8)
- *Serotonin Syndrome:* Potentially life-threatening condition could result from concomitant serotonergic drug administration. Discontinue Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] if serotonin syndrome is suspected. (5.9)
- *Adrenal Insufficiency:* If diagnosed, treat with physiologic replacement of corticosteroids, and wean patient off of the opioid. (5.10)
- *Severe Hypotension:* Monitor during dose initiation and titration. (5.11)
- *Risks of Use in Patients with Head Injury and Increased Intracranial Pressure:* Monitor for sedation and respiratory depression. Avoid use of methadone in patients with impaired consciousness or coma susceptible to intracranial effects of CO₂ retention. (5.12)

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

Most Common Adverse Reactions are: lightheadedness, dizziness, sedation, nausea, vomiting, and sweating. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc. at 1-800-962-8364 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch

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

- *Potentially Arrhythmogenic Agents*: Monitor patients closely for cardiac conduction changes. (7)
- *Interactions with CNS Depressants*: Consider dose reduction of one or both drugs because of additive effects. (7)
- *Mixed Agonist/Antagonist and Partial Agonist Opioids*: Avoid concomitant use with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] because it may precipitate withdrawal symptoms. (5.15, 7)

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

- *Lactation*: Monitor breastfed infants for increased drowsiness and breathing difficulties. (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

Revised: 4/2025

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

WARNING: LIFE-THREATENING RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION, LIFE-THREATENING QT PROLONGATION, ACCIDENTAL INGESTION, ABUSE POTENTIAL INTERACTIONS WITH DRUGS AFFECTING CYTOCHROME P450 ISOENZYMES, TREATMENT FOR OPIOID ADDICTION, and RISK EVALUATION AND MITIGATION STRATEGY (REMS)

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Conditions for Distribution and Use of Methadone Products for the Treatment of Opioid Addiction

2.2 Important Dosage and Administration Information

2.3 Patient Access to Naloxone for the Emergency Treatment of Opioid Overdose

2.4 Induction/Initial Dosing for Detoxification and Maintenance Treatment of Opioid Addiction

2.5 Titration and Maintenance Treatment of Opioid Dependence

2.6 Medically Supervised Withdrawal After a Period of Maintenance Treatment for Opioid Addiction

2.7 Risk of Relapse in Patients on Methadone Maintenance Treatment of Opioid Addiction

2.8 Considerations for Management of Acute Pain During Methadone Maintenance Treatment

2.9 Dosage Adjustment During Pregnancy

2.10 Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] for Management of Pain

2.11 Titration and Maintenance of Therapy for Pain

2.12 Safe Reduction or Discontinuation of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] for Pain

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Life-Threatening Respiratory Depression

5.2 Risks from Concomitant Use of Benzodiazepines or Other CNS Depressants with Methadone

5.3 Life-Threatening QT Prolongation

5.4 Accidental Ingestion

5.5 Misuse, Abuse, and Diversion of Opioids

5.6 Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome

- 5.7 Risks of Concomitant Use of Cytochrome P450 3A4, 2B6, 2C19, 2C9, or 2D6 Inhibitors or Discontinuation of P450 3A4, 2B6, 2C19, or 2C9 Inducers
- 5.8 Life-Threatening Respiratory Depression in Patients with Chronic Pulmonary Disease or in Elderly, Cachectic, or Debilitated Patients
- 5.9 Serotonin Syndrome with Concomitant Use of Serotonergic Drugs
- 5.10 Adrenal Insufficiency
- 5.11 Severe Hypotension
- 5.12 Risks of Use in Patients with Increased Intracranial Pressure, Brain Tumors, Head Injury, or Impaired Consciousness
- 5.13 Risks of Use in Patients with Gastrointestinal Conditions
- 5.14 Increased Risk of Seizures in Patients with Seizure Disorders
- 5.15 Withdrawal
- 5.16 Risks of Driving or Operating Machinery
- 5.17 Hypoglycemia
- 5.18 Laboratory Test Interactions
- 5.19 Opioid Analgesic Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS)

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- 8.1 Pregnancy
- 8.2 Lactation
- 8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential
- 8.4 Pediatric Use
- 8.5 Geriatric Use
- 8.6 Hepatic Impairment
- 8.7 Renal Impairment

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

- 9.1 Controlled Substance
- 9.2 Abuse
- 9.3 Dependence

10 OVERDOSAGE

11 DESCRIPTION

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

- 12.1 Mechanism of Action
- 12.2 Pharmacodynamics
- 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

- 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: LIFE-THREATENING RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION, LIFE-THREATENING QT PROLONGATION, ACCIDENTAL INGESTION, ABUSE POTENTIAL INTERACTIONS WITH DRUGS AFFECTING CYTOCHROME P450 ISOENZYMES, TREATMENT FOR OPIOID ADDICTION, and RISK EVALUATION AND MITIGATION STRATEGY (REMS)

Life-Threatening Respiratory Depression

Respiratory depression, including fatal cases, have been reported during initiation and conversion of patients to methadone, and even when the drug has been used as recommended and not misused or abused [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. Proper dosing and titration are essential and Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] should only be prescribed by healthcare professionals who are knowledgeable in the use of methadone for detoxification and maintenance treatment of opioid addiction. Monitor for respiratory depression, especially during initiation of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] or following a dose increase. The peak respiratory depressant effect of methadone occurs later, and persists longer than the peak pharmacologic effect, especially during the initial dosing period.

Risks from Concomitant Use with Benzodiazepines or Other CNS Depressants

Concomitant use with benzodiazepines or other central nervous system (CNS) depressants, including alcohol, is a risk factor for respiratory depression and death [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

- Reserve concomitant prescribing of benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants in patients in methadone treatment to those for whom alternatives to benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants are inadequate.
- Limit dosages and durations to the minimum required for patients being treated for pain.
- Follow patients for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation. If the patient is visibly sedated, evaluate the cause of sedation and consider delaying or omitting daily methadone dosing.

Life-Threatening QT Prolongation

QT interval prolongation and serious arrhythmia (*torsades de pointes*) have occurred during treatment with methadone [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]. Most cases involve patients being treated for pain with large, multiple daily doses of methadone, although cases have been reported in patients receiving doses commonly used for maintenance treatment of opioid addiction. Closely monitor patients with risk factors for development of prolonged QT interval, a history of cardiac conduction abnormalities, and those taking medications affecting cardiac conduction for changes in cardiac rhythm during initiation and titration of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™].

Accidental Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™], especially by children, can result in fatal overdose of methadone [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

Misuse, Abuse, and Diversion of Opioids

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] contains methadone, an opioid agonist and Schedule II controlled substance with an abuse liability similar to other opioid agonists, legal or illicit [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

Interactions with Drugs Affecting Cytochrome P450 Isoenzymes

The concomitant use of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] with all cytochrome P450 3A4, 2B6, 2C19, 2C9 or 2D6 inhibitors may result in an increase in methadone plasma concentrations, which could cause potentially fatal respiratory depression. In addition, discontinuation of concomitantly used cytochrome P450 3A4 2B6, 2C19, or 2C9 inducers may also result in an increase in methadone plasma concentration. Follow patients closely for respiratory depression and sedation, and consider dosage reduction with any changes of concomitant medications that can result in an increase in methadone levels [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.7), Drug Interactions (7)*].

Conditions for Distribution and Use of Methadone Products for the Treatment of Opioid Addiction

For detoxification and maintenance of opioid dependence, methadone should be administered in accordance with the treatment standards cited in 42 CFR Section 8, including limitations on unsupervised administration [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

Opioid Analgesic Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS)

To ensure that the benefits of opioid analgesics outweigh the risks of addiction, abuse, and misuse, the Food and

Drug Administration (FDA) has required a REMS for these products [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.19)*].

Under the requirements of the REMS, drug companies with approved opioid analgesic products must make

REMS-compliant education programs available to healthcare providers. Healthcare providers are strongly

encouraged to

- complete a REMS-compliant education program,**
- counsel patients and/or their caregivers, with every prescription, on safe use, serious risks, storage, and disposal of these products,**
- emphasize to patients and their caregivers the importance of reading the Medication Guide every time it is provided by their pharmacist, and**

- **consider other tools to improve patient, household, and community safety.**

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Methadone Hydrochloride Oral Concentrate (*Intensol*[™]) contains methadone, an opioid agonist indicated for the:

- Management of pain severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term opioid treatment and for which alternative treatment options are inadequate.

Limitations of Use

- o Because of the risks of addiction, abuse, and misuse with opioids, even at recommended doses, and because of the greater risks of overdose and death with long-acting opioids [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*], reserve Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] for use in patients for whom alternative analgesic treatment options (e.g., non-opioid analgesics or immediate-release opioid analgesics) are ineffective, not tolerated, or would be otherwise inadequate to provide sufficient management of pain.
- o Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] are not indicated as an as-needed (prn) analgesic.
- Detoxification treatment of opioid addiction (heroin or other morphine-like drugs).
- Maintenance treatment of opioid addiction (heroin or other morphine-like drugs), in conjunction with appropriate social and medical services.

Limitations of Use

Methadone products used for the treatment of opioid addiction in detoxification or maintenance programs are subject to the conditions for distribution and use required under 21 CFR, Title 42, Sec. 8 [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Conditions for Distribution and Use of Methadone Products for the Treatment of Opioid Addiction

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 42, Sec. 8: Methadone products when used for the treatment of opioid addiction in detoxification or maintenance programs, shall be dispensed only by opioid treatment programs (and agencies, practitioners or institutions by formal agreement with the program sponsor) certified by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and approved by the designated state authority. Certified treatment programs shall dispense and use methadone in oral form only and according to the treatment requirements stipulated in the Federal Opioid Treatment Standards (42 CFR 8.12). See below for important regulatory exceptions to the general requirement for certification to provide opioid agonist treatment.

Failure to abide by the requirements in these regulations may result in criminal

prosecution, seizure of the drug supply, revocation of the program approval, and injunction precluding operation of the program.

Regulatory Exceptions to the General Requirement for Certification to Provide Opioid Agonist Treatment

- During inpatient care, when the patient was admitted for any condition other than concurrent opioid addiction (pursuant to 21 CFR 1306.07(c)), to facilitate the treatment of the primary admitting diagnosis).
- During an emergency period of no longer than 3 days while definitive care for the addiction is being sought in an appropriately licensed facility (pursuant to 21 CFR 1306.07(b)).

2.2 Important Dosage and Administration Information

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] is for oral administration only. The preparation must not be injected. Package in child-resistant containers and inform patients that Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] should be kept out of reach of children to prevent accidental ingestion [*see Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

Consider the following important factors that differentiate methadone from other opioids:

- The peak respiratory depressant effect of methadone occurs later and persists longer than its peak pharmacologic effect.
- A high degree of opioid tolerance does not eliminate the possibility of methadone overdose, iatrogenic or otherwise. Deaths have been reported during conversion to methadone from chronic, high-dose treatment with other opioid agonists and during initiation of methadone treatment of addiction in subjects previously abusing high doses of other agonists.
- There is high interpatient variability in absorption, metabolism, and relative analgesic potency. Population-based conversion ratios between methadone and other opioids are not accurate when applied to individuals.
- With repeated dosing, methadone is retained in the liver and then slowly released, prolonging the duration of potential toxicity.
- Steady-state plasma concentrations are not attained until 3 to 5 days after initiation of dosing.

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] as a narrow therapeutic index, especially when combined with other drugs.

2.3 Patient Access to Naloxone for the Emergency Treatment of Opioid Overdose

Discuss the availability of naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose with the patient and caregiver and assess the potential need for access to naloxone, both when initiating and renewing treatment with methadone oral concentrate [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1), Overdosage (10)*].

For Patients Being Treated for Pain

Consider prescribing naloxone, based on the patient's risk factors for overdose, such as concomitant use of CNS depressants, a history of opioid use disorder, or prior opioid

overdose. The presence of risk factors for overdose should not prevent the proper management of pain in any given patient.

For Patients Being Treated for Opioid Addiction

Because patients being treated with methadone may be at risk for opioid overdose during initiation or titration, or in the case of relapse to illicit use, strongly consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose, both when initiating and renewing treatment with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™]. Also consider prescribing naloxone if the patient has household members (including children) or other close contacts at risk for accidental ingestion or opioid overdose. If naloxone is prescribed, educate patients and caregivers on how to treat with naloxone [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1), Patient Counseling (17)*].

Advise patients and caregivers that naloxone may also be administered for a known or suspected overdose with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] itself.

Inform patients and caregivers of their options for obtaining naloxone as permitted by individual state naloxone dispensing and prescribing requirements or guidelines (e.g., by prescription, directly from a pharmacist, or as part of a community-based program) [see *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

2.4 Induction/Initial Dosing for Detoxification and Maintenance Treatment of Opioid Addiction

For detoxification and maintenance of opiate dependence, methadone should be administered in accordance with the treatment standards cited in 42 CFR Section 8.12, including limitations on unsupervised administration.
--

Administer the initial methadone dose under supervision, when there are no signs of sedation or intoxication, and the patient shows symptoms of withdrawal. An initial single dose of 20 to 30 mg of methadone will often be sufficient to suppress withdrawal symptoms. The initial dose should not exceed 30 mg.

To make same-day dosing adjustments, have the patient wait 2 to 4 hours for further evaluation, when peak levels have been reached. Provide an additional 5 to 10 mg of methadone if withdrawal symptoms have not been suppressed or if symptoms reappear.

The total daily dose of methadone on the first day of treatment should not ordinarily exceed 40 mg. Adjust the dose over the first week of treatment based on control of withdrawal symptoms at the time of expected peak activity (i.e., 2 to 4 hours after dosing). When adjusting the dose, keep in mind that methadone will accumulate over the first several days of dosing; deaths have occurred in early treatment due to the cumulative effects. Instruct patients that the dose will “hold” for a longer period of time as tissue stores of methadone accumulate.

Use lower initial doses for patients whose tolerance is expected to be low at treatment entry. Any patient who has not taken opioids for more than 5 days may no longer be tolerant. Do not determine initial doses based on previous treatment episodes or dollars spent per day on illicit drug use. Also consider concurrent medications and the general

condition and medical status of the patient when selecting the initial dose.

During the induction phase of methadone maintenance treatment, patients are being withdrawn from other opioids and may show typical withdrawal symptoms. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of opioid withdrawal including: lacrimation, rhinorrhea, sneezing, yawning, excessive perspiration, goose-flesh, fever, chilliness alternating with flushing, restlessness, irritability, weakness, anxiety, depression, dilated pupils, tremors, tachycardia, abdominal cramps, body aches, involuntary twitching and kicking movements, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, intestinal spasms, and weight loss and consider dose adjustment as indicated.

Short-Term Detoxification

For a brief course of stabilization followed by a period of medically supervised withdrawal, titrate the patient to a total daily dose of about 40 mg in divided doses to achieve an adequate stabilizing level. After 2 to 3 days of stabilization, gradually decrease the dose of methadone. Decrease the dose of methadone on a daily basis or at 2-day intervals, keeping the amount of methadone sufficient to keep withdrawal symptoms at a tolerable level. Hospitalized patients may tolerate a daily reduction of 20% of the total daily dose. Ambulatory patients may need a slower schedule.

2.5 Titration and Maintenance Treatment of Opioid Dependence

Titrate patients in maintenance treatment to a dose that prevents opioid withdrawal symptoms for 24 hours, reduces drug hunger or craving, and blocks or attenuates the euphoric effects of self-administered opioids, ensuring that the patient is tolerant to the sedative effects of methadone. Most commonly, clinical stability is achieved at doses between 80 to 120 mg/day. During prolonged administration of methadone, monitor patients for persistent constipation and manage accordingly.

2.6 Medically Supervised Withdrawal After a Period of Maintenance Treatment for Opioid Addiction

There is considerable variability in the appropriate rate of methadone taper in patients choosing medically supervised withdrawal from methadone treatment. Dose reductions should generally be less than 10% of the established tolerance or maintenance dose, and 10- to 14-day intervals should elapse between dose reductions. Apprise patients of the high risk of relapse to illicit drug use associated with discontinuation of methadone maintenance treatment. Do not abruptly discontinue Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] in a physically dependent patient [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.15)*].

2.7 Risk of Relapse in Patients on Methadone Maintenance Treatment of Opioid Addiction

Abrupt opioid discontinuation can lead to development of opioid withdrawal symptoms [see *Drug Abuse and Dependence(9.3)*]. Opioid withdrawal symptoms have been associated with an increased risk of relapse to illicit drug use in susceptible patients.

2.8 Considerations for Management of Acute Pain During Methadone Maintenance Treatment

Patients in methadone maintenance treatment for opioid dependence who experience physical trauma, postoperative pain, or other acute pain cannot be expected to derive

analgesia from their existing dose of methadone. Such patients should be administered analgesics, including opioids, in doses that would otherwise be indicated for non-methadone-treated patients with similar painful conditions. When opioids are required for management of acute pain in methadone maintenance patients, somewhat higher and/or more frequent doses will often be required than would be the case for non-tolerant patients due to the opioid tolerance induced by methadone.

2.9 Dosage Adjustment During Pregnancy

Methadone clearance may be increased during pregnancy. During pregnancy, a woman's methadone dose may need to be increased or the dosing interval decreased [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

2.10 Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] for Management of Pain

Important Dosage and Administration Information

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] should be prescribed only by healthcare professionals who are knowledgeable in the use of potent opioids for the management of chronic pain.

Consider the following important factors that differentiate methadone from other opioid analgesics:

- There is high interpatient variability in absorption, metabolism, and relative analgesic potency of methadone. Population-based equianalgesic conversion ratios between methadone and other opioids are not accurate when applied to individuals.
- The duration of analgesic action of methadone is 4 to 8 hours (based on single-dose studies) but the plasma elimination half-life is 8 to 59 hours.
- With repeated dosing, the potency of methadone increases due to systemic accumulation.
- Steady-state plasma concentrations and full analgesic effects are not attained until at least 3 to 5 days on a dose, and may take longer in some patients.

Use the lowest effective dosage for the shortest duration consistent with individual patient treatment goals [see *Warnings and Precautions (5)*].

Initiate the dosing regimen for each patient individually, taking into account the patient's severity of pain, patient response, prior analgesic treatment experience, and risk factors for addiction, abuse, and misuse [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

Monitor patients closely for respiratory depression, especially within the first 24 to 72 hours of initiating therapy and following dosage increases with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] and adjust the dosage accordingly [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Use of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] as the First Opioid Analgesic: Initiate treatment with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] with 2.5 mg orally every 8 to 12 hours.

Conversion from Other Oral Opioids to Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™]: Discontinue all other around-the-clock opioid drugs when Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] therapy is initiated. Deaths have occurred in opioid-tolerant patients during conversion to methadone.

The potency of methadone relative to other opioid analgesics is nonlinear and increases

with increasing dose. Table 1 provides an estimated conversion factor for use when converting patients from another opioid to methadone. Because of the high inter-patient variability in absorption, metabolism, and relative potency, it is critical to avoid overestimating the methadone dose which can lead to fatal respiratory depression. It is safer to underestimate a patient's 24-hour methadone dosage and provide rescue medication (e.g., immediate-release opioid) than to overestimate the 24-hour methadone dosage and manage an adverse reaction due to an overdose.

Consider the following when using the information in Table 1:

- This is **not** a table of equianalgesic doses.
- The conversion factors in this table are only for the conversion **from** another oral opioid analgesic **to** Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™].
- The table **cannot** be used to convert **from** Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] **to** another opioid. Doing so will result in an overestimation of the dose of the new opioid and may result in fatal overdose.

Table 1: Conversion Factors to Methadone Hydrochloride Intensol[™]

Total Daily Baseline Oral Morphine Equivalent Dose	Estimated Daily Oral Methadone Requirement as Percent of Total Daily Morphine Equivalent Dose
< 100 mg	20% to 30%
100 to 300 mg	10% to 20%
300 to 600 mg	8% to 12%
600 mg to 1,000 mg	5% to 10%
> 1,000 mg	< 5%

To calculate the estimated Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] dose using Table 1:

- For patients on a single opioid, sum the current total daily dose of the opioid, convert it to a Morphine Equivalent Dose according to specific conversion factor for that specific opioid, then multiply the Morphine Equivalent Dose by the corresponding percentage in the above table to calculate the approximate oral methadone daily dose. Divide the total daily methadone dose derived from the table above to reflect the intended dosing schedule (i.e., for administration every 8 hours, divide total daily methadone dose by 3).
- For patients on a regimen of more than one opioid, calculate the approximate oral methadone dose for each opioid and sum the totals to obtain the approximate total methadone daily dose. Divide the total daily methadone dose derived from the table above to reflect the intended dosing schedule (i.e., for administration every 8 hours, divide total daily methadone dose by 3).
- For patients on a regimen of fixed-ratio opioid/non-opioid analgesic products, use only the opioid component of these products in the conversion.

Always round the dose down, if necessary, to the appropriate Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] strength(s) available.

Example conversion from a single opioid to Methadone Hydrochloride Intensol[™]:

Step 1: Sum the total daily dose of the opioid (in this case, Morphine Extended-Release Tablets 50 mg twice daily) 50 mg Morphine Extended-Release Tablets 2 times daily = 100 mg total daily dose of Morphine

Step 2: Calculate the approximate equivalent dose of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] based on the total daily dose of Morphine using Table 1.

100 mg total daily dose of Morphine x 15% (10% to 20% per Table 1) = 15 mg Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] daily

Step 3: Calculate the approximate starting dose of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] to be given every 12 hours. Round down, if necessary, to the appropriate Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] strengths available.

15 mg daily / 2 = 7.5 mg Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] every 12 hours

Then 7.5 mg is rounded down to 5 mg Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] every 12 hours

Close observation and frequent titration are warranted until pain management is stable on the new opioid. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of opioid withdrawal or for signs of over-sedation/toxicity after converting patients to Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™].

Conversion from Parenteral Methadone to Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™]: Use a conversion ratio of 1:2 mg for parenteral to oral methadone (e.g., 5 mg parenteral methadone to 10 mg oral methadone).

2.11 Titration and Maintenance of Therapy for Pain

Individually titrate Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] to a dose that provides adequate analgesia and minimizes adverse reactions. Continually reevaluate patients receiving Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] to assess the maintenance of pain control and the relative incidence of adverse reactions, as well as monitoring for the development of addiction, abuse, or misuse [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*]. Frequent communication is important among the prescriber, other members of the healthcare team, the patient, and the caregiver/family during periods of changing analgesic requirements, including initial titration. During chronic therapy, periodically reassess the continued need for the use of opioid analgesics.

Patients who experience breakthrough pain may require a dose increase of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™], or may need rescue medication with an appropriate dose of an immediate-release analgesic. If the level of pain increases after dosage stabilization, attempt to identify the source of increased pain before increasing the Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] dosage.

Because of individual variability in the pharmacokinetic profile (i.e., terminal half-life ($T_{1/2}$) from 8 to 59 hours in different studies [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*], titrate Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] slowly, with dose increases no more frequent than every 3 to 5 days. However, because of this high variability, some patients may require substantially longer periods between dose increases (up to 12 days). Monitor patients closely for the development of potentially life-threatening adverse reactions (e.g., CNS and respiratory depression).

If unacceptable opioid-related adverse reactions are observed, the subsequent doses

may be reduced and/or the dosing interval adjusted (i.e., every 8 hours or every 12 hours). Adjust the dose to obtain an appropriate balance between management of pain and opioid-related adverse reactions.

2.12 Safe Reduction or Discontinuation of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*™ for Pain

Do not abruptly discontinue Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*™ in patients who may be physically dependent on opioids. Rapid discontinuation of opioid analgesics in patients who are physically dependent on opioids has resulted in serious withdrawal symptoms, uncontrolled pain, and suicide. Rapid discontinuation has also been associated with attempts to find other sources of opioid analgesics, which may be confused with drug-seeking for abuse. Patients may also attempt to treat their pain or withdrawal symptoms with illicit opioids, such as heroin, and other substances.

When a decision has been made to decrease the dose or discontinue therapy in an opioid-dependent patient taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*™, there are a variety of factors that should be considered, including the dose of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*™ the patient has been taking, the duration of treatment, the type of pain being treated, and the physical and psychological attributes of the patient. It is important to ensure ongoing care of the patient and to agree on an appropriate tapering schedule and follow-up plan so that patient and provider goals and expectations are clear and realistic. When opioid analgesics are being discontinued due to a suspected substance use disorder, evaluate and treat the patient, or refer for evaluation and treatment of the substance use disorder. Treatment should include evidence-based approaches, such as medication assisted treatment of opioid use disorder. Complex patients with co-morbid pain and substance use disorders may benefit from referral to a specialist.

There are no standard opioid tapering schedules that are suitable for all patients. Good clinical practice dictates a patient-specific plan to taper the dose of the opioid gradually. For patients on Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*™ who are physically opioid-dependent, initiate the taper by a small enough increment (e.g., no greater than 10% to 25% of the total daily dose) to avoid withdrawal symptoms, and proceed with dose-lowering at an interval of every 2 to 4 weeks. Patients who have been taking opioids for briefer periods of time may tolerate a more rapid taper.

It may be necessary to provide the patient with lower dosage strengths to accomplish a successful taper. Reassess the patient frequently to manage pain and withdrawal symptoms, should they emerge. Common withdrawal symptoms include restlessness, lacrimation, rhinorrhea, yawning, perspiration, chills, myalgia, and mydriasis. Other signs and symptoms also may develop, including irritability, anxiety, backache, joint pain, weakness, abdominal cramps, insomnia, nausea, anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, or increased blood pressure, respiratory rate, or heart rate. If withdrawal symptoms arise, it may be necessary to pause the taper for a period of time or raise the dose of the opioid analgesic to the previous dose, and then proceed with a slower taper. In addition, monitor patients for any changes in mood, emergence of suicidal thoughts, or use of other substances.

When managing patients taking opioid analgesics, particularly those who have been treated for a long duration and/or with high doses for chronic pain, ensure that a multimodal approach to pain management, including mental health support (if needed), is in place prior to initiating an opioid analgesic taper. A multimodal approach to pain

management may optimize the treatment of chronic pain, as well as assist with the successful tapering of the opioid analgesic [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.15), Drug Abuse and Dependence (9.3)*].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Oral Concentrate:

- Each mL of clear, colorless Methadone Hydrochloride Oral Concentrate, USP (*Intenso!*[™]) contains 10 mg methadone hydrochloride, USP (equivalent to 8.95 mg of methadone). The concentration of Methadone Hydrochloride Oral Concentrate, USP (*Intenso!*[™]) is 10 mg/mL.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] is contraindicated in patients with:

- Significant respiratory depression [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- Acute or severe bronchial asthma in an unmonitored setting or in the absence of resuscitative equipment [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.8)*].
- Known or suspected gastrointestinal obstruction, including paralytic ileus [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.13)*].
- Hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylaxis) to methadone or any other ingredient in Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Life-Threatening Respiratory Depression

Serious, life-threatening, or fatal respiratory depression has been reported with the use of methadone, even when used as recommended. Respiratory depression, if not immediately recognized and treated, may lead to respiratory arrest and death. Respiratory depression from opioids is manifested by a reduced urge to breathe and a decreased rate of respiration, often associated with a “sighing” pattern of breathing (deep breaths separated by abnormally long pauses). Carbon dioxide (CO₂) retention from opioid-induced respiratory depression can exacerbate the sedating effects of opioids. Management of respiratory depression may include close observation, supportive measures, and use of opioid antagonists, depending on the patient’s clinical status [see *Overdosage (10)*].

While serious, life-threatening, or fatal respiratory depression can occur at any time during the use of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™], the risk is greatest during the initiation of therapy or following a dose increase. The peak respiratory depressant effect of methadone occurs later, and persists longer than the peak pharmacologic effect, especially during the initial dosing period. Monitor patients closely for respiratory depression, when initiating therapy with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] and following dose increases.

Instruct patients against use by individuals other than the patient for whom methadone was prescribed and to keep methadone out of the reach of children, as such

inappropriate use may result in fatal respiratory depression [see *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

To reduce the risk of respiratory depression, proper dosing and titration of methadone are essential [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4)*]. Overestimating the methadone dosage when initiating treatment can result in fatal overdose with the first dose.

To further reduce the risk of respiratory depression, consider the following:

- Patients tolerant to other opioids may be incompletely tolerant to methadone. Incomplete cross-tolerance is of particular concern for patients tolerant to other mu-opioid agonists. Deaths have been reported during conversion from chronic, high-dose treatment with other opioid agonists. Follow induction directions closely to avoid inadvertent overdose [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4)*].
- Proper dosing and titration are essential and methadone should be overseen only by healthcare professionals who are knowledgeable in the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of methadone.

Educate patients and caregivers on how to recognize respiratory depression and emphasize the importance of calling 911 or getting emergency medical help right away in the event of a known or suspected overdose [see *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

Opioids can cause sleep-related breathing disorders including central sleep apnea (CSA) and sleep-related hypoxemia. Opioid use increases the risk of CSA in a dose-dependent fashion. In patients who present with CSA, consider decreasing the opioid dosage using best practices for opioid taper [see *Dosage and Administration (2)*].

Patient Access to Naloxone for the Emergency Treatment of Opioid Overdose

Discuss the availability of naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose with the patient and caregiver and assess the potential need for access to naloxone, both when initiating and renewing treatment with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™].

For Patients Being Treated for Pain

Consider prescribing naloxone, based on the patient's risk factors for overdose, such as concomitant use of CNS depressants, a history of opioid use disorder, or prior opioid overdose. The presence of risk factors for overdose should not prevent the proper management of pain in any given patient.

For Patients Being Treated for Opioid Addiction

Because patients being treated with methadone may be at risk for opioid overdose during initiation or titration, or in the case of relapse to illicit use, strongly consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose, both when initiating and renewing treatment with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™]. Also consider prescribing naloxone if the patient has household members (including children) or other close contacts at risk for accidental ingestion or opioid overdose [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*].

Advise patients and caregivers that naloxone may also be administered for a known or suspected overdose with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] itself [see *Overdosage (10)*].

Inform patients and caregivers of their options for obtaining naloxone as permitted by individual state naloxone dispensing and prescribing requirements or guidelines (e.g., by

prescription, directly from a pharmacist, or as part of a community-based program). Educate patients and caregivers on how to recognize respiratory depression and, if naloxone is prescribed, how to treat with naloxone. Emphasize the importance of calling 911 or getting emergency medical help, even if naloxone is administered [see *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

5.2 Risks from Concomitant Use of Benzodiazepines or Other CNS Depressants with Methadone

For Patients Being Treated for Pain

Profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death may result from the concomitant use of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] with benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants (e.g., non-benzodiazepine sedatives/hypnotics, anxiolytics, tranquilizers, muscle relaxants, general anesthetics, antipsychotics, other opioids, alcohol). Because of these risks, reserve concomitant prescribing of these drugs for use in patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate.

Observational studies have demonstrated that concomitant use of opioid analgesics and benzodiazepines increases the risk of drug-related mortality compared to use of opioid analgesics alone. Because of similar pharmacological properties, it is reasonable to expect similar risk with the concomitant use of other CNS depressant drugs with opioid analgesics [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

If the decision is made to prescribe a benzodiazepine or other CNS depressant concomitantly with an opioid analgesic, prescribe the lowest effective dosages and minimum durations of concomitant use. In patients already receiving an opioid analgesic, prescribe a lower initial dose of the benzodiazepine or other CNS depressant than indicated in the absence of an opioid, and titrate based on clinical response. If an opioid analgesic is initiated in a patient already taking a benzodiazepine or other CNS depressant, prescribe a lower initial dose of the opioid analgesic, and titrate based on clinical response. Follow patients closely for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation.

If concomitant use is warranted, consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*, *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Advise both patients and caregivers about the risks of respiratory depression and sedation when Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] are used with benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants (including alcohol and illicit drugs). Advise patients not to drive or operate heavy machinery until the effects of concomitant use of the benzodiazepine or other CNS depressant have been determined. Screen patients for risk of substance use disorders, including opioid abuse and misuse, and warn them of the risk for overdose and death associated with the use of additional CNS depressants including alcohol and illicit drugs [see *Drug Interactions (7)* and *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

For Patients Being Treated for Opioid Addiction

Concomitant use of methadone and benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants increases the risk of adverse reactions including overdose and death. Medication-assisted treatment of opioid use disorder, however, should not be categorically denied to patients taking these drugs. Prohibiting or creating barriers to treatment can pose an even greater risk of morbidity and mortality due to the opioid use disorder alone.

As a routine part of orientation to methadone treatment, educate patients about the risks of concomitant use of benzodiazepines, sedatives, opioid analgesics, or alcohol.

Develop strategies to manage use of prescribed or illicit benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants at admission to methadone treatment, or if it emerges as a concern during treatment. Adjustments to induction procedures and additional monitoring may be required. There is no evidence to support dose limitations or arbitrary caps of methadone as a strategy to address benzodiazepine use in methadone-treated patients. However, if a patient is sedated at the time of methadone dosing, ensure that a medically-trained healthcare provider evaluates the cause of sedation and delays or omits the methadone dose if appropriate.

Cessation of benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants is preferred in most cases of concomitant use. In some cases monitoring in a higher level of care for taper may be appropriate. In others, gradually tapering a patient off a prescribed benzodiazepine or other CNS depressant or decreasing to the lowest effective dose may be appropriate.

For patients in methadone treatment, benzodiazepines are not the treatment of choice for anxiety or insomnia. Before co-prescribing benzodiazepines, ensure that patients are appropriately diagnosed and consider alternative medications and non-pharmacologic treatments to address anxiety or insomnia. Ensure that other healthcare providers prescribing benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants are aware of the patient's methadone treatment and coordinate care to minimize the risks associated with concomitant use.

If concomitant use is warranted, strongly consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose, as is recommended for all patients in methadone treatment for opioid use disorder [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

In addition, take measures to confirm that patients are taking the medications prescribed and not diverting or supplementing with illicit drugs. Toxicology screening should test for prescribed and illicit benzodiazepines [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

5.3 Life-Threatening QT Prolongation

Cases of QT interval prolongation and serious arrhythmia (*torsades de pointes*) have been observed during treatment with methadone. These cases appear to be more commonly associated with, but not limited to, higher dose treatment (> 200 mg/day). Most cases involve patients being treated for pain with large, multiple daily doses of methadone, although cases have been reported in patients receiving doses commonly used for maintenance treatment of opioid addiction. In most patients on the lower doses typically used for maintenance, concomitant medications and/or clinical conditions such as hypokalemia were noted as contributing factors. However, the evidence strongly suggests that methadone possesses the potential for adverse cardiac conduction effects in some patients. The effects of methadone on the QT interval have been confirmed in *in vivo* laboratory studies, and methadone has been shown to inhibit cardiac potassium channels in *in vitro* studies.

Closely monitor patients with risk factors for development of prolonged QT interval (e.g., cardiac hypertrophy, concomitant diuretic use, hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia), a history of cardiac conduction abnormalities, and those taking medications affecting cardiac conduction. QT prolongation has also been reported in patients with no prior cardiac history who have received high doses of methadone.

Evaluate patients developing QT prolongation while on Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] treatment for the presence of modifiable risk factors, such as concomitant medications with cardiac effects, drugs that might cause electrolyte abnormalities, and drugs that might act as inhibitors of methadone metabolism.

Only initiate therapy with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] in patients for whom the anticipated benefit outweighs the risk of QT prolongation and development of dysrhythmias that have been reported with high doses of methadone. The use of methadone in patients already known to have a prolonged QT interval has not been systematically studied.

5.4 Accidental Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of even one dose of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™], especially by children, can result in respiratory depression and death due to an overdose. Keep Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] out of reach of children to prevent accidental ingestion [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

5.5 Misuse, Abuse, and Diversion of Opioids

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] contains methadone, an opioid agonist and a Schedule II controlled substance. Methadone can be abused in a manner similar to other opioid agonists, legal or illicit. Opioid agonists are sought by and people with opioid use disorders and are subject to criminal diversion.

Contact local state professional licensing board or state-controlled substances authority for information on how to prevent and detect abuse or diversion of this product.

5.6 Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome

Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome (NOWS) is an expected and treatable outcome of prolonged use of opioids during pregnancy, whether that use is medically-authorized or illicit. Unlike opioid withdrawal syndrome in adults, NOWS may be life-threatening if not recognized and treated in the neonate. Healthcare professionals should observe newborns for signs of NOWS and manage accordingly [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

Advise pregnant women receiving opioid addiction treatment with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] of the risk of neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome and ensure that appropriate treatment will be available [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*]. This risk must be balanced against the risk of untreated opioid addiction which often results in continued or relapsing illicit opioid use and is associated with poor pregnancy outcomes. Therefore, prescribers should discuss the importance and benefits of management of opioid addiction throughout pregnancy.

5.7 Risks of Concomitant Use of Cytochrome P450 3A4, 2B6, 2C19, 2C9, or 2D6 Inhibitors or Discontinuation of P450 3A4, 2B6, 2C19, or 2C9 Inducers

Concomitant use of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] with CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, or CYP2D6 inhibitors, may increase plasma concentrations of methadone, prolong opioid adverse reactions, and may cause potentially fatal respiratory depression, particularly when an inhibitor is added after a stable dose of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] is achieved. Similarly, discontinuation of

concomitant CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, or CYP2C9 inducers in Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™]-treated patients may increase methadone plasma concentrations resulting in fatal respiratory depression. Consider dosage reduction of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] when using concomitant CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9 or CYP2D6 inhibitors or discontinuing CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, or CYP2C9 inducers in methadone-treated patients, and follow patients closely at frequent intervals for signs and symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation [*see Drug Interactions (7)*].

Addition of CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, or CYP2C9 inducers or discontinuation of a CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, or CYP2D6 inhibitors in patients treated with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] may decrease methadone plasma concentrations, reducing efficacy and may lead to opioid withdrawal symptoms in patients physically dependent on methadone. When using Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] with CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, or CYP2C9 inducers or discontinuing CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, or CYP2D6 inhibitors, follow patients for signs or symptoms of opioid withdrawal and consider increasing the Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] dosage as needed [*see Drug Interactions (7)*].

5.8 Life-Threatening Respiratory Depression in Patients with Chronic Pulmonary Disease or in Elderly, Cachectic, or Debilitated Patients

The use of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] in patients with acute or severe bronchial asthma in an unmonitored setting or in the absence of resuscitative equipment is contraindicated.

Patients with Chronic Pulmonary Disease

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™]-treated patients with significant chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or cor pulmonale, and those with a substantially decreased respiratory reserve, hypoxia, hypercapnia, or pre-existing respiratory depression are at increased risk of decreased respiratory drive including apnea, even at recommended dosages of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Elderly, Cachectic, or Debilitated Patients

Life-threatening respiratory depression is more likely to occur in elderly, cachectic, or debilitated patients because they may have altered pharmacokinetics or altered clearance compared to younger, healthier patients [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Monitor such patients closely, particularly when initiating and titrating Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] and when Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] is given concomitantly with other drugs that depress respiration [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

5.9 Serotonin Syndrome with Concomitant Use of Serotonergic Drugs

Cases of serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition, have been reported during concomitant use of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] with serotonergic drugs. Serotonergic drugs include selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), triptans, 5-HT₃ receptor antagonists, drugs that affect the serotonergic neurotransmitter system (e.g., mirtazapine, trazodone, tramadol), certain muscle relaxants (i.e., cyclobenzaprine, metaxalone), and drugs that impair metabolism

of serotonin (including MAO inhibitors, both those intended to treat psychiatric disorders and others, such as linezolid and intravenous methylene blue) [see *Drug Interactions (7)*]. This may occur within the recommended dosage range.

Serotonin syndrome symptoms may include mental status changes (e.g., agitation, hallucinations, coma), autonomic instability (e.g., tachycardia, labile blood pressure, hyperthermia), neuromuscular aberrations (e.g., hyperreflexia, incoordination, rigidity), and/or gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g., nausea, vomiting, diarrhea). The onset of symptoms generally occurs within several hours to a few days of concomitant use, but may occur later than that. Discontinue Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] if serotonin syndrome is suspected.

5.10 Adrenal Insufficiency

Cases of adrenal insufficiency have been reported with opioid use, more often following greater than one month of use. Presentation of adrenal insufficiency may include non-specific symptoms and signs including nausea, vomiting, anorexia, fatigue, weakness, dizziness, and low blood pressure. If adrenal insufficiency is suspected, confirm the diagnosis with diagnostic testing as soon as possible. If adrenal insufficiency is diagnosed, treat with physiologic replacement doses of corticosteroids. Wean the patient off of the opioid to allow adrenal function to recover and continue corticosteroid treatment until adrenal function recovers. Other opioids may be tried as some cases reported use of a different opioid without recurrence of adrenal insufficiency. The information available does not identify any particular opioids as being more likely to be associated with adrenal insufficiency.

5.11 Severe Hypotension

Methadone may cause severe hypotension including orthostatic hypotension and syncope in ambulatory patients. There is an increased risk in patients whose ability to maintain blood pressure is compromised by a reduced blood volume or concurrent administration of certain CNS depressant drugs (e.g., phenothiazines or general anesthetics) [see *Drug Interactions (7)*]. Monitor these patients for signs of hypotension after initiating or titrating the dosage of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™]. In patients with circulatory shock, Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] may cause vasodilation that can further reduce cardiac output and blood pressure. Avoid the use of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] in patients with circulatory shock.

5.12 Risks of Use in Patients with Increased Intracranial Pressure, Brain Tumors, Head Injury, or Impaired Consciousness

In patients who may be susceptible to the intracranial effects of CO₂ retention (e.g., those with evidence of increased intracranial pressure or brain tumors), Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] may reduce respiratory drive, and the resultant CO₂ retention can further increase intracranial pressure. Monitor such patients for signs of sedation and respiratory depression, particularly when initiating therapy with methadone.

Opioids may also obscure the clinical course in a patient with a head injury.

Avoid the use of methadone in patients with impaired consciousness or coma.

5.13 Risks of Use in Patients with Gastrointestinal Conditions

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] is contraindicated in patients with known or suspected gastrointestinal obstruction, including paralytic ileus. The methadone in Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] may cause spasm of the sphincter of Oddi. Opioids may cause increases in the serum amylase. Monitor patients with biliary tract disease, including acute pancreatitis, for worsening symptoms.

5.14 Increased Risk of Seizures in Patients with Seizure Disorders

Methadone may increase frequency of seizures in patients with seizure disorders and increase the risks of seizures occurring in other clinical settings associated with seizures. Monitor patients with a history of seizure disorders for worsened seizure control during Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] therapy.

5.15 Withdrawal

Avoid the use of mixed agonist/antagonist (i.e., pentazocine, nalbuphine, and butorphanol) or partial agonist (e.g., buprenorphine) analgesics in patients who are receiving a full opioid agonist, including Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™]. In these patients, mixed agonists/antagonist and partial agonist analgesics may precipitate withdrawal symptoms [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

When discontinuing Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™], gradually taper the dosage [see *Dosage and Administration (2.6, 2.7)*]. Do not abruptly discontinue Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] [see *Drug Abuse and Dependence (9.3)*].

5.16 Risks of Driving or Operating Machinery

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] may impair the mental or physical abilities needed to perform potentially hazardous activities such as driving a car or operating machinery. Warn patients not to drive or operate dangerous machinery unless they are tolerant to the effects of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] and know how they will react to the medication [see *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

5.17 Hypoglycemia

Cases of methadone-associated hypoglycemia have been reported, some resulting in hospitalization. In many cases, patients had predisposing risk factors (e.g., diabetes). The relationship between methadone and hypoglycemia is not fully understood but may be dose dependent. If hypoglycemia is suspected, monitor blood glucose levels, and manage the patient as clinically appropriate.

5.18 Laboratory Test Interactions

False positive urine drug screens for methadone have been reported for several drugs including diphenhydramine, doxylamine, clomipramine, chlorpromazine, thioridazine, quetiapine, and verapamil.

5.19 Opioid Analgesic Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS)

To ensure that the benefits of opioid analgesics outweigh the risks of addiction, abuse, and misuse, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has required a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) for these products. Under the requirements of the REMS, drug companies with approved opioid analgesic products must make REMS-compliant

education programs available to healthcare providers. Healthcare providers are strongly encouraged to do all of the following:

- Complete a REMS-compliant education program offered by an accredited provider of continuing education (CE) or another education program that includes all the elements of the FDA Education Blueprint for Health Care Providers Involved in the Management or Support of Patients with Pain.
- Discuss the safe use, serious risks, and proper storage and disposal of opioid analgesics with patients and/or their caregivers every time these medicines are prescribed. The Patient Counseling Guide (PCG) can be obtained at this link: www.fda.gov/OpioidAnalgesicREMSPCG.
- Emphasize to patients and their caregivers the importance of reading the Medication Guide that they will receive from their pharmacist every time an opioid analgesic is dispensed to them.
- Consider using other tools to improve patient, household, and community safety, such as patient-prescriber agreements that reinforce patient-prescriber responsibilities.

To obtain further information on the opioid analgesic REMS and for a list of accredited REMS CME/CE, call 1-800-503-0784, or log on to www.opioidanalgesicrems.com. The FDA Blueprint can be found at www.fda.gov/OpioidAnalgesicREMSBlueprint.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions and/or conditions are described, or described in greater detail, in other sections:

- Respiratory Depression [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Interactions with Benzodiazepines and other CNS Depressants [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- QT Prolongation [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]
- Serotonin Syndrome [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)*]
- Adrenal Insufficiency [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)*]
- Severe Hypotension [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)*]
- Gastrointestinal Adverse Reactions [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.13)*]
- Seizures [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.14)*]
- Withdrawal [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.15)*]
- Hypoglycemia [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.17)*]

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of methadone. 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.

The major hazards of methadone are respiratory depression and, to a lesser degree, systemic hypotension. Respiratory arrest, shock, cardiac arrest, and death have occurred.

The most frequently observed adverse reactions include lightheadedness, dizziness, sedation, nausea, vomiting, and sweating. These effects seem to be more prominent in ambulatory patients and in those who are not suffering severe pain.

Other adverse reactions include the following:

Body as a Whole: asthenia (weakness), edema, headache

Cardiovascular: arrhythmias, bigeminal rhythms, bradycardia, cardiomyopathy, ECG abnormalities, extrasystoles, flushing, heart failure, hypotension, palpitations, phlebitis, QT interval prolongation, syncope, T-wave inversion, tachycardia, *torsades de pointes*, ventricular fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia

Central Nervous System: agitation, confusion, disorientation, dysphoria, euphoria, insomnia, hallucinations, seizures, visual disturbances, congenital oculomotor disorders (nystagmus, strabismus)

Endocrine: hypogonadism

Gastrointestinal: abdominal pain, anorexia, biliary tract spasm, constipation, dry mouth, glossitis

Hematologic: Reversible thrombocytopenia has been described in opioid addicts with chronic hepatitis.

Metabolic: hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, weight gain

Musculoskeletal: decreased muscle mass and strength, osteoporosis and fractures

Renal: antidiuretic effect, urinary retention or hesitancy

Reproductive: amenorrhea, reduced libido and/or potency, reduced ejaculate volume, reduced seminal vesicle and prostate secretions, decreased sperm motility, abnormalities in sperm morphology

Respiratory: pulmonary edema, respiratory depression

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue: pruritus, urticaria, other skin rashes, and rarely, hemorrhagic urticaria

Hypersensitivity: Anaphylaxis has been reported with ingredients contained in Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™].

Serotonin syndrome: Cases of serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition, have been reported during concomitant use of opioids with serotonergic drugs.

Adrenal insufficiency: Cases of adrenal insufficiency have been reported with opioid use, more often following greater than one month of use.

Androgen deficiency: Cases of androgen deficiency have occurred with chronic use of opioids [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)*].

Hypoglycemia: Cases of hypoglycemia have been reported in patients taking methadone [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.17)*].

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Benzodiazepines and Other Central Nervous System (CNS) Depressants

<i>Clinical</i>	Due to additive pharmacologic effect, the
-----------------	---

<i>Impact:</i>	concomitant use of benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants, including alcohol, increases the risk of respiratory depression, profound sedation, coma, and death.
<i>Intervention:</i>	<p>For Patients Being Treated for Pain Reserve concomitant prescribing of these drugs for use in patients for whom alternative treatment options are inadequate. Limit dosages and durations to the minimum required. Follow patients closely for signs of respiratory depression and sedation [see <i>Warnings and Precautions (5.2)</i>]. If concomitant use is warranted, consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose [see <i>Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.5)</i>].</p> <p>For Patients Being Treated for Opioid Addiction Cessation of benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants is preferred in most cases of concomitant use. In some cases, monitoring in a higher level of care for taper may be appropriate. In others, gradually tapering a patient off of a prescribed benzodiazepine or other CNS depressant or decreasing to the lowest effective dose may be appropriate. Before co-prescribing benzodiazepines for anxiety or insomnia, ensure that patients are appropriately diagnosed and consider alternative medications and non-pharmacologic treatments [see <i>Warnings and Precautions (5.2)</i>]. If concomitant use is warranted, strongly consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose, as is recommended for all patients in treatment for opioid use disorder [see <i>Warnings and Precautions (5.1)</i>].</p>
<i>Examples:</i>	Alcohol, benzodiazepines, and other sedatives/hypnotics, anxiolytics, tranquilizers, muscle relaxants, general anesthetics, antipsychotics, other opioids.
Inhibitors of CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, or CYP2D6	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Methadone undergoes hepatic N-demethylation by several cytochrome P450 (CYP) isoforms, including CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, and CYP2D6. The concomitant use of methadone and CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, or CYP2D6 inhibitors can increase the plasma concentration of methadone, resulting in increased or prolonged opioid effects, and may result in a fatal overdose, particularly when an inhibitor is added after a stable dose of methadone is achieved. These effects may be more pronounced

	<p>with concomitant use of drugs that inhibit more than one of the CYP enzymes listed above.</p> <p>After stopping a CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, or CYP2D6 inhibitor, as the effects of the inhibitor decline, the methadone plasma concentration can decrease [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>], resulting in decreased opioid efficacy or withdrawal symptoms in patients physically dependent on methadone.</p>
<i>Intervention:</i>	<p>If concomitant use is necessary, consider dosage reduction of methadone until stable drug effects are achieved. Monitor patients for respiratory depression and sedation at frequent intervals.</p> <p>If a CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9, or CYP2D6 inhibitor is discontinued, follow patients for signs of opioid withdrawal and consider increasing the methadone dosage until stable drug effects are achieved.</p>
<i>Examples:</i>	<p>Macrolide antibiotics (e.g., erythromycin), azole-antifungal agents (e.g., ketoconazole), protease inhibitors (e.g., ritonavir), fluconazole, fluvoxamine, some selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) (e.g., sertraline, fluvoxamine)</p>
Inducers of CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, or CYP2C9	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	<p>The concomitant use of methadone and CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, or CYP2C9 inducers can decrease the plasma concentration of methadone [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>], resulting in decreased efficacy or onset of withdrawal symptoms in patients physically dependent on methadone. These effects could be more pronounced with concomitant use of drugs that can induce multiple CYP enzymes.</p> <p>After stopping a CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, or CYP2C9 inducer, as the effects of the inducer decline, the methadone plasma concentration can increase [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)</i>], which could increase or prolong both the therapeutic effects and adverse reactions, and may cause serious respiratory depression, sedation, or death.</p>
<i>Intervention:</i>	<p>If concomitant use is necessary, consider increasing the methadone dosage until stable drug effects are achieved. Monitor for signs of opioid withdrawal. If a CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, or CYP2C9 inducer is discontinued, consider methadone dosage reduction and monitor for signs of respiratory depression and sedation.</p>
<i>Examples:</i>	<p>Rifampin, carbamazepine, phenytoin, St. John's Wort, Phenobarbital</p>
Potentially Arrhythmogenic Agents	
<i>Clinical</i>	<p>Pharmacodynamic interactions may occur with</p>

<i>Impact:</i>	concomitant use of methadone and potentially arrhythmogenic agents or drugs capable of inducing electrolyte disturbances (hypomagnesemia, hypokalemia).
<i>Intervention:</i>	Monitor patients closely for cardiac conduction changes.
<i>Examples:</i>	Drugs known to have potential to prolong QT interval: Class I and III antiarrhythmics, some neuroleptics and tricyclic antidepressants, and calcium channel blockers. Drugs capable of inducing electrolyte disturbances: Diuretics, laxatives, and, in rare cases, mineralocorticoid hormones.

Serotonergic Drugs

<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	The concomitant use of opioids with other drugs that affect the serotonergic neurotransmitter system has resulted in serotonin syndrome [see <i>Warnings and Precautions (5.9)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	If concomitant use is warranted, carefully observe the patient, particularly during treatment initiation and dose adjustment. Discontinue Methadone Hydrochloride <i>Intenso!</i> [™] if serotonin syndrome is suspected.
<i>Examples:</i>	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), triptans, 5-HT ₃ receptor antagonists, drugs that affect the serotonin neurotransmitter system (e.g., mirtazapine, trazodone, tramadol), certain muscle relaxants (i.e., cyclobenzaprine, metaxalone), monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors (those intended to treat psychiatric disorders and also others, such as linezolid and intravenous methylene blue).

Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs)

<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	MAOI interactions with opioids may manifest as serotonin syndrome or opioid toxicity (e.g., respiratory depression, coma) [see <i>Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.9)</i>].
<i>Intervention:</i>	The use of methadone is not recommended for patients taking MAOIs or within 14 days of stopping such treatment.
<i>Examples:</i>	phenelzine, tranylcypromine, linezolid

Mixed Agonist/Antagonist and Partial Agonist Opioid Analgesics

<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	May reduce the analgesic effect of Methadone Hydrochloride <i>Intenso!</i> [™] and/or precipitate withdrawal symptoms. Patients maintained on methadone may experience withdrawal symptoms when given opioid antagonists, mixed agonist/antagonists, and partial agonists.
-------------------------	---

<i>Intervention:</i>	Avoid concomitant use.
<i>Examples:</i>	butorphanol, nalbuphine, pentazocine, buprenorphine
Muscle Relaxants	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Methadone may enhance the neuromuscular blocking action of skeletal muscle relaxants and produce an increased degree of respiratory depression.
<i>Intervention:</i>	Monitor patients for signs of respiratory depression that may be greater than otherwise expected and decrease the dosage of Methadone Hydrochloride <i>Intenso!</i> [™] and/or the muscle relaxant as necessary. Due to the risk of respiratory depression with concomitant use of skeletal muscle relaxants and opioids, strongly consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose [see <i>Dosage and Administration (2.3), Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2)</i>].
Diuretics	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Opioids can reduce the efficacy of diuretics by inducing the release of antidiuretic hormone.
<i>Intervention:</i>	Monitor patients for signs of diminished diuresis and/or effects on blood pressure and increase the dosage of the diuretic as needed.
Anticholinergic Drugs	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	The concomitant use of anticholinergic drugs may increase risk of urinary retention and/or severe constipation, which may lead to paralytic ileus.
<i>Intervention:</i>	Monitor patients for signs of urinary retention or reduced gastric motility when Methadone Hydrochloride <i>Intenso!</i> [™] is used concomitantly with anticholinergic drugs.

Paradoxical Effects of Anti-Retroviral Agents on Methadone

Concurrent use of certain protease inhibitors with CYP3A4 inhibitory activity, alone and in combination, such as abacavir, amprenavir, darunavir+ritonavir, efavirenz, nelfinavir, nevirapine, ritonavir, telaprevir, lopinavir+ritonavir, saquinavir+ritonavir, and tipranvir+ritonavir, has resulted in increased clearance or decreased plasma levels of methadone. This may result in reduced efficacy of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] and could precipitate a withdrawal syndrome. Monitor patients receiving Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] and any of these anti-retroviral therapies closely for evidence of withdrawal effects and adjust the Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] dose accordingly.

Effects of Methadone on Anti-Retroviral Agents

Didanosine and Stavudine: Experimental evidence demonstrated that methadone decreased the area under the concentration-time curve (AUC) and peak levels for didanosine and stavudine, with a more significant decrease for didanosine. Methadone disposition was not substantially altered.

Zidovudine: Experimental evidence demonstrated that methadone increased the AUC of zidovudine which could result in toxic effects.

Effects of Methadone on Antidepressants

Desipramine: Plasma levels of desipramine have increased with concurrent methadone administration.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

The majority of available data from clinical trials, observational studies, case series, and case reports on methadone use in pregnancy do not indicate an increased risk of major malformations specifically due to methadone.

Pregnant women involved in methadone maintenance programs have been reported to have improved prenatal care leading to reduced incidence of obstetric and fetal complications and neonatal morbidity and mortality when compared to women using illicit drugs. Several factors, including maternal use of illicit drugs, nutrition, infection and psychosocial circumstances, complicate the interpretation of investigations of the children of women who take methadone during pregnancy. Information is limited regarding dose and duration of methadone use during pregnancy, and most maternal exposure in these studies appears to occur after the first trimester of pregnancy (see *Data*).

Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome (NOWS) is an expected and treatable outcome of prolonged use of opioids during pregnancy [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

In published animal reproduction studies, methadone administered subcutaneously during the early gestational period produced neural tube defects (i.e., exencephaly and cranioschisis) in the hamster at doses 2 times the human daily oral dose of 120 mg/day on a mg/m² basis (HDD) and in mice at doses equivalent to the HDD. Administration of methadone to pregnant animals during organogenesis and through lactation resulted decreased litter size, increased pup mortality, decreased pup body weights, developmental delays, and long-term neurochemical changes in the brain of offspring which correlate with altered behavioral responses that persist through adulthood at exposures comparable to and less than the HDD. Administration of methadone to male rodents prior to mating with untreated females resulted in increased neonatal mortality and significant differences in behavioral tests in the offspring at exposures comparable to and less than the HDD (see *Data*). Based on animal data, advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Clinical Considerations

Disease-Associated Maternal and Embryo-Fetal Risk: Untreated opioid addiction in

pregnancy is associated with adverse obstetrical outcomes such as low birth weight, preterm birth, and fetal death. In addition, untreated opioid addiction often results in continued or relapsing illicit opioid use.

Dosage Adjustment During Pregnancy: Dosage adjustment using higher doses or administering the daily dose in divided doses may be necessary in pregnant women treated with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™]. Pregnant women appear to have significantly lower trough plasma methadone concentrations, increased plasma methadone clearance, and shorter methadone half-life than after delivery [see *Dosage and Administration (2.9), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]. Withdrawal signs and symptoms should be closely monitored and the dose adjusted as necessary.

Fetal/Neonatal Adverse Reactions: Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome may occur in newborn infants of mothers who are receiving treatment with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™].

Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome presents as irritability, hyperactivity and abnormal sleep pattern, high pitched cry, tremor, vomiting, diarrhea, and/or failure to gain weight. Signs of neonatal withdrawal usually occur in the first days after birth. The duration and severity of neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome may vary. Observe newborns for signs of neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome and manage accordingly [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

Labor or Delivery: Opioid-dependent women on methadone maintenance therapy may require additional analgesia during labor.

Monitor neonates exposed to opioid analgesics during labor for signs of excess sedation and respiratory depression.

Data

Human Data: The majority of available data from clinical trials, observational studies, case series, and case reports on methadone use in pregnancy do not indicate an increased risk of major malformations specifically due to methadone. Findings regarding specific major malformations, decreased fetal growth, premature birth and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome have been inconsistent. Children prenatally exposed to methadone have been reported to demonstrate mild but persistent deficits in performance on psychometric and behavioral tests and visual abnormalities.

In a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, controlled trial [Maternal Opioid Treatment: Human Experimental Research (MOTHER)] designed primarily to assess neonatal opioid withdrawal effects, opioid-dependent pregnant women were randomized to buprenorphine (n=86) or methadone (n=89) treatment, with enrollment at an average gestational age of 18.7 weeks in both groups. A total of 28 of the 86 women in the buprenorphine group (33%) and 16 of the 89 women in the methadone group (18%) discontinued treatment before the end of pregnancy.

Among women who remained in treatment until delivery, there was no difference between methadone-treated and buprenorphine-treated groups in the number of neonates requiring NOWS treatment or in the peak severity of NOWS. Buprenorphine-exposed neonates required less morphine (mean total dose, 1.1 mg vs. 10.4 mg), had shorter hospital stays (10.0 days vs. 17.5 days), and shorter duration of treatment for NOWS (4.1 days vs. 9.9 days) compared to the methadone-exposed group. There were no differences between groups in other primary outcomes (neonatal head

circumference,) or secondary outcomes (weight and length at birth, preterm birth, gestational age at delivery, and 1-minute and 5-minute Apgar scores), or in the rates of maternal or neonatal adverse events. The outcomes among mothers who discontinued treatment before delivery and may have relapsed to illicit opioid use are not known. Because of the imbalance in discontinuation rates between the methadone and buprenorphine groups, the study findings are difficult to interpret.

Animal Data: Formal reproductive and developmental toxicology studies for methadone have not been conducted. Exposure margins for the following published study reports are based on a human daily dose (HDD) of 120 mg methadone using a body surface area comparison.

In a published study in pregnant hamsters, a single subcutaneous dose of methadone ranging from 31 mg/kg (2 times the HDD) to 185 mg/kg on Gestation Day 8 resulted in a decrease in the number of fetuses per litter and an increase in the percentage of fetuses exhibiting neural tube defects including exencephaly, cranioschisis, and “various other lesions.” The majority of the doses tested also resulted in maternal death. In a study in pregnant JBT/Jd mice, a single subcutaneous dose of 22 to 24 mg/kg methadone (approximately equivalent to the HDD) administered on Gestation Day 9 produced exencephaly in 11% of the embryos. In another study in pregnant mice, subcutaneous doses up to 28 mg/kg/day methadone (equivalent to the HDD) administered from Gestation Day 6 to 15 resulted in no malformations, but there were increased postimplantation loss and decreased live fetuses at 10 mg/kg/day or greater (0.4 times the HDD) and decreased ossification and fetal body weight at 20 mg/kg/day or greater (0.8 times the HDD). In a second study of pregnant mice dosed with subcutaneous doses up to 28 mg/kg/day methadone from Gestation Day 6 to 15, there was decreased pup viability, delayed onset of development of negative phototaxis and eye opening, increased righting reflexes at 5 mg/kg/day or greater (0.2 times the HDD), and decreased number of live pups at birth and decreased pup weight gain at 20 mg/kg/day or greater (0.8 times the HDD).

No effects were reported in a study of pregnant rats and rabbits at oral doses up to 40 mg/kg (3 and 6 times, respectively, the HDD) administered from Gestation Days 6 to 15 and 6 to 18, respectively.

When pregnant rats were treated with intraperitoneal doses of 2.5, 5, or 7.5 mg/kg methadone from one week prior to mating, through gestation until the end of lactation period, 5 mg/kg or greater (0.4 times the HDD) methadone resulted in decreases in litter size and live pups born and 7.5 mg/kg (0.6 times the HDD) resulted in decreased birth weights. Furthermore, decreased pup viability and pup body weight gain at 2.5 mg/kg or greater (0.2 times the HDD) were noted during the preweaning period.

Additional animal data demonstrate evidence for neurochemical changes in the brains of offspring from methadone-treated pregnant rats, including changes to the cholinergic, dopaminergic, noradrenergic, and serotonergic systems at doses below the HDD. Other animal studies have reported that prenatal and/or postnatal exposure to opioids including methadone alters neuronal development and behavior in the offspring including alterations in learning ability, motor activity, thermal regulation, nociceptive responses, and sensitivity to drugs at doses below the HDD. Treatment of pregnant rats subcutaneously with 5 mg/kg methadone from Gestation Day 14 to 19 (0.4 times the HDD) reduced fetal blood testosterone and androstenedione in males.

Published animal data have reported increased neonatal mortality in the offspring of

male rodents that were treated with methadone at doses comparable to and less than the HDD for 1 to 12 days before and/or during mating (with more pronounced effects in the first 4 days). In these studies, the female rodents were not treated with methadone, indicating paternally-mediated developmental toxicity. Specifically, methadone administered to the male rat prior to mating with methadone-naïve females resulted in decreased weight gain in progeny after weaning. The male progeny demonstrated reduced thymus weights, whereas the female progeny demonstrated increased adrenal weights. Behavioral testing of these male and female progeny revealed significant differences in behavioral tests compared to control animals, suggesting that paternal methadone exposure can produce physiological and behavioral changes in progeny in this model. Examination of uterine contents of methadone-naïve female mice bred to methadone-treated male mice (once a day for three consecutive days) indicated that methadone treatment produced an increase in the rate of preimplantation deaths in all post-meiotic states at 1 mg/kg/day or greater (0.04 times the HDD). Chromosome analysis revealed a dose-dependent increase in the frequency of chromosomal abnormalities at 1 mg/kg/day or greater.

Studies demonstrated that methadone treatment of male rats for 21 to 32 days prior to mating with methadone-naïve females did not produce any adverse effects, suggesting that prolonged methadone treatment of the male rat resulted in tolerance to the developmental toxicities noted in the progeny. Mechanistic studies in this rat model suggest that the developmental effects of “paternal” methadone on the progeny appear to be due to decreased testosterone production. These animal data mirror the reported clinical findings of decreased testosterone levels in human males on methadone maintenance therapy for opioid addiction and in males receiving chronic intraspinal opioids.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

Based on two small clinical studies, methadone was present in low levels in human milk, but the exposed infants in these studies did not show adverse reactions. Based on an average milk consumption of 150 mL/kg/day, an infant would consume approximately 17.4 mcg/kg/day which is approximately 2% to 3% of the oral maternal dose. There have been rare case reports of sedation and respiratory depression in infants exposed to methadone through breast milk (see *Data*). Monitor infants exposed to methadone through breast milk for excess sedation and respiratory depression. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother’s clinical need for methadone and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from the drug or from the underlying maternal condition.

Data

In a study of ten breastfeeding women maintained on oral methadone doses of 10 to 80 mg/day, methadone concentrations from 50 to 570 mcg/L in milk were reported, which, in the majority of samples, were lower than maternal serum drug concentrations at steady state. Peak methadone levels in milk occur approximately 4 to 5 hours after an oral dose.

In a study of twelve breastfeeding women maintained on oral methadone doses of 20 to 80 mg/day, methadone concentrations from 39 to 232 mcg/L in milk were reported. Based on an average milk consumption of 150 mL/kg/day, an infant would consume

approximately 17.4 mcg/kg/day, which is approximately 2% to 3% of the oral maternal dose. Methadone has been detected in very low plasma concentrations in some infants whose mothers were taking methadone.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Infertility

The effect of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] on fertility is unknown. Chronic use of opioids may cause reduced fertility in females and males of reproductive potential. It is not known whether these effects on fertility are reversible [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)*, *Nonclinical Toxicology (13)*]. Reproductive function in human males may be decreased by methadone treatment. Reductions in ejaculate volume and seminal vesicle and prostate secretions have been reported in methadone-treated individuals. In addition, reductions in serum testosterone levels and sperm motility, and abnormalities in sperm morphology have been reported.

In published animal studies, methadone produces a significant regression of sex accessory organs and testes of male mice and rats and administration of methadone to pregnant rats reduced fetal blood testosterone and androstenedione in male offspring [see *Nonclinical Toxicology (13)*].

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety, effectiveness, and pharmacokinetics of methadone in pediatric patients below the age of 18 years have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of methadone did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently compared to younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between elderly and younger patients. In general, start elderly patients at the low end of the dosing range, taking into account the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy. Closely monitor elderly patients for signs of respiratory and central nervous system depression.

Methadone is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of adverse reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection, and it may be useful to monitor renal function.

8.6 Hepatic Impairment

Methadone pharmacokinetics have not been extensively evaluated in patients with hepatic insufficiency. Methadone is metabolized by hepatic pathways, therefore, patients with liver impairment may be at risk of increased systemic exposure to methadone after multiple dosing. Start these patients on lower doses and titrate slowly while carefully monitoring for signs of respiratory and central nervous system depression.

8.7 Renal Impairment

Methadone pharmacokinetics have not been extensively evaluated in patients with renal insufficiency. Since unmetabolized methadone and its metabolites are excreted in urine

to a variable degree, start these patients on lower doses and with longer dosing intervals and titrate slowly while carefully monitoring for signs of respiratory and central nervous system depression.

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

9.1 Controlled Substance

Methadone hydrochloride oral concentrate contains methadone, a Schedule II opioid agonist.

9.2 Abuse

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] contains methadone, a substance with a high potential for abuse similar to other opioids including fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, morphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, and tapentadol. Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] can be abused and are subject to misuse, addiction, and criminal diversion [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

All patients treated with opioids for pain management require careful monitoring for signs of abuse and addiction, since use of opioid analgesic products carries the risk of addiction even under appropriate medical use.

Prescription drug abuse is the intentional non-therapeutic use of a prescription drug, even once, for its rewarding psychological or physiological effects.

Drug addiction is a cluster of behavioral, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that develop after repeated substance use and includes: a strong desire to take the drug, difficulties in controlling its use, persisting in its use despite harmful consequences, a higher priority given to drug use than to other activities and obligations, increased tolerance, and sometimes a physical withdrawal.

“Drug-seeking” behavior is very common in persons with substance use disorders. Drug-seeking tactics include emergency calls or visits near the end of office hours, refusal to undergo appropriate examination, testing or referral, repeated “loss” of prescriptions, tampering with prescriptions, and reluctance to provide prior medical records or contact information for other treating healthcare provider(s). “Doctor shopping” (visiting multiple prescribers to obtain additional prescriptions) is common among people who abuse opioids and people suffering from untreated addiction. Abuse and addiction are separate and distinct from physical dependence and tolerance. Healthcare providers should be aware that addiction may not be accompanied by concurrent tolerance and symptoms of physical dependence in all people with substance use disorders. In addition, abuse of opioids can occur in the absence of true addiction. Preoccupation with achieving adequate pain relief can be appropriate behavior in a patient with poor pain control.

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™], like other opioids, can be diverted for non-medical use into illicit channels of distribution. Careful record-keeping of prescribing information, including quantity and frequency as required by state and federal law, is strongly advised.

Proper assessment and selection of the patient, proper prescribing practices, periodic re-evaluation of therapy, and proper dispensing and storage are appropriate measures

that help to limit abuse of opioid drugs.

Risks Specific to Methadone Hydrochloride IntensoI™

Abuse of methadone poses a risk of overdose and death. This risk is increased with concurrent abuse of methadone with alcohol and other substances. Methadone Hydrochloride *IntensoI™* is intended for oral use only and must not be injected. Parenteral drug abuse is commonly associated with transmission of infectious diseases such as hepatitis and HIV.

Methadone Hydrochloride *IntensoI™*, when used for the treatment of opioid addiction in detoxification or maintenance programs, may be dispensed only by opioid treatment programs certified by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (and agencies, practitioners, and institutions by formal agreements with the program sponsor).

9.3 Dependence

Both tolerance and physical dependence can develop during chronic opioid therapy. Tolerance is the need for increasing doses of opioids to maintain a defined effect (in the absence of disease progression or other external factors). Tolerance may occur to both the desired and undesired effects of drugs, and may develop at different rates for different effects.

Physical dependence results in withdrawal symptoms after abrupt discontinuation or significant dose reduction of a drug. Withdrawal is also precipitated through the administration of drugs with opioid antagonist activity (e.g., naloxone) or mixed agonist/antagonist analgesics (e.g., pentazocine, butorphanol, nalbuphine), or partial agonists (e.g., buprenorphine). Physical dependence may not occur to a clinically significant degree until after several days to weeks of continued opioid usage. Physical dependence is expected during opioid agonist therapy of opioid addiction.

Methadone Hydrochloride *IntensoI™* should not be abruptly discontinued [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.6, 2.7)]. If Methadone Hydrochloride *IntensoI™* is abruptly discontinued in a physically dependent patient, a withdrawal syndrome may occur. Some or all of the following can characterize this syndrome: restlessness, lacrimation, rhinorrhea, yawning, perspiration, chills, myalgia, and mydriasis. Other symptoms also may develop, including irritability, anxiety, backache, joint pain, weakness, abdominal cramps, insomnia, nausea, anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, or increased blood pressure, respiratory rate, or heart rate [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.6)].

Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome (NOWS) is an expected and treatable outcome of prolonged use of opioids during pregnancy [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.6)].

10 OVERDOSAGE

Clinical Presentation

Acute overdosage with methadone can be manifested by respiratory depression somnolence progressing to stupor or coma, skeletal-muscle flaccidity, cold and clammy skin, constricted pupils, and, in some cases, pulmonary edema, bradycardia, hypotension, hypoglycemia, partial or complete airway obstruction, atypical snoring, and death. Marked mydriasis rather than miosis may be seen with hypoxia in overdose

situations [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)*]. In severe overdose, particularly by the intravenous route, apnea, circulatory collapse, cardiac arrest, and death may occur.

Methadone overdose is associated with rhabdomyolysis. Seek medical attention, especially if abuse/misuse results in prolonged immobilization. Acute toxic leukoencephalopathy has been reported after methadone overdose, often weeks after apparent recovery from the initial intoxication. Hearing loss has been reported after methadone overdose, in some cases permanent.

Treatment of Overdose

In the case of overdose, priorities are the reestablishment of a patent and protected airway and institution of assisted or controlled ventilation, if needed. Employ other supportive measures (including oxygen and vasopressors) in the management of circulatory shock and pulmonary edema as indicated. Cardiac arrest or arrhythmias will require advanced life-support techniques.

Opioid antagonists, such as naloxone, are specific antidotes to respiratory depression resulting from opioid overdose. For clinically significant respiratory or circulatory depression secondary to opioid overdose, administer an opioid antagonist.

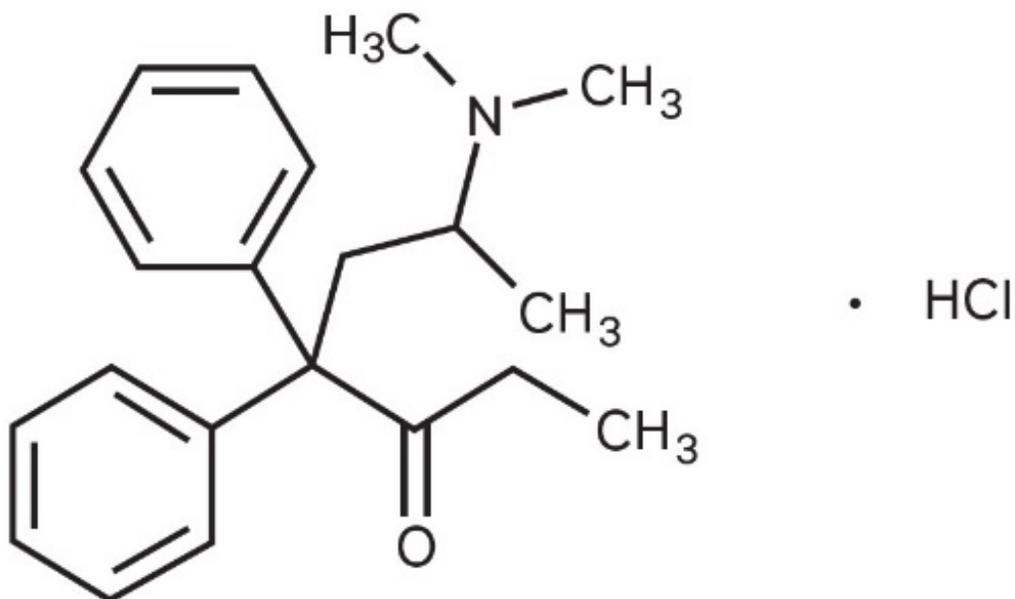
Because the duration of opioid reversal is expected to be less than the duration of action of methadone, carefully monitor the patient until spontaneous respiration is reliably established. If the response to an opioid antagonist is suboptimal or not sustained, administer additional antagonist as directed in the product's prescribing information.

In an individual physically dependent on opioids, the administration of the usual dose of an opioid antagonist will precipitate an acute withdrawal syndrome. The severity of the withdrawal symptoms experienced will depend on the degree of physical dependence and the dose of the antagonist administered. If a decision is made to treat serious respiratory depression in the physically dependent patient, administration of the antagonist should be initiated with care and by titration with smaller than usual doses of the antagonist.

11 DESCRIPTION

Methadone hydrochloride is chemically described as 6-(dimethylamino)-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone hydrochloride. Methadone hydrochloride, USP is a white powder. Its molecular formula is $C_{21}H_{27}NO \cdot HCl$ and it has a molecular weight of 345.91. Methadone hydrochloride has a melting point of 235°C, and a pKa of 8.25 in water at 20°C. Its octanol/water partition coefficient at pH 7.4 is 117. A solution (1:100) in water has a pH between 4.5 and 6.5.

It has the following structural formula:



Each mL of Methadone Hydrochloride Oral Concentrate, USP (*Intenso!*[™]) contains 10 mg of methadone hydrochloride, USP and the following inactive ingredients: anhydrous citric acid, sodium benzoate and water.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Methadone hydrochloride is a mu-agonist; a synthetic opioid with multiple actions qualitatively similar to those of morphine, the most prominent of which involves the central nervous system and organs composed of smooth muscle. The methadone withdrawal syndrome, although qualitatively similar to that of morphine, differs in that the onset is slower, the course is more prolonged, and the symptoms are less severe.

Some data also indicate that methadone acts as an antagonist at the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor. The contribution of NMDA receptor antagonism to methadone's efficacy is unknown. Other NMDA receptor antagonists have been shown to produce neurotoxic effects in animals.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Effects on the Central Nervous System

Methadone produces respiratory depression by direct action on brain stem respiratory centers. The respiratory depression involves a reduction in the responsiveness of the brain stem respiratory centers to both increases in carbon dioxide tension and electrical stimulation.

Methadone causes miosis, even in total darkness. Pinpoint pupils are a sign of opioid overdose but are not pathognomonic (e.g., pontine lesions of hemorrhagic or ischemic origins may produce similar findings). Marked mydriasis rather than miosis may be seen due to hypoxia in overdose situations.

Some NMDA receptor antagonists have been shown to produce neurotoxic effects in animals.

Effects on the Gastrointestinal Tract and Other Smooth Muscle

Methadone causes a reduction in motility associated with an increase in smooth muscle tone in the antrum of the stomach and duodenum. Digestion of food in the small intestine is delayed and propulsive contractions are decreased. Propulsive peristaltic waves in the colon are decreased, while tone is increased to the point of spasm, resulting in constipation. Other opioid-induced effects may include a reduction in biliary and pancreatic secretions, spasm of sphincter of Oddi, and transient elevations in serum amylase.

Effects on the Cardiovascular System

Methadone produces peripheral vasodilation, which may result in orthostatic hypotension or syncope. Manifestations of histamine release and/or peripheral vasodilation may include pruritus, flushing, red eyes, sweating, and/or orthostatic hypotension.

Effects on the Endocrine System

Opioids inhibit the secretion of adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), cortisol, and luteinizing hormone (LH) in humans. They also stimulate prolactin, growth hormone (GH) secretion, and pancreatic secretion of insulin and glucagon.

Chronic use of opioids may influence the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis, leading to androgen deficiency that may manifest as low libido, impotence, erectile dysfunction, amenorrhea, or infertility. The causal role of opioids in the clinical syndrome of hypogonadism is unknown because the various medical, physical, lifestyle, and psychological stressors that may influence gonadal hormone levels have not been adequately controlled for in studies conducted to date [*see Adverse Reactions (6)*].

Effects on the Immune System

Opioids have been shown to have a variety of effects on components of the immune system in *in vitro* and animal models. The clinical significance of these findings is unknown. Overall, the effects of opioids appear to be modestly immunosuppressive.

Concentration-Efficacy Relationships

The minimum effective analgesic concentration will vary widely among patients, especially among patients who have been previously treated with potent agonist opioids. The minimum effective analgesic concentration of methadone for any individual patient may increase over time due to an increase in pain, the development of a new pain syndrome, and/or the development of analgesic tolerance [*see Dosage and Administration (2.2, 2.5)*].

Concentration-Adverse Reaction Relationships

There is a relationship between increasing methadone plasma concentration and increasing frequency of dose-related opioid adverse reactions such as nausea, vomiting, CNS effects, and respiratory depression. In opioid-tolerant patients, the situation may be altered by the development of tolerance to opioid-related adverse reactions [*see Dosage and Administration (2.4, 2.5, 2.6)*].

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Following oral administration, the bioavailability of methadone ranges between 36% to 100% and peak plasma concentrations are achieved between 1 to 7.5 hours. Dose proportionality of methadone pharmacokinetics is not known. However, after administration of daily oral doses ranging from 10 to 225 mg, the steady-state plasma concentrations ranged between 65 to 630 ng/mL and the peak concentrations ranged between 124 to 1,255 ng/mL. Effect of food on the bioavailability of methadone has not been evaluated.

Distribution

Methadone is a lipophilic drug and the steady-state volume of distribution ranges between 1.0 to 8.0 L/kg. In plasma, methadone is predominantly bound to α_1 -acid glycoprotein (85% to 90%). Methadone is secreted in saliva, breast milk, amniotic fluid and umbilical cord plasma.

Elimination

Metabolism: Methadone is primarily metabolized by N-demethylation to an inactive metabolite, 2-ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidene (EDDP). Cytochrome P450 enzymes, primarily CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9 and CYP2D6, are responsible for conversion of methadone to EDDP and other inactive metabolites, which are excreted mainly in the urine.

Excretion: The elimination of methadone is mediated by extensive biotransformation, followed by renal and fecal excretion. Published reports indicate that after multiple dose administration the apparent plasma clearance of methadone ranged between 1.4 and 126 L/h, and the terminal half-life ($T_{1/2}$) was highly variable and ranged between 8 to 59 hours in different studies. Methadone is a basic ($pK_a=9.2$) compound and the pH of the urinary tract can alter its disposition in plasma. Urine acidification has been shown to increase renal elimination of methadone. Forced diuresis, peritoneal dialysis, hemodialysis, or charcoal hemoperfusion have not been established as beneficial for increasing the elimination of methadone or its metabolites. Also, since methadone is lipophilic, it has been known to persist in the liver and other tissues. The slow release from the liver and other tissues may prolong the duration of methadone action despite low plasma concentrations.

Drug Interaction Studies

Cytochrome P450 Interactions: Methadone undergoes hepatic N-demethylation by cytochrome P450 isoforms, principally CYP3A4, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, CYP2C9 and CYP2D6. Coadministration of methadone with CYP inducers may result in more rapid metabolism and decreased effects of methadone, whereas administration with CYP inhibitors may reduce metabolism and potentiate methadone's effects.

Pharmacokinetics of methadone may be unpredictable when coadministered with drugs that are known to both induce and inhibit CYP enzymes. Although anti-retroviral drugs such as efavirenz, nelfinavir, nevirapine, ritonavir, and lopinavir+ritonavir combination are known to inhibit some CYPs, they are shown to reduce the plasma levels of methadone, possibly due to their CYP induction activity [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

Cytochrome P450 Inducers: The following drug interactions were reported following coadministration of methadone with known inducers of cytochrome P450 enzymes:

- Rifampin: In patients well-stabilized on methadone, concomitant administration of rifampin resulted in a marked reduction in serum methadone levels and a concurrent appearance of withdrawal symptoms.
- Phenytoin: In a pharmacokinetic study with patients on methadone maintenance therapy, phenytoin administration (250 mg twice daily initially for 1 day followed by 300 mg daily for 3 to 4 days) resulted in an approximately 50% reduction in methadone exposure and withdrawal symptoms occurred concurrently. Upon discontinuation of phenytoin, the incidence of withdrawal symptoms decreased and methadone exposure increased to a level comparable to that prior to phenytoin administration.
- St. John's Wort, Phenobarbital, Carbamazepine: Administration of methadone with other CYP3A4 inducers may result in withdrawal symptoms.

Cytochrome P450 Inhibitors:

- Voriconazole: Voriconazole can inhibit the activity of CYP3A4, CYP2C9 and CYP2C19. Repeat dose administration of oral voriconazole (400 mg every 12 hours for 1 day, then 200 mg every 12 hours for 4 days) increased the C_{max} and AUC of (R)-methadone by 31% and 47%, respectively, in subjects receiving a methadone maintenance dose (30 to 100 mg daily). The C_{max} and AUC of (S)-methadone increased by 65% and 103%, respectively. Increased plasma concentrations of methadone have been associated with toxicity, including QT prolongation. Frequent monitoring for adverse events and toxicity related to methadone is recommended during coadministration. Dose reduction of methadone may be needed [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

Anti-Retroviral Drugs: Although anti-retroviral drugs such as efavirenz, nelfinavir, nevirapine, ritonavir, and lopinavir+ritonavir combination are known to inhibit some CYPs, they are shown to reduce the plasma levels of methadone, possibly due to CYP induction activity.

- Abacavir, Amprenavir, Efavirenz, Nelfinavir, Nevirapine, Ritonavir, Lopinavir+Ritonavir Combination: Coadministration of these anti-retroviral agents resulted in increased clearance or decreased plasma levels of methadone.
- Didanosine and Stavudine: Experimental evidence demonstrated that methadone decreased the area under the concentration-time curve (AUC) and peak levels for didanosine and stavudine, with a more significant decrease for didanosine. Methadone disposition was not substantially altered.
- Zidovudine: Experimental evidence demonstrated that methadone increased the AUC of zidovudine which could result in toxic effects.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

The results of carcinogenicity assessment in B6C2F1 mice and Fischer 344 rats following dietary administration of two doses of methadone HCl have been published. Mice consumed 15 mg/kg/day or 60 mg/kg/day methadone for two years. These doses were

approximately 0.6 and 2.5 times a human daily oral dose of 120 mg/day on a body surface area basis (HDD). There was a significant increase in pituitary adenomas in female mice treated with 15 mg/kg/day but not with 60 mg/kg/day. Under the conditions of the assay, there was no clear evidence for a treatment-related increase in the incidence of neoplasms in male rats. Due to decreased food consumption in males at the high dose, male rats consumed 16 mg/kg/day and 28 mg/kg/day of methadone for two years. These doses were approximately 1.3 and 2.3 times the HDD. In contrast, female rats consumed 46 mg/kg/day or 88 mg/kg/day for two years. These doses were approximately 3.7 and 7.1 times the HDD. Under the conditions of the assay, there was no clear evidence for a treatment-related increase in the incidence of neoplasms in either male or female rats.

Mutagenesis

There are several published reports on the potential genetic toxicity of methadone. Methadone tested positive in the *in vivo* mouse dominant lethal assay and the *in vivo* mammalian spermatogonial chromosome aberration test. Additionally, methadone tested positive in the *E. coli* DNA repair system and *Neurospora crassa* and mouse lymphoma forward mutation assays. In contrast, methadone tested negative in tests for chromosome breakage and disjunction and sex-linked recessive lethal gene mutations in germ cells of *Drosophila* using feeding and injection procedures.

Impairment of Fertility

Published animal studies provide additional data indicating that methadone treatment of males can alter reproductive function. Methadone produces decreased sexual activity (mating) of male rats at 10 mg/kg/day (corresponding to 0.3 times the human daily oral dose of 120 mg/day based on body surface area). Methadone also produces a significant regression of sex accessory organs and testes of male mice and rats at 0.2 and 0.8 times the HDD, respectively. Methadone treatment of pregnant rats from Gestation Day 14 to 19 reduced fetal blood testosterone and androstenedione in males. Decreased serum levels of testosterone were observed in male rats that were treated with methadone (1.3 to 3.3 mg/kg/day for 14 days, corresponding to 0.1 to 0.3 times the HDD) or 10 to 15 mg/kg/day for 10 days (0.8 to 1.2 times the HDD).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

**Methadone Hydrochloride Oral Concentrate, USP (*Intenso*[™]), 10 mg per mL
10 mg per mL oral concentrate is supplied as a clear, colorless solution.**

NDC 0054-3553-44: Bottle of 30 mL with calibrated syringe [graduations of 0.25 mL (2.5 mg), 0.5 mL (5 mg), 0.75 mL (7.5 mg), and 1 mL (10 mg) on the syringe].

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F), with excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature.]

Store Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso*[™] securely and dispose of properly [see *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication

Guide)

Life-Threatening Respiratory Depression

Discuss the risk of respiratory depression with patients, explaining that the risk is greatest when starting Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] or when the dose is increased. Educate patients and caregivers on how to recognize respiratory depression and emphasize the importance of calling 911 or getting emergency medical help right away in the event of a known or suspected overdose [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Patient Access to Naloxone for the Emergency Treatment of Opioid Overdose

Because patients being treated with methadone may be at risk for opioid overdose during initiation or titration, or in the case of relapse to illicit use, discuss the importance of having access to naloxone with the patient and caregiver. Also discuss the importance of having access to naloxone if the patient has household members (including children) or other close contacts at risk for accidental ingestion or opioid overdose.

Inform patients and caregivers of the options for obtaining naloxone as permitted by individual state naloxone dispensing and prescribing requirements and guidelines (e.g., by prescription, directly from a pharmacist, or as part of a community-based program).

Educate patients and caregivers on how to recognize the signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose.

Explain to patients and caregivers that naloxone's effects are temporary, and that they must call 911 or get emergency medical help right away in all cases of known or suspected opioid overdose, even if naloxone is administered. Repeat administration may be necessary, particularly for overdose involving Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™], because naloxone is often not effective at the doses available for patient access [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*, *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*, *Overdosage (10)*].

If naloxone is prescribed, also advise patients and caregivers:

- How to treat with naloxone in the event of an opioid overdose
- To tell family and friends about their naloxone and to keep it in a place where family and friends can access it in an emergency
- To read the Patient Information (or other educational material) that will come with their naloxone. Emphasize the importance of doing this before an opioid emergency happens, so the patient and caregiver will know what to do.

Interactions with Benzodiazepines and Other CNS Depressants

Inform patients and caregivers that potentially fatal additive effects may occur if Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] is used with benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants, including alcohol. Counsel patients that such medications should not be used concomitantly unless supervised by a healthcare provider [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*, *Drug Interactions (7)*].

Symptoms of Arrhythmia

Instruct patients to seek medical attention immediately if they experience symptoms suggestive of an arrhythmia (such as palpitations, near syncope, or syncope) when taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].

Accidental Ingestion

Inform patients that accidental ingestion, especially by children, may result in respiratory depression or death [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]. Instruct patients to take steps to store Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] securely. Advise patients to dispose of unused Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] by flushing down the toilet.

Abuse Potential

Inform patients that Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] contains methadone, a Schedule II controlled substance that is subject to abuse [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*]. Instruct patients not to share Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] with others and to take steps to protect Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] from theft or misuse.

Important Administration Instructions [see Dosage and Administration (2)]

Instruct patients how to properly take Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™], including the following:

- Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] is for oral administration only. The preparation must not be injected.
- Inform patients that Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] should be taken only as directed to reduce the risk of life-threatening adverse reactions (e.g., respiratory depression), and the dose should not be adjusted without consulting a physician or other healthcare professional.
- Reassure patients initiating treatment with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] for opioid dependence that the dose of methadone will “hold” for longer periods of time as treatment progresses.
- Apprise patients seeking to discontinue treatment with methadone for opioid dependence of the high risk of relapse to illicit drug use associated with discontinuation of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] maintenance treatment.
- Advise patients not to discontinue Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] without first discussing the need for a tapering regimen with the prescriber.

Serotonin Syndrome

Inform patients that Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] could cause a rare but potentially life-threatening condition resulting from concomitant administration of serotonergic drugs. Warn patients of the symptoms of serotonin syndrome and to seek medical attention right away if symptoms develop. Instruct patients to inform their physicians if they are taking, or plan to take, serotonergic medications [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.9)*, *Drug Interactions (7)*].

MAOI Interaction

Inform patients to avoid taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] while using any drugs that inhibit monoamine oxidase. Patients should not start MAOIs while taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

Adrenal Insufficiency

Inform patients that Methadone Hydrochloride *Intenso!*[™] could cause adrenal insufficiency, a potentially life-threatening condition. Adrenal insufficiency may present with non-specific symptoms and signs such as nausea, vomiting, anorexia, fatigue, weakness, dizziness, and low blood pressure. Advise patients to seek medical attention

if they experience a constellation of these symptoms [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.10)*].

Anaphylaxis

Inform patients that anaphylaxis has been reported with ingredients contained in Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™]. Advise patients how to recognize such a reaction and when to seek medical attention [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*].

Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal

Advise women that if they are pregnant while being treated with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™], the baby may have signs of withdrawal at birth and that withdrawal is treatable [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*, *Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

Lactation

Advise women who are breastfeeding to monitor the infant for increased sleepiness (more than usual), difficulty breathing or limpness. Instruct nursing mothers using Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] to watch for signs of methadone toxicity in their infants, which include increased sleepiness (more than usual), difficulty breastfeeding, breathing difficulties, or limpness. Instruct nursing mothers to talk to their baby's healthcare provider immediately if they notice these signs. If they cannot reach the healthcare provider right away, instruct them to take the baby to the emergency room or call 911 (or local emergency services) [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.2)*].

Infertility

Advise patients that chronic use of opioids, such as Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™], may cause reduced fertility. It is not known whether these effects on fertility are reversible [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.3)*].

Constipation

Advise patients of the potential for severe constipation, including management instructions and when to seek medical attention [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)*].

Hypoglycemia

Inform patients that methadone may cause hypoglycemia. Instruct patients how to recognize the symptoms of low blood glucose and to contact their health care provider if these symptoms occur [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.17)*].

Distributed by:

Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc.

Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922

C50000748

Revised April 2025

MEDICATION GUIDE
Methadone Hydrochloride Oral Concentrate, USP, CII
(*Intensol*[™])

**(METH-a-done)
Rx Only**

Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] is:

- A strong prescription pain medicine that contains an opioid (narcotic) that is used to manage pain severe enough to require daily around-the-clock, long-term treatment with an opioid, when other pain treatments such as non-opioid pain medicines or immediate-release opioid medicines do not treat your pain well enough or you cannot tolerate them.
- A long-acting opioid pain medicine that can put you at risk for overdose and death. Even if you take your dose correctly as prescribed you are at risk for opioid addiction, abuse, and misuse that can lead to death.
- Not for use to treat pain that is not around-the-clock.
- Also used to manage drug addiction.

Important information about Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] :

- **Get emergency help or call 911 right away if you take too much Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] (overdose).** When you first start taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] , when your dose is changed, or if you take too much (overdose), serious or life-threatening breathing problems that can lead to death may occur. Talk to your healthcare provider about naloxone, a medicine for emergency treatment of opioid overdose.
- Taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] with other opioid medicines, benzodiazepines, alcohol, or other central nervous system depressants (including street drugs) can cause severe drowsiness, decreased awareness, breathing problems, coma, and death.
- Never give anyone else your Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] . They could die from taking it. Selling or giving away Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] is against the law.
- Store Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] securely, out of sight and reach of children, and in a location not accessible by others, including visitors to the home.

Do not take Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] if you have:

- Severe asthma, trouble breathing, or other lung problems.
- A bowel blockage or have narrowing of the stomach or intestines.

Before taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] , tell your healthcare provider if you have a history of:

- head injury, seizures
- liver, kidney, thyroid problems
- problems urinating
- heart rhythm problems (Long QT syndrome)
- pancreas or gallbladder problems
- abuse of street or prescription drugs, alcohol addiction, opioid overdose, or mental health problems

Tell your healthcare provider if you are:

- **Pregnant or plan to become pregnant.** If you take Methadone Hydrochloride

Intensol[™] while pregnant, your baby may have symptoms of opioid withdrawal or respiratory depression at birth. Talk to your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.

- **Breastfeeding.** Methadone passes into breast milk and may harm your baby. Carefully observe infants for increased sleepiness (more than usual), breathing difficulties, or limpness. Seek immediate medical care if you notice these signs.
- Living in a household where there are small children or someone who has abused street or prescription drugs.
- Taking prescription or over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, or herbal supplements. Taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] with certain other medicines may cause serious side effects.

When taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] :

- Do not change your dose. Take Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider. Use the lowest dose possible for the shortest time needed.
- Do not take more than your prescribed dose in 24 hours. If you take Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] for pain and miss a dose, take Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] as soon as possible and then take your next dose 8 or 12 hours later as directed by your healthcare provider. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule.
- If you take Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] for opioid addiction and miss a dose, take your next dose the following day as scheduled. Do not take extra doses. Taking more than the prescribed dose may cause you to overdose because Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] build up in your body over time.
- Do not crush, dissolve, snort or inject Methadone Hydrochloride because this may cause you to overdose and die.
- **Call your healthcare provider if the dose you are taking does not control your pain.**
- **Do not stop taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] without talking to your healthcare provider.**
- Dispose of expired, unwanted, or unused Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] by promptly flushing down the toilet, if a drug take-back option is not readily available. Visit www.fda.gov/drugdisposal for additional information on disposal of unused medicines.

While taking Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] DO NOT:

- Drive or operate heavy machinery, until you know how Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] affect you. Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] can make you sleepy, dizzy, or lightheaded.
- Drink alcohol or use prescription or over-the-counter medicines that contain alcohol. Using products containing alcohol during treatment with Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] may cause you to overdose and die.

The possible side effects of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™] are:

- Constipation, nausea, sleepiness, vomiting, tiredness, headache, dizziness, abdominal pain. Call your healthcare provider if you have any of these symptoms and they are severe.

Get emergency medical help or call 911 right away if you have:

- Trouble breathing, shortness of breath, fast heartbeat, chest pain, swelling of your face, tongue or throat, extreme drowsiness, light-headedness when changing positions, feeling faint, agitation, high body temperature, trouble walking, stiff muscles, or mental changes such as confusion.

These are not all the possible side effects of Methadone Hydrochloride *Intensol*[™]. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088. **For more information go to dailymed.nlm.nih.gov.**

Distributed by:

Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc.

Berkeley Heights, NJ 07724

For more information, please call 1-800-962-8364.

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

C50000748

Revised April 2025

Package/Label Display Panel

NDC 0054-3553-44 30 mL
Methadone Hydrochloride
Oral Concentrate, USP
(Intensol[™]) CII
10 mg per mL
Rx only

22 ml*
20 ml
18 ml
16 ml
14 ml
12 ml
10 ml
8 ml
6 ml

*Approximate volume of solution. For inventory purposes only.

NDC 0054-3553-44 30 mL
Methadone Hydrochloride (CII)
Oral Concentrate, USP
(Intensol[™])

10 mg per mL

EXP. LOT

Each mL contains 10 mg methadone hydrochloride USP
NURSE/PATIENT: Fill syringe to the level of the prescribed dose. For ease of administration, add dose to approximately 30 mL (1 fl oz) or more of juice or other liquid. May also be added to applesauce, pudding or other semi-solid foods. The drug-food mixture should be used immediately and not stored for future use. Keep the calibrated oral syringe provided for subsequent use.
Discard opened bottle after 90 days
PROTECT FROM LIGHT
Distributed by: **Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc.**
Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922
c50000747/03

PHARMACIST: Dispense with attached Medication Guide. See Package Insert for Complete Prescribing Information. Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F); with excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature.]
Dispense only in this bottle and only with the calibrated syringe provided.

Rx only **hikma.**

N (01) 1 03 0054-3553-44 3

METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE

methadone hydrochloride concentrate

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:0054-3553
Route of Administration	ORAL	DEA Schedule	CII

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE (UNII: 229809935B) (METHADONE - UNII:UC6VBE7V1Z)	METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE	10 mg in 1 mL

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
ANHYDROUS CITRIC ACID (UNII: XF417D3PSL)	
SODIUM BENZOATE (UNII: OJ245FE5EU)	
WATER (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)	

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:0054-3553-44	1 in 1 CARTON	09/06/1988	
1		30 mL in 1 BOTTLE; Type 1: Convenience Kit of Co-Package		

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA089897	09/06/1988	

Labeler - Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc. (080189610)

Establishment

Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
West-Ward Columbus Inc.		058839929	MANUFACTURE(0054-3553)

Revised: 4/2025

Hikma Pharmaceuticals USA Inc.