

This label may not be the latest approved by FDA.
For current labeling information, please visit <https://www.fda.gov/drugsatfda>

Each tablet contains alosetron hydrochloride equivalent to 1 mg alosetron.
See prescribing information for Dosage and Administration.
Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature.]
Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP.

Roxane Laboratories, Inc
Columbus, Ohio 43216
10006457/01 ©RLI, 2015

NDC 0054-0296-13 30 Tablets

**ALOSETRON
HYDROCHLORIDE
Tablets**

1 mg

Federal Law requires the dispensing of Alosetron with the attached Medication Guide.

Boehringer Ingelheim
Roxane Laboratories

Rx only

054-0296-13

1

EXP. LOT



This label may not be the latest approved by FDA.
For current labeling information, please visit <https://www.fda.gov/drugsatfda>

Each tablet contains alosetron hydrochloride equivalent to 0.5 mg alosetron.
See prescribing information for Dosage and Administration.
Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature.]
Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP.

Roxane Laboratories, Inc
Columbus, Ohio 43216
10006456/01 ©RLI, 2015

NDC 0054-0295-13 30 Tablets

**ALOSETRON
HYDROCHLORIDE
Tablets
0.5 mg**

Federal Law requires the dispensing of Alosetron with the attached Medication Guide.

Boehringer Ingelheim
Roxane Laboratories

Rx only

0054-0295-13

EXP. LOT

4

This label may not be the latest approved by FDA.

For current labeling information, please visit <https://www.fda.gov/drugsatfda>

for children

3. Who should not take alosetron hydrochloride tablets?

- Do not take alosetron hydrochloride tablets if any of the following apply to you:
 - You're main IBS problem is constipation or you are constipated most of the time
 - You have had a serious problem from constipation
 - If you are constipated now, do not start taking alosetron hydrochloride tablets.
 - You have had serious bowel blockages
 - You have had blood flow problems to your bowels, such as ischemic colitis
 - You have had blood clots
 - You have had Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, diverticulitis, or severe liver disease
 - You do not understand this Medication Guide or the Patient Acknowledgment Form, or you are not willing to follow them
 - You are taking fluvoxamine (LUVOX®)

4. What should I talk about with my doctor before taking alosetron hydrochloride tablets?

- about the possible benefits and risks of alosetron hydrochloride tablets
- about how much of a problem IBS is in your life and what treatments you have tried
- about any other illnesses you have and medicines you take or plan to take. These include prescription and nonprescription medicines, supplements, and herbal remedies. Certain illnesses and medicines can increase your chance of getting serious side effects while taking alosetron hydrochloride tablets. Other medicines may interact with how the body handles alosetron hydrochloride tablets
- about any allergies that you have. See the end of the Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in alosetron hydrochloride tablets
- if you are pregnant, planning to get pregnant, or breastfeeding

5. How should I take alosetron hydrochloride tablets?

- Take alosetron hydrochloride tablets exactly as your doctor prescribes it. You can take alosetron hydrochloride tablets with or without food
- Begin with 0.5 mg twice a day for 1 week to see how alosetron hydrochloride tablets affect you. You and your doctor may decide that you should keep taking this dose if you are doing well
- Check with your doctor 4 weeks after starting alosetron hydrochloride tablets
 - If you try 0.5 mg twice a day for 4 weeks, it may not control your symptoms
 - If you do not get constipation or other side effects from alosetron hydrochloride tablets, your doctor may increase your dose up to 1 mg twice a day
 - If 1 mg two times a day does not work after 4 weeks, alosetron hydrochloride tablets is not likely to help you. You should stop taking it and call your doctor.
- If you miss a dose of alosetron hydrochloride tablets, just skip that dose. Do not take 2 doses the next time. Wait until the next time you are supposed to take a 1 and then take your normal dose
- Follow the important instructions in the section "What is the most important information

I should know about alosetron hydrochloride tablets?"

- When you use this medicine and when you should call your doctor
- If you see other doctors about your IBS or side effects from alosetron hydrochloride tablets, tell the doctor who prescribed alosetron hydrochloride tablets

6. What are the possible side effects of alosetron hydrochloride tablets?

- Constipation is the most common side effect among patients with IBS who take alosetron hydrochloride tablets. Some patients have developed serious bowel side effects while taking alosetron hydrochloride tablets. Read the section "What is the most important information I should know about alosetron hydrochloride tablets?" at the beginning of this Medication Guide for information about the serious side effects you may get with alosetron hydrochloride tablets. This Medication Guide does not tell you about all the possible side effects of alosetron hydrochloride tablets

7. How should I store alosetron hydrochloride tablets?

- Store alosetron hydrochloride tablets at 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].
- Protect alosetron hydrochloride tablets from light and getting wet (moisture).

Keep alosetron hydrochloride tablets and all medicines out of the reach of children.

8. General information about the safe and effective use of alosetron hydrochloride tablets

- Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. If you have any questions or concerns about alosetron hydrochloride tablets, ask your doctor. Do not use alosetron hydrochloride tablets for a condition for which it is not prescribed. Do not share your medicine with other people. It may harm them.
- Your doctor or pharmacist can give you more information about alosetron hydrochloride tablets that was written for health care professionals. You can also contact the Allosetron REMS Program (toll free) at 1 844 267 8675 or at www.AlosetronREMS.com

9. What are the ingredients of alosetron hydrochloride tablets?

- Active Ingredient:** alosetron hydrochloride
 - Inactive Ingredients:** lactose (anhydrous), magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, and pregelatinized starch
- This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
- Roxane Laboratories, Inc.
Columbus, Ohio 43216

10006481/01 Revised February 2015
© RLL 2015



from a population of unknown size. Estimates of frequency cannot be made. These events have been shown for risk due to a combination of the low frequency, frequency of applying or oral contact with allosetron hydrochloride tablets.

11. DRUG INTERACTIONS
Fluvoxamine is known to inhibit or is likely to inhibit the plasma P450 (CYP) 1A2 and 3A4 by major contributors from CYP1A2 and CYP2C19. Therefore, inhibitors or inducers of either of these enzymes may change the clearance of allosetron.

7.1. CYP1A2 Inhibitors
Fluvoxamine is a known strong inhibitor of CYP1A2 and also inhibits CYP3A4 and CYP2C19. In a pharmacokinetic study, 40 healthy female subjects received fluvoxamine in escalating doses from 50 to 300 mg twice daily for 7 days, with co-administration of allosetron 1 mg on the last day. Fluvoxamine increased mean steady state plasma concentration of allosetron 1 mg on day 7 by approximately 3-fold compared to baseline. The effect of CYP1A2 inhibition on allosetron 1 mg was not observed in a study with 10 healthy female subjects receiving allosetron 1 mg on day 7 with co-administration of fluvoxamine 300 mg on day 7. The effect of CYP1A2 inhibition on allosetron 1 mg was not observed in a study with 10 healthy female subjects receiving allosetron 1 mg on day 7 with co-administration of fluvoxamine 300 mg on day 7.

7.2. CYP3A4 Inhibitors
Fluvoxamine is a known strong inhibitor of CYP3A4. In a pharmacokinetic study, 38 healthy female subjects received ketoconazole 200 mg twice daily for 7 days, with co-administration of allosetron 1 mg on the last day. Ketoconazole increased mean steady state plasma concentration of allosetron 1 mg on day 7 by approximately 3-fold compared to baseline. The effect of CYP3A4 inhibition on allosetron 1 mg was not observed in a study with 10 healthy female subjects receiving allosetron 1 mg on day 7 with co-administration of ketoconazole 200 mg on day 7. The effect of CYP3A4 inhibition on allosetron 1 mg was not observed in a study with 10 healthy female subjects receiving allosetron 1 mg on day 7 with co-administration of ketoconazole 200 mg on day 7.

7.3. Other CYP Enzymes
In vitro human liver microsomal studies and an in vivo metabolic probe study demonstrated that allosetron 1 mg is not metabolized by CYP2C9 or CYP2D6. In vitro and in vivo studies demonstrated that allosetron 1 mg is not metabolized by CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP2E1, CYP3A4, and CYP3A5. In vitro studies demonstrated that allosetron 1 mg is not metabolized by CYP1A2 and N-acetyltransferase. In vivo studies demonstrated that allosetron 1 mg is not metabolized by CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2D6, CYP2E1, CYP3A4, and CYP3A5. In vitro studies demonstrated that allosetron 1 mg is not metabolized by CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2D6, CYP2E1, CYP3A4, and CYP3A5. In vitro studies demonstrated that allosetron 1 mg is not metabolized by CYP1A2, CYP2C9, CYP2D6, CYP2E1, CYP3A4, and CYP3A5.

12. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
12.1 Mechanism of Action
Alosetron is a potent and selective 5-HT_{2A} receptor antagonist. 5-HT_{2A} receptors are a ligand-gated cation channel that are extensively distributed on enteric neurons in the human gastrointestinal tract, as well as other parts of the central and peripheral nervous systems. Activation of these channels and the resulting neuronal depolarization affect the regulation of several pain, colonic transit, and gastro-intestinal secretory processes that relate to the pathophysiology of IBS. 5-HT_{2A} receptor antagonists such as allosetron inhibit action of 5-HT_{2A} receptor on enteric neurons, which result in the modulation of the enteric nervous system.

12.2 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.4 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.5 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.6 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.7 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.8 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.9 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.10 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.11 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.12 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.13 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.14 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.15 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.16 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.17 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.18 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.19 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.20 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

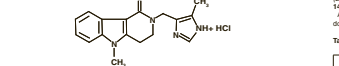
12.21 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.22 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.23 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.24 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

mg, 1.6 mg phosphate butyl ester and 0.1 mg/mL in pH 8 phosphate buffer. The chemical structure of allosetron is



Alosetron Hydrochloride Tablets is a tablet for oral administration on a 0.5 mg tablet to 1 white and 1 mg tablet. The 0.5 mg tablet contains 0.5 mg of allosetron HCl equivalent to 0.5 mg of allosetron. The 1 mg tablet contains 1.0 mg of allosetron HCl equivalent to 1.0 mg of allosetron. Each tablet also contains the following inactive ingredients: (artificially) magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose and pregelatinized starch.

12. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
12.1 Mechanism of Action
Alosetron is a potent and selective 5-HT_{2A} receptor antagonist. 5-HT_{2A} receptors are a ligand-gated cation channel that are extensively distributed on enteric neurons in the human gastrointestinal tract, as well as other parts of the central and peripheral nervous systems. Activation of these channels and the resulting neuronal depolarization affect the regulation of several pain, colonic transit, and gastro-intestinal secretory processes that relate to the pathophysiology of IBS. 5-HT_{2A} receptor antagonists such as allosetron inhibit action of 5-HT_{2A} receptor on enteric neurons, which result in the modulation of the enteric nervous system.

12.2 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.4 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.5 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.6 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.7 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.8 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.9 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.10 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.11 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.12 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.13 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.14 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.15 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.16 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.17 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.18 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.19 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.20 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.21 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.22 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.23 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

12.24 Pharmacokinetics
In healthy volunteers and patients with IBS, allosetron (2 mg once daily for 8 days) increased stool transit time to a level 1.5-fold longer than baseline. In healthy volunteers, allosetron also increased basal jejunal water and sodium content. In a single 4 mg oral dose study in patients with IBS, the oral dose of allosetron (4 mg once daily for 6 days) significantly increased stool compliance.

started on a dosage of 0.5 mg twice a day. The efficacy of the 0.5 mg twice daily dosage in treating severe constipation-predominant IBS has not been adequately evaluated in clinical trials. (See Dosage And Administration (2.1)).

14.2 Efficacy Study
Alosetron hydrochloride has been studied in women with IBS in five 12-week multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical studies.

Table 3 Efficacy Studies Conducted in Women With Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)

Study	Patient Population	Placebo (n)	Alosetron HCl Dose (n)
1 and 2	Non constipated women with IBS	(640)	1 mg twice daily (633)
3 and 4	Women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) not associated with ulcerative colitis (UC) or Crohn's disease (CD)	(515)	1 mg twice daily (518)
5	Women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) not associated with UC or CD	(176)	0.5 mg once daily (177)
	Women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) not associated with UC or CD		1 mg once daily (175)
		1 mg twice daily (177)	

Studies 1 to 3: Non-Constipated Women With Irritable Bowel Syndrome
Studies 1 and 2 were conducted in non-constipated women with IBS meeting the Rome criteria for at least 6 months. Women with severe pain or a history of severe constipation were excluded. At 2 weeks, women in placebo had no IBS symptoms. About two thirds of the women had severe diarrhea predominant IBS. Compared with placebo, 19% to 19% more women with diarrhea predominant IBS who used allosetron hydrochloride tablets had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Studies 4 and 5: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 6: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 7: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 8: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 9: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 10: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 11: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 12: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 13: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 14: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 15: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 16: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 17: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 18: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 19: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women with severe diarrhea predominant IBS (dPI) had adequate relief of IBS abdominal pain and discomfort during each month of the study.

Study 20: Severe Diarrhea Predominant Irritable Bowel Syndrome
About 60% of women