

**HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION**

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

LEXIVA® (fosamprenavir calcium) Tablets and Oral Suspension  
Initial U.S. Approval: 2003

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

Indications and Usage (1) 6/2007  
Dosage and Administration, Therapy-Naive Adults (2.1) 10/2007  
Dosage and Administration, Pediatric Patients (2.2) 6/2007  
Dosage and Administration, Patients With Hepatic Impairment (2.3) 6/2007

-----**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**-----

LEXIVA is an HIV protease inhibitor indicated in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of HIV-1 infection. (1)

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

- Therapy-Naive Adults: LEXIVA 1,400 mg twice daily; LEXIVA 1,400 mg once daily plus ritonavir 200 mg once daily; LEXIVA 1,400 mg once daily plus ritonavir 100 mg once daily; LEXIVA 700 mg twice daily plus ritonavir 100 mg twice daily. (2.1)
- Protease Inhibitor-Experienced Adults: LEXIVA 700 mg twice daily plus ritonavir 100 mg twice daily. (2.1)
- Pediatric Patients (2 to 18 years of age): Dosage should be calculated based on body weight (kg) and should not exceed adult dose. (2.2)
- Hepatic Impairment: Recommended adjustments for patients with mild, moderate, or severe hepatic impairment. (2.3)

Dosing Considerations

- LEXIVA Tablets may be taken with or without food. (2)
- LEXIVA Suspension: Adults should take without food; pediatric patients should take with food. (2)

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

700 mg tablets and 50 mg/mL oral suspension (3)

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

- Hypersensitivity to LEXIVA or amprenavir (e.g., Stevens-Johnson syndrome). (4)
- Drugs highly dependent on CYP3A4 for clearance and for which elevated plasma levels may result in serious and/or life-threatening events. (4)
- Review ritonavir contraindications when used in combination. (4)

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

- Certain drugs should not be coadministered with LEXIVA due to risk of serious or life-threatening adverse reactions. (5.1)
- LEXIVA should be discontinued for severe skin reactions including Stevens-Johnson syndrome. (5.2) LEXIVA should be used with caution in patients with a known sulfonamide allergy. (5.3)
- Use of higher than approved doses may lead to transaminase elevations. Patients with hepatitis B or C are at increased risk of transaminase elevations. (5.4)
- Patients receiving LEXIVA may develop new onset or exacerbations of diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia (5.5), immune reconstitution syndrome (5.6), redistribution/accumulation of body fat (5.7), and elevated triglyceride concentrations (5.8). Monitor cholesterol and triglycerides prior to therapy and periodically thereafter.
- Acute hemolytic anemia has been reported with amprenavir. (5.9)
- Hemophilia: Spontaneous bleeding may occur, and additional factor VIII may be required. (5.10)

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

- In adults the most common adverse reactions (incidence  $\geq 4\%$ ) are diarrhea, rash, nausea, vomiting, headache. (6.1)
- Vomiting was more frequent in pediatrics than in adults. (6.2)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact GlaxoSmithKline at 1-888-825-5249 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch).

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

- Coadministration of LEXIVA with drugs that induce CYP3A4 may decrease amprenavir (active metabolite) concentrations leading to potential loss of virologic activity. (7, 12.3)
- Coadministration with drugs that inhibit CYP3A4 may increase amprenavir concentrations. (7, 12.3)
- Coadministration of LEXIVA and ritonavir may result in clinically significant interactions with drugs metabolized by CYP2D6. (7)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: March 2008  
LXV:6PI

**FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS\***

<b>1</b>	<b>INDICATIONS AND USAGE</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION</b>
2.1	Adults
2.2	Pediatric Patients (2 to 18 years of age)
2.3	Patients With Hepatic Impairment
<b>3</b>	<b>DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>CONTRAINDICATIONS</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS</b>
5.1	Drug Interactions
5.2	Skin Reactions
5.3	Sulfa Allergy
5.4	Hepatic Toxicity
5.5	Diabetes/Hyperglycemia
5.6	Immune Reconstitution Syndrome
5.7	Fat Redistribution
5.8	Lipid Elevations
5.9	Hemolytic Anemia
5.10	Patients With Hemophilia
5.11	Resistance/Cross-Resistance
<b>6</b>	<b>ADVERSE REACTIONS</b>
6.1	Clinical Trials in Adults
6.2	Clinical Trials in Pediatric Patients
<b>7</b>	<b>DRUG INTERACTIONS</b>
7.1	CYP Inhibitors and Inducers
7.2	Drugs That Should Not Be Coadministered With LEXIVA
7.3	Established and Other Potentially Significant Drug Interactions

<b>8</b>	<b>USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS</b>
8.1	Pregnancy
8.3	Nursing Mothers
8.4	Pediatric Use
8.5	Geriatric Use
8.6	Hepatic Impairment
<b>10</b>	<b>OVERDOSAGE</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY</b>
12.1	Mechanism of Action
12.3	Pharmacokinetics
12.4	Microbiology
<b>13</b>	<b>NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY</b>
13.1	Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
<b>14</b>	<b>CLINICAL STUDIES</b>
14.1	Therapy-Naive Adult Patients
14.2	Protease Inhibitor-Experienced Adult Patients
14.3	Pediatric Patients
<b>16</b>	<b>HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION</b>
17.1	Drug Interactions
17.2	Sulfa Allergy
17.3	Redistribution/Accumulation of Body Fat
17.4	Information About Therapy With LEXIVA
17.5	Oral Suspension
17.6	FDA-Approved Patient Labeling

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

## 1 FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

### 2 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

3 LEXIVA is indicated in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of  
4 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) infection.

5 The following points should be considered when initiating therapy with LEXIVA plus  
6 ritonavir in protease inhibitor-experienced patients:

- 7 • The protease inhibitor-experienced patient study was not large enough to reach a definitive  
8 conclusion that LEXIVA plus ritonavir and lopinavir plus ritonavir are clinically equivalent  
9 [see *Clinical Studies (14.2)*].
- 10 • Once-daily administration of LEXIVA plus ritonavir is not recommended for adult protease  
11 inhibitor-experienced patients or any pediatric patients.

### 12 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

13 LEXIVA Tablets may be taken with or without food.

14 Adults should take LEXIVA Oral Suspension without food. Pediatric patients should take  
15 LEXIVA Oral Suspension with food [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]. If emesis occurs  
16 within 30 minutes after dosing, re-dosing of LEXIVA Oral Suspension should occur.

17 Higher-than-approved dose combinations of LEXIVA plus ritonavir are not  
18 recommended due to an increased risk of transaminase elevations [see *Overdosage (10)*].

19 When LEXIVA is used in combination with ritonavir, prescribers should consult the full  
20 prescribing information for ritonavir.

#### 21 2.1 Adults

##### 22 Therapy-Naive Adults:

- 23 • LEXIVA 1,400 mg twice daily (without ritonavir).
- 24 • LEXIVA 1,400 mg once daily plus ritonavir 200 mg once daily.
- 25 • LEXIVA 1,400 mg once daily plus ritonavir 100 mg once daily.

26 Dosing of LEXIVA 1,400 mg once daily plus ritonavir 100 mg once daily is supported by  
27 pharmacokinetic data [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

- 28 • LEXIVA 700 mg twice daily plus ritonavir 100 mg twice daily.

29 Dosing of LEXIVA 700 mg twice daily plus 100 mg ritonavir twice daily is supported by  
30 pharmacokinetic and safety data [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

##### 31 Protease Inhibitor-Experienced Adults:

- 32 • LEXIVA 700 mg twice daily plus ritonavir 100 mg twice daily

#### 33 2.2 Pediatric Patients (2 to 18 years of age)

34 The recommended dosage of LEXIVA in patients  $\geq 2$  years of age should be calculated  
35 based on body weight (kg) and should not exceed the recommended adult dose. The data are  
36 insufficient to recommend: (1) once-daily dosing of LEXIVA alone or in combination with  
37 ritonavir, and (2) any dosing of LEXIVA in therapy-experienced patients 2 to 5 years of age.

##### 38 Therapy-Naive 2 to 5 Years of Age:

- 39 • LEXIVA Oral Suspension 30 mg/kg twice daily, not to exceed the adult dose of LEXIVA  
40 1,400 mg twice daily.

41 Therapy-Naive ≥6 Years of Age:

- 42 • Either LEXIVA Oral Suspension 30 mg/kg twice daily not to exceed the adult dose of  
43 LEXIVA 1,400 mg twice daily or LEXIVA Oral Suspension 18 mg/kg plus ritonavir 3 mg/kg  
44 twice daily not to exceed the adult dose of LEXIVA 700 mg plus ritonavir 100 mg twice  
45 daily.

46 Therapy-Experienced ≥6 Years of Age:

- 47 • LEXIVA Oral Suspension 18 mg/kg plus ritonavir 3 mg/kg administered twice daily not to  
48 exceed the adult dose of LEXIVA 700 mg twice daily plus ritonavir 100 mg twice daily.

49 When administered without ritonavir, the adult regimen of LEXIVA Tablets 1,400 mg  
50 twice daily may be used for pediatric patients weighing at least 47 kg.

51 When administered in combination with ritonavir, LEXIVA Tablets may be used for  
52 pediatric patients weighing at least 39 kg; ritonavir capsules may be used for pediatric patients  
53 weighing at least 33 kg.

54 **2.3 Patients With Hepatic Impairment**

55 *See Clinical Pharmacology (12.3).*

56 Mild Hepatic Impairment (Child-Pugh score ranging from 5 to 6): LEXIVA should  
57 be used with caution at a reduced dosage of 700 mg twice daily without ritonavir (therapy-naive)  
58 or 700 mg twice daily plus ritonavir 100 mg once daily (therapy-naive or protease  
59 inhibitor-experienced).

60 Moderate Hepatic Impairment (Child-Pugh score ranging from 7 to 9): LEXIVA  
61 should be used with caution at a reduced dosage of 700 mg twice daily (therapy-naive) without  
62 ritonavir, or 450 mg twice daily plus ritonavir 100 mg once daily (therapy-naive or protease  
63 inhibitor-experienced).

64 Severe Hepatic Impairment (Child-Pugh score ranging from 10 to 12): LEXIVA  
65 should be used with caution at a reduced dosage of 350 mg twice daily without ritonavir  
66 (therapy-naive). There are no data on the use of LEXIVA in combination with ritonavir in  
67 patients with severe hepatic impairment.

68 **3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**

69 LEXIVA Tablets, 700 mg, are pink, film-coated, capsule-shaped, biconvex tablets with  
70 “GX LL7” debossed on one face.

71 LEXIVA Oral Suspension, 50 mg/mL, is a white to off-white suspension that has a  
72 characteristic grape-bubblegum-peppermint flavor.

73 **4 CONTRAINDICATIONS**

74 LEXIVA is contraindicated:

- 75 • in patients with previously demonstrated clinically significant hypersensitivity (e.g.,  
76 Stevens-Johnson syndrome) to any of the components of this product or to amprenavir.

- 77 • when coadministered with drugs that are highly dependent on CYP3A4 for clearance and for  
78 which elevated plasma concentrations are associated with serious and/or life-threatening  
79 events (Table 1).

80

81 **Table 1. Drugs Contraindicated With LEXIVA**

Drug Class/Drug Name	Clinical Comment
<b>Antiarrhythmics:</b> Flecainide, propafenone	<b>POTENTIAL</b> for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as cardiac arrhythmias secondary to increases in plasma concentrations of antiarrhythmics if LEXIVA is co-prescribed with <b>ritonavir</b> .
<b>Antimycobacterials:</b> Rifampin*	May lead to loss of virologic response and possible resistance to LEXIVA or to the class of protease inhibitors.
<b>Ergot derivatives:</b> Dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, ergotamine, methylergonovine	<b>POTENTIAL</b> for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as acute ergot toxicity characterized by peripheral vasospasm and ischemia of the extremities and other tissues.
<b>GI motility agents:</b> Cisapride	<b>POTENTIAL</b> for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as cardiac arrhythmias.
<b>Herbal products:</b> St. John's wort ( <i>hypericum perforatum</i> )	May lead to loss of virologic response and possible resistance to LEXIVA or to the class of protease inhibitors.
<b>HMG co-reductase inhibitors:</b> Lovastatin, simvastatin	<b>POTENTIAL</b> for serious reactions such as risk of myopathy including rhabdomyolysis.
<b>Neuroleptic:</b> Pimozide	<b>POTENTIAL</b> for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as cardiac arrhythmias.
<b>Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor:</b> Delavirdine*	May lead to loss of virologic response and possible resistance to delavirdine.
<b>Sedative/hypnotics:</b> Midazolam, triazolam	<b>POTENTIAL</b> for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as prolonged or increased sedation or respiratory depression.

82 \* See *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) Tables 10, 11, 12, or 13 for magnitude of interaction.*

83

- 84 • when coadministered with ritonavir in patients receiving the antiarrhythmic agents flecainide  
85 and propafenone. If LEXIVA is coadministered with ritonavir, reference should be made to  
86 the full prescribing information for ritonavir for additional contraindications.

87 **5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

88 **5.1 Drug Interactions**

89 See Table 1 for listings of drugs that are contraindicated due to potentially  
90 life-threatening adverse events, significant drug interactions, or due to loss of virologic activity  
91 [see *Contraindications (4)*, *Drug Interactions (7.2)*].

92 **5.2 Skin Reactions**

93 Severe and life-threatening skin reactions, including 1 case of Stevens-Johnson syndrome  
94 among 700 patients treated with LEXIVA in clinical studies. Treatment with LEXIVA should be  
95 discontinued for severe or life-threatening rashes and for moderate rashes accompanied by  
96 systemic symptoms [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*].

97 **5.3 Sulfa Allergy**

98 LEXIVA should be used with caution in patients with a known sulfonamide allergy.  
99 Fosamprenavir contains a sulfonamide moiety. The potential for cross-sensitivity between drugs  
100 in the sulfonamide class and fosamprenavir is unknown. In a clinical study of LEXIVA used as  
101 the sole protease inhibitor, rash occurred in 2 of 10 patients (20%) with a history of sulfonamide  
102 allergy compared with 42 of 126 patients (33%) with no history of sulfonamide allergy. In  
103 2 clinical studies of LEXIVA plus low-dose ritonavir, rash occurred in 8 of 50 patients (16%)  
104 with a history of sulfonamide allergy compared with 50 of 412 patients (12%) with no history of  
105 sulfonamide allergy.

106 **5.4 Hepatic Toxicity**

107 Use of LEXIVA with ritonavir at higher-than-recommended dosages may result in  
108 transaminase elevations and should not be used [see *Dosage and Administration (2)*, *Overdosage*  
109 *(10)*]. Patients with underlying hepatitis B or C or marked elevations in transaminases prior to  
110 treatment may be at increased risk for developing or worsening of transaminase elevations.  
111 Appropriate laboratory testing should be conducted prior to initiating therapy with LEXIVA and  
112 patients should be monitored closely during treatment.

113 **5.5 Diabetes/Hyperglycemia**

114 New onset diabetes mellitus, exacerbation of pre-existing diabetes mellitus, and  
115 hyperglycemia have been reported during postmarketing surveillance in HIV-infected patients  
116 receiving protease inhibitor therapy. Some patients required either initiation or dose adjustments  
117 of insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents for treatment of these events. In some cases, diabetic  
118 ketoacidosis has occurred. In those patients who discontinued protease inhibitor therapy,  
119 hyperglycemia persisted in some cases. Because these events have been reported voluntarily  
120 during clinical practice, estimates of frequency cannot be made and causal relationships between  
121 protease inhibitor therapy and these events have not been established.

122 **5.6 Immune Reconstitution Syndrome**

123 Immune reconstitution syndrome has been reported in patients treated with combination  
124 antiretroviral therapy, including LEXIVA. During the initial phase of combination antiretroviral  
125 treatment, patients whose immune system responds may develop an inflammatory response to  
126 indolent or residual opportunistic infections (such as *Mycobacterium avium* infection,

127 cytomegalovirus, *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia [PCP], or tuberculosis), which may  
128 necessitate further evaluation and treatment.

### 129 **5.7 Fat Redistribution**

130 Redistribution/accumulation of body fat, including central obesity, dorsocervical fat  
131 enlargement (buffalo hump), peripheral wasting, facial wasting, breast enlargement, and  
132 “cushingoid appearance,” have been observed in patients receiving antiretroviral therapy,  
133 including LEXIVA. The mechanism and long-term consequences of these events are currently  
134 unknown. A causal relationship has not been established.

### 135 **5.8 Lipid Elevations**

136 Treatment with LEXIVA plus ritonavir has resulted in increases in the concentration of  
137 triglycerides [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*]. Triglyceride and cholesterol testing should be  
138 performed prior to initiating therapy with LEXIVA and at periodic intervals during therapy.  
139 Lipid disorders should be managed as clinically appropriate [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

### 140 **5.9 Hemolytic Anemia**

141 Acute hemolytic anemia has been reported in a patient treated with amprenavir.

### 142 **5.10 Patients With Hemophilia**

143 There have been reports of spontaneous bleeding in patients with hemophilia A and B  
144 treated with protease inhibitors. In some patients, additional factor VIII was required. In many of  
145 the reported cases, treatment with protease inhibitors was continued or restarted. A causal  
146 relationship between protease inhibitor therapy and these episodes has not been established.

### 147 **5.11 Resistance/Cross-Resistance**

148 Because the potential for HIV cross-resistance among protease inhibitors has not been  
149 fully explored, it is unknown what effect therapy with LEXIVA will have on the activity of  
150 subsequently administered protease inhibitors. LEXIVA has been studied in patients who have  
151 experienced treatment failure with protease inhibitors [see *Clinical Studies (14.2)*].

## 152 **6 ADVERSE REACTIONS**

- 153 • Severe or life-threatening skin reactions have been reported with the use of LEXIVA [see  
154 *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].
- 155 • The most common moderate to severe adverse reactions in clinical studies of LEXIVA were  
156 diarrhea, rash, nausea, vomiting, and headache.
- 157 • Treatment discontinuation due to adverse events occurred in 6.4% of patients receiving  
158 LEXIVA and in 5.9% of patients receiving comparator treatments. The most common adverse  
159 reactions leading to discontinuation of LEXIVA (incidence  $\leq$ 1% of patients) included  
160 diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, AST increased, ALT increased, and rash.

### 161 **6.1 Clinical Trials in Adults**

162 The data for the 3 active-controlled clinical trials described below reflect exposure of  
163 700 HIV-1 infected patients to LEXIVA Tablets, including 599 patients exposed to LEXIVA for  
164 >24 weeks, and 409 patients exposed for >48 weeks. The population age ranged from 17 to  
165 72 years. Of these patients, 26% were female, 51% Caucasian, 31% Black, 16% American

166 Hispanic, and 70% were antiretroviral-naive. Sixty-one percent received LEXIVA 1,400 mg once  
167 daily plus ritonavir 200 mg once daily, 24% received LEXIVA 1,400 mg twice daily, and 15%  
168 received LEXIVA 700 mg twice daily plus ritonavir 100 mg twice daily.

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

172 Selected adverse reactions reported during the clinical efficacy studies of LEXIVA are  
173 shown in Tables 2 and 3. Each table presents adverse reactions of moderate or severe intensity in  
174 patients treated with combination therapy for up to 48 weeks.

175  
176 **Table 2. Selected Moderate/Severe Clinical Adverse Reactions Reported in  $\geq 2\%$  of**  
177 **Antiretroviral-Naive Adult Patients**

Adverse Reaction	APV30001*		APV30002*	
	LEXIVA 1,400 mg b.i.d. (n = 166)	Nelfinavir 1,250 mg b.i.d. (n = 83)	LEXIVA 1,400 mg q.d./ Ritonavir 200 mg q.d. (n = 322)	Nelfinavir 1,250 mg b.i.d. (n = 327)
<b>Gastrointestinal</b>				
Diarrhea	5%	18%	10%	18%
Nausea	7%	4%	7%	5%
Vomiting	2%	4%	6%	4%
Abdominal pain	1%	0%	2%	2%
<b>Skin</b>				
Rash	8%	2%	3%	2%
<b>General disorders</b>				
Fatigue	2%	1%	4%	2%
<b>Nervous system</b>				
Headache	2%	4%	3%	3%

178 \* All patients also received abacavir and lamivudine twice daily.

179

180 **Table 3. Selected Moderate/Severe Clinical Adverse Reactions Reported in  $\geq 2\%$  of**  
181 **Protease Inhibitor-Experienced Adult Patients (Study APV30003)**

Adverse Reaction	LEXIVA 700 mg b.i.d./ Ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d.* (n = 106)	Lopinavir 400 mg b.i.d./ Ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d.* (n = 103)
<b>Gastrointestinal</b>		
Diarrhea	13%	11%
Nausea	3%	9%
Vomiting	3%	5%
Abdominal pain	<1%	2%
<b>Skin</b>		
Rash	3%	0%
<b>Nervous system</b>		
Headache	4%	2%

182 \* All patients also received 2 reverse transcriptase inhibitors.

183

184 Skin rash (without regard to causality) occurred in approximately 19% of patients treated  
185 with LEXIVA in the pivotal efficacy studies. Rashes were usually maculopapular and of mild or  
186 moderate intensity, some with pruritus. Rash had a median onset of 11 days after initiation of  
187 LEXIVA and had a median duration of 13 days. Skin rash led to discontinuation of LEXIVA in  
188 <1% of patients. In some patients with mild or moderate rash, dosing with LEXIVA was often  
189 continued without interruption; if interrupted, reintroduction of LEXIVA generally did not result  
190 in rash recurrence.

191 The percentages of patients with Grade 3 or 4 laboratory abnormalities in the clinical  
192 efficacy studies of LEXIVA are presented in Tables 4 and 5.

193

194 **Table 4. Grade 3/4 Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in ≥2% of Antiretroviral-Naive**  
195 **Adult Patients in Studies APV30001 and APV30002**

Laboratory Abnormality	APV30001*		APV30002*	
	LEXIVA 1,400 mg b.i.d. (n = 166)	Nelfinavir 1,250 mg b.i.d. (n = 83)	LEXIVA 1,400 mg q.d./ Ritonavir 200 mg q.d. (n = 322)	Nelfinavir 1,250 mg b.i.d. (n = 327)
ALT (>5 x ULN)	6%	5%	8%	8%
AST (>5 x ULN)	6%	6%	6%	7%
Serum lipase (>2 x ULN)	8%	4%	6%	4%
Triglycerides <sup>†</sup> (>750 mg/dL)	0%	1%	6%	2%
Neutrophil count, absolute (<750 cells/mm <sup>3</sup> )	3%	6%	3%	4%

196 \* All patients also received abacavir and lamivudine twice daily.

197 <sup>†</sup>Fasting specimens.

198 ULN = Upper limit of normal.

199

200 The incidence of Grade 3 or 4 hyperglycemia in antiretroviral-naive patients who  
201 received LEXIVA in the pivotal studies was <1%.

202

203 **Table 5. Grade 3/4 Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in ≥2% of Protease**  
204 **Inhibitor-Experienced Adult Patients in Study APV30003**

Laboratory Abnormality	LEXIVA 700 mg b.i.d./ Ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d.* (n = 104)	Lopinavir 400 mg b.i.d./ Ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d.* (n = 103)
Triglycerides <sup>†</sup> (>750 mg/dL)	11% <sup>‡</sup>	6% <sup>‡</sup>
Serum lipase (>2 x ULN)	5%	12%
ALT (>5 x ULN)	4%	4%
AST (>5 x ULN)	4%	2%
Glucose (>251 mg/dL)	2% <sup>‡</sup>	2% <sup>‡</sup>

205 \* All patients also received 2 reverse transcriptase inhibitors.

206 <sup>†</sup>Fasting specimens.

207 <sup>‡</sup>n = 100 for LEXIVA plus ritonavir, n = 98 for lopinavir plus ritonavir.

208 ULN = Upper limit of normal.

209

## 210 6.2 Clinical Trials in Pediatric Patients

211 LEXIVA with and without ritonavir was studied in 144 pediatric patients 2 to 18 years of  
212 age in 2 open-label studies. Safety information from 75 pediatric patients receiving LEXIVA  
213 twice daily with or without ritonavir follows.

214 All adverse events regardless of causality, all drug-related adverse events, and all  
215 laboratory events occurred with similar frequency in pediatrics compared with adults, with the  
216 exception of vomiting. Vomiting, regardless of causality, occurred more frequently among  
217 pediatric patients receiving LEXIVA twice daily with ritonavir [(30%) all between 2 and  
218 18 years of age] and without ritonavir [(56%) all between 2 and 5 years of age] compared with  
219 adults receiving LEXIVA twice daily with ritonavir (10%) and without ritonavir (16%). The  
220 median duration of drug-related vomiting episodes was 1 day (range 1 to 62 days). Vomiting  
221 required temporary dose interruptions in 4 pediatric patients and was treatment-limiting in  
222 1 pediatric patient, all of whom were receiving LEXIVA twice daily with ritonavir.

## 223 **7 DRUG INTERACTIONS**

224 *See also Contraindications (4), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3).*

225 If LEXIVA is used in combination with ritonavir, see full prescribing information for  
226 ritonavir for additional information on drug interactions.

### 227 **7.1 CYP Inhibitors and Inducers**

228 Amprenavir, the active metabolite of fosamprenavir, is an inhibitor of cytochrome P450  
229 3A4 metabolism and therefore should not be administered concurrently with medications with  
230 narrow therapeutic windows that are substrates of CYP3A4. Data also suggest that amprenavir  
231 induces CYP3A4.

232 Amprenavir is metabolized by CYP3A4. Coadministration of LEXIVA and drugs that  
233 induce CYP3A4, such as rifampin, may decrease amprenavir concentrations and reduce its  
234 therapeutic effect. Coadministration of LEXIVA and drugs that inhibit CYP3A4 may increase  
235 amprenavir concentrations and increase the incidence of adverse effects.

236 The potential for drug interactions with LEXIVA changes when LEXIVA is  
237 coadministered with the potent CYP3A4 inhibitor ritonavir. The magnitude of  
238 CYP3A4-mediated drug interactions (effect on amprenavir or effect on coadministered drug)  
239 may change when LEXIVA is coadministered with ritonavir. Because ritonavir is a CYP2D6  
240 inhibitor, clinically significant interactions with drugs metabolized by CYP2D6 are possible  
241 when coadministered with LEXIVA plus ritonavir.

242 There are other agents that may result in serious and/or life-threatening drug interactions  
243 [*see Contraindications (4)*].

244 **7.2 Drugs That Should Not Be Coadministered With LEXIVA**

245 *See Contraindications (4).*

246 **7.3 Established and Other Potentially Significant Drug Interactions**

247 Table 6 provides a listing of established or potentially clinically significant drug  
248 interactions. Information in the table applies to LEXIVA with or without ritonavir, unless  
249 otherwise indicated.

250

251 **Table 6. Established and Other Potentially Significant Drug Interactions**

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration of Amprenavir or Concomitant Drug	Clinical Comment
<i>HIV-Antiviral Agents</i>		
<b>Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor:</b> Efavirenz*	<b>LEXIVA:</b> ↓Amprenavir  <b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b> ↓Amprenavir	Appropriate doses of the combinations with respect to safety and efficacy have not been established.  An additional 100 mg/day (300 mg total) of ritonavir is recommended when efavirenz is administered with LEXIVA/ritonavir once daily. No change in the ritonavir dose is required when efavirenz is administered with LEXIVA plus ritonavir twice daily.
<b>Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor:</b> Nevirapine*	<b>LEXIVA:</b> ↓Amprenavir ↑Nevirapine  <b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b> ↓Amprenavir ↑Nevirapine	Coadministration of nevirapine and LEXIVA without ritonavir is not recommended.  No dosage adjustment required when nevirapine is administered with LEXIVA/ritonavir twice daily.  The combination of nevirapine administered with LEXIVA/ritonavir once-daily regimen has not been studied.
<b>HIV protease inhibitor:</b> Atazanavir*	<b>LEXIVA:</b> Interaction has not	Appropriate doses of the combinations with respect to safety

	<p>been evaluated.</p> <p><b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b>                      ↓Atazanavir                      ↔Amprenavir</p>	and efficacy have not been established.
<p><b>HIV protease inhibitors:</b>                      Indinavir<sup>*</sup>, nelfinavir<sup>*</sup></p>	<p><b>LEXIVA:</b>                      ↑Amprenavir</p> <p>Effect on indinavir and nelfinavir is not well established.</p> <p><b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b>                      Interaction has not been evaluated.</p>	Appropriate doses of the combinations with respect to safety and efficacy have not been established.
<p><b>HIV protease inhibitors:</b>                      Lopinavir/ritonavir<sup>*</sup></p>	<p>↓Amprenavir                      ↓Lopinavir</p>	An increased rate of adverse events has been observed. Appropriate doses of the combinations with respect to safety and efficacy have not been established.
<p><b>HIV protease inhibitor:</b>                      Saquinavir<sup>*</sup></p>	<p><b>LEXIVA:</b>                      ↓Amprenavir</p> <p>Effect on saquinavir is not well established.</p> <p><b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b>                      Interaction has not been evaluated.</p>	Appropriate doses of the combination with respect to safety and efficacy have not been established.
<b>Other Agents</b>		
<p><b>Antiarrhythmics:</b>                      Amiodarone, bepridil, lidocaine (systemic), and quinidine</p>	<p>↑Antiarrhythmics</p>	Use with caution. Increased exposure may be associated with life-threatening reactions such as cardiac arrhythmias. Therapeutic concentration monitoring, if available, is recommended for antiarrhythmics.
<p><b>Anticoagulant:</b>                      Warfarin</p>		Concentrations of warfarin may be affected. It is recommended that

		INR (international normalized ratio) be monitored.
<p><b>Anticonvulsants:</b> Carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin</p> <p>Phenytoin*</p>	<p><b>LEXIVA:</b> ↓Amprenavir</p> <p><b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b> ↑Amprenavir ↓Phenytoin</p>	<p>Use with caution. LEXIVA may be less effective due to decreased amprenavir plasma concentrations in patients taking these agents concomitantly.</p> <p>Plasma phenytoin concentrations should be monitored and phenytoin dose should be increased as appropriate. No change in LEXIVA/ritonavir dose is recommended.</p>
<p><b>Antidepressant:</b> Paroxetine, trazodone</p>	<p>↓Paroxetine</p> <p>↑Trazodone</p>	<p>Coadministration of paroxetine with LEXIVA/ritonavir significantly decreased plasma levels of paroxetine. Any paroxetine dose adjustment should be guided by clinical effect (tolerability and efficacy).</p> <p>Concomitant use of trazodone and LEXIVA with or without ritonavir may increase plasma concentrations of trazodone. Adverse events of nausea, dizziness, hypotension, and syncope have been observed following coadministration of trazodone and ritonavir. If trazodone is used with a CYP3A4 inhibitor such as LEXIVA, the combination should be used with caution and a lower dose of trazodone should be considered.</p>

<p><b>Antifungals:</b> Ketoconazole*, itraconazole</p>	<p>↑Ketoconazole ↑Itraconazole</p>	<p>Increase monitoring for adverse events. <b>LEXIVA:</b> Dose reduction of ketoconazole or itraconazole may be needed for patients receiving more than 400 mg ketoconazole or itraconazole per day. <b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b> High doses of ketoconazole or itraconazole (&gt;200 mg/day) are not recommended.</p>
<p><b>Antimycobacterial:</b> Rifabutin*</p>	<p>↑Rifabutin and rifabutin metabolite</p>	<p>A complete blood count should be performed weekly and as clinically indicated to monitor for neutropenia. <b>LEXIVA:</b> A dosage reduction of rifabutin by at least half the recommended dose is required. <b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b> Dosage reduction of rifabutin by at least 75% of the usual dose of 300 mg/day is recommended (a maximum dose of 150 mg every other day or 3 times per week).</p>
<p><b>Benzodiazepines:</b> Alprazolam, clorazepate, diazepam, flurazepam</p>	<p>↑Benzodiazepines</p>	<p>Clinical significance is unknown. A decrease in benzodiazepine dose may be needed.</p>
<p><b>Calcium channel blockers:</b> Diltiazem, felodipine, nifedipine, nicardipine, nimodipine, verapamil, amlodipine, nisoldipine, isradipine</p>	<p>↑Calcium channel blockers</p>	<p>Use with caution. Clinical monitoring of patients is recommended.</p>
<p><b>Corticosteroid:</b> Dexamethasone</p>	<p>↓Amprenavir</p>	<p>Use with caution. LEXIVA may be less effective due to decreased amprenavir plasma concentrations.</p>
<p><b>Histamine H<sub>2</sub>-receptor</b></p>	<p><b>LEXIVA:</b></p>	<p>Use with caution. LEXIVA may be</p>

<p><b>antagonists:</b> Cimetidine, famotidine, nizatidine, ranitidine*</p>	<p>↓Amprenavir</p> <p><b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b> Interaction not evaluated</p>	<p>less effective due to decreased amprenavir plasma concentrations.</p>
<p><b>HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor:</b> Atorvastatin*, rosuvastatin</p>	<p>↑Atorvastatin ↑Rosuvastatin</p>	<p>Use the lowest possible dose of atorvastatin or rosuvastatin with careful monitoring, or consider other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors such as fluvastatin or pravastatin.</p>
<p><b>Immunosuppressants:</b> Cyclosporine, tacrolimus, rapamycin</p>	<p>↑Immunosuppressants</p>	<p>Therapeutic concentration monitoring is recommended for immunosuppressant agents.</p>
<p><b>Inhaled/nasal steroid:</b> Fluticasone</p>	<p><b>LEXIVA:</b> ↑Fluticasone</p> <p><b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b> ↑Fluticasone</p>	<p>Use with caution. Consider alternatives to fluticasone, particularly for long-term use.</p> <p>May result in significantly reduced serum cortisol concentrations. Systemic corticosteroid effects including Cushings syndrome and adrenal suppression have been reported during postmarketing use in patients receiving ritonavir and inhaled or intranasally administered fluticasone. Coadministration of fluticasone propionate and LEXIVA/ritonavir is not recommended unless the potential benefit to the patient outweighs the risk of systemic corticosteroid side effects.</p>
<p><b>Narcotic analgesic:</b> Methadone</p>	<p>↓Methadone</p>	<p>Data suggest that the interaction is not clinically relevant; however, patients should be monitored for opiate withdrawal symptoms.</p>
<p><b>Oral contraceptives:</b> Ethinyl estradiol/norethindrone*</p>		<p>Alternative methods of non-hormonal contraception are recommended.</p>

	<p><b>LEXIVA:</b>                  ↓Amprenavir                  ↓Ethinyl estradiol</p> <p><b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b>                  ↓Ethinyl estradiol</p>	<p>May lead to loss of virologic response. *</p> <p>Increased risk of transaminase elevations. No data are available on the use of LEXIVA/ritonavir with other hormonal therapies, such as HRT for postmenopausal women.</p>
<p><b>PDE5 inhibitors:</b>                  Sildenafil, tadalafil, vardenafil</p>	<p>↑Sildenafil                  ↑Tadalafil                  ↑Vardenafil</p>	<p>May result in an increase in PDE5 inhibitor-associated adverse events, including hypotension, visual changes, and priapism.</p> <p><b>LEXIVA:</b>                  Sildenafil: 25 mg every 48 hours.                  Tadalafil: no more than 10 mg every 72 hours.                  Vardenafil: no more than 2.5 mg every 24 hours.</p> <p><b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b>                  Sildenafil: 25 mg every 48 hours.                  Tadalafil: no more than 10 mg every 72 hours.                  Vardenafil: no more than 2.5 mg every 72 hours.</p>
<p><b>Proton pump inhibitors:</b>                  Esomeprazole*, lansoprazole, omeprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole</p>	<p><b>LEXIVA:</b>                  ↔Amprenavir                  ↑Esomeprazole</p> <p><b>LEXIVA/ritonavir:</b>                  ↔Amprenavir                  ↔Esomeprazole</p>	<p>Proton pump inhibitors can be administered at the same time as a dose of LEXIVA with no change in plasma amprenavir concentrations.</p>
<p><b>Tricyclic antidepressants:</b>                  Amitriptyline, imipramine</p>	<p>↑Tricyclics</p>	<p>Therapeutic concentration monitoring is recommended for tricyclic antidepressants.</p>

252

\* See Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) Tables 10, 11, 12, or 13 for magnitude of interaction.

## 253 **8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

### 254 **8.1 Pregnancy**

255 Pregnancy Category C. Embryo/fetal development studies were conducted in rats (dosed  
256 from day 6 to day 17 of gestation) and rabbits (dosed from day 7 to day 20 of gestation).  
257 Administration of fosamprenavir to pregnant rats and rabbits produced no major effects on  
258 embryo-fetal development; however, the incidence of abortion was increased in rabbits that were  
259 administered fosamprenavir. Systemic exposures ( $AUC_{0-24\text{ hr}}$ ) to amprenavir at these dosages  
260 were 0.8 (rabbits) to 2 (rats) times the exposures in humans following administration of the  
261 maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of fosamprenavir alone or 0.3 (rabbits) to 0.7  
262 (rats) times the exposures in humans following administration of the MRHD of fosamprenavir in  
263 combination with ritonavir. In contrast, administration of amprenavir was associated with  
264 abortions and an increased incidence of minor skeletal variations resulting from deficient  
265 ossification of the femur, humerus, and trochlea, in pregnant rabbits at the tested dose;  
266 approximately one twentieth the exposure seen at the recommended human dose.

267 The mating and fertility of the F<sub>1</sub> generation born to female rats given fosamprenavir was  
268 not different from control animals; however, fosamprenavir did cause a reduction in both pup  
269 survival and body weights. Surviving F<sub>1</sub> female rats showed an increased time to successful  
270 mating, an increased length of gestation, a reduced number of uterine implantation sites per litter,  
271 and reduced gestational body weights compared with control animals. Systemic exposure  
272 ( $AUC_{0-24\text{ hr}}$ ) to amprenavir in the F<sub>0</sub> pregnant rats was approximately 2 times higher than  
273 exposures in humans following administration of the MRHD of fosamprenavir alone or  
274 approximately the same as those seen in humans following administration of the MRHD of  
275 fosamprenavir in combination with ritonavir.

276 There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. LEXIVA should  
277 be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

278 Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry: To monitor maternal-fetal outcomes of pregnant  
279 women exposed to LEXIVA, an Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry has been established.  
280 Physicians are encouraged to register patients by calling 1-800-258-4263.

### 281 **8.3 Nursing Mothers**

282 The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that HIV-infected mothers  
283 not breastfeed their infants to avoid risking postnatal transmission of HIV. Although it is not  
284 known if amprenavir is excreted in human milk, amprenavir is secreted into the milk of lactating  
285 rats. Because of both the potential for HIV transmission and the potential for serious adverse  
286 reactions in nursing infants, mothers should be instructed not to breastfeed if they are receiving  
287 LEXIVA.

### 288 **8.4 Pediatric Use**

289 The safety, pharmacokinetic profile, and virologic response of LEXIVA Oral Suspension  
290 and Tablets were evaluated in pediatric patients 2 to 18 years of age in 2 open-label studies [*see*  
291 *Clinical Studies (14.3)*]. No data are available for pediatric patients <2 years of age.

292 The adverse reaction profile seen in pediatrics was similar to that seen in adults.  
293 Vomiting regardless of causality was more frequent in pediatrics than in adults [*see Adverse*  
294 *Reactions (6.2)*].

### 295 **8.5 Geriatric Use**

296 Clinical studies of LEXIVA did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and  
297 over to determine whether they respond differently from younger adults. In general, dose  
298 selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased  
299 hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

### 300 **8.6 Hepatic Impairment**

301 Amprenavir is principally metabolized by the liver; therefore, caution should be exercised  
302 when administering LEXIVA to patients with hepatic impairment because amprenavir  
303 concentrations may be increased [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]. Patients with impaired  
304 hepatic function receiving LEXIVA with or without concurrent ritonavir require dose reduction  
305 [*see Dosage and Administration (2.3)*]. There are no data on the use of LEXIVA in combination  
306 with ritonavir in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

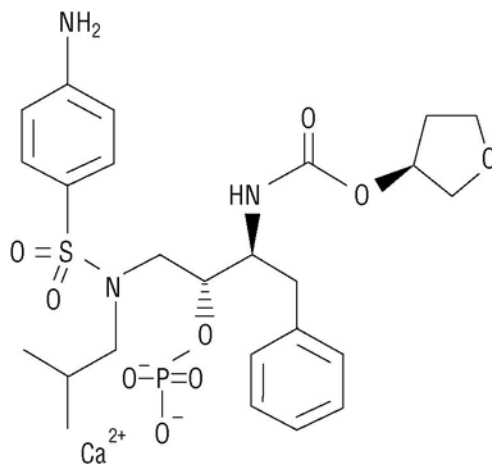
## 307 **10 OVERDOSAGE**

308 In a healthy volunteer repeat-dose pharmacokinetic study evaluating high-dose  
309 combinations of LEXIVA plus ritonavir, an increased frequency of Grade 2/3 ALT elevations  
310 ( $>2.5 \times \text{ULN}$ ) was observed with LEXIVA 1,400 mg twice daily plus ritonavir 200 mg twice  
311 daily (4 of 25 subjects). Concurrent Grade 1/2 elevations in AST ( $>1.25 \times \text{ULN}$ ) were noted in 3  
312 of these 4 subjects. These transaminase elevations resolved following discontinuation of dosing.

313 There is no known antidote for LEXIVA. It is not known whether amprenavir can be  
314 removed by peritoneal dialysis or hemodialysis. If overdosage occurs, the patient should be  
315 monitored for evidence of toxicity and standard supportive treatment applied as necessary.

## 316 **11 DESCRIPTION**

317 LEXIVA (fosamprenavir calcium) is a prodrug of amprenavir, an inhibitor of HIV  
318 protease. The chemical name of fosamprenavir calcium is (3*S*)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl (1*S*,2*R*)-3-  
319 [[(4-aminophenyl) sulfonyl](isobutyl)amino]-1-benzyl-2-(phosphonoxy) propylcarbamate  
320 monocalcium salt. Fosamprenavir calcium is a single stereoisomer with the (3*S*)(1*S*,2*R*)  
321 configuration. It has a molecular formula of  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{34}\text{CaN}_3\text{O}_9\text{PS}$  and a molecular weight of 623.7.  
322 It has the following structural formula:  
323



324  
325

Fosamprenavir calcium is a white to cream-colored solid with a solubility of approximately 0.31 mg/mL in water at 25°C.

328 LEXIVA Tablets are available for oral administration in a strength of 700 mg of  
329 fosamprenavir as fosamprenavir calcium (equivalent to approximately 600 mg of amprenavir).  
330 Each 700-mg tablet contains the inactive ingredients colloidal silicon dioxide, croscarmellose  
331 sodium, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, and povidone K30. The tablet  
332 film-coating contains the inactive ingredients hypromellose, iron oxide red, titanium dioxide, and  
333 triacetin.

334 LEXIVA Oral Suspension is available in a strength of 50 mg/mL of fosamprenavir as  
335 fosamprenavir calcium equivalent to approximately 43 mg of amprenavir. LEXIVA Oral  
336 Suspension is a white to off-white suspension with a grape-bubblegum-peppermint flavor. Each  
337 one milliliter (1 mL) contains the inactive ingredients artificial grape-bubblegum flavor, calcium  
338 chloride dihydrate, hypromellose, methylparaben, natural peppermint flavor, polysorbate 80,  
339 propylene glycol, propylparaben, purified water, and sucralose.

## 340 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

### 341 12.1 Mechanism of Action

342 Fosamprenavir is an antiviral agent [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.4)].

### 343 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

344 The pharmacokinetic properties of amprenavir after administration of LEXIVA, with or  
345 without ritonavir, have been evaluated in both healthy adult volunteers and in HIV-infected  
346 patients; no substantial differences in steady-state amprenavir concentrations were observed  
347 between the 2 populations.

348 The pharmacokinetic parameters of amprenavir after administration of LEXIVA (with  
349 and without concomitant ritonavir) are shown in Table 7.

350

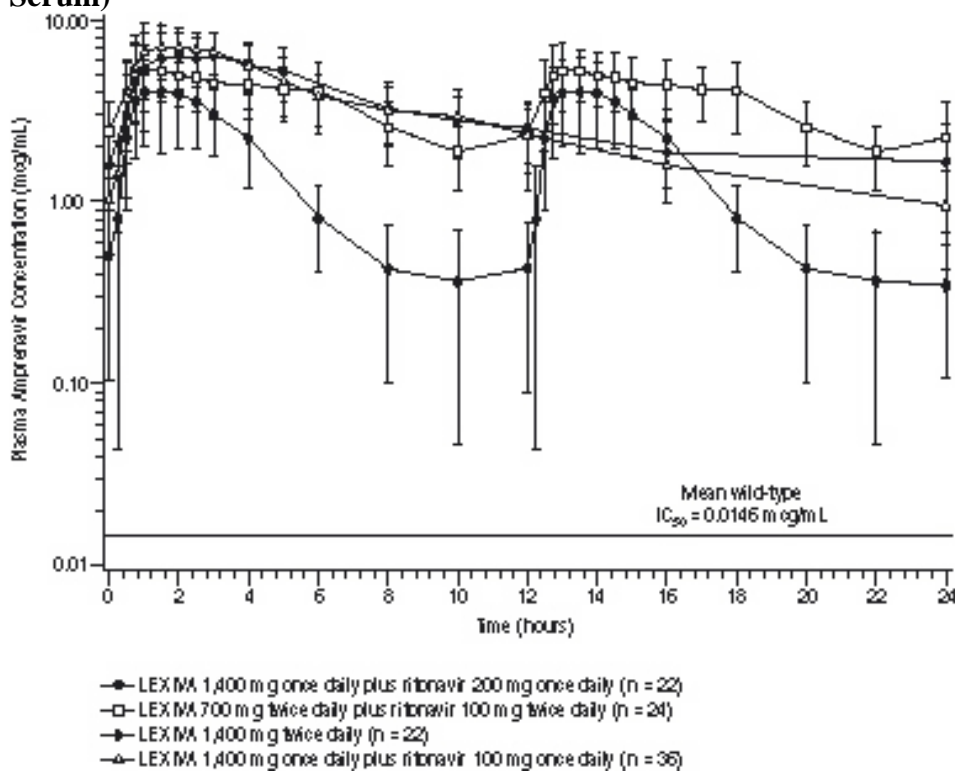
351 **Table 7. Geometric Mean (95% CI) Steady-State Plasma Amprenavir Pharmacokinetic**  
 352 **Parameters in Adults**

Regimen	C <sub>max</sub> (mcg/mL)	T <sub>max</sub> (hours)*	AUC <sub>24</sub> (mcg•hr/mL)	C <sub>min</sub> (mcg/mL)
LEXIVA 1,400 mg b.i.d.	4.82 (4.06-5.72)	1.3 (0.8-4.0)	33.0 (27.6-39.2)	0.35 (0.27-0.46)
LEXIVA 1,400 mg q.d. plus Ritonavir 200 mg q.d.	7.24 (6.32-8.28)	2.1 (0.8-5.0)	69.4 (59.7-80.8)	1.45 (1.16-1.81)
LEXIVA 1,400 mg q.d. plus Ritonavir 100 mg q.d.	7.93 (7.25-8.68)	1.5 (0.75-5.0)	66.4 (61.1-72.1)	0.86 (0.74-1.01)
LEXIVA 700 mg b.i.d. plus Ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d.	6.08 (5.38-6.86)	1.5 (0.75-5.0)	79.2 (69.0-90.6)	2.12 (1.77-2.54)

\*Data shown are median (range).

353  
 354  
 355 The mean plasma amprenavir concentrations of the dosing regimens over the dosing  
 356 intervals are displayed in Figure 1.

357  
 358 **Figure 1. Mean (±SD) Steady-State Plasma Amprenavir Concentrations and Mean IC<sub>50</sub>**  
 359 **Values Against HIV from Protease Inhibitor-Naive Patients (in the Absence of Human**  
 360 **Serum)**



361  
 362

363 **Absorption and Bioavailability:** After administration of a single dose of LEXIVA to  
364 HIV-1-infected patients, the time to peak amprenavir concentration ( $T_{max}$ ) occurred between 1.5  
365 and 4 hours (median 2.5 hours). The absolute oral bioavailability of amprenavir after  
366 administration of LEXIVA in humans has not been established.

367 After administration of a single 1,400-mg dose in the fasted state, LEXIVA Oral  
368 Suspension (50 mg/mL) and LEXIVA Tablets (700 mg) provided similar amprenavir exposures  
369 (AUC), however, the  $C_{max}$  of amprenavir after administration of the suspension formulation was  
370 14.5% higher compared with the tablet.

371 **Effects of Food on Oral Absorption:** Administration of a single 1,400-mg dose of  
372 LEXIVA Tablets in the fed state (standardized high-fat meal: 967 kcal, 67 grams fat, 33 grams  
373 protein, 58 grams carbohydrate) compared with the fasted state was associated with no  
374 significant changes in amprenavir  $C_{max}$ ,  $T_{max}$ , or  $AUC_{0-\infty}$  [see *Dosage and Administration (2)*].

375 Administration of a single 1,400-mg dose of LEXIVA Oral Suspension in the fed state  
376 (standardized high-fat meal: 967 kcal, 67 grams fat, 33 grams protein, 58 grams carbohydrate)  
377 compared with the fasted state was associated with a 46% reduction in  $C_{max}$ , a 0.72-hour delay in  
378  $T_{max}$ , and a 28% reduction in amprenavir  $AUC_{0-\infty}$ .

379 **Distribution:** In vitro, amprenavir is approximately 90% bound to plasma proteins,  
380 primarily to alpha<sub>1</sub>-acid glycoprotein. In vitro, concentration-dependent binding was observed  
381 over the concentration range of 1 to 10 mcg/mL, with decreased binding at higher  
382 concentrations. The partitioning of amprenavir into erythrocytes is low, but increases as  
383 amprenavir concentrations increase, reflecting the higher amount of unbound drug at higher  
384 concentrations.

385 **Metabolism:** After oral administration, fosamprenavir is rapidly and almost completely  
386 hydrolyzed to amprenavir and inorganic phosphate prior to reaching the systemic circulation.  
387 This occurs in the gut epithelium during absorption. Amprenavir is metabolized in the liver by  
388 the cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4) enzyme system. The 2 major metabolites result from  
389 oxidation of the tetrahydrofuran and aniline moieties. Glucuronide conjugates of oxidized  
390 metabolites have been identified as minor metabolites in urine and feces.

391 **Elimination:** Excretion of unchanged amprenavir in urine and feces is minimal.  
392 Unchanged amprenavir in urine accounts for approximately 1% of the dose; unchanged  
393 amprenavir was not detectable in feces. Approximately 14% and 75% of an administered single  
394 dose of <sup>14</sup>C-amprenavir can be accounted for as metabolites in urine and feces, respectively. Two  
395 metabolites accounted for >90% of the radiocarbon in fecal samples. The plasma elimination  
396 half-life of amprenavir is approximately 7.7 hours.

397 **Special Populations: Hepatic Impairment:** The pharmacokinetics of amprenavir have  
398 been studied after the administration of LEXIVA in combination with ritonavir to adult HIV-  
399 1-infected patients with mild and moderate hepatic impairment. Following 2 weeks of dosing  
400 with LEXIVA plus ritonavir, the AUC of amprenavir was increased by approximately 22% in  
401 patients with mild hepatic impairment and by approximately 70% in patients with moderate  
402 hepatic impairment compared with HIV-1-infected patients with normal hepatic function. Protein

403 binding of amprenavir was decreased in both mild and moderate hepatic impairment, with the  
404 unbound fraction at 2 hours (approximate  $C_{max}$ ) increasing by 18% to 57% and the unbound  
405 fraction at the end of the dosing interval ( $C_{min}$ ) increasing 50% to 102% [see *Dosage and*  
406 *Administration (2.3)*]. There are no data on the use of LEXIVA in combination with ritonavir in  
407 patients with severe hepatic impairment.

408 The pharmacokinetics of amprenavir have been studied after administration of  
409 amprenavir given as AGENERASE<sup>®</sup> Capsules to adult patients with hepatic impairment.  
410 Following administration of a single 600-mg oral dose the AUC of amprenavir was increased by  
411 approximately 2.5 fold in patients with moderate cirrhosis and by approximately 4.5 fold in  
412 patients with severe cirrhosis compared with healthy volunteers [see *Dosage and Administration*  
413 *(2.3)*].

414 **Renal Impairment:** The impact of renal impairment on amprenavir elimination in  
415 adult patients has not been studied. The renal elimination of unchanged amprenavir represents  
416 approximately 1% of the administered dose; therefore, renal impairment is not expected to  
417 significantly impact the elimination of amprenavir.

418 **Pediatric Patients:** The pharmacokinetics of amprenavir after administration of  
419 LEXIVA Oral Suspension and LEXIVA Tablets, with or without ritonavir, have been evaluated  
420 in 124 patients 2 to 18 years of age. Pharmacokinetic parameters for LEXIVA administered with  
421 food and with or without ritonavir in this patient population are provided in Tables 8 and 9  
422 below.

423  
424 **Table 8. Geometric Mean (95% CI) Steady-State Plasma Amprenavir Pharmacokinetic**  
425 **Parameters in Pediatric Patients Receiving LEXIVA 30 mg/kg Twice Daily**

Parameter	2 to 5 Years	
	n	LEXIVA 30 mg/kg b.i.d.
$AUC_{(24)}$ (mcg•hr/mL)	8	31.4 (13.7, 72.4)
$C_{max}$ (mcg/mL)	8	5.00 (1.95, 12.8)
$C_{min}$ (mcg/mL)	17	0.454 (0.342, 0.604)

426

427 **Table 9. Geometric Mean (95% CI) Steady-State Plasma Amprenavir Pharmacokinetic**  
428 **Parameters in Pediatric and Adolescent Patients Receiving LEXIVA Plus Ritonavir Twice**  
429 **Daily**

Parameter	6 to 11 Years		12 to 18 Years	
	n	LEXIVA 18 mg/kg plus Ritonavir 3 mg/kg b.i.d.	n	LEXIVA 700 mg plus Ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d.
AUC <sub>(0-24)</sub> (mcg•hr/mL)	9	93.4 (67.8, 129)	8	58.8 (38.8, 89.0)
C <sub>max</sub> (mcg/mL)	9	6.07 (4.40, 8.38)	8	4.33 (2.82, 6.65)
C <sub>min</sub> (mcg/mL)	17	2.69 (2.15, 3.36)	24	1.61 (1.21, 2.15)

430  
431 *Geriatric Patients:* The pharmacokinetics of amprenavir after administration of  
432 LEXIVA to patients over 65 years of age have not been studied [see *Use in Specific Populations*  
433 (8.5)].

434 *Gender:* The pharmacokinetics of amprenavir after administration of LEXIVA do not  
435 differ between males and females.

436 *Race:* The pharmacokinetics of amprenavir after administration of LEXIVA do not  
437 differ between blacks and non-blacks.

438 **Drug Interactions:** [See *Contraindications (4), Warnings and Precautions (5.1), Drug*  
439 *Interactions (7).*]

440 Amprenavir, the active metabolite of fosamprenavir, is metabolized in the liver by the  
441 cytochrome P450 enzyme system. Amprenavir inhibits CYP3A4. Data also suggest that  
442 amprenavir induces CYP3A4. Caution should be used when coadministering medications that  
443 are substrates, inhibitors, or inducers of CYP3A4, or potentially toxic medications that are  
444 metabolized by CYP3A4. Amprenavir does not inhibit CYP2D6, CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2C19,  
445 CYP2E1, or uridine glucuronosyltransferase (UDPGT).

446 Drug interaction studies were performed with LEXIVA and other drugs likely to be  
447 coadministered or drugs commonly used as probes for pharmacokinetic interactions. The effects  
448 of coadministration on AUC, C<sub>max</sub>, and C<sub>min</sub> values are summarized in Table 10 (effect of other  
449 drugs on amprenavir) and Table 12 (effect of LEXIVA on other drugs). In addition, since  
450 LEXIVA delivers comparable amprenavir plasma concentrations as AGENERASE, drug  
451 interaction data derived from studies with AGENERASE are provided in Tables 11 and 13. For  
452 information regarding clinical recommendations, see *Drug Interactions (7)*.  
453

454 **Table 10. Drug Interactions: Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Amprenavir After**  
455 **Administration of LEXIVA in the Presence of the Coadministered Drug(s)**

Coadministered Drug(s) and Dose(s)	Dose of <b>LEXIVA</b> *	n	% Change in <b>Amprenavir</b> Pharmacokinetic Parameters (90% CI)		
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
Antacid (MAALOX TC <sup>®</sup> ) 30 mL single dose	1,400 mg single dose	30	↓35 (↓24 to ↓42)	↓18 (↓9 to ↓26)	↑14 (↓7 to ↑39)
Atazanavir 300 mg q.d. for 10 days	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	22	↔	↔	↔
Atorvastatin 10 mg q.d. for 4 days	1,400 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	16	↓18 (↓34 to ↑1)	↓27 (↓41 to ↓12)	↓12 (↓27 to ↓6)
Atorvastatin 10 mg q.d. for 4 days	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	16	↔	↔	↔
Efavirenz 600 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	1,400 mg q.d. plus ritonavir 200 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	16	↔	↓13 (↓30 to ↑7)	↓36 (↓8 to ↓56)
Efavirenz 600 mg q.d. plus additional ritonavir 100 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	1,400 mg q.d. plus ritonavir 200 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	16	↑18 (↑1 to ↑38)	↑11 (0 to ↑24)	↔
Efavirenz 600 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	16	↔	↔	↓17 (↓4 to ↓29)
Esomeprazole 20 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	1,400 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	25	↔	↔	↔
Esomeprazole 20 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	23	↔	↔	↔
Ethinyl estradiol/norethindrone 0.035 mg/0.5 mg q.d. for 21 days	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir <sup>†</sup> 100 mg b.i.d. for 21 days	25	↔ <sup>‡</sup>	↔ <sup>‡</sup>	↔ <sup>‡</sup>

Ketoconazole <sup>§</sup> 200 mg q.d. for 4 days	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 4 days	15	↔	↔	↔
Lopinavir/ritonavir 533 mg/133 mg b.i.d.	1,400 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	18	↓13 <sup>  </sup>	↓26 <sup>  </sup>	↓42 <sup>  </sup>
Lopinavir/ritonavir 400 mg/100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	18	↓58 (↓42 to ↓70)	↓63 (↓51 to ↓72)	↓65 (↓54 to ↓73)
Methadone 70 to 120 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	19	↔ <sup>‡</sup>	↔ <sup>‡</sup>	↔ <sup>‡</sup>
Nevirapine 200 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks <sup>¶</sup>	1,400 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	17	↓25 (↓37 to ↓10)	↓33 (↓45 to ↓20)	↓35 (↓50 to ↓15)
Nevirapine 200 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks <sup>¶</sup>	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	17	↔	↓11 (↓23 to ↑3)	↓19 (↓32 to ↓4)
Phenytoin 300 mg q.d. for 10 days	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	13	↔	↑20 (↑8 to ↑34)	↑19 (↑6 to ↑33)
Ranitidine 300 mg single dose (administered 1 hour before fosamprenavir)	1,400 mg single dose	30	↓51 (↓43 to ↓58)	↓30 (↓22 to ↓37)	↔ (↓19 to ↑21)
Rifabutin 150 mg q.o.d. for 2 weeks	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	15	↑36 <sup>‡</sup> (↑18 to ↑55)	↑35 <sup>‡</sup> (↑17 to ↑56)	↑17 <sup>‡</sup> (↓1 to ↑39)
Tenofovir 300 mg q.d. for 4 to 48 weeks	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 4 to 48 weeks	45	NA	NA	↔ <sup>#</sup>
Tenofovir 300 mg q.d. for 4 to 48 weeks	1,400 mg q.d. plus ritonavir 200 mg q.d. for 4 to 48 weeks	60	NA	NA	↔ <sup>#</sup>

- 456 \* Concomitant medication is also shown in this column where appropriate.  
457 † Ritonavir  $C_{max}$ , AUC, and  $C_{min}$  increased by 63%, 45%, and 13%, respectively, compared  
458 with historical control.  
459 ‡ Compared with historical control.  
460 § Patients were receiving LEXIVA/ritonavir for 10 days prior to the 4-day treatment period with  
461 both ketoconazole and LEXIVA/ritonavir.  
462 || Compared with LEXIVA 700 mg/ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks.  
463 ¶ Patients were receiving nevirapine for at least 12 weeks prior to study.  
464 # Compared with parallel control group.  
465 ↑= Increase; ↓= Decrease; ↔ = No change (↑or ↓≤10%), NA = Not applicable.  
466

467 **Table 11. Drug Interactions: Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Amprenavir After**  
468 **Administration of AGENERASE in the Presence of the Coadministered Drug(s)**

Coadministered Drug(s) and Dose(s)	Dose of AGENERASE*	n	% Change in Amprenavir Pharmacokinetic Parameters (90% CI)		
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
Abacavir 300 mg b.i.d. for 2 to 3 weeks	900 mg b.i.d. for 2 to 3 weeks	4	↔*	↔*	↔*
Clarithromycin 500 mg b.i.d. for 4 days	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 4 days	12	↑15 (↑1 to ↑31)	↑18 (↑8 to ↑29)	↑39 (↑31 to ↑47)
Delavirdine 600 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	600 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	9	↑40 <sup>†</sup>	↑130 <sup>†</sup>	↑125 <sup>†</sup>
Ethinyl estradiol/norethindrone 0.035 mg/1 mg for 1 cycle	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 28 days	10	↔	↓22 (↓35 to ↓8)	↓20 (↓41 to ↑8)
Indinavir 800 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fasted)	750 or 800 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fasted)	9	↑18 (↑13 to ↑58)	↑33 (↑2 to ↑73)	↑25 (↓27 to ↑116)
Ketoconazole 400 mg single dose	1,200 mg single dose	12	↓16 (↓25 to ↓6)	↑31 (↑20 to ↑42)	NA
Lamivudine 150 mg single dose	600 mg single dose	11	↔	↔	NA
Methadone 44 to 100 mg q.d. for >30 days	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	16	↓27 <sup>‡</sup>	↓30 <sup>‡</sup>	↓25 <sup>‡</sup>
Nelfinavir 750 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fed)	750 or 800 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fed)	6	↓14 (↓38 to ↑20)	↔	↑189 (↑52 to ↑448)
Rifabutin 300 mg q.d. for 10 days	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	5	↔	↓15 (↓28 to 0)	↓15 (↓38 to ↑17)
Rifampin 300 mg q.d. for 4 days	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 4 days	11	↓70 (↓76 to ↓62)	↓82 (↓84 to ↓78)	↓92 (↓95 to ↓89)
Saquinavir 800 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fed)	750 or 800 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fed)	7	↓37 (↓54 to ↓14)	↓32 (↓49 to ↓9)	↓14 (↓52 to ↑54)
Zidovudine 300 mg single dose	600 mg single dose	12	↔	↑13 (↓2 to ↑31)	NA

469 \* Compared with parallel control group.

470 † Median percent change; confidence interval not reported.

471 ‡ Compared with historical data.

472 ↑ = Increase; ↓ = Decrease; ↔ = No change (↑ or ↓ < 10%); NA = C<sub>min</sub> not calculated for  
473 single-dose study.  
474

475 **Table 12. Drug Interactions: Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Coadministered Drug in the**  
476 **Presence of Amprenavir After Administration of LEXIVA**

Coadministered Drug(s) and Dose(s)	Dose of <b>LEXIVA</b> *	n	% Change in Pharmacokinetic Parameters of <b>Coadministered Drug</b> (90% CI)		
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
Atazanavir 300 mg q.d. for 10 days†	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	21	↓24 (↓39 to ↓6)	↓22 (↓34 to ↓9)	↔
Atorvastatin 10 mg q.d. for 4 days	1,400 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	16	↑304 (↑205 to ↑437)	↑130 (↑100 to ↑164)	↓10 (↓27 to ↑12)
Atorvastatin 10 mg q.d. for 4 days	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	16	↑184 (↑126 to ↑257)	↑153 (↑115 to ↑199)	↑73 (↑45 to ↑108)
Esomeprazole 20 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	1,400 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	25	↔	↑55 (↑39 to ↑73)	ND
Esomeprazole 20 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	23	↔	↔	ND
Ethinyl estradiol‡ 0.035 mg q.d. for 21 days	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 21 days	25	↓28 (↓21 to ↓35)	↓37 (↓30 to ↓42)	ND
Ketoconazole§ 200 mg q.d. for 4 days	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 4 days	15	↑25 (↑0 to ↑56)	↑169 (↑108 to ↑248)	ND
Lopinavir/ritonavir   533 mg/133 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	1,400 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	18	↔ <sup>¶</sup>	↔ <sup>¶</sup>	↔ <sup>¶</sup>
Lopinavir/ritonavir   400 mg/100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	18	↑30 (↓15 to ↑47)	↑37 (↓20 to ↑55)	↑52 (↓28 to ↑82)
Methadone 70 to 120 mg q.d. for 2 weeks	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	19	R-Methadone (active)		
			↓21 <sup>#</sup> (↓30 to ↓12)	↓18 <sup>#</sup> (↓27 to ↓8)	↓11 <sup>#</sup> (↓21 to ↑1)
			S-Methadone (inactive)		

			↓43 <sup>#</sup> (↓49 to ↓37)	↓43 <sup>#</sup> (↓50 to ↓36)	↓41 <sup>#</sup> (↓49 to ↓31)
Nevirapine 200 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks**	1,400 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	17	↑25 (↑14 to ↑37)	↑29 (↑19 to ↑40)	↑34 (↑20 to ↑49)
Nevirapine 200 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks**	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	17	↑13 (↑3 to ↑24)	↑14 (↑5 to ↑24)	↑22 (↑9 to ↑35)
Norethindrone <sup>‡</sup> 0.5 mg q.d. for 21 days	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 21 days	25	↓38 (↓32 to ↓44)	↓34 (↓30 to ↓37)	↓26 (↓20 to ↓32)
Phenytoin 300 mg q.d. for 10 days	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	14	↓20 (↓12 to ↓27)	↓22 (↓17 to ↓27)	↓29 (↓23 to ↓34)
Rifabutin 150 mg every other day for 2 weeks <sup>††</sup>  (25-O-desacetyl-rifabutin metabolite)  Rifabutin + 25-O- desacetyl-rifabutin metabolite	700 mg b.i.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks	15	↓14 (↓28 to ↑4)  ↑579 (↑479 to ↑698)  NA	↔  ↑1,120 (↑965 to ↑1,300)  ↑64 (↑46 to ↑84)	↑28 (↑12 to ↑46)  ↑2,510 (↑1,910 to ↑3,300)  NA

477 \* Concomitant medication is also shown in this column where appropriate.

478 † Comparison arm of atazanavir 300 mg q.d. plus ritonavir 100 mg q.d. for 10 days.

479 ‡ Administered as a combination oral contraceptive tablet: ethinyl estradiol

480 0.035 mg/norethindrone 0.5 mg.

481 § Patients were receiving LEXIVA/ritonavir for 10 days prior to the 4-day treatment period with  
482 both ketoconazole and LEXIVA/ritonavir.

483 || Data represent lopinavir concentrations.

484 ¶ Compared with lopinavir 400 mg/ritonavir 100 mg b.i.d. for 2 weeks.

485 # Dose normalized to methadone 100 mg. The unbound concentration of the active moiety,  
486 R-methadone, was unchanged.\*\* Patients were receiving nevirapine for at least 12 weeks  
487 prior to study.†† Comparison arm of rifabutin 300 mg q.d. for 2 weeks. AUC is AUC<sub>(0-48 hr)</sub>.

488 ↑ = Increase; ↓ = Decrease; ↔ = No change (↑ or ↓ < 10%); ND = Interaction cannot be  
489 determined as C<sub>min</sub> was below the lower limit of quantitation.

490

491 **Table 13. Drug Interactions: Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Coadministered Drug in the**  
492 **Presence of Amprenavir After Administration of AGENERASE**

Coadministered Drug(s) and Dose(s)	Dose of AGENERASE	n	% Change in Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Coadministered Drug (90% CI)		
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
Abacavir 300 mg b.i.d. for 2 to 3 weeks	900 mg b.i.d. for 2 to 3 weeks	4	↔ <sup>*</sup>	↔ <sup>*</sup>	↔ <sup>*</sup>
Clarithromycin 500 mg b.i.d. for 4 days	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 4 days	12	↓10 (↓24 to ↑7)	↔	↔
Delavirdine 600 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	600 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	9	↓47 <sup>†</sup>	↓61 <sup>†</sup>	↓88 <sup>†</sup>
Ethinyl estradiol 0.035 mg for 1 cycle	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 28 days	10	↔	↔	↑32 (↓3 to ↑79)
Indinavir 800 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fasted)	750 mg or 800 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fasted)	9	↓22 <sup>*</sup>	↓38 <sup>*</sup>	↓27 <sup>*</sup>
Ketoconazole 400 mg single dose	1,200 mg single dose	12	↑19 (↑8 to ↑33)	↑44 (↑31 to ↑59)	NA
Lamivudine 150 mg single dose	600 mg single dose	11	↔	↔	NA
Methadone 44 to 100 mg q.d. for >30 days	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	16	R-Methadone (active)		
			↓25 (↓32 to ↓18)	↓13 (↓21 to ↓5)	↓21 (↓32 to ↓9)
			S-Methadone (inactive)		
			↓48 (↓55 to ↓40)	↓40 (↓46 to ↓32)	↓53 (↓60 to ↓43)
Nelfinavir 750 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fed)	750 mg or 800 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fed)	6	↑12 <sup>*</sup>	↑15 <sup>*</sup>	↑14 <sup>*</sup>
Norethindrone 1 mg for 1 cycle	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 28 days	10	↔	↑18 (↑1 to ↑38)	↑45 (↑13 to ↑88)
Rifabutin 300 mg q.d. for 10 days	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	5	↑119 (↑82 to ↑164)	↑193 (↑156 to ↑235)	↑271 (↑171 to ↑409)
Rifampin 300 mg q.d. for 4 days	1,200 mg b.i.d. for 4 days	11	↔	↔	ND
Saquinavir 800 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fed)	750 mg or 800 mg t.i.d. for 2 weeks (fed)	7	↑21 <sup>*</sup>	↓19 <sup>*</sup>	↓48 <sup>*</sup>

Zidovudine 300 mg single dose	600 mg single dose	12	↑40 (↑14 to ↑71)	↑31 (↑19 to ↑45)	NA
----------------------------------	-----------------------	----	---------------------	---------------------	----

493 \* Compared with historical data.

494 † Median percent change; confidence interval not reported.

495 ↑ = Increase; ↓ = Decrease; ↔ = No change (↑ or ↓ < 10%); NA = C<sub>min</sub> not calculated for  
496 single-dose study; ND = Interaction cannot be determined as C<sub>min</sub> was below the lower limit  
497 of quantitation.

498

## 499 12.4 Microbiology

500 **Mechanism of Action:** Fosamprenavir is a prodrug that is rapidly hydrolyzed to  
501 amprenavir by cellular phosphatases in the gut epithelium as it is absorbed. Amprenavir is an  
502 inhibitor of HIV-1 protease. Amprenavir binds to the active site of HIV-1 protease and thereby  
503 prevents the processing of viral Gag and Gag-Pol polyprotein precursors, resulting in the  
504 formation of immature non-infectious viral particles.

505 **Antiviral Activity:** Fosamprenavir has little or no antiviral activity in vitro. The in vitro  
506 antiviral activity of amprenavir was evaluated against HIV-1 IIIB in both acutely and chronically  
507 infected lymphoblastic cell lines (MT-4, CEM-CCRF, H9) and in peripheral blood lymphocytes.  
508 The 50% effective concentration (EC<sub>50</sub>) of amprenavir ranged from 0.012 to 0.08 μM in acutely  
509 infected cells and was 0.41 μM in chronically infected cells (1 μM = 0.50 mcg/mL). The median  
510 EC<sub>50</sub> value of amprenavir against HIV-1 isolates from clades A to G was 0.00095 μM in  
511 peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). Similarly, the EC<sub>50</sub> values for amprenavir against  
512 monocytes/macrophage tropic HIV-1 isolates (clade B) ranged from 0.003 to 0.075 μM in  
513 monocyte/macrophage cultures. The EC<sub>50</sub> values of amprenavir against HIV-2 isolates grown in  
514 PBMCs were higher than those for HIV-1 isolates, and ranged from 0.003 to 0.11 μM.  
515 Amprenavir exhibited synergistic anti-HIV-1 activity in combination with the nucleoside reverse  
516 transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) abacavir, didanosine, lamivudine, stavudine, tenofovir, and  
517 zidovudine; the non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) delavirdine and  
518 efavirenz; and the protease inhibitors atazanavir and saquinavir. Amprenavir exhibited additive  
519 anti-HIV-1 activity in combination with the NNRTI nevirapine, the protease inhibitors indinavir,  
520 lopinavir, nelfinavir, and ritonavir; and the fusion inhibitor enfuvirtide. These drug combinations  
521 have not been adequately studied in humans.

522 **Resistance:** HIV-1 isolates with decreased susceptibility to amprenavir have been  
523 selected in vitro and obtained from patients treated with fosamprenavir. Genotypic analysis of  
524 isolates from treatment-naive patients failing amprenavir-containing regimens showed mutations  
525 in the HIV-1 protease gene resulting in amino acid substitutions primarily at positions V32I,  
526 M46I/L, I47V, I50V, I54L/M, and I84V, as well as mutations in the p7/p1 and p1/p6 Gag and  
527 Gag-Pol polyprotein precursor cleavage sites. Some of these amprenavir resistance-associated  
528 mutations have also been detected in HIV-1 isolates from antiretroviral-naive patients treated  
529 with LEXIVA. Of the 488 antiretroviral-naive patients treated with LEXIVA 1,400 mg twice  
530 daily or LEXIVA 1,400 mg plus ritonavir 200 mg once daily in studies APV30001 and

531 APV30002, respectively, 61 patients (29 receiving LEXIVA and 32 receiving  
532 LEXIVA/ritonavir) with virologic failure (plasma HIV-1 RNA >1,000 copies/mL on 2 occasions  
533 on or after Week 12) were genotyped. Five of the 29 antiretroviral-naïve patients (17%)  
534 receiving LEXIVA without ritonavir in study APV30001 had evidence of genotypic resistance to  
535 amprenavir: I54L/M (n = 2), I54L + L33F (n = 1), V32I + I47V (n = 1), and M46I + I47V  
536 (n = 1). No amprenavir resistance-associated mutations were detected in antiretroviral-naïve  
537 patients treated with LEXIVA/ritonavir for 48 weeks in study APV30002. However, the M46I  
538 and I50V mutations were detected in isolates from 1 virologic failure patient receiving  
539 LEXIVA/ritonavir once daily at Week 160 (HIV-1 RNA >500 copies/mL). Upon retrospective  
540 analysis of stored samples using an ultrasensitive assay, these resistant mutants were traced back  
541 to Week 84 (76 weeks prior to clinical virologic failure).

542 **Cross-Resistance:** Varying degrees of cross-resistance among HIV-1 protease  
543 inhibitors have been observed. An association between virologic response at 48 weeks (HIV-1  
544 RNA level <400 copies/mL) and protease inhibitor-resistance mutations detected in baseline  
545 HIV-1 isolates from protease inhibitor-experienced patients receiving LEXIVA/ritonavir twice  
546 daily (n = 88), or lopinavir/ritonavir twice daily (n = 85) in study APV30003 is shown in Table  
547 14. The majority of subjects had previously received either one (47%) or 2 protease inhibitors  
548 (36%), most commonly nelfinavir (57%) and indinavir (53%). Out of 102 subjects with baseline  
549 phenotypes receiving twice-daily LEXIVA/ritonavir, 54% (n = 55) had resistance to at least one  
550 protease inhibitor, with 98% (n = 54) of those having resistance to nelfinavir. Out of 97 subjects  
551 with baseline phenotypes in the lopinavir/ritonavir arm, 60% (n = 58) had resistance to at least  
552 one protease inhibitor, with 97% (n = 56) of those having resistance to nelfinavir.

553

554 **Table 14. Responders at Study Week 48 by Presence of Baseline Protease Inhibitor**  
555 **Resistance-Associated Mutations\***

PI-mutations <sup>†</sup>	LEXIVA/Ritonavir b.i.d. (n = 88)		Lopinavir/Ritonavir b.i.d. (n = 85)	
D30N	21/22	95%	17/19	89%
N88D/S	20/22	91%	12/12	100%
L90M	16/31	52%	17/29	59%
M46I/L	11/22	50%	12/24	50%
V82A/F/T/S	2/9	22%	6/17	35%
I54V	2/11	18%	6/11	55%
I84V	1/6	17%	2/5	40%

556 \*Results should be interpreted with caution because the subgroups were small.

557 <sup>†</sup>Most patients had >1 protease inhibitor resistance-associated mutation at baseline.

558

559 The virologic response based upon baseline phenotype was assessed. Baseline isolates  
560 from protease inhibitor-experienced patients responding to LEXIVA/ritonavir twice daily had a  
561 median shift in susceptibility to amprenavir relative to a standard wild-type reference strain of  
562 0.7 (range: 0.1 to 5.4, n = 62), and baseline isolates from individuals failing therapy had a  
563 median shift in susceptibility of 1.9 (range: 0.2 to 14, n = 29). Because this was a select patient  
564 population, these data do not constitute definitive clinical susceptibility break points. Additional  
565 data are needed to determine clinically relevant break points for LEXIVA.

566 Isolates from 15 of the 20 patients receiving twice-daily LEXIVA/ritonavir up to  
567 Week 48 and experiencing virologic failure/ongoing replication were subjected to genotypic  
568 analysis. The following amprenavir resistance-associated mutations were found either alone or in  
569 combination: V32I, M46I/L, I47V, I50V, I54L/M, and I84V. Isolates from 4 of the 16 patients  
570 continuing to receive twice-daily LEXIVA/ritonavir up to Week 96 who experienced virologic  
571 failure underwent genotypic analysis. Isolates from 2 patients contained amprenavir  
572 resistance-associated mutations: V32I, M46I, and I47V in 1 isolate and I84V in the other.

### 573 **13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY**

#### 574 **13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**

575 In long-term carcinogenicity studies, fosamprenavir was administered orally for up to  
576 104 weeks at doses of 250, 400, or 600 mg/kg/day in mice and at doses of 300, 825, or  
577 2,250 mg/kg/day in rats. Exposures at these doses were 0.3- to 0.7-fold (mice) and 0.7- to  
578 1.4-fold (rats) those in humans given 1,400 mg twice daily of fosamprenavir alone, and 0.2- to  
579 0.3-fold (mice) and 0.3- to 0.7-fold (rats) those in humans given 1,400 mg once daily of  
580 fosamprenavir plus 200 mg ritonavir once daily. Exposures in the carcinogenicity studies were  
581 0.1- to 0.3-fold (mice) and 0.3- to 0.6-fold (rats) those in humans given 700 mg of fosamprenavir  
582 plus 100 mg ritonavir twice daily. There was an increase in hepatocellular adenomas and  
583 hepatocellular carcinomas at all doses in male mice and at 600 mg/kg/day in female mice, and in  
584 hepatocellular adenomas and thyroid follicular cell adenomas at all doses in male rats, and at  
585 835 mg/kg/day and 2,250 mg/kg/day in female rats. The relevance of the hepatocellular findings  
586 in the rodents for humans is uncertain. Repeat dose studies with fosamprenavir in rats produced  
587 effects consistent with enzyme induction, which predisposes rats, but not humans, to thyroid  
588 neoplasms. In addition, in rats only there was an increase in interstitial cell hyperplasia at  
589 825 mg/kg/day and 2,250 mg/kg/day, and an increase in uterine endometrial adenocarcinoma at  
590 2,250 mg/kg/day. The incidence of endometrial findings was slightly increased over concurrent  
591 controls, but was within background range for female rats. The relevance of the uterine  
592 endometrial adenocarcinoma findings in rats for humans is uncertain.

593 Fosamprenavir was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo assays.  
594 These assays included bacterial reverse mutation (Ames), mouse lymphoma, rat micronucleus,  
595 and chromosome aberrations in human lymphocytes.

596 The effects of fosamprenavir on fertility and general reproductive performance were  
597 investigated in male (treated for 4 weeks before mating) and female rats (treated for 2 weeks

598 before mating through postpartum day 6). Systemic exposures ( $AUC_{0-24\text{ hr}}$ ) to amprenavir in  
599 these studies were 3 (males) to 4 (females) times higher than exposures in humans following  
600 administration of the MRHD of fosamprenavir alone or similar to those seen in humans  
601 following administration of fosamprenavir in combination with ritonavir. Fosamprenavir did not  
602 impair mating or fertility of male or female rats and did not affect the development and  
603 maturation of sperm from treated rats.

604 **14 CLINICAL STUDIES**

605 **14.1 Therapy-Naive Adult Patients**

606 Study APV30001: APV30001 was a randomized, open-label study, comparing  
607 treatment with LEXIVA Tablets (1,400 mg twice daily) versus nelfinavir (1,250 mg twice daily)  
608 in 249 antiretroviral treatment-naive patients. Both groups of patients also received abacavir  
609 (300 mg twice daily) and lamivudine (150 mg twice daily).

610 The mean age of the patients in this study was 37 years (range 17 to 70 years), 69% of the  
611 patients were males, 20% were CDC Class C (AIDS), 24% were Caucasian, 32% were black,  
612 and 44% were Hispanic. At baseline, the median CD4+ cell count was 212 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (range: 2 to  
613 1,136 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>; 18% of patients had a CD4+ cell count of <50 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and 30% were in the  
614 range of 50 to <200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>). Baseline median HIV-1 RNA was 4.83 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL (range:  
615 1.69 to 7.41 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL; 45% of patients had >100,000 copies/mL).

616 The outcomes of randomized treatment are provided in Table 15.

617

618 **Table 15. Outcomes of Randomized Treatment Through Week 48 (APV30001)**

Outcome (Rebound or discontinuation = failure)	LEXIVA 1,400 mg b.i.d. (n = 166)	Nelfinavir 1,250 mg b.i.d. (n = 83)
Responder*	66% (57%)	52% (42%)
Virologic failure	19%	32%
Rebound	16%	19%
Never suppressed through Week 48	3%	13%
Clinical progression	1%	1%
Death	0%	1%
Discontinued due to adverse reactions	4%	2%
Discontinued due to other reasons <sup>†</sup>	10%	10%

619 \* Patients achieved and maintained confirmed HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL (<50 copies/mL)  
620 through Week 48 (Roche AMPLICOR HIV-1 MONITOR Assay Version 1.5).

621 <sup>†</sup> Includes consent withdrawn, lost to follow up, protocol violations, those with missing data,  
622 and other reasons.

623

624 Treatment response by viral load strata is shown in Table 16.

625

626 **Table 16. Proportions of Responders Through Week 48 by Screening Viral Load**  
627 **(APV30001)**

Screening Viral Load HIV-1 RNA (copies/mL)	LEXIVA 1,400 mg b.i.d.		Nelfinavir 1,250 mg b.i.d.	
	<400 copies/mL	n	<400 copies/mL	n
≤100,000	65%	93	65%	46
>100,000	67%	73	36%	37

628  
629 Through 48 weeks of therapy, the median increases from baseline in CD4+ cell counts  
630 were 201 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> in the group receiving LEXIVA and 216 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> in the nelfinavir group.

631 Study APV30002: APV30002 was a randomized, open-label study, comparing  
632 treatment with LEXIVA Tablets (1,400 mg once daily) plus ritonavir (200 mg once daily) versus  
633 nelfinavir (1,250 mg twice daily) in 649 treatment-naive patients. Both treatment groups also  
634 received abacavir (300 mg twice daily) and lamivudine (150 mg twice daily).

635 The mean age of the patients in this study was 37 years (range 18 to 69 years), 73% of the  
636 patients were males, 22% were CDC Class C, 53% were Caucasian, 36% were black, and 8%  
637 were Hispanic. At baseline, the median CD4+ cell count was 170 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (range: 1 to  
638 1,055 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>; 20% of patients had a CD4+ cell count of <50 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and 35% were in the  
639 range of 50 to <200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>). Baseline median HIV-1 RNA was 4.81 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL (range:  
640 2.65 to 7.29 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL; 43% of patients had >100,000 copies/mL).

641 The outcomes of randomized treatment are provided in Table 17.  
642

643 **Table 17. Outcomes of Randomized Treatment Through Week 48 (APV30002)**

Outcome (Rebound or discontinuation = failure)	LEXIVA 1,400 mg q.d./ Ritonavir 200 mg q.d. (n = 322)	Nelfinavir 1,250 mg b.i.d. (n = 327)
Responder*	69% (58%)	68% (55%)
Virologic failure	6%	16%
Rebound	5%	8%
Never suppressed through Week 48	1%	8%
Death	1%	0%
Discontinued due to adverse reactions	9%	6%
Discontinued due to other reasons <sup>†</sup>	15%	10%

644 \* Patients achieved and maintained confirmed HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL (<50 copies/mL)  
645 through Week 48 (Roche AMPLICOR HIV-1 MONITOR Assay Version 1.5).

646 <sup>†</sup> Includes consent withdrawn, lost to follow up, protocol violations, those with missing data,  
647 and other reasons.  
648

649 Treatment response by viral load strata is shown in Table 18.  
650

651 **Table 18. Proportions of Responders Through Week 48 by Screening Viral Load**  
652 **(APV30002)**

Screening Viral Load HIV-1 RNA (copies/mL)	LEXIVA 1,400 mg q.d./Ritonavir 200 mg q.d.		Nelfinavir 1,250 mg b.i.d.	
	<400 copies/mL	n	<400 copies/mL	n
≤100,000	72%	197	73%	194
>100,000	66%	125	64%	133

653  
654 Through 48 weeks of therapy, the median increases from baseline in CD4+ cell counts  
655 were 203 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> in the group receiving LEXIVA and 207 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> in the nelfinavir group.

656 **14.2 Protease Inhibitor-Experienced Adult Patients**

657 Study APV30003: APV30003 was a randomized, open-label, multicenter study  
658 comparing 2 different regimens of LEXIVA plus ritonavir (LEXIVA Tablets 700 mg twice daily  
659 plus ritonavir 100 mg twice daily or LEXIVA Tablets 1,400 mg once daily plus ritonavir 200 mg  
660 once daily) versus lopinavir/ritonavir (400 mg/100 mg twice daily) in 315 patients who had  
661 experienced virologic failure to 1 or 2 prior protease inhibitor-containing regimens.

662 The mean age of the patients in this study was 42 years (range 24 to 72 years), 85% were  
663 male, 33% were CDC Class C, 67% were Caucasian, 24% were black, and 9% were Hispanic.  
664 The median CD4+ cell count at baseline was 263 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (range: 2 to 1,171 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>).  
665 Baseline median plasma HIV-1 RNA level was 4.14 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL (range: 1.69 to  
666 6.41 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL).

667 The median durations of prior exposure to NRTIs were 257 weeks for patients receiving  
668 LEXIVA/ritonavir twice daily (79% had ≥3 prior NRTIs) and 210 weeks for patients receiving  
669 lopinavir/ritonavir (64% had ≥3 prior NRTIs). The median durations of prior exposure to  
670 protease inhibitors were 149 weeks for patients receiving LEXIVA/ritonavir twice daily (49%  
671 received ≥2 prior protease inhibitors) and 130 weeks for patients receiving lopinavir/ritonavir  
672 (40% received ≥2 prior protease inhibitors).

673 The time-averaged changes in plasma HIV-1 RNA from baseline (AAUCMB) at  
674 48 weeks (the endpoint on which the study was powered) were -1.4 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL for  
675 twice-daily LEXIVA/ritonavir and -1.67 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL for the lopinavir/ritonavir group.

676 The proportions of patients who achieved and maintained confirmed HIV-1 RNA  
677 <400 copies/mL (secondary efficacy endpoint) were 58% with twice-daily LEXIVA/ritonavir  
678 and 61% with lopinavir/ritonavir (95% CI for the difference -16.6, 10.1). The proportions of  
679 patients with HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL with twice-daily LEXIVA/ritonavir and with  
680 lopinavir/ritonavir were 46% and 50%, respectively (95% CI for the difference -18.3, 8.9). The  
681 proportions of patients who were virologic failures were 29% with twice-daily  
682 LEXIVA/ritonavir and 27% with lopinavir/ritonavir.

683 The frequency of discontinuations due to adverse events and other reasons, and deaths  
684 were similar between treatment arms.

685 Through 48 weeks of therapy, the median increases from baseline in CD4+ cell counts  
686 were 81 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> with twice-daily LEXIVA/ritonavir and 91 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> with lopinavir/ritonavir.

687 This study was not large enough to reach a definitive conclusion that LEXIVA/ritonavir  
688 and lopinavir/ritonavir are clinically equivalent.

689 Once-daily administration of LEXIVA plus ritonavir is not recommended for protease  
690 inhibitor-experienced patients. Through Week 48, 50% and 37% of patients receiving LEXIVA  
691 1,400 mg plus ritonavir 200 mg once daily had plasma HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL and  
692 <50 copies/mL, respectively.

### 693 **14.3 Pediatric Patients**

694 Two open-label studies in pediatric patients 2 to 18 years of age were conducted. In one  
695 study, twice-daily dosing regimens (LEXIVA with or without ritonavir) were evaluated in  
696 combination with other antiretroviral agents. A second study evaluated once-daily dosing of  
697 LEXIVA with ritonavir; the data from this study were insufficient to support a once-daily dosing  
698 regimen in any pediatric patient population.

699 LEXIVA: Eighteen (16 therapy-naive and 2 therapy-experienced) pediatric patients  
700 received LEXIVA Oral Suspension without ritonavir twice daily. At Week 24, 67% (12/18)  
701 achieved HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL, and the median increase from baseline in CD4+ cell  
702 count was 353 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>.

703 LEXIVA plus ritonavir: Twenty-seven protease inhibitor-naive and 30 protease  
704 inhibitor-experienced pediatric patients received LEXIVA Oral Suspension or Tablets with  
705 ritonavir twice daily. At Week 24, 70% of protease inhibitor-naive (19/27) and 57% of protease  
706 inhibitor-experienced (17/30) patients achieved HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL; median increases  
707 from baseline in CD4+ cell counts were 131 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and 149 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> in protease  
708 inhibitor-naive and experienced patients, respectively.

## 709 **16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING**

710 LEXIVA Tablets, 700 mg, are pink, film-coated, capsule-shaped, biconvex tablets, with  
711 “GX LL7” debossed on one face.

712 Bottle of 60 with child-resistant closure (NDC 0173-0721-00).

713 Store at controlled room temperature of 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C  
714 (59° to 86°F) (see USP Controlled Room Temperature). Keep container tightly closed.

715 LEXIVA Oral Suspension, a white to off-white grape-bubblegum-peppermint-flavored  
716 suspension, contains 50 mg of fosamprenavir as fosamprenavir calcium equivalent to  
717 approximately 43 mg of amprenavir in each 1 mL.

718 Bottle of 225 mL with child-resistant closure (NDC 0173-0727-00).

719 This product does not require reconstitution.

720 Store at 5° to 30°C (41° to 86°F). Shake vigorously before using. Do not freeze.

## 721 **17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION**

722 *See FDA-approved Patient Labeling (17.6)*

### 723 **17.1 Drug Interactions**

724 A statement to patients and healthcare providers is included on the product's bottle label:  
725 ALERT: Find out about medicines that should NOT be taken with LEXIVA.

726 LEXIVA may interact with many drugs; therefore, patients should be advised to report to  
727 their healthcare provider the use of any other prescription or nonprescription medication or  
728 herbal products, particularly St. John's wort.

729 Patients receiving PDE5 inhibitors should be advised that they may be at an increased  
730 risk of PDE5 inhibitor-associated adverse events, including hypotension, visual changes, and  
731 priapism, and should promptly report any symptoms to their healthcare provider.

732 Patients receiving hormonal contraceptives should be instructed to use alternate  
733 contraceptive measures during therapy with LEXIVA because hormonal levels may be altered,  
734 and if used in combination with LEXIVA and ritonavir, liver enzyme elevations may occur.

### 735 **17.2 Sulfa Allergy**

736 Patients should inform their healthcare provider if they have a sulfa allergy. The potential  
737 for cross-sensitivity between drugs in the sulfonamide class and fosamprenavir is unknown.

### 738 **17.3 Redistribution/Accumulation of Body Fat**

739 Patients should be informed that redistribution or accumulation of body fat may occur in  
740 patients receiving antiretroviral therapy, including LEXIVA, and that the cause and long-term  
741 health effects of these conditions are not known at this time.

### 742 **17.4 Information About Therapy With LEXIVA**

743 Patients should be informed that LEXIVA is not a cure for HIV infection and that they  
744 may continue to develop opportunistic infections and other complications associated with HIV  
745 disease. The long-term effects of LEXIVA are unknown at this time. Patients should be told that  
746 there are currently no data demonstrating that therapy with LEXIVA can reduce the risk of  
747 transmitting HIV to others.

748 Patients should be told that sustained decreases in plasma HIV-1 RNA have been  
749 associated with a reduced risk of progression to AIDS and death. Patients should remain under  
750 the care of a physician while using LEXIVA. Patients should be advised to take LEXIVA every  
751 day as prescribed. LEXIVA must always be used in combination with other antiretroviral drugs.  
752 Patients should not alter the dose or discontinue therapy without consulting their physician. If a  
753 dose is missed, patients should take the dose as soon as possible and then return to their normal  
754 schedule. However, if a dose is skipped, the patient should not double the next dose.

### 755 **17.5 Oral Suspension**

756 Patients should be instructed to shake the bottle vigorously before each use and that  
757 refrigeration of the oral suspension may improve the taste for some patients.

### 758 **17.6 FDA-Approved Patient Labeling**

759 Patient labeling is provided as a tear-off leaflet at the end of this full prescribing  
760 information.

761

762 LEXIVA is a registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline.



763 GlaxoSmithKline  
764 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated  
Cambridge, MA 02139

765  
766 ©2007, GlaxoSmithKline. All rights reserved.

767

768

769 PHARMACIST-DETACH HERE AND GIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO PATIENT

770

771

772

### PATIENT INFORMATION

773

774

**LEXIVA<sup>®</sup>**

775

(lex-EE-vah)

776

**(fosamprenavir calcium)**

777

**Tablets and Oral Suspension**

778

779 Read the Patient Information that comes with LEXIVA before you start taking it and each time  
780 you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of  
781 talking with your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment. It is important  
782 to remain under a healthcare provider's care while taking LEXIVA. Do not change or stop  
783 treatment without first talking with your healthcare provider. Talk to your healthcare provider or  
784 pharmacist if you have any questions about LEXIVA.

785

786 **What is the most important information I should know about LEXIVA?**

787 LEXIVA can cause dangerous and life-threatening interactions if taken with certain other  
788 medicines. Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription  
789 and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

790

- Some medicines cannot be taken at all with LEXIVA.
- Some medicines will require dose changes if taken with LEXIVA.
- Some medicines will require close monitoring if you take them with LEXIVA.

791

792  
793  
794 Know all the medicines you take, including prescription and nonprescription medicines,  
795 vitamins, and herbal supplements. Keep a list of the medicines you take. Show this list to all your  
796 healthcare providers and pharmacists anytime you get a new medicine or refill. Your healthcare  
797 providers and pharmacists must know all the medicines you take. They will tell you if you can  
798 take other medicines with LEXIVA. Do not start any new medicines while you are taking

799 LEXIVA without talking with your healthcare provider or pharmacist. You can ask your  
800 healthcare provider or pharmacist for a list of medicines that can interact with LEXIVA.

801

### 802 **What is LEXIVA?**

803 LEXIVA is a medicine you take by mouth to treat HIV infection. HIV is the virus that causes  
804 AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome). LEXIVA belongs to a class of anti-HIV  
805 medicines called protease inhibitors. LEXIVA is always used with other anti-HIV medicines.  
806 When used in combination therapy, LEXIVA may help lower the amount of HIV found in your  
807 blood, raise CD4+ (T) cell counts, and keep your immune system as healthy as possible, so it can  
808 help fight infection. However, LEXIVA does not work in all patients with HIV.

809

### 810 **LEXIVA does not:**

- 811 • cure HIV infection or AIDS. We do not know if LEXIVA will help you live longer or have  
812 fewer of the medical problems (opportunistic infections) that people get with HIV or AIDS.  
813 Opportunistic infections are infections that develop because the immune system is weak.  
814 Some of these conditions are pneumonia, herpes virus infections, and *Mycobacterium avium*  
815 complex (MAC) infections. It is very important that you see your healthcare provider  
816 regularly while you are taking LEXIVA. The long-term effects of LEXIVA are not known.
- 817 • lower the risk of passing HIV to other people through sexual contact, sharing needles, or  
818 being exposed to your blood. For your health and the health of others, it is important to  
819 always practice safer sex by using a latex or polyurethane condom to lower the chance of  
820 sexual contact with semen, vaginal secretions, or blood. Never use or share dirty needles.

821

822 LEXIVA has not been fully studied in children under the age of 2 or in adults over the age of 65.

823

### 824 **Who should not take LEXIVA?**

#### 825 **Do not take LEXIVA if you:**

- 826 • are taking certain other medicines. Read the section “What is the most important information I  
827 should know about LEXIVA?” Do not take the following medicines \* with LEXIVA. You  
828 could develop serious or life-threatening problems.
  - 829 • HALCION<sup>®</sup> (triazolam; used for insomnia)
  - 830 • Ergot medicines: dihydroergotamine, ergonovine, ergotamine, and methylergonovine  
831 such as CAFERGOT<sup>®</sup>, MIGRANAL<sup>®</sup>, D.H.E. 45<sup>®</sup>, ergotrate maleate, METHERGINE<sup>®</sup>,  
832 and others (used for migraine headaches)
  - 833 • PROPULSID<sup>®</sup> (cisapride), used for certain stomach problems
  - 834 • VERSED<sup>®</sup> (midazolam), used for sedation
  - 835 • ORAP<sup>®</sup> (pimozide), used for Tourette’s disorder
- 836 • are allergic to LEXIVA or any of its ingredients. The active ingredient is fosamprenavir  
837 calcium. See the end of this leaflet for a list of all the ingredients in LEXIVA.
- 838 • are allergic to AGENERASE (amprenavir).

839

840 You should not take AGENERASE (amprenavir) and LEXIVA at the same time.

841

842 There are other medicines you should not take if you are taking LEXIVA and NORVIR<sup>®</sup>  
843 (ritonavir) together. You could develop serious or life-threatening problems. Tell your healthcare  
844 provider about all medicines you are taking before you begin taking LEXIVA and NORVIR  
845 (ritonavir) together.

846

847 **What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking LEXIVA?**

848 Before taking LEXIVA, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions  
849 including if you:

- 850 • are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. It is not known if LEXIVA can harm your  
851 unborn baby. You and your healthcare provider will need to decide if LEXIVA is right for  
852 you. If you use LEXIVA while you are pregnant, talk to your healthcare provider about how  
853 you can be on the Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry.
- 854 • are breastfeeding. You should not breastfeed if you are HIV-positive because of the chance of  
855 passing the HIV virus to your baby through your milk. Also, it is not known if LEXIVA can  
856 pass into your breast milk and if it can harm your baby. If you are a woman who has or will  
857 have a baby, talk with your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby.
- 858 • have liver problems. You may be given a lower dose of LEXIVA or LEXIVA may not be  
859 right for you.
- 860 • have kidney problems
- 861 • have diabetes. You may need dose changes in your insulin or other diabetes medicines.
- 862 • have hemophilia
- 863 • are allergic to sulfa medicines

864

865 Before taking LEXIVA, tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including  
866 prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. LEXIVA can  
867 cause dangerous and life-threatening interactions if taken with certain other medicines. You may  
868 need dose changes in some of your medicines or closer monitoring with some medicines if you  
869 also take LEXIVA (see “What is the most important information I should know about  
870 LEXIVA.”). Know all the medicines that you take and keep a list of them with you to show  
871 healthcare providers and pharmacists.

872

873 Women who use birth control pills should choose a different kind of contraception. The use of  
874 LEXIVA with NORVIR (ritonavir) in combination with birth control pills may be harmful to  
875 your liver. The use of LEXIVA with or without NORVIR may decrease the effectiveness of birth  
876 control pills. Talk to your healthcare provider about choosing an effective contraceptive.

877

878 **How should I take LEXIVA?**

- 879 • Take LEXIVA exactly as your healthcare provider prescribed.
- 880 • Do not take more or less than your prescribed dose of LEXIVA at any one time. Do not
- 881 change your dose or stop taking LEXIVA without talking with your healthcare provider.
- 882 • You can take LEXIVA Tablets with or without food.
- 883 • Adults should take LEXIVA Oral Suspension without food.
- 884 • Pediatric patients should take LEXIVA Oral Suspension with food. If vomiting occurs within
- 885 30 minutes after dosing, the dose should be repeated.
- 886 • Shake LEXIVA Oral Suspension vigorously before each use.
- 887 • When your supply of LEXIVA or other anti-HIV medicine starts to run low, get more from
- 888 your healthcare provider or pharmacy. The amount of HIV virus in your blood may increase if
- 889 one or more of the medicines are stopped, even for a short time.
- 890 • Stay under the care of a healthcare provider while using LEXIVA.
- 891 • It is important that you do not miss any doses. If you miss a dose of LEXIVA by more than
- 892 4 hours, wait and take the next dose at the regular time. However, if you miss a dose by fewer
- 893 than 4 hours, take your missed dose right away. Then take your next dose at the regular time.
- 894 • If you take too much LEXIVA, call your healthcare provider or poison control center right
- 895 away.

896

#### 897 **What should I avoid while taking LEXIVA?**

- 898 • Do not use certain medicines while you are taking LEXIVA. See “What is the most important
- 899 information I should know about LEXIVA” and “Who should not take LEXIVA?”
- 900 • Do not breastfeed. See “Before taking LEXIVA, tell your healthcare provider”. Talk with
- 901 your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby.
- 902 • Avoid doing things that can spread HIV infection since LEXIVA doesn't stop you from
- 903 passing the HIV infection to others.
- 904 • Do not share needles or other injection equipment.
- 905 • Do not share personal items that can have blood or body fluids on them, like toothbrushes or
- 906 razor blades.
- 907 • Do not have any kind of sex without protection. Always practice safer sex by using a latex or
- 908 polyurethane condom to lower the chance of sexual contact with semen, vaginal secretions, or
- 909 blood.

910

#### 911 **What are the possible side effects of LEXIVA?**

912 LEXIVA may cause the following side effects:

- 913 • skin rash. Skin rashes, some with itching, have happened in patients taking LEXIVA. Tell
- 914 your healthcare provider if you get a rash after starting LEXIVA.
- 915 • diabetes and high blood sugar (hyperglycemia). Some patients had diabetes before taking
- 916 LEXIVA while others did not. Some patients may need changes in their diabetes medicine.
- 917 Others may need a new diabetes medicine.
- 918 • increased bleeding problems in some patients with hemophilia.

- 919 • worse liver disease. Patients with liver problems, including hepatitis B or C, are more likely to  
920 get worse liver disease when they take anti-HIV medicines like LEXIVA.  
921 • changes in blood tests. Some people have changes in blood tests while taking LEXIVA. These  
922 include increases seen in liver function tests and blood fat levels, and decreases in white blood  
923 cells. Your healthcare provider may do regular blood tests to see if LEXIVA is affecting your  
924 body.  
925 • changes in body fat. These changes have happened in patients taking antiretroviral medicines  
926 like LEXIVA. The changes may include an increased amount of fat in the upper back and  
927 neck ("buffalo hump"), breast, and around the trunk. Loss of fat from the legs, arms, and face  
928 may also happen. The cause and long-term health effects of these conditions are not known at  
929 this time.

930  
931 Common side effects of LEXIVA are nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Tell your healthcare  
932 provider about any side effects that bother you or that won't go away.

933  
934 This list of side effects of LEXIVA is not complete. For more information, ask your healthcare  
935 provider or pharmacist.

936  
937 **How should I store LEXIVA?**

- 938 • LEXIVA Tablets should be stored at room temperature between 59° and 86°F (15° to 30°C).  
939 Keep the container of LEXIVA Tablets tightly closed.  
940 • LEXIVA Oral Suspension may be stored at room temperature or refrigerated. Refrigeration of  
941 LEXIVA Oral Suspension may improve taste for some patients. Do not freeze.  
942 • Keep LEXIVA and all medicines out of the reach of children.  
943 • Do not keep medicine that is out of date or that you no longer need. Be sure that if you throw  
944 any medicine away, it is out of the reach of children.

945  
946 **General information about LEXIVA**

947 Medicines are sometimes prescribed for conditions that are not mentioned in patient information  
948 leaflets. Do not use LEXIVA for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give  
949 LEXIVA to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

950  
951 This leaflet summarizes the most important information about LEXIVA. If you would like more  
952 information, talk with your healthcare provider. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare  
953 provider for information about LEXIVA that is written for health professionals. For more  
954 information you can call toll-free 888-825-5249 or visit [www.LEXIVA.com](http://www.LEXIVA.com).

955

956 **What are the ingredients in LEXIVA?**

957 Tablets:

958 Active Ingredient: fosamprenavir calcium.

959 Inactive Ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, croscarmellose sodium, magnesium stearate,  
960 microcrystalline cellulose, and povidone K30. The tablet film-coating contains the inactive  
961 ingredients hypromellose, iron oxide red, titanium dioxide, and triacetin.

962

963 LEXIVA Tablets, 700 mg, are pink in color and are capsule-shaped, with the letters “GX LL7”  
964 printed on one side of the tablet.



965

966

967 Oral Suspension:

968 Active Ingredient: fosamprenavir calcium

969 Inactive ingredients: artificial grape-bubblegum flavor, calcium chloride dihydrate,  
970 hypromellose, methylparaben, natural peppermint flavor, polysorbate 80, propylene glycol,  
971 propylparaben, purified water, and sucralose.

972

973 LEXIVA is a registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline.

974

975 \* The brands listed are trademarks of their respective owners and are not trademarks of  
976 GlaxoSmithKline. The makers of these brands are not affiliated with and do not endorse  
977 GlaxoSmithKline or its products.

978

979



980 GlaxoSmithKline  
981 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated  
Cambridge, MA 02139

982

983 ©2007, GlaxoSmithKline. All rights reserved.

984

985 October 2007

986 LXV: 4PIL