

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

EXALGO (hydromorphone hydrochloride) extended release tablets, CII
Initial U.S. Approval: 1984

WARNING: IMPORTANCE OF PROPER PATIENT SELECTION, LIMITATION OF USE, AND POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- EXALGO is indicated for opioid tolerant patients only. (1)
- EXALGO contains hydromorphone, a Schedule II controlled substance, which can be abused and is subject to misuse, abuse, addiction, and criminal diversion. (9)
- EXALGO is not indicated for use in the management of acute or postoperative pain and is not intended for use as an as needed analgesic. (4)
- Fatal respiratory depression could occur in patients who are not opioid tolerant. (5)
- Accidental consumption of EXALGO, especially in children, can result in a fatal overdose of hydromorphone. (5)
- EXALGO tablets are to be swallowed whole and are not to be broken, chewed, dissolved, crushed or injected. Taking broken, chewed, dissolved or crushed EXALGO leads to rapid release and absorption of a potentially fatal dose of hydromorphone (5)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

EXALGO is an opioid agonist indicated for once daily administration for

- The management of moderate to severe pain in opioid tolerant patients requiring continuous, around-the-clock opioid analgesia for an extended period of time (1)
- EXALGO is NOT intended for use as an as needed analgesic (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- **Dosage:** Dose range studied in clinical trials is 8 mg to 64 mg once-daily. (2.1)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Tablets: 8 mg, 12 mg and 16 mg dosage strengths (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Opioid non-tolerant patients. (4.1)
- Impaired pulmonary function. (4.2)
- Paralytic ileus. (4.3)
- Narrowed or obstructed gastrointestinal tract. (4.4)

- Known hypersensitivity to any components including hydromorphone hydrochloride and sulfites. (4.5, 5.8)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- EXALGO can be abused. Use caution when prescribing if there is an increased risk of misuse, abuse, or diversion. (5.2)
- EXALGO may be associated with clinically significant respiratory depression. Monitor patients accordingly. (5.3)
- EXALGO may have additive effects when used in conjunction with alcohol and other CNS depressants. (5.4) Use EXALGO with extreme caution in patients susceptible to intracranial effects of CO₂ retention. (5.5)
- EXALGO may cause hypotension. Use with caution in patients in circulatory shock. (5.6)
- EXALGO should not be abruptly discontinued. (5.13)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions (>10%) are: constipation, nausea, vomiting, somnolence, headache, and dizziness (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Neuromed Pharmaceuticals at 1-866-377-3485 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- EXALGO is not intended for patients taking Monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) or within 14 days of stopping such treatment. (7)
- Mixed agonist/antagonist opioid analgesics may reduce the analgesic effect of EXALGO and/or may precipitate withdrawal symptoms. (7.3)
- Medications with anticholinergic activity when used with EXALGO may increase risk of urinary retention and/or severe constipation. (7.4)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- EXALGO is not recommended during labor and delivery, pregnancy, or nursing. (8.1, 8.2, 8.3)
- Administer EXALGO with caution, and in reduced dosages in elderly patients. (8.5)
- Administer a reduced dose of EXALGO in patients with moderate and severe hepatic (8.7) and moderate renal impairment. (8.8) Consider use of an alternate analgesic in patients with severe renal impairment. (8.8)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide

Revised: March 2010

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE, IMPORTANCE OF PROPER PATIENT SELECTION AND LIMITATIONS OF USE

Potential for Abuse

EXALGO contains hydromorphone, an opioid agonist and a Schedule II controlled substance with an abuse liability similar to other opioid analgesics. EXALGO can be abused in a manner similar to other opioid agonists, legal or illicit. These risks should be considered when administering, prescribing, or dispensing EXALGO in situations where the healthcare professional is concerned about increased risk of misuse, abuse, or diversion. Schedule II opioid substances which include hydromorphone, morphine, oxycodone, fentanyl, oxymorphone and methadone have the highest potential for abuse and risk of fatal overdose due to respiratory depression. (9)

Proper Patient Selection

EXALGO is an extended release formulation of hydromorphone hydrochloride indicated for the management of moderate to severe pain in opioid tolerant patients when a continuous around-the-clock opioid analgesic is needed for an extended period of time. Patients considered opioid tolerant are those who are taking at least 60 mg oral morphine per day, 25 mcg transdermal fentanyl/hour, 30 mg of oral oxycodone/day, 8 mg oral hydromorphone/day, 25 mg of oral oxymorphone/day or an equianalgesic dose of another opioid, for a week or longer. (1, 2)

EXALGO is for use in opioid tolerant patients only. (1, 2)

Fatal respiratory depression could occur in patients who are not opioid tolerant.

Accidental consumption of EXALGO, especially in children, can result in a fatal overdose of hydromorphone. (5.1)

Limitations of Use

EXALGO is not indicated for the management of acute or postoperative pain. (1)

EXALGO is not intended for use as an as needed analgesic. (1)

EXALGO tablets are to be swallowed whole and are not to be broken, chewed, dissolved, crushed or injected. Taking broken, chewed, dissolved or crushed EXALGO or its contents leads to rapid release and absorption of a potentially fatal dose of hydromorphone. (5)

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

EXALGO is an extended release oral formulation of hydromorphone hydrochloride indicated for the management of moderate to severe pain in opioid tolerant patients requiring continuous, around-the-clock opioid analgesia for an extended period of time. Patients considered opioid tolerant are those who are taking at least 60 mg oral morphine per day, 25 mcg transdermal fentanyl/hour, 30 mg of oral oxycodone/day, 8 mg oral hydromorphone/day, 25 mg of oral oxymorphone/day or an equianalgesic dose of another opioid, for a week or longer.

EXALGO is NOT intended for use as an as needed analgesic.

EXALGO is not indicated for the management of acute or postoperative pain.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Selection of patients for treatment with EXALGO is governed by the same principles that apply to the use of similar opioid analgesics. Physicians should individualize treatment in every case, using non-opioid analgesics, opioids on an as needed basis and/or combination products, and chronic opioid therapy in a progressive plan of pain management such as outlined by the World Health Organization and Federation of State Medical Boards Model Guidelines.

EXALGO should be swallowed whole and should not be broken, crushed, dissolved, or chewed before swallowing.

2.1 Conversion to EXALGO in Opioid Tolerant Patients

The dose range of EXALGO studied in clinical trials is 8 mg to 64 mg. The tablets are to be administered every 24 hours with or without food. Discontinue all other extended-release opioids when beginning EXALGO therapy. As EXALGO is only for use in opioid tolerant patients, do not begin any patient on EXALGO as the first opioid.

Use caution to avoid medication errors when prescribing or dispensing EXALGO 8 mg tablets, as 8 mg tablets are also available as immediate-release hydromorphone tablets.

It is critical to initiate the dosing regimen individually for each patient. Overestimating the EXALGO dose when converting patients from another opioid medication can result in fatal overdose with the first dose [*see Overdosage (10)*].

In the selection of the initial dose of EXALGO, give attention to the following:

- the daily dose, potency, and specific characteristics of the opioid the patient has been taking previously;

- the reliability of the relative potency estimate used to calculate the equivalent hydromorphone dose needed;
- the patient's degree of opioid tolerance;
- the age, general condition, and medical status of the patient;
- concurrent non-opioid analgesics and other medications, such as those with Central Nervous System (CNS) activity [see *Drug-Drug Interactions (7)*];
- the type and severity of the patient's pain;
- the balance between pain control and adverse effects;
- risk factors for abuse, addiction, or diversion, including a prior history of abuse, addiction, or diversion.

The following dosing recommendations, therefore, can only be considered as suggested approaches to what is actually a series of clinical decisions over time in the management of the pain of each individual patient.

Conversion from other oral hydromorphone formulations to EXALGO

Patients receiving oral immediate-release hydromorphone may be converted to EXALGO by administering a starting dose equivalent to the patient's total daily oral hydromorphone dose, taken once daily. The dose of EXALGO can be titrated every 3 to 4 days until adequate pain relief with tolerable side effects have been achieved [see *Individualization of Dosage*]

Conversion from oral opioids to EXALGO

For conversion from other opioids to EXALGO, physicians and other healthcare professionals are advised to refer to published relative potency information, keeping in mind that conversion ratios are only approximate. In general, start EXALGO therapy by administering 50% of the calculated total daily dose of EXALGO (see conversion ratio table below) every 24 hours. The initial dose of EXALGO can be titrated until adequate pain relief with tolerable side effects have been achieved. The following table provides approximate equivalent doses, which may be used as a guideline for conversion.

- **The conversion ratios and approximate equivalent doses in this conversion table (Table 1) are only to be used for the conversion from current oral opioid therapy to EXALGO.** No fixed conversion ratio is likely to be satisfactory in all patients, especially in patients receiving large opioid doses.
- For patients on a regimen of mixed opioids, calculate the approximate oral hydromorphone dose for each opioid and sum the totals.
- For patients on a regimen of fixed-ratio opioid/non-opioid analgesic medications, only the opioid component of these medications should be used in the conversion. The non-opioid component may be continued as a separate drug, or a different non-opioid analgesic may be selected.
- There is substantial patient variation in the relative potency of different opioid drugs and formulations.

- It is extremely important to monitor all patients closely when converting from methadone to other opioid agonists. The ratio between methadone and other opioid agonists may vary widely as a function of previous dose exposure. Methadone has a long half-life and tends to accumulate in the plasma.
- The recommended doses are only a starting point, and close observation and titration is indicated until a satisfactory dose is obtained on the new therapy.

Table 1: Conversion Ratios to EXALGO*

Previous Opioid	Approximate Equivalent Oral Dose	Oral Conversion Ratio ^a
Hydromorphone	12 mg	1
Codeine	200 mg	0.06
Hydrocodone	30 mg	0.4
Methadone ^b	20 mg	0.6
Morphine	60 mg	0.2
Oxycodone	30 mg	0.4
Oxymorphone	20 mg	0.6

Select opioid, sum the total daily dose, and then multiply the dose by the conversion ratio to calculate the approximate oral hydromorphone equivalent.

^a Ratio for conversion of oral opioid dose to approximate hydromorphone equivalent dose.

^b **It is extremely important to monitor all patients closely when converting from methadone to other opioid agonists.** The ratio between methadone and other opioid agonists may vary widely as a function of previous dose exposure. Methadone has a long half-life and tends to accumulate in the plasma.

***The conversion ratios and approximate equivalent doses in this conversion table are only to be used for the conversion from current opioid therapy to EXALGO.**

Conversion from Transdermal Fentanyl to EXALGO

Eighteen hours following the removal of the transdermal fentanyl patch, EXALGO treatment can be initiated. For each 25 mcg/hr fentanyl transdermal dose the equianalgesic dose of EXALGO is 12 mg every 24 hours. An appropriate starting dose of EXALGO is 50% of the calculated total daily dose every 24 hours.

Individualization of Dosage

- Once therapy is initiated, assess pain relief and other opioid adverse reactions frequently.
- Titrate patients to adequate analgesia with dose increases not more often than every 3 to 4 days, in order to attain steady-state plasma concentrations of hydromorphone at each dose.
- As a guideline, consider dosage increases of 25%-50% of the current daily dose of EXALGO for each titration step.
- If more than two doses of rescue medication are needed within a 24 hour period for two consecutive days, the dose of EXALGO may need to be titrated upward.
- Administer EXALGO no more frequently than every 24 hours.

During periods of changing analgesic requirements, including initial titration, maintain frequent contact between physician, other members of the healthcare team, the patient and the caregiver/family.

2.2 Maintenance of Therapy

During chronic therapy with EXALGO, assess the continued need for around-the-clock opioid therapy periodically. Continue to assess patients for their clinical risks for opioid abuse, addiction, or diversion particularly with high-dose formulations. If patients need to titrate while on maintenance therapy, follow the same method outlined in *Individualization of Dosage* to re-establish pain control.

2.3 Discontinuation of EXALGO

When the patient no longer requires therapy with EXALGO, taper doses gradually, by 25-50% every 2 or 3 days down to a dose of 8 mg before discontinuation of therapy, to prevent signs and symptoms of withdrawal in the physically dependent patient.

2.4 Renal and Hepatic Impairment

Start patients with moderate and severe hepatic and moderate renal impairment on a reduced dose and closely monitor during dose titration. As EXALGO is only intended for once daily administration, consider use of an alternate analgesic that may permit more flexibility with the dosing interval in patients with severe renal impairment.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

EXALGO is available in 8 mg, 12 mg and 16 mg dosage strengths. The 8 mg tablets are round, biconvex, red tablets imprinted with "EXH 8" on one side. The 12 mg tablets are round, biconvex, dark yellow tablets imprinted with "EXH 12" on one side. The 16 mg tablets are round, biconvex, yellow tablets imprinted with "EXH 16" on one side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

4.1 Opioid Non-Tolerant Patients

EXALGO is contraindicated in opioid non-tolerant patients. Fatal respiratory depression could occur in patients who are not opioid tolerant.

4.2 Impaired Pulmonary Function

EXALGO is contraindicated in patients with significant respiratory depression, especially in the absence of resuscitative equipment or in unmonitored settings and in patients with acute or severe bronchial asthma or hypercarbia.

4.3 Paralytic Ileus

EXALGO is contraindicated in patients who have or are suspected of having a paralytic ileus.

4.4 Preexisting Gastrointestinal Surgery or Narrowing of GI Tract

EXALGO is contraindicated in patients who have had surgical procedures and/or underlying disease that would result in narrowing of the gastrointestinal tract, or have “blind loops” of the gastrointestinal tract or gastrointestinal obstruction.

4.5 Allergy or Hypersensitivity

EXALGO is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any of its components including the active agent, hydromorphone hydrochloride or known allergy to sulfite-containing medications. [*see Warnings and Precautions: Sulfites (5.8)*]

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Information Essential for Safe Administration

EXALGO tablets are to be swallowed whole, and are not to be broken, chewed, crushed, dissolved or injected. Taking broken, chewed, crushed, dissolved EXALGO or its contents leads to the rapid release and absorption of a potentially fatal dose of hydromorphone. [*see Boxed Warning*]

EXALGO is for use only in opioid tolerant patients. Ingestion of EXALGO may cause fatal respiratory depression when administered to patients who are not opioid tolerant. [*see Boxed Warning*]

EXALGO tablets must be kept in a secure place out of the reach of children. Accidental consumption of EXALGO, especially in children, can result in a fatal overdose of hydromorphone.

5.2 Misuse and Abuse

EXALGO contains hydromorphone, an opioid agonist, and is a Schedule II controlled substance. Opioid agonists have the potential for being abused and are sought by drug abusers and people with addiction disorders and are subject to criminal diversion.

EXALGO can be abused in a manner similar to other opioid agonists, legal or illicit. This should be considered when prescribing or dispensing EXALGO in situations where the healthcare professional is concerned about an increased risk of misuse, abuse, or diversion.

Breaking, crushing, chewing, or dissolving the contents of an EXALGO tablet results in the uncontrolled delivery of the opioid and pose a significant risk of overdose and death [*see Drug Abuse and Dependence (9)*]

If attempts are made to extract the drug from the hard outer shell for purposes of parenteral abuse, the injection of tablet excipients may be toxic and may result in lethal complications.

Concerns about abuse, addiction, and diversion should not prevent the proper management of pain. However, all patients treated with opioids, including EXALGO, 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.

Healthcare professionals should contact their State Professional Licensing Board or State Controlled Substances Authority for information on how to prevent and detect abuse or diversion of this product.

5.3 Respiratory Depression

Respiratory depression is the chief hazard of EXALGO. Respiratory depression occurs more frequently in elderly or debilitated patients as well as those suffering from conditions accompanied by hypoxia or hypercapnia when even moderate therapeutic doses may dangerously decrease pulmonary ventilation, and when opioids are given in conjunction with other agents that depress respiration.

Use EXALGO with extreme caution in patients with conditions accompanied by hypoxia, hypercapnia, or decreased respiratory reserve such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or cor pulmonale, severe obesity, sleep apnea, myxedema, kyphoscoliosis or CNS depression. In these patients, even moderate therapeutic doses of hydromorphone may decrease respiratory drive while simultaneously increasing airway resistance to the point of apnea. In these patients, consider alternative non-opioid analgesics, and use EXALGO only under careful medical supervision at the lowest effective dose.

5.4 Interactions with Alcohol and other CNS Depressants

The concurrent use of EXALGO with other central nervous system (CNS) depressants, including but not limited to other opioids, illicit drugs, sedatives, hypnotics, general anesthetics, phenothiazines, muscle relaxants, other tranquilizers, and alcohol, increases the risk of respiratory depression, hypotension, and profound sedation, potentially resulting in coma or death. Use with caution and in reduced dosages in patients taking CNS depressants. Avoid concurrent use of alcohol and EXALGO. [see *Pharmacokinetics (12.3)*]

5.5 Head Injury and Increased Intracranial Pressure

In the presence of head injury, intracranial lesions or a preexisting increase in intracranial pressure, the respiratory depressant effects of EXALGO and its potential to elevate cerebrospinal fluid pressure (resulting from vasodilation following CO₂ retention) may be markedly exaggerated. Furthermore, EXALGO can produce effects on pupillary response and consciousness, which may obscure neurologic signs of further increases in intracranial pressure in patients with head injuries.

5.6 Hypotensive Effect

EXALGO may cause severe hypotension. There is added risk to individuals whose ability to maintain blood pressure has been compromised by a depleted blood volume, or

after concurrent administration with drugs such as phenothiazines, general anesthetics, or other agents that compromise vasomotor tone.

Administer EXALGO with caution to patients in circulatory shock, since vasodilation produced by the drug may further reduce cardiac output and blood pressure.

5.7 Gastrointestinal Effects

Because the EXALGO tablet is nondeformable and does not appreciably change in shape in the GI tract, do not administer EXALGO to patients with preexisting severe gastrointestinal narrowing (pathologic or iatrogenic, for example: esophageal motility disorders small bowel inflammatory disease, “short gut” syndrome due to adhesions or decreased transit time, past history of peritonitis, cystic fibrosis, chronic intestinal pseudoobstruction, or Meckel’s diverticulum). There have been reports of obstructive symptoms in patients with known strictures or risk of strictures, such as previous GI surgery, in association with the ingestion of drugs in nondeformable extended-release formulations.

The administration of EXALGO may obscure the diagnosis or clinical course in patients with acute abdominal condition.

It is possible that EXALGO tablets may be visible on abdominal x-rays under certain circumstances, especially when digital enhancing techniques are utilized.

5.8 Sulfites

EXALGO contains sodium metabisulfite, a sulfite that may cause allergic-type reactions including anaphylactic symptoms and life-threatening or less severe asthmatic episodes in certain susceptible people. The overall prevalence of sulfite sensitivity in the general population is unknown and probably low. Sulfite sensitivity is seen more frequently in asthmatic than in nonasthmatic people.

5.9 MAO Inhibitors

EXALGO is not recommended for use in patients who have received MAO inhibitors within 14 days, because severe and unpredictable potentiation by MAO inhibitors has been reported with opioid analgesics.

5.10 Special Risk Groups

EXALGO should be administered with caution in elderly (≥ 65 years) and debilitated patients and in patients who are known to be sensitive to central nervous system depressants, such as those with cardiovascular, pulmonary, renal, or hepatic disease. [*see Use in Specific Populations (8)*]

EXALGO should also be used with caution in the following conditions: adrenocortical insufficiency (e.g., Addison's disease); delirium tremens; myxedema or hypothyroidism; prostatic hypertrophy or urethral stricture; and, toxic psychosis. EXALGO may aggravate convulsions in patients with convulsive disorders, and all opioids may induce or aggravate seizures in some clinical settings.

5.11 Use in Pancreatic/Biliary Tract Disease

EXALGO can cause an increase in biliary tract pressure as a result of spasm in the sphincter of Oddi. Caution should be exercised in the administration of EXALGO to patients with inflammatory or obstructive bowel disorders, acute pancreatitis secondary to biliary tract disease and in patients about to undergo biliary surgery.

5.12 Driving and Operating Machinery

EXALGO may impair the mental and/or physical abilities needed to perform potentially hazardous activities such as driving a car or operating machinery. Caution patients accordingly. Also warn patients about the potential combined effects of EXALGO with other CNS depressants, including other opioids, phenothiazines, sedative/hypnotics, and alcohol. [see *Drug Interactions* (7)]

5.13 Precipitation of Withdrawal

Mixed agonist/antagonist analgesics (i.e., pentazocine, nalbuphine, and butorphanol) should not be administered to patients who have received or are receiving a course of therapy with a pure opioid agonist analgesic, including EXALGO. In these patients, mixed agonists/antagonists analgesics may reduce the analgesic effect and/or may precipitate withdrawal symptoms. Do not abruptly discontinue EXALGO.

Clinical conditions or medicinal products that cause a sudden and significant shortening of gastrointestinal transit time may result in decreased hydromorphone absorption with EXALGO and may potentially lead to withdrawal symptoms in patients with a physical dependence on opioids.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are discussed elsewhere in the labeling:

- Respiratory Depression [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3)]
- Head Injury and Increased Intracranial Pressure [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.5)]
- Hypotensive Effect [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.6)]
- Gastrointestinal Effects [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.7)]
- Cardiac arrest [see *Overdosage* (10)]
- Precipitation of Withdrawal [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.13)]

6.1 Clinical Studies Experience

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

EXALGO was administered to a total of 2,524 patients in 15 controlled and uncontrolled clinical studies. Of these, 423 patients were exposed to EXALGO for greater than 6 months and 141 exposed for greater than one year.

The overall incidence of adverse reactions in patients greater than 65 years of age was higher, with a greater than 5% difference in rates for constipation and nausea when compared with younger patients. The overall incidence of adverse reactions in female patients was higher, with a greater than 5% difference in rates for nausea, vomiting, constipation and somnolence when compared with male patients.

A 12-week double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized withdrawal study was conducted in opioid tolerant patients with moderate to severe low back pain [see *Clinical Studies (14)*]. A total of 447 patients were enrolled into the open-label titration phase with 268 patients randomized into the double-blind treatment phase. The adverse reactions that were reported in at least 2% of the patients are contained in Table 2.

Table 2: Number (%) of Patients with Adverse Reactions Reported in $\geq 2\%$ of Patients with Moderate to Severe Low Back Pain During the Open-label Titration Phase or Double-Blind Treatment Phase by Preferred Term

Preferred Term	Open-Label Titration Phase EXALGO (N = 447)	Double-Blind Treatment Phase	
		EXALGO (N = 134)	Placebo (N = 134)
Constipation	69 (15)	10 (7)	5 (4)
Nausea	53 (12)	12 (9)	10 (7)
Somnolence	39 (9)	1 (1)	0 (0)
Headache	35 (8)	7 (5)	10 (7)
Vomiting	29 (6)	8 (6)	6 (4)
Drug withdrawal syndrome	22 (5)	13 (10)	16 (12)
Pruritus	21 (5)	1 (1)	0 (0.0)
Dizziness	17 (4)	3 (2)	2 (1)
Asthenia ^a	16 (4)	2 (1)	6 (4)
Insomnia	13 (3)	7 (5)	5 (4)
Diarrhea	13 (3)	5 (4)	9 (7)
Back pain	13 (3)	6 (4)	8 (6)
Dry Mouth	13 (3)	2 (1)	0 (0)
Edema Peripheral	13 (3)	3 (2)	1 (1)
Hyperhidrosis	13 (3)	2 (1)	2 (1)
Anorexia ^b	10 (2)	2 (1)	0 (0)
Arthralgia	9 (2)	8 (6)	3 (2)
Anxiety	9 (2)	0 (0)	4 (3)
Abdominal pain ^c	9 (2)	4 (3)	3 (2)
Muscle spasms	5 (1)	3 (2)	1 (1)
Weight decreased	3 (1)	4 (3)	3 (2)

^a Fatigue was grouped and reported with asthenia

^b Decreased appetite was grouped and reported with anorexia

^c Abdominal pain upper was grouped and reported with abdominal pain

The adverse reactions that were reported in at least 2% of the total treated patients (n=2,474) in the 14 chronic clinical trials are contained in Table 3.

Table 3: Number (%) of Patients with Adverse Reactions Reported in ≥2% of Patients with Chronic Pain Receiving EXALGO in 14 Clinical Studies by Preferred Term

Preferred Term	All Patients (N = 2,474)
Constipation	765 (31)
Nausea	684 (28)
Vomiting	337 (14)
Somnolence	367 (15)
Headache	308 (12)
Asthenia ^a	272 (11)
Dizziness	262 (11)
Diarrhea	201 (8)
Pruritus	193 (8)
Insomnia	161 (7)
Hyperhidrosis	143 (6)
Edema Peripheral	135 (5)
Anorexia ^b	139 (6)
Dry Mouth	121 (5)
Abdominal Pain ^c	115 (5)
Anxiety	95 (4)
Back Pain	95 (4)
Dyspepsia ^d	88 (4)
Depression	81 (3)
Dyspnea ^e	76 (3)
Muscle Spasms	74 (3)
Arthralgia	72 (3)
Rash	64 (3)
Pain in extremity	63 (3)
Pain	58 (2)
Drug withdrawal syndrome	55 (2)
Pyrexia	52 (2)
Fall	51 (2)
Chest discomfort ^f	51 (2)

^a Fatigue was grouped and reported with asthenia

^b Decreased appetite was grouped and reported with anorexia

^c Abdominal pain upper was grouped and reported with abdominal pain

^d Reflux esophagitis, gastroesophageal reflux disease and Barrett's esophagus were grouped and reported with dyspepsia

^e Dyspnea exacerbated and dyspnea exertional were grouped and reported with dyspnea

^f Chest pain and non-cardiac chest pain were grouped and reported with chest discomfort

The following Adverse Reactions occurred in patients with an overall frequency of <2% are listed in descending order within each System Organ Class:

Cardiac disorders: palpitations, tachycardia, bradycardia, extrasystoles

Ear and labyrinth disorders: vertigo, tinnitus

Endocrine disorders: hypogonadism

Eye disorders: vision blurred, diplopia, dry eye, miosis

Gastrointestinal disorders: flatulence, dysphagia, hematochezia, abdominal distension, hemorrhoids, abnormal feces, intestinal obstruction, eructation, diverticulum, gastrointestinal motility disorder, large intestine perforation, anal fissure, bezoar, duodenitis, ileus, impaired gastric emptying, painful defecation

General disorders and administration site conditions: chills, malaise, feeling abnormal, feeling hot and cold, feeling jittery, hangover, difficulty in walking, feeling drunk, hypothermia

Infections and infestations: gastroenteritis, diverticulitis

Injury, poisoning and procedural complications: contusion, overdose

Investigations: weight decreased, hepatic enzyme increased, blood potassium decreased, blood amylase increased, blood testosterone decreased, oxygen saturation decreased

Metabolism and nutrition disorders: dehydration, fluid retention, increased appetite, hyperuricemia

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders: myalgia

Nervous system disorders: tremor, sedation, hypoesthesia, paraesthesia, disturbance in attention, memory impairment, dysarthria, syncope, balance disorder, dysgeusia, depressed level of consciousness, coordination abnormal, hyperesthesia, myoclonus, dyskinesia, hyperreflexia, encephalopathy, cognitive disorder, convulsion, psychomotor hyperactivity

Psychiatric disorders: confusional state, nervousness, restlessness, abnormal dreams, mood altered, hallucination, panic attack, euphoric mood, paranoia, dysphoria, listless, crying, suicide ideation, libido decreased, aggression

Renal and urinary disorders: dysuria, urinary retention, urinary frequency, urinary hesitation, micturition disorder

Reproductive system and breast disorders: erectile dysfunction, sexual dysfunction

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: rhinorrhoea, respiratory distress, hypoxia, bronchospasm, sneezing, hyperventilation, respiratory depression

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: erythema

Vascular disorders: flushing, hypertension, hypotension

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 CNS Depressants

The concomitant use of EXALGO with central nervous system depressants such as hypnotics, sedatives, general anesthetics, antipsychotics and alcohol may cause additive depressant effects and respiratory depression. Additionally, hypotension and profound sedation or coma could occur. When this combination is indicated, the dose of one or both agents should be reduced. The concomitant use of alcohol should be avoided. [*see Pharmacokinetics (12.3)*].

7.2 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs)

MAOIs may cause CNS excitation or depression, hypotension or hypertension if co-administered with opioids including EXALGO. EXALGO is not intended for patients taking MAOIs or within 14 days of stopping such treatment.

7.3 Mixed Agonist/Antagonist Opioid Analgesics

The concomitant use of EXALGO with morphine agonist/antagonists (buprenorphine, nalbuphine, pentazocine) could lead to a reduction of the analgesic effect by competitive blocking of receptors, thus leading to risk of withdrawal symptoms. Therefore, this combination is not recommended.

7.4 Anticholinergics

Anticholinergics or other medications with anticholinergic activity when used concurrently with EXALGO may result in increased risk of urinary retention and/or severe constipation, which may lead to paralytic ileus.

7.5 Cytochrome P450 Enzymes

In vitro data suggest that hydromorphone in clinically relevant concentrations has minimal potential to inhibit the activity of human hepatic CYP450 enzymes including CYP1A2, 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 3A4, and 4A11.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects

Pregnancy Category C: There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Hydromorphone crosses the placenta. EXALGO should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)*].

Hydromorphone was not teratogenic in pregnant rats given oral doses up to 6.25 mg/kg/day or in pregnant rabbits administered oral doses up to 25 mg/kg/day during the period of organogenesis (~1.2 times the human exposure following 32 mg/day).

Hydromorphone administration to pregnant Syrian hamsters and CF-1 mice during major organ development revealed teratogenicity likely the result of maternal toxicity associated with sedation and hypoxia. In Syrian hamsters given single subcutaneous doses from 14 to 258 mg/kg during organogenesis (gestation days 8-10), doses \geq 19 mg/kg hydromorphone produced skull malformations (exencephaly and cranioschisis). Continuous infusion of hydromorphone (5 mg/kg, s.c.) via implanted osmotic mini pumps during organogenesis (gestation days 7-10) produced soft tissue malformations (cryptorchidism, cleft palate, malformed ventricles and retina), and skeletal variations (supraoccipital, checkerboard and split sternbrae, delayed ossification of the paws and ectopic ossification sites). The malformations and variations observed in the hamsters and mice were at doses approximately 3-fold higher and <1-fold lower, respectively, than a 32 mg human daily oral dose on a body surface area basis.

Nonteratogenic Effects

In the pre- and post-natal effects study in rats, neonatal viability was reduced at 6.25 mg/kg/day (~1.2) times the human exposure following 32 mg/day).

Neonates born to mothers who have been taking opioids regularly prior to delivery will be physically dependent. The withdrawal signs include irritability and excessive crying, tremors, hyperactive reflexes, increased respiratory rate, increased stools, sneezing, yawning, vomiting, and fever. The intensity of the syndrome does not always correlate with the duration of maternal opioid use or dose. There is no consensus on the best method of managing withdrawal. Approaches to the treatment of the syndrome have included supportive care and, if indicated, drugs such as paregoric or phenobarbital.

8.2 Labor and Delivery

EXALGO is not recommended for use in women during and immediately prior to labor and delivery. Administration of EXALGO to the mother shortly before delivery may result in some degree of respiratory depression in the neonate. However, neonates whose mothers received opioid analgesics during labor should be observed closely for signs of respiratory depression.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

Low concentrations of hydromorphone have been detected in human milk in clinical trials. Withdrawal symptoms can occur in breast-feeding infants when maternal administration of an opioid analgesic is stopped. Nursing should not be undertaken while a patient is receiving EXALGO since hydromorphone is excreted in the milk.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of EXALGO in pediatric patients 17 years of age and younger have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Elderly patients have been shown to be more sensitive to the adverse effects of EXALGO compared to the younger population. Therefore, use extra caution when prescribing EXALGO in elderly patients and reduce the initial dose.

8.6 Neonatal Withdrawal Syndrome

Chronic maternal use of opiates or opioids during pregnancy coexposes the fetus. The newborn may experience subsequent neonatal withdrawal syndrome (NWS). Manifestations of NWS include irritability, hyperactivity, abnormal sleep pattern, high-pitched cry, tremor, vomiting, diarrhea, weight loss, and failure to gain weight. The onset, duration, and severity of the disorder differ based on such factors as the addictive drug used, time and amount of mother's last dose, and rate of elimination of the drug from the newborn. Approaches to the treatment of this syndrome have included supportive care and, when indicated, drugs such as paregoric or phenobarbital.

8.7 Hepatic Impairment

In a study that used a single 4 mg oral dose of immediate-release hydromorphone tablets, four-fold increases in plasma levels of hydromorphone (C_{max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$) were observed in patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Group B). Start patients with moderate hepatic impairment on a reduced dose and closely monitored during dose titration. The pharmacokinetics of hydromorphone in severe hepatic impairment patients have not been studied. Further increase in C_{max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ of hydromorphone in this group is expected, therefore, use an even more conservative starting dose. [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4)].

8.8 Renal Impairment

Renal impairment affected the pharmacokinetics of hydromorphone and its metabolites following administration of a single 4 mg dose of immediate-release tablets. The effects of renal impairment on hydromorphone pharmacokinetics were two-fold and four-fold

increases in plasma levels of hydromorphone (C_{max} and AUC_{0-48h}) in moderate ($CL_{Cr} = 40 - 60$ mL/min) and severe ($CL_{Cr} < 30$ mL/min) impairment, respectively. In addition, in patients with severe renal impairment hydromorphone appeared to be more slowly eliminated with longer terminal elimination half-life (40 hours) compared to subjects with normal renal function (15 hours). Start patients with moderate renal impairment on a reduced dose and closely monitored during dose titration. As EXALGO is only intended for once daily administration, consider use of an alternate analgesic that may permit more flexibility with the dosing interval in patients with severe renal impairment. [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4)*]

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

9.1 Controlled Substance

EXALGO contains hydromorphone, a Schedule II controlled substance with a high potential for abuse similar to fentanyl, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, and oxymorphone. EXALGO can be abused and is subject to misuse, abuse, addiction, and criminal diversion. [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*] The high drug content in the extended release formulation adds to the risk of adverse outcomes from abuse.

9.2 Abuse

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

Addiction is a primary, chronic, neurobiologic disease, with genetic, psychosocial, and environmental factors influencing its development and manifestations. It is characterized by behaviors that include one or more of the following: impaired control over drug use, compulsive use, continued use despite harm, and craving.

"Drug seeking" behavior is very common to addicts and drug abusers. Drug-seeking tactics include emergency calls or visits near the end of office hours, refusal to undergo appropriate examination, testing or referral, repeated claims of loss of prescriptions, tampering with prescriptions and reluctance to provide prior medical records or contact information for other treating physician(s). "Doctor shopping" (visiting multiple prescribers) to obtain additional prescriptions is common among drug abusers, people suffering from untreated addiction and criminals seeking drugs to sell.

Abuse and addiction are separate and distinct from physical dependence and tolerance. Physicians should be aware that addiction may not be accompanied by concurrent tolerance and symptoms of physical dependence in all addicts. In addition, abuse of opioids can occur in the absence of true addiction and is characterized by misuse for non-medical purposes, often in combination with other psychoactive substances. Since EXALGO may be diverted for non-medical use, careful record-keeping of prescribing information, including quantity, frequency, and renewal requests is strongly advised.

Proper assessment 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.

EXALGO is intended for oral use only. Misuse or abuse by breaking, crushing, chewing, or dissolving EXALGO poses a hazard of overdose and death. This risk is increased with concurrent abuse of EXALGO with alcohol and other substances.

With intravenous abuse, the tablet excipients, especially polyethylene oxide, can be expected to result in necrosis and inflammation of cardiac tissues. In addition, parenteral drug abuse is commonly associated with transmission of infectious disease such as hepatitis and HIV.

Healthcare professionals should contact their State Professional Licensing Board or State Controlled Substances Authority for information on how to prevent and detect abuse or diversion of this product.

9.3 Dependence

Tolerance is a state of adaptation in which exposure to a drug induces changes that result in a diminution of one or more of the drug's effects over time. Tolerance could occur to both the desired and undesired effects of drugs, and may develop at different rates for different effects.

Physical dependence is a state of adaptation that is manifested by an opioid specific withdrawal syndrome that can be produced by abrupt cessation, rapid dose reduction, decreasing blood level of the drug, and/or administration of an antagonist. The opioid abstinence or withdrawal syndrome is characterized by some or all of the following: restlessness, lacrimation, rhinorrhea, yawning, perspiration, chills, piloerection, myalgia, mydriasis, irritability, anxiety, backache, joint pain, weakness, abdominal cramps, insomnia, nausea, anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, increased blood pressure, respiratory rate, or heart rate.

Infants born to mothers physically dependent on opioids will also be physically dependent and may exhibit respiratory difficulties and withdrawal symptoms. [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.1),(8.2)*]

10 OVERDOSAGE

10.1 Symptoms

Acute overdosage with opioids can be manifested by respiratory depression, somnolence progressing to stupor or coma, skeletal muscle flaccidity, cold and clammy skin, constricted pupils, and sometimes bradycardia, hypotension and death. The extended release characteristics of EXALGO should also be taken into account when treating the overdose. Even in the face of improvement, continued medical monitoring is required because of the possibility of extended effects. Deaths due to overdose could occur with abuse and misuse of EXALGO.

Due to the delayed mean apparent peak plasma level of EXALGO occurring at 16 hours following administration as well as the 11 hour mean elimination half-life of EXALGO, patients who receive an overdose will require an extended period of monitoring and treatment that may go beyond 24-48 hours.

10.2 Treatment

Give primary attention to the re-establishment of a patent airway and institution of assisted or controlled ventilation. Employ supportive measures (including oxygen and vasopressors) in the management of circulatory shock and pulmonary edema accompanying overdose as indicated. Cardiac arrest or arrhythmias will require advanced life support techniques.

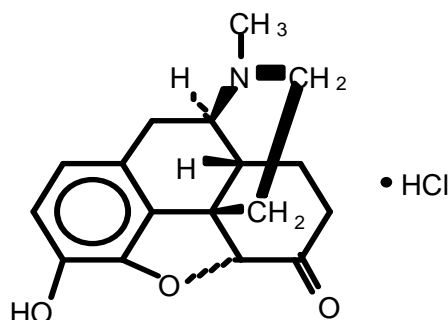
The pure opioid antagonists, such as naloxone and naltrexone are specific antidotes to respiratory depression from opioid overdose. Since the duration of reversal would be expected to be less than the duration of action of hydromorphone in EXALGO, the patient must be carefully monitored until spontaneous respiration is reliably re-established. EXALGO will continue to release and add to the hydromorphone load for up to 24 hours after administration and the management of an overdose should be monitored accordingly, at least 24-48 hours beyond the overdose.

Only administer opioid antagonists in the presence of clinically significant respiratory or circulatory depression secondary to hydromorphone overdose. In patients who are physically dependent on any opioid agonist including EXALGO, an abrupt or complete reversal of opioid effects may precipitate an acute abstinence syndrome. The severity of the withdrawal syndrome produced will depend on the degree of physical dependence and the dose of the antagonist administered. Please see the prescribing information for the specific opioid antagonist for details of their proper use.

11 DESCRIPTION

EXALGO tablets contain hydromorphone hydrochloride, a mu-opioid agonist.

Hydromorphone hydrochloride, USP is 4,5 α -epoxy-3-hydroxy-17-methylmorphinan-6-one hydrochloride. Hydromorphone hydrochloride is a white or almost white crystalline powder that is freely soluble in water, very slightly soluble in ethanol (96%), and practically insoluble in methylene chloride. Its empirical formula is C₁₇H₁₉NO₃·HCl. The compound has the following structural formula:



EXALGO also contains the following inactive ingredients: butylated hydroxytoluene, cellulose acetate, iron oxide black, ferric oxide red (8 mg only), ferric oxide yellow (12 mg and 16 mg only), hypromellose, lactose anhydrous, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, polyethylene glycol, polyethylene oxide, povidone, sodium chloride, titanium dioxide, and triacetin.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Hydromorphone, a semi-synthetic morphine derivative, is a hydrogenated ketone of morphine. Hydromorphone is principally an agonist of μ -receptors, showing a weak affinity for κ -receptors. Comparing relative binding affinity for μ - and κ -opioid receptors, hydromorphone binds more specifically to μ -receptors than structurally related morphine. As an opioid agonist, the principle therapeutic action of hydromorphone is analgesia. The precise mechanism of action of opioid analgesics is not known but the effects are thought to be mediated through opioid-specific receptors located predominantly in the central nervous system (CNS). Interaction with the μ -opioid receptor subtype is believed to be responsible for most of hydromorphone's clinical effects. There is no intrinsic limit to the analgesic effect of hydromorphone. Clinically, however, dosage limitations are imposed by the adverse effects, primarily respiratory depression, sedation, nausea, and vomiting, which can result from high doses.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Hydromorphone exerts its principal pharmacological effects on the CNS and smooth muscle, including the gastrointestinal tract. These effects are expressed and modulated by binding to specific opioid receptors. Hydromorphone is principally an agonist of μ -receptors, showing a weak affinity for κ -receptors. Analgesia occurs as a consequence of the binding of hydromorphone to the μ -receptors of the CNS. Although estimates vary

(from 2 to 10 times), oral hydromorphone appears to be approximately 5 times as potent (by weight) as morphine. Respiratory depression occurs principally by direct action on the cerebral respiratory control centers. Hydromorphone may cause nausea and vomiting due to direct stimulation of the chemoreceptor for emesis in the posterior area of the medulla.

Central Nervous System

Hydromorphone produces dose-related 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 increases in carbon dioxide tension and to electrical stimulation.

Hydromorphone depresses the cough reflex by direct effect on the cough center in the medulla.

Hydromorphone causes miosis, even in total darkness. Pinpoint pupils are a sign of opioid overdose but are not pathognomonic. Marked mydriasis, rather than miosis, may be seen due to severe hypoxia in overdose situations.

Gastrointestinal Tract and Other Smooth Muscle

Hydromorphone decreases gastric, biliary and pancreatic secretions, and cause 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 may be increased to the point of spasm resulting in constipation. Hydromorphone also can cause an increase in biliary tract pressure as a result of spasm of the Sphincter of Oddi.

Cardiovascular System

Hydromorphone may produce peripheral vasodilation which may result in orthostatic hypotension. Release of histamine may occur with or without associated peripheral vasodilation. Manifestations of histamine release and/or peripheral vasodilation may include pruritus, flushing, red eyes, and sweating.

Endocrine System

Opioid agonists have been shown to have a variety of effects on the secretion of hormones. Opioids inhibit the secretion of ACTH, cortisol, and luteinizing hormone (LH) in humans. They also stimulate prolactin, growth hormone (GH) secretion, and pancreatic secretion of insulin and glucagon in humans and other species, rats and dogs. Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) has been shown to be both inhibited and stimulated by opioids.

12.3. Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

EXALGO is an extended release formulation of hydromorphone that produces a gradual increase in hydromorphone concentrations. Following a single dose administration of EXALGO, plasma concentrations gradually increase over 6 to 8

hours, and thereafter concentrations are sustained for approximately 18 to 24 hours post-dose. The median T_{max} values ranged from 12-16 hours. The mean half-life was approximately 11 hours, ranging from 8 to 15 hours in most individual subjects. Linear pharmacokinetics has been demonstrated for EXALGO over the dose range 8 to 64 mg, with a dose-proportional increase in C_{max} and overall exposure ($AUC_{0-\infty}$) (Table 3). Steady-state plasma concentrations are approximately twice those observed following the first dose, and steady state is reached after 3 to 4 days of once-daily dosing of EXALGO. At steady state, EXALGO given once daily maintained hydromorphone plasma concentrations within the same concentration range as the immediate-release tablet given 4 times daily at the same total daily dose, and diminished the fluctuations between peak and trough concentrations seen with the immediate-release tablet (see Figure 1). The bioavailability of EXALGO once daily and immediate-release hydromorphone four times daily in adults is comparable as presented in Table 4.

Figure 1: Mean Steady-State Plasma Concentration Profile

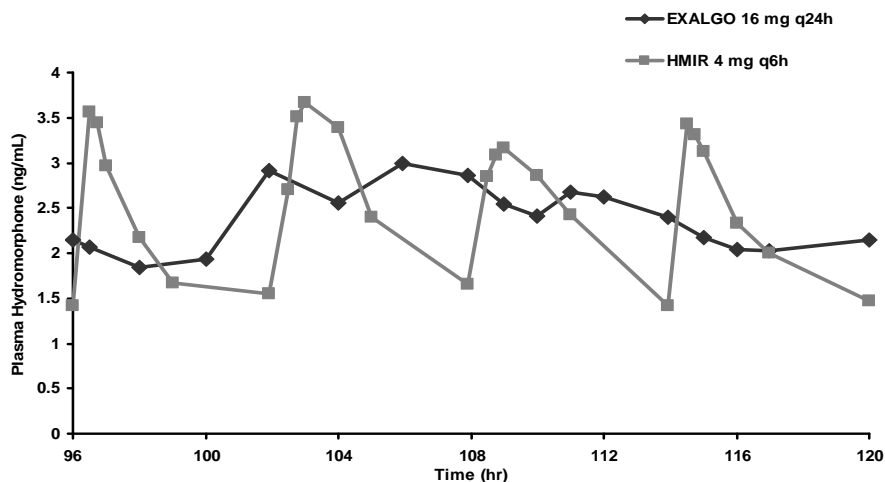


Table 4: Mean (\pm SD) EXALGO Pharmacokinetic Parameters

Regimen	Dosage	T_{max} ^a (hrs)	C_{max} (ng/mL)	AUC (ng·hr/mL)	$T_{1/2}$ (hr)
Single Dose (N = 31)	8 mg	12 (4-30)	0.93 (1.01)	18.1 (5.8)	10.6 (4.3)
	16 mg	16 (6-30)	1.69 (0.78)	36.5 (11.3)	10.3 (2.4)
	32 mg	16 (4-24)	3.25 (1.37)	72.2 (24.3)	11.0 (3.2)
	64 mg	16 (6-30)	6.61 (1.75)	156.0 (30.6)	10.9 (3.8)
Multiple Dose ^b (N = 29)	16 mg q24h	12 (6-24)	3.54 (0.96) ^c	57.6 (16.3)	NA
	IR 4 mg q6h	0.75 (0.5-2)	5.28 (1.37) ^d	54.8 (14.8)	NA

NA = not applicable

^a. Median (range) reported for T_{max}

^b. Steady-state results on Day 5 (0-24 hours)

^c. C_{min} 2.15 (0.87) ng/ml

^d. C_{min} 1.47 (0.42) ng/ml

Food Effect

The pharmacokinetics of EXALGO are not affected by food as indicated by bioequivalence when administered under fed and fasting conditions. Therefore, EXALGO may be administered without regard to meals. When a 16 mg dose of EXALGO was administered to healthy volunteers immediately following a high-fat meal, the median time to C_{\max} (T_{\max}) was minimally affected by the high-fat meal occurring at 16 hours compared to 18 hours while fasting.

Alcohol Effect

An in vivo study examined the effect of alcohol (40%, 20%, 4% and 0%) on the bioavailability of a single dose of 16 mg of EXALGO in healthy, fasted or fed volunteers. The results showed that the hydromorphone mean $AUC_{0-\infty}$ was 5% higher and 4% lower (not statistically significant) in the fasted and fed groups respectively after co-administration of 240 mL of 40% alcohol. The $AUC_{0-\infty}$ was similarly unaffected in subjects following the co-administration of EXALGO and alcohol (240 mL of 20% or 4% alcohol).

The change in geometric mean C_{\max} with concomitant administration of alcohol and EXALGO ranged from an increase of 10% to 31% across all conditions studied. The change in mean C_{\max} was greater in the fasted group of subjects. Following concomitant administration of 240 mL of 40% alcohol while fasting the mean C_{\max} increased by 37%, and up to 151% in an individual subject. Following the concomitant administration of 240 mL of 20% alcohol while fasting the mean C_{\max} increased by 35% and up to 139% in an individual subject. Following the concomitant administration of 240 mL of 4% alcohol while fasting the mean C_{\max} increased by 19% on average and as much as 73% for an individual subject. The range of median T_{\max} for the fed and fasted treatments with 4%, 20% and 40% alcohol was 12 to 16 hours compared to 16 hours for the 0% alcohol treatments.

Distribution

Following intravenous administration of hydromorphone to healthy volunteers, the mean volume of distribution was 2.9 (\pm 1.3) L/kg, suggesting extensive tissue distribution. The mean extent of binding of hydromorphone to human plasma proteins was determined to be 27% in an in vitro study.

Metabolism

After oral administration of an immediate-release formulation, hydromorphone undergoes extensive first-pass metabolism and is metabolized primarily in the liver by glucuronidation to hydromorphone-3-glucuronide, which follows a similar time course to hydromorphone in plasma. Exposure to the glucuronide metabolite is 35-40 times higher than exposure to the parent drug.

Excretion

Approximately 75% of the administered dose is excreted in urine. Most of the administered hydromorphone dose is excreted as metabolites. Approximately 7% and 1% of the dose are excreted as unchanged hydromorphone in urine and feces, respectively.

Special Populations

Geriatric: Age has no effect on the pharmacokinetics of hydromorphone based on the data obtained from an immediate release product.

Gender

Females appeared to have approximately 10% higher mean systemic exposure in terms of C_{max} and AUC values.

Race

The effect of race on EXALGO pharmacokinetics has not been studied.

Pediatric

Pharmacokinetics of EXALGO were not evaluated in the pediatric population.

Hepatic Impairment

In a study that used a single 4 mg oral dose of immediate-release hydromorphone tablets, 4-fold increases in plasma levels of hydromorphone (C_{max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$) were observed in patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Group B). Pharmacokinetics of hydromorphone in severe hepatic impairment patients has not been studied. Further increase in C_{max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ of hydromorphone in this group is expected. Start patients with moderate and severe hepatic impairment on a reduced dose of EXALGO and closely monitor during dose titration. (see *Dosage and Administration (2.4) and Specific Populations (8.7)*).

Renal Impairment

Renal impairment affected the pharmacokinetics of hydromorphone and its metabolites following administration of a single 4 mg dose of immediate-release tablets. The effects of renal impairment on hydromorphone pharmacokinetics were 2-fold and 4-fold increases in plasma levels of hydromorphone (C_{max} and AUC_{0-48h}) in moderate ($CL_{cr} = 40 - 60$ mL/min) and severe ($CL_{cr} < 30$ mL/min) impairment, respectively. In addition, in patients with severe renal impairment hydromorphone appeared to be more slowly eliminated with longer terminal elimination half-life (40 hr) compared to subjects with normal renal function (15 hr). Start patients with moderate renal impairment on a reduced dose of EXALGO and closely monitored during dose titration. As EXALGO is only intended for once-daily administration, consider use of an alternate analgesic that may permit more flexibility with the dosing interval in patients with severe renal impairment. (see *Dosage and Administration (2.4) and Specific Populations (8.8)*)

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

Long term studies in animals to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of hydromorphone hydrochloride have not been conducted.

Mutagenesis

Hydromorphone was not mutagenic in the in vitro bacterial reverse mutation assay (Ames assay). Hydromorphone was not clastogenic in either the in vitro human lymphocyte chromosome aberration assay or the in vivo mouse micronucleus assay.

Impairment of Fertility

Hydromorphone given orally to rats during the mating period caused a slight but statistically significant reduction in implantations at 6.25 mg/kg/day (~1.2 times the human exposure following 32 mg/day).

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

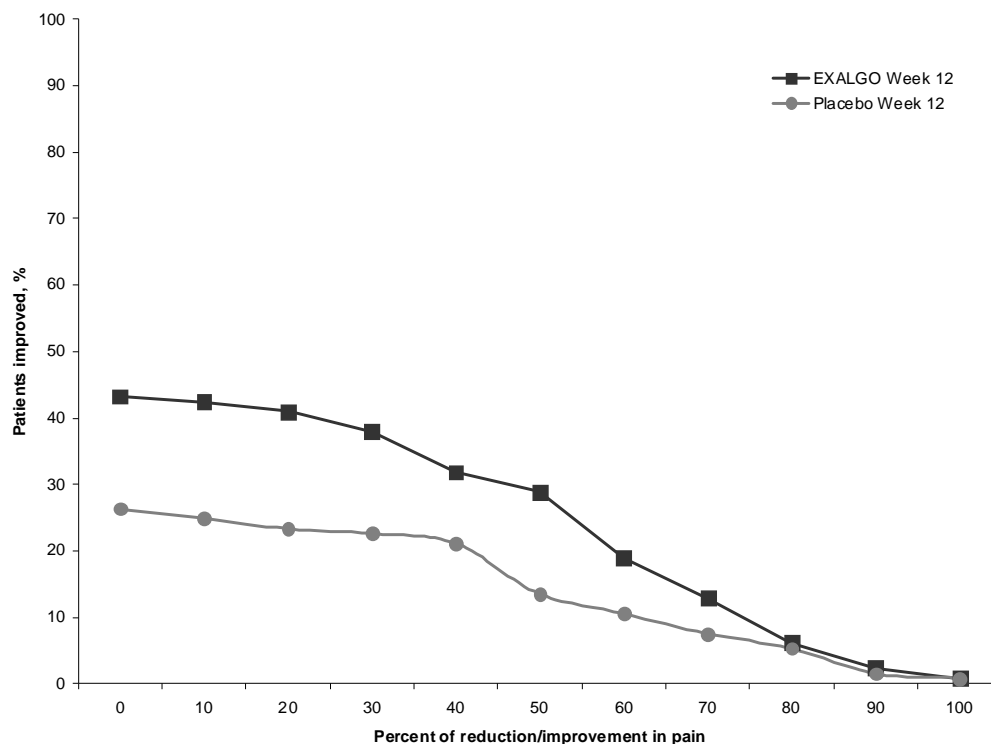
EXALGO was investigated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized withdrawal study in opioid tolerant patients with moderate-to-severe low back pain. Patients were considered opioid tolerant if they were currently on opioid therapy that was ≥ 60 mg/day of oral morphine equivalent for at least 2 months prior to screening. Patients entered an open-label conversion and titration phase with EXALGO, were converted to a starting dose that was approximately 75% of their total daily morphine equivalent dose, and were dosed once daily until adequate pain control was achieved while exhibiting tolerable side effects. Supplemental immediate-release hydromorphone tablets were allowed throughout the study. Patients who achieved a stable dose entered a 12-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized treatment phase. Mean daily dose at randomization was 37.8 mg/day (range of 12 mg/day – 64 mg/day). Fifty eight percent of patients were successfully titrated to a stable dose of EXALGO during the open-label conversion and titration phase.

During the double-blind treatment phase, patients randomized to EXALGO continued with the stable dose achieved in the conversion and titration phase of the study. Patients randomized to placebo received, in a blinded manner, EXALGO and matching placebo in doses tapering from the stable dose achieved in conversion and titration. During the taper down period, patients were allowed immediate-release hydromorphone tablets as supplemental analgesia to minimize opioid withdrawal symptoms in placebo patients. After the taper period, the number of immediate-release hydromorphone tablets was limited to two tablets per day. Forty-nine (49) percent of patients treated with EXALGO and 33% of patients treated with placebo completed the 12-week treatment period.

EXALGO provided superior analgesia compared to placebo. There was a significant difference between the mean changes from Baseline to Week 12 or Final Visit in average

weekly pain intensity NRS scores obtained from patient diary between the two groups. The proportion of patients with various degrees of improvement from screening to Week 12 or Final Visit is shown in Figure 2. For this analysis, patients who discontinued treatment for any reason prior to Week 12 were assigned a value of zero improvement.

Figure 2 Percent Reduction in Average Pain Intensity from Screening to Week 12 or Final Visit



16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 Storage and Handling

EXALGO contains hydromorphone which is a controlled substance. Like fentanyl, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, and oxymorphone, hydromorphone is controlled under Schedule II of the Federal Controlled Substances Act. EXALGO may be targeted for theft and diversion by criminals. [see Warnings and Precautions (5)] Healthcare professionals can telephone the Product Monitoring Department at Neuromed Pharmaceuticals (1-866-377-3485) for information on this product.

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15-30°C (59-86°F)[See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

16.2 Disposal of EXALGO

Patients and members of their household must be advised to dispose of any tablets remaining from a prescription as soon as they are no longer needed. Information is

available in the Medication Guide. To dispose of unused EXALGO flush all remaining tablets down the toilet.

16.3 How Supplied

EXALGO Tablet Strengths

Strength	Color	Tablet Description	Bottle count	NDC
8 mg	Red	Round, biconvex, printed with "EXH 8"	100	23635-408-01
12 mg	Dark yellow	Round, biconvex, printed with "EXH 12"	100	23635-412-01
16 mg	Yellow	Round, biconvex, printed with "EXH 16"	100	23635-416-01

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

17.1 Safe Use

Before initiating treatment with EXALGO, explain the points listed below to caregivers and patients. Instruct patients to read the Medication Guide each time EXALGO is dispensed because new information may be available.

- Advise patients that EXALGO is for use only in patients who are already receiving opioid pain medicine and their body is used to taking these medications.
- Advise patients that EXALGO contains hydromorphone, and should be taken only as directed.
- Advise patients that EXALGO must be swallowed whole. The extended release tablets may release all their contents at once if broken, chewed, crushed, or dissolved resulting in risk of fatal overdose of hydromorphone.
- Advise patients not to take another dose of EXALGO within 24 hours.
- Advise patients never to change the dose of EXALGO without first consulting their healthcare provider. Individualization of dosage is essential to make optimal use of this medication. Advise patients regarding the need to contact their healthcare provider if pain control is inadequate and to report episodes of breakthrough pain and adverse experiences occurring during therapy to their healthcare provider.
- Advise patients to keep EXALGO tablets in a secure place out of the reach of children. Accidental consumption of EXALGO, especially in children, can result in a fatal overdose of hydromorphone.
- Advise patients that EXALGO must not be given to anyone other than the individual for whom it was prescribed. Instruct patients against use by individuals other than the patient for whom it was prescribed, as such inappropriate use may have severe medical consequences, including death.

17.2 Risk of Gastrointestinal Obstruction

Advise patients that people with certain stomach or intestinal problems such as narrowing of the intestines or previous surgery may be at higher risk of developing a blockage. Symptoms include abdominal distension, abdominal pain, severe constipation, or vomiting. Instruct patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately if they develop these symptoms.

17.3 Mental and/or Physical Ability

Caution patients that EXALGO may cause drowsiness, dizziness, or lightheadedness, and may impair mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of potentially hazardous tasks, such as driving a car or operating machinery.

17.4 Avoidance of Alcohol or Other CNS Depressants

Advise patients not to combine EXALGO with other pain medications, sleep aids, or tranquilizers except by the orders of a healthcare professional, and not to consume alcohol while taking EXALGO, because dangerous additive effects could occur, resulting in serious injury or death.

17.5 Pregnancy

Advise women of childbearing potential who become, or who plan to become, pregnant to consult their healthcare professional regarding the effects of EXALGO and other drug use during pregnancy on themselves and their unborn child. Advise women that EXALGO can pass through breast milk and may cause serious harm to a nursing infant so they should not breast feed while taking EXALGO.

17.6 Cessation of Therapy

Advise patients that if they have been receiving treatment with EXALGO for more than a few days to weeks and the medicine is no longer needed, it is important to taper the dose and that abruptly discontinuing the medication could cause withdrawal symptoms. Provide patients with a dose schedule to accomplish a gradual discontinuation of the medication.

Advise patients that if they stop taking this medication for 3 or more days, to contact their healthcare professional before restarting their medication, to avoid complications of being opioid non-tolerant.

17.7 Drug of Abuse

Advise patients that the active ingredient in EXALGO is hydromorphone, which is a drug that some people abuse. EXALGO must be taken only by the patient for whom it was prescribed, and it must be protected from theft or misuse in the work or home environment.

17.8 Constipation

Advise patients that taking EXALGO has the potential to cause severe constipation. Consider the use of appropriate laxatives and/or stool softeners and other therapeutic approaches with the initiation of EXALGO therapy.

Advise patients that the drug is contained within a non-absorbable shell designed to release the drug at a controlled rate. The tablet shell is eliminated from the body and patients should not be alarmed if they occasionally notice something that looks like a tablet in their stool.

17.9 Storage/Destruction of Unused Tablets

Advise patients that when EXALGO is no longer needed to flush the unused tablets down the toilet.

17.10 FDA-Approved Patient Labeling

See Medication Guide.

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