HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

HORIZANT (gabapentin enacarbil) Extended-Release Tablets for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2011

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

Indications and Usage, Management of Postherpetic Neuralgia (1.2)	06/2012
Dosage and Administration, Postherpetic Neuralgia (2.2)	06/2012
Dosage and Administration, Renal Impairment (2.3)	06/2012
Warnings and Precautions, Somnolence/Sedation and Dizziness (5.2)	06/2012
Warnings and Precautions, Discontinuation of HORIZANT (5.6)	06/2012

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

HORIZANT is indicated for:

- treatment of moderate-to-severe primary Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS) in adults. (1.1)
- management of postherpetic neuralgia (PHN) in adults. (1.2)

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

Instruct patients to swallow tablets whole and not to cut, crush, or chew tablets. Take with food. (2)

RLS: 600 mg once daily taken at about 5 PM. (2.1)

- A dose of 1,200 mg once daily provided no additional benefit compared with the 600-mg dose, but caused an increase in adverse reactions. (2.1)
- If the dose is not taken at the recommended time, the next dose should be taken the following day as prescribed. (2.1)

PHN: The starting dose is 600 mg in the morning for 3 days, then increase to 600 mg twice daily beginning on day 4. (2.2)

- A daily dose greater than 1,200 mg provided no additional benefit. (2.2)
- If the dose is not taken at the recommended time, skip this dose, and the next dose should be taken at the time of next scheduled dose. (2.2)

Patients with renal impairment: Doses of HORIZANT must be adjusted in accordance with renal function. (2.3)

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

Extended-Release Tablets: 300 mg and 600 mg. (3)

----------CONTRAINDICATIONS----------

None. (4)

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

- Driving impairment: Warn patients not to drive until they have gained sufficient experience with HORIZANT to assess whether it will impair their ability to drive. (5.1)
- Somnolence/sedation and dizziness: May impair the patient's ability to operate complex machinery. (5.2)
- HORIZANT is not interchangeable with other gabapentin products. (5.3)
- Suicidal thoughts or behaviors: HORIZANT is a prodrug of gabapentin, an antiepileptic drug (AED). AEDs increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviors. Monitor for suicidal thoughts or behaviors. (5.4)

---------- ADVERSE REACTIONS ----------

- RLS: Most common adverse reactions (≥10% and at least 2 times the rate of placebo) were somnolence/sedation and dizziness. (6.1)
- PHN: Most common adverse reactions (≥10% and greater than placebo) were dizziness, somnolence, and headache. (6.1)

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

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

Pregnancy: Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm. (8.1)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and MEDICATION GUIDE.

Revised: 12/2012

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Treatment of Restless Legs Syndrome

HORIZANT® (gabapentin enacarbil) Extended-Release Tablets are indicated for the treatment of moderate-to-severe primary Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS) in adults.

HORIZANT is not recommended for patients who are required to sleep during the daytime and remain awake at night.

1.2 Management of Postherpetic Neuralgia

HORIZANT (gabapentin enacarbil) Extended-Release Tablets are indicated for the management of postherpetic neuralgia (PHN) in adults.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Tablets should be swallowed whole and should not be cut, crushed, or chewed.

Tablets should be taken with food.

HORIZANT is not interchangeable with other gabapentin products because of differing pharmacokinetic profiles *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.

2.1 Restless Legs Syndrome

The recommended dosage for HORIZANT is 600 mg once daily at about 5 PM. A daily dose of 1,200 mg provided no additional benefit compared with the 600-mg dose, but caused an increase in adverse reactions *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*.

If the dose is not taken at the recommended time, the next dose should be taken the following day as prescribed.

2.2 Postherpetic Neuralgia

The recommended dosage of HORIZANT is 600 mg twice daily. HORIZANT should be initiated at a dose of 600 mg in the morning for 3 days of therapy, then increased to 600 mg twice daily (1,200 mg/day) on day four. In the 12-week principal efficacy study, additional benefit of using doses greater than 1,200 mg a day was not demonstrated, and these higher doses resulted in an increase in adverse reactions *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*.

If the dose is not taken at the recommended time, skip this dose, and the next dose should be taken at the time of the next scheduled dose.

2.3 Renal Impairment

Dosing of HORIZANT is adjusted in accordance with renal function, as represented by creatinine clearance *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. Target dose regimens are listed in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1. Dosage of HORIZANT for Patients With Restless Legs Syndrome in Accordance With Creatinine Clearance

Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)	Target Dose Regimen
≥60	600 mg per day
30 – 59	Start at 300 mg per day and increase to 600 mg as needed
15 – 29	300 mg per day
<15	300 mg every other day
<15 on hemodialysis	Not recommended

Table 2. Dosage of HORIZANT for Patients With Postherpetic Neuralgia in Accordance With Creatinine Clearance

Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)	Titration	Maintenance	Tapering
≥60	600 mg in AM for 3 days	600 mg twice daily	600 mg in AM for 1 week
30 – 59	300 mg in AM for 3 days	300 mg twice daily. Increase to 600 mg twice daily as needed[a]	Reduce current maintenance dose to once daily in AM for 1 week
15 – 29	300 mg in AM on Day 1 and Day 3	300 mg in AM. Increase to 300 mg twice daily if needed[a]	If taking 300 mg twice daily, reduce to 300 mg once daily in AM for 1 week. If taking 300 mg once daily, no taper needed.
<15	None	300 mg every other day in AM. Increase to 300 mg once daily in AM if needed[a]	None
<15 on hemodialysis	None	300 mg following every dialysis. Increase to 600 mg following every dialysis if needed[a]	None

[a] Based on tolerability and efficacy

In patients with stable renal function, CrCl can be estimated using the equation of Cockcroft and Gault:

for males: CrCl = (140-age)(weight)/[(72)(SCr)]

for females: CrCl = (0.85)(140-age)(weight)/[(72)(SCr)]

where age is in years, weight is in kilograms, and SCr is serum creatinine in mg/dL.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

HORIZANT Extended-Release Tablets, 300 mg, are red, oval-shaped tablets debossed with "GS TF7" and 600 mg, are white to off-white, oval-shaped tablets debossed with "GS LFG". Both the 300 mg and 600 mg tablets may contain occasional black/grey spots.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Effects on Driving

HORIZANT causes significant driving impairment. Patients being treated with HORIZANT should not drive until they have gained sufficient experience to assess whether HORIZANT impairs their ability to drive. However, prescribers and patients should be aware that patients' ability to assess their own driving competence, as well as their ability to assess the degree of somnolence caused by HORIZANT, can be imperfect.

In a 2-week simulated driving study in patients with RLS, a daily single 1,200-mg dose of HORIZANT caused significant impairment within 2 hours and for up to 14 hours after dosing. The impairment was similar to that caused by the active control, a single oral dose of diphenhydramine 50 mg. The effect on driving at times other than 2 weeks is unknown. Whether the impairment is related to somnolence *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]* or other effects of HORIZANT is unknown. The 600-mg dose was not studied. Because a 600-mg/day dose of HORIZANT can cause significant somnolence, similar to that of the 1,200-mg/day dose *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*, the 600- and 1,200-mg/day doses may have similar effects on driving behavior.

5.2 Somnolence/Sedation and Dizziness

HORIZANT causes somnolence/sedation and dizziness (see Tables 4 and 5). Patients should be advised not to drive a car or operate other complex machinery until they have gained sufficient experience on HORIZANT to assess whether HORIZANT impairs their ability to perform these tasks.

During the controlled trials in patients with RLS, somnolence/sedation was reported in 20% of patients treated with 600 mg of HORIZANT per day compared with 6% of patients receiving placebo. In those patients treated with HORIZANT who reported somnolence, the somnolence persisted during treatment in about 30%. In the remaining patients, symptoms resolved within 3 to 4 weeks. Dizziness was reported in 13% of patients receiving 600 mg of HORIZANT per day compared with 4% of patients receiving placebo. In those patients treated with HORIZANT who reported dizziness, symptoms persisted during treatment in about 20%. Somnolence/sedation led to withdrawal in 2% of patients receiving 600 mg of HORIZANT per day. Dizziness led to withdrawal in 1% of patients receiving 600 mg of HORIZANT per day. The incidence of these adverse reactions was greater in the patients receiving 1,200 mg per day.

During the 12-week, controlled study in patients with PHN, somnolence was reported in 10% of patients treated with 1,200 mg of HORIZANT per day compared with 8% of patients receiving placebo. Fatigue/asthenia was reported in 6% of patients treated with 1,200 mg of HORIZANT per day compared with 1% of patients receiving placebo. In those patients treated with 1,200 mg of HORIZANT per day who reported somnolence (10%), the somnolence persisted during treatment in about 27%. In the remaining patients, symptoms resolved within 4 to 5 weeks. Dizziness was reported in 17% of patients receiving 1,200 mg of HORIZANT per day compared with 15% of patients receiving placebo. In those patients treated with 1,200 mg of HORIZANT per day who reported dizziness, symptoms persisted during treatment in about 6%. Somnolence led to withdrawal in <1% of patients receiving 1,200 mg of HORIZANT per day compared with 2% of patients receiving placebo. Dizziness led to withdrawal in 2% of patients receiving 1,200 mg of HORIZANT per day compared with 3% of patients receiving placebo.

5.3 Lack of Interchangeability With Gabapentin

HORIZANT is not interchangeable with other gabapentin products because of differing pharmacokinetic profiles. The same dose of HORIZANT results in different plasma concentrations of gabapentin relative to other gabapentin products. *[See Clinical Pharmacology (12.3).]*

The safety and effectiveness of HORIZANT in patients with epilepsy have not been studied.

5.4 Suicidal Behavior and Ideation

HORIZANT (gabapentin enacarbil) is a prodrug of gabapentin, an antiepileptic drug (AED). AEDs increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior in patients taking these drugs for any indication. Because HORIZANT is a prodrug of gabapentin, HORIZANT also increases this risk. Patients treated with any AED for any indication should be monitored for the emergence or worsening of depression, suicidal thoughts or behavior, and/or any unusual changes in mood or behavior.

Pooled analyses of 199 placebo-controlled clinical trials (monotherapy and adjunctive therapy) of 11 different AEDs showed that patients randomized to 1 of the AEDs had approximately twice the risk [adjusted relative risk 1.8, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.2, 2.7] of suicidal thinking or behavior compared with patients randomized to placebo. In these trials, which had a median treatment duration of 12 weeks, the estimated incidence rate of suicidal behavior or ideation among 27,863 AED-treated patients was 0.43%, compared with 0.24% among 16,029 placebo-treated patients, representing an increase of approximately 1 case of suicidal thinking or behavior for every 530 patients treated. There were 4 suicides in drug-treated patients in the trials and none in placebo-treated patients, but the number is too small to allow any conclusion about drug effect on suicide.

The increased risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior with AEDs was observed as early as 1 week after starting drug treatment with AEDs and persisted for the duration of treatment assessed. Because most trials included in the analysis did not extend beyond 24 weeks, the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior beyond 24 weeks could not be assessed.

The risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior was generally consistent among drugs in the data analyzed. The finding of increased risk with AEDs of varying mechanisms of action and across a range of indications suggests that the risk applies to all AEDs used for any indication. The risk did not vary substantially by age (5 to 100 years) in the clinical trials analyzed. Table 3 shows absolute and relative risk by indication for all evaluated AEDs.

Table 3. Risk by Indication for Antiepileptic Drugs in the Pooled Analysis

Indication	Placebo Patients With Events Per 1,000 Patients	Drug Patients With Events Per 1,000 Patients	Relative Risk: Incidence of Events in Drug Patients/Incidence in Placebo Patients	Risk Difference: Additional Drug Patients With Events Per 1,000 Patients
Epilepsy	1.0	3.4	3.5	2.4
Psychiatric	5.7	8.5	1.5	2.9
Other	1.0	1.8	1.9	0.9
Total	2.4	4.3	1.8	1.9

The relative risk for suicidal thoughts or behavior was higher in clinical trials for epilepsy than in clinical trials for psychiatric or other conditions, but the absolute risk differences were similar for the epilepsy and psychiatric indications.

Anyone considering prescribing HORIZANT must balance the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior with the risk of untreated illness. Epilepsy and many other illnesses for which AEDs are prescribed are themselves associated with morbidity and mortality and an increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior. Should suicidal thoughts and behavior emerge during treatment, the prescriber needs to consider whether the emergence of these symptoms in any given patient may be related to the illness being treated.

Patients, their caregivers, and families should be informed that HORIZANT increases the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior and should be advised of the need to be alert for the emergence or worsening of the signs and symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behavior, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behavior, or thoughts about self-harm. Behaviors of concern should be reported immediately to healthcare providers.

5.5 Drug Reaction With Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)/Multiorgan Hypersensitivity

Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS), also known as multiorgan hypersensitivity, has been reported in patients taking antiepileptic drugs, including gabapentin. HORIZANT is a prodrug of gabapentin. Some of these events have been fatal or life-threatening. DRESS typically, although not exclusively, presents with fever, rash, and/or lymphadenopathy, in association with other organ system involvement, such as hepatitis, nephritis, hematological abnormalities, myocarditis, or myositis sometimes resembling an acute

viral infection. Eosinophilia is often present. Because this disorder is variable in its expression, other organ systems not noted here may be involved.

It is important to note that early manifestations of hypersensitivity, such as fever or lymphadenopathy, may be present even though rash is not evident. If such signs or symptoms are present, the patient should be evaluated immediately. HORIZANT should be discontinued if an alternative etiology for the signs or symptoms cannot be established.

5.6 Discontinuation of HORIZANT

When discontinuing HORIZANT, patients with RLS receiving 600 mg or less once daily can discontinue the drug without tapering. If the recommended dose is exceeded, the dose should be reduced to 600 mg daily for 1 week prior to discontinuation to minimize the potential of withdrawal seizure.

In patients with PHN receiving HORIZANT twice daily, the dose should be reduced to once daily for 1 week prior to discontinuation to minimize the potential of withdrawal seizure, see Table 2 *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

5.7 Tumorigenic Potential

In an oral carcinogenicity study, gabapentin enacarbil increased the incidence of pancreatic acinar cell adenoma and carcinoma in male and female rats *[see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)]*. The clinical significance of this finding is unknown.

In clinical studies of gabapentin as adjunctive therapy in epilepsy comprising 2,085 patient-years of exposure in patients >12 years of age, new tumors were reported in 10 patients (2 breast, 3 brain, 2 lung, 1 adrenal, 1 non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, 1 endometrial carcinoma *in situ*), and preexisting tumors worsened in 11 patients (9 brain, 1 breast, 1 prostate) during or up to 2 years following discontinuation of gabapentin. Without knowledge of the background incidence and recurrence in a similar population not treated with gabapentin, it is impossible to know whether the incidence reported in this cohort is or is not affected by treatment.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are described in more detail in the *Warnings and Precautions* section of the label:

- Somnolence/sedation and dizziness *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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

In all controlled and uncontrolled trials across various patient populations, more than 2,300 patients have received HORIZANT orally in daily doses ranging from 600 to 3,600 mg.

Restless Legs Syndrome: The exposure to HORIZANT in 1,201 patients with RLS included 613 exposed for at least 6 months and 371 exposed for at least 1 year. HORIZANT in the treatment of RLS was studied primarily in placebo-controlled trials (n = 642), and in long-

term follow-up studies. The population with RLS ranged from 18 to 82 years of age, with 60% being female and 95% being Caucasian.

The safety of HORIZANT in doses ranging from 600 to 2,400 mg has been evaluated in 515 patients with RLS in 3 double-blind, placebo-controlled, 12-week clinical trials. The 600-mg dose was studied in 2 of the 3 studies. Eleven out of 163 (7%) patients treated with 600 mg of HORIZANT discontinued treatment due to adverse reactions compared with 10 of the 245 (4%) patients who received placebo.

The most commonly observed adverse reactions (≥5% and at least 2 times the rate of placebo) in these trials for the 600-mg dose of HORIZANT were somnolence/sedation and dizziness (see Table 4). Table 4 lists treatment-emergent adverse reactions that occurred in ≥2% of patients with RLS treated with HORIZANT and numerically greater than placebo.

Table 4. Incidence of Adverse Reactions in 12-Week RLS Studies Reported in ≥2% of Patients Treated With 600 or 1,200 mg of HORIZANT and Numerically Greater Than Placebo

Body System/Adverse Reaction	Placebo[a] (N = 245) %	HORIZANT 600 mg/day[b] (N = 163) %	HORIZANT 1,200 mg/day[c] (N = 269) %
Nervous system disorders			
Somnolence/sedation	6	20	27
Dizziness	4	13	22
Headache	11	12	15
Gastrointestinal disorders			
Nausea	5	6	7
Dry mouth	2	3	4
Flatulence	<1	3	2
General disorders and administration site conditions			
Fatigue	4	6	7
Irritability	1	4	4
Feeling drunk	0	1	3
Feeling abnormal	<1	<1	3
Peripheral edema	1	<1	3
Metabolism and nutritional disorders			
Weight increased	2	2	3
Increased appetite	<1	2	2
Ear and labyrinth disorders			
Vertigo	0	1	3
Psychiatric disorders			
Depression	<1	<1	3
Libido decreased	<1	<1	2

[a] Placebo was a treatment arm in each of the 3 double-blind, placebo-controlled, 12-week clinical trials.

[b] The 600-mg dose of HORIZANT was a treatment arm in 2 of the 3 double-blind, placebo-controlled, 12-week clinical trials.

[c] The 1,200-mg dose of HORIZANT was a treatment arm in each of the 3 double-blind, placebo-controlled, 12-week clinical trials.

Adverse reactions reported in these three 12-week studies in <2% of patients treated with 600 mg of HORIZANT and numerically greater than placebo were balance disorder, blurred vision, disorientation, feeling drunk, lethargy, and vertigo.

The following adverse reactions were dose-related: somnolence/sedation, dizziness, feeling drunk, libido decreased, depression, headache, peripheral edema, and vertigo.

Postherpetic Neuralgia: The exposure to HORIZANT in 417 patients with PHN included 207 patients exposed for at least 3 months. Overall, the mean age of patients in the PHN studies ranged from 61 to 64 years of age across dose groups; the majority of patients were male (45% to 61%) and Caucasian (80% to 98%).

The safety of HORIZANT in doses ranging from 1,200 to 3,600 mg has been evaluated in 417 patients with PHN in 3 clinical studies. The principal efficacy study evaluating the efficacy and safety of HORIZANT in the management of PHN was a 12-week, double-blind, multicenter study comparing 1,200 mg/day, 2,400 mg/day and 3,600 mg/day to placebo. Six out of 107 (6%) patients treated with 1,200 mg of HORIZANT discontinued treatment due to adverse events compared with 12 of the 95 (13%) patients who received placebo.

The most commonly observed adverse reactions (≥10% and greater than placebo) in this trial for the 1,200 mg dose of HORIZANT were dizziness, somnolence, and headache (see Table 5). Table 5 lists treatment-emergent adverse reactions that occurred in ≥2% of patients with PHN treated with HORIZANT 1,200 mg/day and numerically greater than placebo.

Table 5. Incidence of Adverse Reactions (in At Least 2% of Patients Treated With 1,200 mg/day of HORIZANT and Numerically Greater Than the Placebo Rate) Reported in All Patients in the 12-Week PHN Study

Body System/Adverse Reaction	Placebo (N = 95) %	HORIZANT 1,200 mg/day (N = 107) %	HORIZANT 2,400 mg/day (N = 82) %	HORIZANT 3,600 mg/day (N = 87) %
Nervous System				
Dizziness	15	17	26	30
Somnolence	8	10	11	14
Headache	9	10	10	7
Gastrointestinal disorders				
Nausea	5	8	4	9
General disorders and administration site conditions				
Fatigue/Asthenia	1	6	4	10
Peripheral edema	0	6	7	6
Psychiatric disorders				
Insomnia	2	3	5	7
Metabolism and nutritional disorders				
Weight increased	1	3	5	5
Eye disorders				
Blurred vision	0	2	5	2

The following adverse reactions were also reported as ≥2% at 2,400 mg/day and/or 3,600 mg/day and appeared to be dose-related but were <2% at 1,200 mg/day: balance disorder,

confusional state, depression, dry mouth, flatulence, increased appetite, irritability, and vertigo. Dizziness, somnolence, fatigue, and insomnia appeared to show a dose relationship.

6.2 Adverse Events Associated With Gabapentin

The following adverse events have been reported in patients receiving gabapentin, either in clinical trials or postmarketing: breast enlargement, gynecomastia, and elevated creatine kinase.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Gabapentin enacarbil is released faster from HORIZANT Extended-Release tablets in the presence of alcohol. Consumption of alcohol is not recommended when taking HORIZANT *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies with HORIZANT in pregnant women. In nonclinical studies in rat and rabbits, administration of gabapentin enacarbil was developmentally toxic when administered to pregnant animals at doses and gabapentin exposures greater than those used clinically. HORIZANT should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

When pregnant rats were administered gabapentin enacarbil (oral doses of 200, 1,000, or 5,000 mg/kg/day) throughout the period of organogenesis, embryo-fetal mortality was increased at the 2 highest doses and fetal body weights were decreased at the high dose. The no-effect dose for embryo-fetal developmental toxicity in rats (200 mg/kg/day) represents approximately 2 times the gabapentin exposure associated with the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 1,200 mg/day gabapentin enacarbil on an area under the curve (AUC) basis.

When pregnant rabbits were administered gabapentin enacarbil (oral doses of 200, 500, or 2,500 mg/kg/day) throughout the period of organogenesis, embryo-fetal mortality was increased and fetal body weights were decreased at the high dose. The no-effect dose for embryo-fetal developmental toxicity in rabbits (500 mg/kg/day) represents approximately 9 times the gabapentin exposure associated with the MRHD of 1,200 mg/day gabapentin enacarbil on an AUC basis.

When female rats were administered gabapentin enacarbil (oral doses of 200, 1,000, or 5,000 mg/kg/day) throughout the pregnancy and lactation periods, offspring growth and survival were decreased at the two highest doses. The no-effect dose for pre- and post-natal developmental toxicity in rats is approximately 2 times the MRHD on an AUC basis.

In reproductive and developmental studies of gabapentin, developmental toxicity was observed at all doses tested. Increased incidences of hydroureter and/or hydronephrosis were observed in rat offspring following treatment of pregnant animals in studies of fertility and general reproductive performance, embryo-fetal development, and peri- and post-natal development. Overall, a no-effect dose was not established. In mice, treatment of pregnant animals with gabapentin during the period of organogenesis resulted in delayed fetal skeletal

ossification at all but the lowest dose tested. When pregnant rabbits were treated with gabapentin during the period of organogenesis, an increase in embryo-fetal mortality was observed at all doses of gabapentin tested.

In a published study, gabapentin (400 mg/kg/day) was administered by intraperitoneal injection to neonatal mice during the first postnatal week, a period of synaptogenesis in rodents (corresponding to the last trimester of pregnancy in humans). Gabapentin caused a marked decrease in neuronal synapse formation in brains of intact mice and abnormal neuronal synapse formation in a mouse model of synaptic repair. Gabapentin has been shown *in vitro* to interfere with activity of the α2δ subunit of voltage-activated calcium channels, a receptor involved in neuronal synaptogenesis. The clinical significance of these findings is unknown.

8.2 Labor and Delivery

The effect of HORIZANT on labor and delivery is unknown.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether gabapentin derived from HORIZANT is secreted in human milk; however, gabapentin is secreted into human milk following oral administration of gabapentin products. Because of the potential for adverse reactions in nursing infants from HORIZANT, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness of HORIZANT in pediatric patients have not been studied.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the 515 patients treated with HORIZANT in the 3 double-blind, placebo-controlled, 12-week clinical trials for RLS, 11% were 65 to 74 years of age and 1% were 75 years of age and older. Clinical trials of HORIZANT for the treatment of RLS did not include a sufficient number of patients 65 years and older to determine whether they respond differently from younger individuals.

In the 12-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of HORIZANT for the management of PHN (n = 276 patients treated with HORIZANT), 37% were 65 to 74 years of age and 13% were 75 years of age and older. The overall incidence of adverse events was comparable between the patients aged ≥18 to <65 years and ≥65 to <74 years. No overall differences in the safety and effectiveness were observed between these subjects and younger subjects, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

Gabapentin is known to be almost exclusively excreted by the kidney, and the risk of adverse reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, the frequency of dosing may need to be adjusted based on calculated creatinine clearance in these patients *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

8.6 Renal Impairment

The dose of HORIZANT should be adjusted in patients with renal impairment *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

9.1 Controlled Substance

HORIZANT, a prodrug of gabapentin, is not a scheduled drug.

9.2 Abuse

Gabapentin does not exhibit affinity for benzodiazepine, opiate (mu, delta, or kappa), or cannabinoid 1 receptor sites. A small number of postmarketing cases report gabapentin misuse and abuse. These individuals were taking higher than recommended doses of gabapentin for unapproved uses. Most of the individuals described in these reports had a history of poly-substance abuse or used gabapentin to relieve symptoms of withdrawal from other substances.

When prescribing products that deliver gabapentin, carefully evaluate patients for a history of drug abuse and observe them for signs and symptoms of gabapentin misuse or abuse (e.g., development of tolerance, self dose escalation, and drug-seeking behavior).

9.3 Dependence

There are rare postmarketing reports of individuals experiencing withdrawal symptoms shortly after discontinuing higher than recommended doses of gabapentin used to treat illnesses for which the drug is not approved. Such symptoms included agitation, disorientation, and confusion after suddenly discontinuing gabapentin that resolved after restarting gabapentin. Most of these individuals had a history of poly-substance abuse or used gabapentin to relieve symptoms of withdrawal from other substances. The dependence and abuse potential of gabapentin has not been evaluated in human studies.

10 OVERDOSAGE

10.1 Human Overdose Experience

There have been no reports describing individuals who have taken an overdose of HORIZANT. The highest single dose of gabapentin enacarbil administered to date is 6,000 mg in healthy subjects. At this supratherapeutic dose there were no serious adverse events. The incidence of central nervous system adverse reactions, particularly dizziness and somnolence/sedation, is increased with doses greater than 600 mg daily.

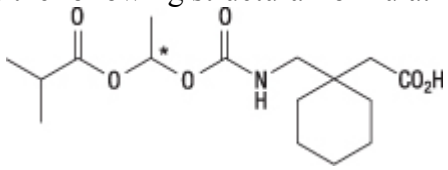
10.2 Overdosage Management

In the event of an overdose, the patient should be treated supportively with appropriate monitoring as necessary. Gabapentin derived from gabapentin enacarbil can be removed from plasma by hemodialysis. The mean percentage of gabapentin recovered following hemodialysis in patients with end-stage renal disease was 29% (expressed as a proportion of the gabapentin released from HORIZANT).

Further management should be as clinically indicated or as recommended by a poison control center.

11 DESCRIPTION

HORIZANT (gabapentin enacarbil) is a prodrug of gabapentin. Gabapentin enacarbil is described as (1-{[({(1*RS*)-1-[(2-Methylpropanoyl)oxy]ethoxy}carbonyl)amino]methyl} cyclohexyl) acetic acid. It has a molecular formula of $C_{16}H_{27}NO_6$ and a molecular weight of 329.39. It is a racemate and has the following structural formula:



Gabapentin enacarbil is a white to off-white crystalline solid with a melting onset of approximately 64°C and a solubility of 0.5 mg/mL in water and 10.2 mg/mL in phosphate buffer (pH 6.3).

HORIZANT is administered orally. Each HORIZANT Extended-Release Tablet contains 300 mg or 600 mg of gabapentin enacarbil and the following inactive ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, dibasic calcium phosphate dihydrate, glyceryl behenate, magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, and talc. The 300 mg tablets also contain red ferric oxide.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Gabapentin enacarbil is a prodrug of gabapentin and, accordingly, its therapeutic effects in RLS and PHN are attributable to gabapentin.

The precise mechanism by which gabapentin is efficacious in RLS and PHN is unknown.

The mechanism of action by which gabapentin is efficacious in PHN is unknown but in animal models of analgesia, gabapentin prevents allodynia (pain-related behavior in response to a normally innocuous stimulus) and hyperalgesia (exaggerated response to painful stimuli). Gabapentin prevents pain-related responses in several models of neuropathic pain in rats and mice (e.g., spinal nerve ligation models, spinal cord injury model, acute herpes zoster infection model). Gabapentin also decreases pain-related responses after peripheral inflammation (carrageenan footpad test, late phase of formalin test), but does not alter immediate pain-related behaviors (rat tail flick test, formalin footpad acute phase). The relevance of these models to human pain is not known.

Gabapentin is structurally related to the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) but has no effect on GABA binding, uptake, or degradation. Gabapentin enacarbil and gabapentin have been tested in radioligand binding assays, and neither exhibited affinity for a number of other common receptor, ion channel, or transporter proteins.

In vitro studies have shown that gabapentin binds with high affinity to the α2δ subunit of voltage-activated calcium channels; however, the relationship of this binding to the therapeutic effects of gabapentin enacarbil in RLS and PHN is unknown.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

HORIZANT is an extended-release formulation of gabapentin enacarbil, a prodrug of gabapentin. HORIZANT provides approximately dose-proportional and extended exposure to

gabapentin over the range 300 to 6,000 mg. HORIZANT and gabapentin are not interchangeable because the same daily dose of each results in different plasma concentrations of gabapentin.

For subjects with PHN taking HORIZANT 600 mg twice daily, the estimated steady state mean C_{max} was 5.35 μg/mL, mean AUC_{24} was approximately 109 μg*hr/mL, mean C_{min} was 3.63 μg/mL, and mean peak trough ratio was 1.5.

Absorption: The pathway for absorption of gabapentin enacarbil is believed to include active transport via a proton-linked monocarboxylate transporter, MCT-1. This transporter is expressed at high levels in the intestinal tract and is not saturated by administration of high doses of HORIZANT. Mean bioavailability of gabapentin (based on urinary recovery of gabapentin) for HORIZANT in the fed state is about 75%. Bioavailability under fasting conditions has been estimated by gabapentin urinary recovery to be 42% to 65%. In a food effect study, the exposure of gabapentin increased by 24%, 34%, and 44% with low, moderate, and high fat meals, respectively. The T_{max} of gabapentin after administration of 600 mg of HORIZANT was 5.0 hours in fasted subjects and 7.3 hours in fed subjects. Steady state is reached in 2 days with daily administration.

Distribution: Plasma protein binding of gabapentin has been reported to be <3%. The apparent volume of distribution of gabapentin in subjects receiving HORIZANT is 76 L.

Metabolism: After oral administration, gabapentin enacarbil undergoes extensive first-pass hydrolysis by non-specific carboxylesterases primarily in enterocytes and to a lesser extent in the liver, to form gabapentin, carbon dioxide, acetaldehyde, and isobutyric acid. Levels of gabapentin enacarbil in blood are low and transient (≤2% of corresponding gabapentin plasma levels). Released gabapentin is not appreciably metabolized in humans. Neither gabapentin enacarbil nor gabapentin are substrates, inhibitors, or inducers of the major cytochrome P450 enzymes (CYP1A2, CYP2A6, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP2E1, and CYP3A4). Gabapentin enacarbil is neither a substrate nor an inhibitor of P-glycoprotein *in vitro*.

Elimination: Following hydrolysis of gabapentin enacarbil, the released gabapentin is excreted unchanged by the kidney. Gabapentin renal excretion is believed to involve a component of active secretion via an organic cation transporter (OCT2) present in the kidney. In a human pharmacokinetic study with immediate release ^{14}C gabapentin enacarbil, mean recovery of total radioactivity in urine was 94%, with 5% of the radioactive dose recovered in feces.

Apparent oral clearance (CL/F) of gabapentin from plasma after dosing of HORIZANT with food ranged from 6.0 to 9.3 L/hr. Following oral dosing of HORIZANT, plasma clearance of gabapentin is approximately proportional to creatinine clearance. Renal clearance (CLr) of gabapentin ranged from 5 to 7 L/hr, regardless of food intake or food type. The elimination half-life ($t_{½}$) of gabapentin ranges from 5.1 to 6.0 hours and is unaltered by dose or following multiple doses of HORIZANT.

Special Populations: *Race:* In the population pharmacokinetic study, the majority (94%) of subjects in the clinical studies was Caucasian, and no single other race was greater than 4%; therefore, the effect of race could not be studied.

Gender: There are no clinically meaningful differences in pharmacokinetics of HORIZANT between male and female patients.

Geriatric Patients: There are no clinically significant differences in pharmacokinetics of HORIZANT between geriatric patients (≥65 years of age) and younger patients (18 to <65 years of age). However, the pharmacokinetics in geriatric patients may be affected by an age-related decline in renal function *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)]*.

Renal Impairment: Gabapentin clearance after dosing with HORIZANT is approximately proportional to CrCl. Apparent oral clearance (CL/F) decreased in moderate (4.2 L/hr) and severe renal impairment patients (1.7 L/hr) compared with 6.0 to 9.3 L/hr in patients without renal impairment. Similarly, CLr was decreased to 3 and 1 L/hr in moderate and severe renal impairment patients, respectively, compared with 5 to 7 L/hr in non-renal impairment patients. Dosage reduction in patients with renal dysfunction not on dialysis is necessary.

Gabapentin is effectively removed from plasma by hemodialysis. The mean percentage of gabapentin recovered following hemodialysis in patients with end-stage renal disease was 29% (expressed as a proportion of the gabapentin released from HORIZANT). For patients with PHN on hemodialysis, dosage reduction is required *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*. For patients with RLS on hemodialysis, treatment with HORIZANT is not recommended *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

Drug Interactions: Neither gabapentin enacarbil nor gabapentin are substrates, inhibitors, or inducers of the major cytochrome P450 enzymes. Gabapentin enacarbil is neither a substrate or an inhibitor of P-glycoprotein *in vitro*.

Pharmacokinetic drug-drug interaction studies were conducted to examine the potential for an interaction of gabapentin enacarbil with cimetidine and naproxen. No significant pharmacokinetic interactions were observed. No clinically relevant pharmacokinetic interactions are expected between HORIZANT and other substrates of organic cation transporter type 2 (OCT2) and monocarboxylate transporter type 1 (MCT-1).

Ethanol: An *in vitro* dissolution study was conducted to evaluate the impact of ethanol (5, 10, 20, and 40%), on the extended-release characteristics of HORIZANT. The *in vitro* study showed that about 63% of the total gabapentin enacarbil dose was released at 1 hour at the highest alcohol level (40%), and about 43% of total drug was released at 1 hour with 5% alcohol. Ethanol causes a more rapid release of gabapentin enacarbil from the extended-release tablets that may increase the risk for adverse events associated with HORIZANT. Consumption of alcohol is not recommended when taking HORIZANT.

Cimetidine: Gabapentin released from HORIZANT is eliminated by renal clearance via OCT2. Cimetidine is a known substrate for this same elimination pathway. Coadministration of 1,200 mg of HORIZANT once daily with cimetidine 400 mg 4 times daily showed no effect on cimetidine exposure. There was an increase in AUC of gabapentin (24%) and a decrease in renal clearance of gabapentin (20%); these effects are not expected to be clinically relevant. No

clinically relevant pharmacokinetic interactions are expected between HORIZANT and other substrates of OCT2.

Naproxen: The pathway for absorption of gabapentin enacarbil includes active transport via a proton-linked MCT-1. Coadministration of 1,200 mg of HORIZANT once daily with naproxen 500 mg twice daily, a known substrate of MCT-1, showed no effect on naproxen exposure or steady-state gabapentin C_{max} and AUC. No clinically relevant pharmacokinetic interactions are expected between HORIZANT and other substrates of MCT-1.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis: Oral (gavage) carcinogenicity studies were conducted in mice and rats. In mice, gabapentin enacarbil was tested at doses of 500, 2,000, or 5,000 mg/kg/day for up to 104 weeks. There was no evidence of drug-related carcinogenicity. The highest dose tested is 16 times the MRHD of 1,200 mg/day, on a plasma AUC basis.

In rats, gabapentin enacarbil was tested at doses of 500, 2,000, or 5,000 mg/kg/day for up to 97 weeks in mid-dose males, 90 weeks in high-dose males, and 104 weeks in females. The plasma exposures (AUC) for gabapentin at these doses are approximately 4, 17, and 37 times, respectively, that in humans at the MRHD. Increases in the incidence of pancreatic acinar adenoma and carcinoma were found in mid-dose males and high-dose males and females.

In 2-year dietary carcinogenicity studies of gabapentin, no evidence of drug-related carcinogenicity was observed in mice treated at doses up to 2,000 mg/kg/day. In rats, increases in the incidence of pancreatic acinar cell adenoma and carcinoma were found in male rats receiving the highest dose (2,000 mg/kg), but not at doses of 250 or 1,000 mg/kg/day. At 1,000 mg/kg/day, the plasma AUC for gabapentin is estimated to be approximately 13 times that in humans at the MRHD.

Studies designed to investigate the mechanism of gabapentin-induced pancreatic carcinogenesis in rats indicate that gabapentin stimulates DNA synthesis in rat pancreatic acinar cells *in vitro* and thus may be acting as a tumor promoter by enhancing mitogenic activity. It is not known whether gabapentin has the ability to increase cell proliferation in other cell types or in other species, including human.

Mutagenesis: Gabapentin enacarbil was negative in *in vitro* bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) and *in vivo* rat micronucleus assays. In an *in vitro* human lymphocyte assay, there was an increase in the number of chromosomal aberrations with gabapentin enacarbil. This *in vitro* response was attributed to acetaldehyde released by hydrolysis of gabapentin enacarbil during the incubation period. Acetaldehyde is known to cause chromosome aberrations *in vitro*, but is readily metabolized *in vivo*. The small quantity of acetaldehyde formed from gabapentin enacarbil *in vivo* is rapidly cleared by normal metabolic activity.

Impairment of Fertility: Oral administration of gabapentin enacarbil (doses of 0, 200, 1,000, or 5,000 mg/kg/day) to male and female rats prior to and throughout mating and

continuing in females up to day 7 of gestation resulted in no adverse effects on fertility. The highest dose tested is approximately 39 times the MRHD on an AUC basis.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS) 12-Week Pivotal Studies

The effectiveness of HORIZANT in the treatment of moderate-to-severe primary RLS was demonstrated in two 12-week clinical studies in adults diagnosed with RLS using the International Restless Legs Syndrome Study Group diagnostic criteria. Key diagnostic criteria for RLS are: an urge to move the legs usually accompanied or caused by uncomfortable and unpleasant leg sensations, symptoms begin or worsen during periods of rest or inactivity such as lying or sitting, symptoms are partially or totally relieved by movement such as walking or stretching at least as long as the activity continues, and symptoms are worse or occur only in the evening or night. Patients were required to have a total score of ≥15 on the International Restless Legs Syndrome (IRLS) Rating Scale at baseline. Patients with RLS secondary to other conditions (e.g., pregnancy, renal failure, iron deficiency anemia) were excluded. In study 1, patients were randomized to receive 1,200 mg of HORIZANT (N = 112) or placebo (N = 108) taken once daily at about 5 PM with food. In study 2, patients were randomized to receive 600 mg of HORIZANT (N = 114), 1,200 mg of HORIZANT (N = 111), or placebo (N = 96) taken once daily at about 5 PM with food.

Efficacy was evaluated using the IRLS Rating Scale and Clinical Global Impression of Improvement (CGI-I) scores. The IRLS Rating Scale contains 10 items designed to assess the severity of sensory and motor symptoms, sleep disturbance, daytime somnolence/sedation, and impact on activities of daily living and mood associated with RLS. The range of scores is 0 to 40, with 0 being absence of RLS symptoms and 40 the most severe symptoms. The CGI-I Scale allows the investigator to rate the patient's overall change in RLS symptoms since baseline, whether or not in the opinion of the investigator the change is related to study drug treatment. The change from baseline in the IRLS Rating Scale at Week 12 and the proportion of responders on the CGI-I Scale defined as a rating of "much improved" or "very much improved" at Week 12 were co-primary outcomes in these studies.

In these 2 studies, the mean age of patients studied was 50 years (range: 18 to 81 years); 59% of the patients were female. The racial distribution for these studies was as follows: Caucasian, 95%; black, 2%; and other, 3%.

Statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$) between the treatment groups receiving 600 and 1,200 mg of HORIZANT and the group receiving placebo were observed at Week 12 for both the mean change from baseline in the IRLS Scale total score and the proportion of responders ("much improved" or "very much improved") on the CGI-I Scale as described in Table 6.

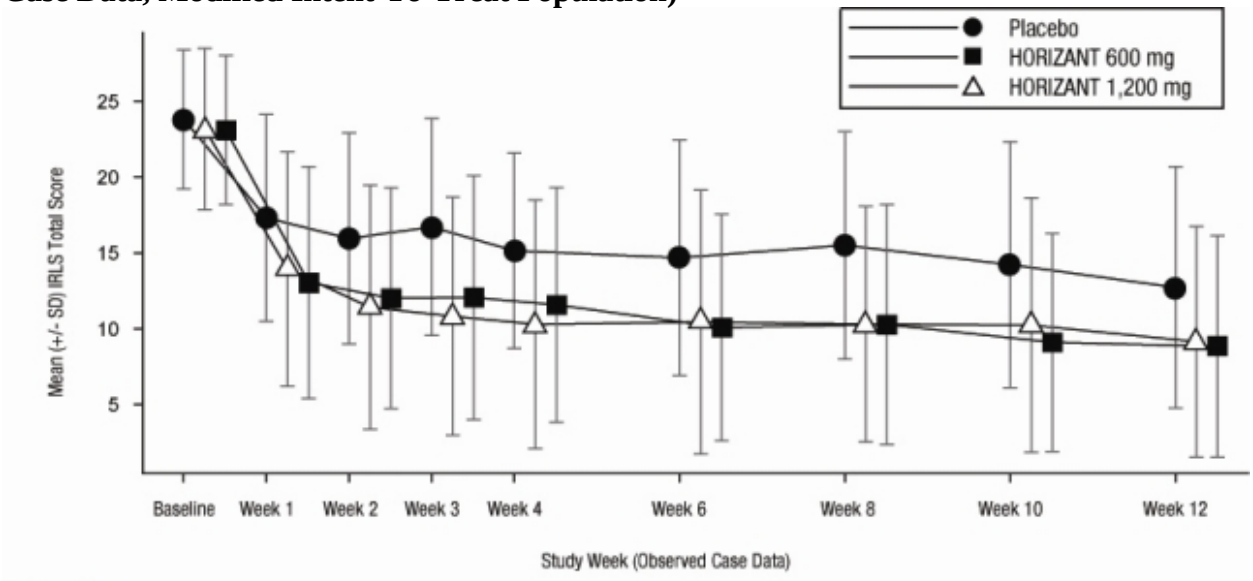
Table 6. Mean Change in IRLS Scale Total Score and Proportion of Responders on CGI-I Scale at Week 12

	Study 1		Study 2		
Week 12	HORIZANT 1,200 mg (N = 112)	Placebo (N = 108)	HORIZANT 600 mg (N = 114)	HORIZANT 1,200 mg (N = 111)	Placebo (N = 96)
Mean Change in IRLS Score	-13.2	-8.8	-13.8	-13.0	-9.8
Proportion of Responders[a] on CGI-I	76%	39%	73%	77%	45%

[a] CGI-I Responders = "much improved" and "very much improved."

Figure 1 presents the improvement in mean IRLS Rating Scale total score in patients treated with placebo or 600 or 1,200 mg of HORIZANT over the 12 weeks of treatment in study 2.

Figure 1. Study 2, Mean (±SD) IRLS Rating Scale Total Score Over 12 Weeks (Observed Case Data, Modified Intent-To-Treat Population)



Treatment Group	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Placebo	96	88	91	87	84	83	81	74	74
HORIZANT 600 mg	114	110	110	105	104	102	102	103	101
HORIZANT 1,200 mg	111	104	102	103	101	97	95	97	93

14.2 Postherpetic Neuralgia (PHN) 12-Week Study

The efficacy of HORIZANT for the management of postherpetic neuralgia was established in a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled, 12-week study evaluating the efficacy, safety, and dose response of 3 maintenance doses of HORIZANT (1,200, 2,400, and 3,600 mg/day, with 107, 82, and 87 patients in each dosing group, respectively). Patients greater than 18 years of age with a documented medical diagnosis

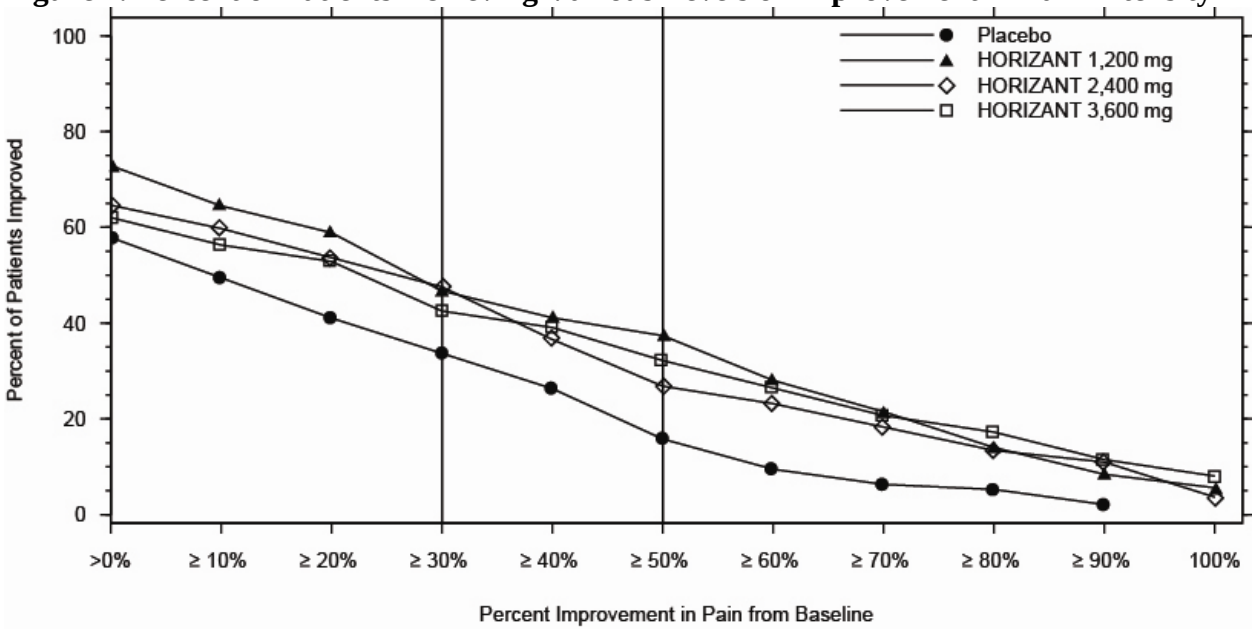
of PHN of at least three months duration were enrolled. To ensure that patients had significant pain, randomized patients were required to have a minimum baseline 24-hour average Pain Intensity Numerical Rating Scale (PI-NRS) intensity score of at least 4.0 on the 11-point numerical PI-NRS, ranging from 0 ("no pain") to 10 ("pain as bad as you can imagine").

In this study, a total of 276 patients received HORIZANT while 95 patients received placebo. Following a 1-week baseline period during which patients were screened for eligibility, patients began a 1-week up-titration period followed by a 12-week maintenance treatment period, and then a 1-week down-titration period.

Treatment with HORIZANT statistically significantly improved the mean pain score and increased the proportion of patients with at least a 50% reduction in pain score from baseline at all doses tested. A benefit over placebo was observed for all 3 doses of HORIZANT as early as Week 1 and maintained to the end of treatment. Additional benefit of using doses of greater than 1,200 mg a day was not demonstrated.

For various degrees of improvement in pain from baseline to end of maintenance treatment, Figure 2 shows the fraction of patients achieving that degree of improvement. The figure is cumulative, so that patients whose change from baseline is, for example, 50%, are also included at every level of improvement below 50%. Patients who did not complete the study were assigned 0% improvement.

Figure 2. Percent of Patients Achieving Various Levels of Improvement in Pain Intensity



16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

HORIZANT Extended-Release Tablets containing 300 mg of gabapentin enacarbil are red, with occasional black/grey spots, oval-shaped tablets debossed with "GS TF7".

HORIZANT Extended-Release Tablets containing 600 mg of gabapentin enacarbil are white to off-white, with occasional black/grey spots, oval-shaped tablets debossed with "GS LFG". They are supplied as follows:

300 mg: NDC 0173-0832-13: Bottles of 30

600 mg: NDC 0173-0806-01: Bottles of 30

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from moisture. Do not remove desiccants.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

See FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide).

Physicians should instruct their patients to read the Medication Guide before starting therapy with HORIZANT and to reread it upon prescription renewal for new information regarding the use of HORIZANT.

17.1 Effects on Driving

Patients should be told that HORIZANT can cause significant driving impairment. Accordingly, they should be advised not to drive a car until they have gained sufficient experience on HORIZANT to assess whether HORIZANT impairs their ability to drive. Patients should be told that it is not known how long this effect lasts.

17.2 Somnolence/Sedation and Dizziness

Patients should be told that HORIZANT can cause significant somnolence and dizziness. This typically resolves within several weeks of initiating treatment. Accordingly, they should be told not to operate dangerous machinery until they have gained sufficient experience on HORIZANT to assess whether HORIZANT impairs their ability to operate dangerous machinery safely.

17.3 Suicidal Behavior and Ideation

Patients, their caregivers, and families should be counseled that HORIZANT may increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior, and should be advised of the need to be alert for the emergence or worsening of symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behavior, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behavior, or thoughts about self-harm. Behaviors of concern should be reported immediately to healthcare providers.

17.4 Drug Reaction With Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS)/Multiorgan Hypersensitivity

Patients should be instructed that multiorgan hypersensitivity reactions may occur with HORIZANT. Patients should contact their physician immediately if they experience any signs or symptoms of these conditions *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]*.

17.5 Lack of Interchangeability With Gabapentin

Patients should be advised that doses of HORIZANT and other gabapentin products are not interchangeable.

17.6 Dosing Instructions

- Instruct patients to take HORIZANT only as prescribed.

- Instruct patients to swallow tablets whole and do not cut, crush, or chew tablets.
- Instruct patients to take HORIZANT with food.
- For Restless Legs Syndrome, 600 mg HORIZANT should be taken once daily at about 5 PM. If the dose is not taken at the recommended time, the patient should take the next dose at about 5 PM the following day.
- For Postherpetic Neuralgia, the starting dose is 600 mg HORIZANT in the morning for 3 days. Starting on day 4, 600 mg HORIZANT should be taken twice daily. If the dose is not taken at the recommended time, the next dose should be taken at the time of next scheduled dose.
- Instruct patients about how to discontinue HORIZANT.

17.7 Alcohol

- Advise patients to avoid alcohol when taking HORIZANT *[see Drug Interactions (7); Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

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Manufactured by:
Patheon Inc.
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

for:

GlaxoSmithKline
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Licensed from:

XenoPort, Inc.
Santa Clara, CA 95051

HZT:XPI

PHARMACIST—DETACH HERE AND GIVE TO PATIENT

MEDICATION GUIDE
HORIZANT® *(ho-ri' zant)*
(gabapentin enacarbil)
Extended-Release Tablets

Read this Medication Guide before you start taking HORIZANT and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment.

What is the most important information I should know about HORIZANT?

HORIZANT can cause serious side effects:

1. **Do not drive after taking your dose of HORIZANT until you know how HORIZANT affects you, including the morning after you take your dose. Do not** operate heavy machinery or do other dangerous activities until you know how HORIZANT affects you. HORIZANT can cause sleepiness, dizziness, slow thinking, and can affect your coordination. Ask your healthcare provider when it would be okay to do these activities.

2. **HORIZANT may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500.**

   Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:
   - thoughts about suicide or dying
   - attempt to commit suicide
   - new or worse depression
   - new or worse anxiety
   - feeling agitated
   - new or worse restlessness
   - panic attacks
   - new or worse trouble sleeping (insomnia)
   - new or worse irritability
   - acting aggressive, being angry, or violent
   - acting on dangerous impulses
   - an extreme increase in activity and talking (mania)
   - other unusual changes in behavior or mood

How can I watch for early symptoms of suicidal thoughts and actions?

- Pay attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings.
- Keep all follow-up visits with your healthcare provider as scheduled.
- Call your healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you are worried about symptoms.

Do not stop HORIZANT without first talking to a healthcare provider. Suicidal thoughts or actions can be caused by things other than medicines. If you have suicidal thoughts or actions, your healthcare provider may check for other causes.

3. **HORIZANT may cause a serious or life-threatening allergic reaction** that may affect your skin or other parts of your body such as your liver or blood cells. You may or may not have rash with these types of reactions. Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms:
   - skin rash
   - hives
   - fever
   - swollen glands that do not go away
   - swelling of your lips or tongue
   - yellowing of your skin or eyes
   - unusual bruising or bleeding
   - severe fatigue or weakness
   - unexpected, severe muscle pain
   - frequent infections

These symptoms may be the first signs of a serious reaction. A healthcare provider should examine you to decide if you should continue taking HORIZANT.

What is HORIZANT?

HORIZANT is a prescription medicine used to treat adults with:

- moderate-to-severe primary Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS).
- pain from damaged nerves (postherpetic pain) that follows healing of shingles (a painful rash that comes after a herpes zoster infection).

HORIZANT is not for people with RLS who need to sleep during the daytime and need to stay awake at night.

HORIZANT is not the same medicine as gabapentin (for example, NEURONTIN® or GRALISE®) and should not be used in its place.

It is not known if HORIZANT is safe and effective in children.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking HORIZANT?

Before taking HORIZANT, tell your healthcare provider if you:

- have or have had kidney problems or are on hemodialysis.
- have or have had depression, mood problems, or suicidal thoughts or behavior.
- have or have had seizures.
- have a history of drug abuse.
- have any other medical conditions.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if HORIZANT will harm your unborn baby. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant while taking HORIZANT. You and your healthcare provider will decide if you should take HORIZANT while you are pregnant.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Your body turns HORIZANT into another drug (gabapentin) that passes into your milk. It is not known if this can harm your baby. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take HORIZANT or breastfeed.
- drink alcohol.

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

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

How should I take HORIZANT?

- Take HORIZANT exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to take it. Your healthcare provider will tell you how much HORIZANT to take and when to take it.
- Take HORIZANT tablets whole. **Do not** cut, crush, or chew your tablet.
- Take HORIZANT tablets with food.
- **Do not stop taking HORIZANT without talking to your healthcare provider first.** If you stop taking HORIZANT suddenly, you may develop side effects.
- If you forget to take your medicine at the time recommended by your healthcare provider, just skip the missed dose. Take the next dose at your regular time. **Do not** take 2 doses at one time.
- If you take too much HORIZANT, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

What should I avoid while taking HORIZANT?

- Do not take other medicines that make you sleepy or dizzy while taking HORIZANT without first talking with your healthcare provider. Taking HORIZANT with medicines that cause sleepiness or dizziness may make your sleepiness or dizziness worse.
- Do not take other gabapentin drugs (for example, NEURONTIN or GRALISE) while you take HORIZANT.
- Do not consume alcohol when taking HORIZANT.

What are the possible side effects of HORIZANT?

- See **"What is the most important information I should know about HORIZANT?"**

The most common side effects of HORIZANT include:

- sleepiness
- dizziness
- headache

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of HORIZANT. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store HORIZANT?

- Store HORIZANT between 59° and 86°F (15° and 30°C).
- Keep HORIZANT dry and away from moisture.
- Keep HORIZANT tightly closed in the bottle provided to you. Do not remove any moisture control packs that may come in the bottle.

Keep HORIZANT and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General Information about the safe and effective use of HORIZANT

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use HORIZANT for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give HORIZANT to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about HORIZANT. If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare provider.

You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about HORIZANT that was written for healthcare professionals.

For more information about HORIZANT, go to www.gsk.com or call 1-888-825-5249.

What are the ingredients in HORIZANT?

Active ingredients: gabapentin enacarbil

Inactive ingredients: Both the 300 mg and 600 mg tablets contain colloidal silicon dioxide, dibasic calcium phosphate dihydrate, glyceryl behenate, magnesium stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, and talc. The 300 mg tablets also contain red ferric oxide.

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

Manufactured by:
Patheon Inc.
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

for:

GlaxoSmithKline
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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Santa Clara, CA 95051

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HZT:XMG