

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

NEXOBRID® (anacaulase-bcdb) for topical gel
Initial U.S. Approval: 2022

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Indications and Usage (1) 8/2024
Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5) 8/2024

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

NEXOBRID contains proteolytic enzymes and is indicated for eschar removal in adults and pediatric patients with deep partial thickness and/or full thickness thermal burns (1).

Limitations of Use

The safety and effectiveness of NEXOBRID have not been established for treatment of:

- Chemical or electrical burns (1).
- Burns on the face, perineum, or genitalia (1).
- Burns on the feet of patients with diabetes mellitus or on the feet of patients with occlusive vascular disease (1).
- Circumferential burns (1).
- Burns in patients with significant cardiopulmonary disease, including inhalation injury (1).

NEXOBRID is not recommended for:

- Wounds contaminated with radioactive and other hazardous substances to avoid unforeseeable reactions with the product and an increased risk of spreading the noxious substance (1).
- Treatment of burn wounds where medical devices (e.g., implants, pacemakers, shunts) or vital structures (e.g., large vessels) could become exposed during eschar removal (1).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- NEXOBRID lyophilized powder and gel vehicle must be mixed prior to administration (2.1).
- Use 2 g of Nexobrid lyophilized powder mixed with 20 g gel for treatment of up to 180 cm² of treated burn area; or 5 g of Nexobrid lyophilized powder mixed with 50 g gel for treatment of up to 450 cm² of treated burn area (2.1).
- For topical use only (2.1).
- **Dosage in Adults:**
Apply a 3 mm thick layer of NEXOBRID in one application to an area of up to 15% body surface area (BSA) for four hours. A second application

may be applied 24 hours later. For both applications, the total treated area must not exceed 20% BSA (2.2).

- **Dosage in Pediatric Patients 6 Years of Age and Older:**
Apply a 3 mm thick layer of NEXOBRID in one application of 4 hours to an area of up to 15% BSA (2.2).
- **Dosage in Pediatric Patients Less Than 6 Years of Age:**
Apply a 3 mm thick layer of NEXOBRID in one application of 4 hours to an area of up to 10% BSA (2.2).
- Prepare NEXOBRID at patient's bedside within 15 minutes of intended application (2.4).
- Apply NEXOBRID to a clean, moist wound bed free of burned epidermis layer and blisters, and cover with an occlusive film dressing (2.3, 2.4).
- See Full Prescribing Information for additional details on preparation, administration, and removal of NEXOBRID (2.5, 2.6).

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- For topical gel: 8.8% (3).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Known hypersensitivity to anacaulase-bcdb, bromelain, pineapples, or to any of the other components (4).
- Known hypersensitivity to papayas or papain because of the risk of cross-sensitivity (4).

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- **Hypersensitivity Reactions:** Serious hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, have been reported with postmarketing use of anacaulase-bcdb. If a hypersensitivity reaction occurs, remove NEXOBRID (if applicable) and initiate appropriate therapy (5.1).
- **Coagulopathy:** Avoid use of NEXOBRID in patients with uncontrolled disorders of coagulation. Use with caution in patients on anticoagulant therapy or other drugs affecting coagulation, and in patients with low platelet counts and increased risk of bleeding from other causes. Monitor patients for possible signs of coagulation abnormalities and signs of bleeding (5.2).

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions (>10%) were pruritus and pyrexia (6.1).

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Vericel Corporation at 1-888-454-BURN or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 08/2024

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

NEXOBRID is indicated for eschar removal in adults and pediatric patients with deep partial thickness (DPT) and/or full thickness (FT) thermal burns.

Limitations of Use

The safety and effectiveness of NEXOBRID have not been established for treatment of:

- Chemical or electrical burns
- Burns on the face, perineum, or genitalia
- Burns on the feet of patients with diabetes mellitus or on the feet of patients with occlusive vascular disease
- Circumferential burns
- Burns in patients with significant cardiopulmonary disease, including inhalation injury

NEXOBRID is not recommended for:

- Wounds contaminated with radioactive and other hazardous substances to avoid unforeseeable reactions with the product and an increased risk of spreading the noxious substance.
- Treatment of burn wounds where medical devices (e.g., implants, pacemakers, shunts) or vital structures (e.g., large vessels) could become exposed during eschar removal.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Important Administration Information

NEXOBRID is only to be administered by a healthcare provider. Take precautions to avoid exposure to NEXOBRID during preparation and handling (e.g., use gloves, surgical masks, other protective coverings, as needed) [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Use pain management as practiced for an extensive dressing change of burn wounds 15 minutes prior to and throughout all NEXOBRID-related procedures.

NEXOBRID is available as:

- 2 g of lyophilized powder (containing 1.94 grams of anacaulase-bcdb) with a 20 g gel vehicle, for treatment of up to 180 cm² of burn area after mixing.
- 5 g lyophilized powder (containing 4.85 grams of anacaulase-bcdb) with a 50 g gel vehicle, for treatment of up to 450 cm² of burn area after mixing.

NEXOBRID lyophilized powder and gel vehicle must be mixed no more than 15 minutes prior to administration. Discard NEXOBRID if not used within 15 minutes of preparation, as the enzymatic activity of the product decreases progressively following mixing.

Each vial of lyophilized powder, jar of gel vehicle, and the mixed NEXOBRID are for use for only one patient and for one application [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4)*].

NEXOBRID is for topical use only.

Apply an ointment skin protectant around the treatment area to create an ointment barrier [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*].

2.2 Recommended Dosage

Recommended Dosage in Adults

Apply a 3 mm thick layer (approximate thickness of a tongue depressor) of NEXOBRID to a burn wound area of up to 15% body surface area (BSA) in one application in adult patients. Remove NEXOBRID after 4 hours [see *Dosage and Administration (2.5)*].

A second application of NEXOBRID may be applied 24 hours following the first application to either the same area previously treated with NEXOBRID or to a new area in adult patients.

Apply a second application if:

- The wound area is more than 15% BSA, or
- Multiple wound areas on different body surfaces require two treatments for logistical reasons such as body position, or
- The first application's eschar removal was not complete.

For both applications, the total treated area must not exceed 20% BSA.

Recommended Dosage in Pediatric Patients

Pediatric Patients 6 Years of Age and Older

Apply a 3 mm thick layer (approximate thickness of a tongue depressor) of NEXOBRID to a burn wound area of up to 15% BSA in one application in pediatric patients 6 years of age and older. Remove NEXOBRID after 4 hours [see *Dosage and Administration (2.5)*]. A second application of NEXOBRID is not recommended.

Pediatric Patients Less Than 6 Years of Age

Apply a 3 mm thick layer (approximate thickness of a tongue depressor) of NEXOBRID to a burn wound area of up to 10% BSA in one application in pediatric patients less than 6 years of age. Remove NEXOBRID after 4 hours [see *Dosage and Administration (2.5)*]. A second application of NEXOBRID is not recommended.

2.3 Preparation of Patient and Burn Wound Treatment Area

Prepare the wound area as follows:

1. Thoroughly clean the wound to remove any charred tissue, blisters, and any topical products.
2. Apply a dressing soaked with an antibacterial solution to the treatment area for at least 2 hours.
3. Ensure the wound bed is clear of any remnants of topical agents (e.g., silver sulfadiazine, povidone iodine).

4. Apply an ointment skin protectant (e.g., petrolatum) 2 to 3 cm outside of the treatment area to create an ointment barrier. Avoid applying the protectant ointment to the treatment area itself, as this would impede direct contact of NEXOBRID with the eschar.
5. Protect any other open wounds (e.g., laceration, abraded skin, escharotomy incision) with skin protectant ointments or ointment gauze to prevent possible exposure to NEXOBRID.

2.4 Preparation and Application of NEXOBRID

Gather the following sterile supplies prior to NEXOBRID preparation and application:

- Instrument for mixing (e.g., spatula or tongue depressor)
- Tongue depressor for NEXOBRID application
- 0.9% Sodium Chloride Irrigation
- Occlusive film dressing
- Loose, thick fluffy dressing and bandage

Preparation

Prepare NEXOBRID at the patient's bedside within 15 minutes of the intended application.

Using aseptic technique, mix NEXOBRID lyophilized powder and gel vehicle as follows:

1. Pour the NEXOBRID lyophilized powder into the gel vehicle jar.
2. Thoroughly mix the NEXOBRID lyophilized powder and gel vehicle using a sterile instrument (e.g., tongue depressor or spatula) until the mixture is uniform. The mixed lyophilized powder and gel vehicle produce NEXOBRID in a final concentration of 8.8% w/w.

DISCARD NEXOBRID IF NOT USED WITHIN 15 MINUTES OF PREPARATION, as the enzymatic activity of NEXOBRID decreases progressively following mixing.

Application

Apply NEXOBRID within 15 minutes of preparation as follows:

1. Moisten the treatment area by sprinkling sterile 0.9% Sodium Chloride Irrigation onto the burn wound.
2. Using a sterile tongue depressor, completely cover the moistened burn wound treatment area with the mixed NEXOBRID in a 3 mm thick layer (approximate thickness of a tongue depressor). Ensure NEXOBRID covers the entire target treatment area.
3. Cover the treated wound with a sterile occlusive film dressing.
4. Gently press the occlusive film dressing at the area of contact with the ointment barrier to ensure adherence between the occlusive film dressing and the ointment barrier and to achieve complete containment of NEXOBRID on the treatment area. There should be no visible air under the occlusive film dressing.
5. Cover the occlusive film dressing with a sterile loose, thick, fluffy dressing and secure with a sterile bandage.
6. Discard any unused portions of NEXOBRID.

2.5 Removal of NEXOBRID

Remove NEXOBRID after 4 hours. Gather the following sterile supplies prior to NEXOBRID removal:

- Blunt-edged instruments (e.g., tongue depressor)
 - Large dry gauze
 - Gauze soaked with 0.9% Sodium Chloride Irrigation
 - Dressing soaked with an antibacterial solution
1. Remove the occlusive film dressing using aseptic technique.
 2. Remove the ointment barrier using a sterile blunt-edged instrument.
 3. Remove the dissolved eschar from the wound by scraping it away with a sterile blunt-edged instrument.
 4. Wipe the wound thoroughly with a large sterile dry gauze, then wipe with a sterile gauze that has been soaked with sterile 0.9% Sodium Chloride Irrigation. Rub the treated area until the appearance of a clean dermis or subcutaneous tissues with pinpoint bleeding.
 5. To remove remnants of dissolved eschar, apply a dressing soaked with an antibacterial solution for at least 2 hours.

2.6 Monitoring

Monitor patients for signs of local or systemic allergic reactions. If a hypersensitivity reaction occurs, remove NEXOBRID (if applicable) from the treatment area and initiate appropriate therapy [see *Contraindications (4)*, *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

For topical gel: 8.8%; off-white to light tan lyophilized powder in a glass vial to be mixed in a clear and colorless gel vehicle in a glass jar.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

NEXOBRID is contraindicated in patients with [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*, *Description (11)*]:

- Known hypersensitivity to anacaulase-bcdb, bromelain, pineapples, or to any of the other components.
- Known hypersensitivity to papayas or papain because of the risk of cross-sensitivity.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hypersensitivity Reactions

NEXOBRID-Treated Patients

Serious hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, have been reported with postmarketing use of NEXOBRID. If a hypersensitivity reaction occurs, remove NEXOBRID (if applicable) and initiate appropriate therapy.

NEXOBRID is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to anacaulase-bcdb, bromelain, pineapples or to any other component of NEXOBRID. NEXOBRID is also contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to papayas or papain because of the risk of cross-sensitivity.

Healthcare Providers Preparing and Applying NEXOBRID

Healthcare personnel should take appropriate precautions to avoid exposure when preparing and handling NEXOBRID (e.g., gloves, surgical masks, other protective coverings, as needed). In the event of inadvertent skin exposure, rinse NEXOBRID off with water to reduce the likelihood of skin sensitization.

5.2 Coagulopathy

A reduction of platelet aggregation and plasma fibrinogen levels and a moderate increase in partial thromboplastin and prothrombin times have been reported in the literature as possible effects following oral administration of bromelain, a component of NEXOBRID. In vitro and animal data suggest that bromelain can also promote fibrinolysis.

Avoid use of NEXOBRID in patients with uncontrolled disorders of coagulation. Use NEXOBRID with caution in patients on anticoagulant therapy or other drugs affecting coagulation, and in patients with low platelet counts and increased risk of bleeding from other causes (e.g., peptic ulcers and sepsis). Monitor patients for possible signs of coagulation abnormalities and signs of bleeding.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following clinically significant adverse reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Hypersensitivity Reactions [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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

Adults:

Studies 1 and 2 evaluated subjects undergoing eschar removal for deep partial thickness (DPT) and/or full thickness (FT) thermal burns [*see Clinical Studies (14)*]. An integrated analysis of safety data from Studies 1 and 2 compared NEXOBRID (n=177) to standard of care (SOC) (n=149). The SOC treatment included both surgical and non-surgical eschar removal methods.

The mean age of the safety population was 35.6 years; 73% were male; 81% were White, 9% were Black, 6% were other races, and 3% were Asian. Regarding burn etiology, 65% had fire/flame burns, 26% had scald burns, 8% had contact burns, and <1% had burns of other etiology. The mean body surface area (BSA) of wounds that received study treatment was 9.2±5.07%. Mean BSA of all burn wounds was 12.0±6.05%. Of the 177 subjects who were treated with NEXOBRID in Studies 1 and 2, 159 (90%) received one treatment of NEXOBRID, and 18 (10%) received 2 treatments.

Table 1 presents adverse reactions that occurred in ≥ 1% of subjects in the NEXOBRID arm and at a higher incidence than the SOC arm, up to 3 months following wound closure.

Table 1: Adverse Reactions Reported in ≥1% and Greater Incidence than Standard of Care in NEXOBRID-Treated Patients in Studies 1 and 2^a

	NEXOBRID (N = 177) Patients n (%)	Standard of Care^b (N = 149) Patients n (%)
Pruritus	27 (15)	19 (13)
Pyrexia	21 (12)	13 (9)
Wound complication ^c	15 (9)	9 (6.0)
Anemia	11 (6)	8 (5)
Vomiting	9 (5)	4 (3)
Insomnia	8 (5)	6 (4)
Urinary tract infection	7 (4)	1 (1)
Tachycardia	5 (3)	0
Rash	6 (3)	0
Infection	4 (2)	2 (1)
Sepsis	4 (2)	1 (1)
Leukocytosis	3 (2)	1(1)
Hypotension	3 (2)	1 (1)
Hepatic function abnormal	2 (1)	0
Drug hypersensitivity	2 (1)	0
Bacteremia	2 (1)	0
Scar	2 (1)	0
Subcutaneous hematoma	2 (1)	0
Decubitus ulcer	2 (1)	0

^a During the time period from baseline to 3 months post wound closure

^b Standard of Care treatment included both surgical and non-surgical eschar removal methods

^c Wound complication includes skin graft failure, graft loss, graft complication, and wound decomposition

Pediatric Subjects:

Study 3 (CIDS study) evaluated pediatric subjects undergoing eschar removal for deep partial thickness (DPT) and/or full thickness (FT) thermal burns [see *Clinical Studies (14)*]. A total of 139 subjects (69 NEXOBRID, 70 SOC) were treated in the study. The SOC treatment included both surgical and non-surgical eschar removal methods.

The mean age was comparable in the NEXOBRID (5.89 years) and SOC (5.75 years) arms. The majority of subjects were male (59% NEXOBRID, 69% SOC). For race, 70% NEXOBRID and 69% SOC subjects were White, 25% NEXOBRID and 23% SOC subjects were Asian, 4% NEXOBRID and 3% SOC subjects were Black or African American, and 1% NEXOBRID and 4% SOC subjects were other races. For ethnicity, 4% NEXOBRID and 10% SOC subjects identified as Hispanic or Latino. The majority of burns in both treatment arms (NEXOBRID and SOC) were due to scald (68% and 67%). The majority of patients in both treatment groups (NEXOBRID and SOC) had 1 treated wound (71% and 80%, respectively).

Table 2 presents adverse reactions that occurred in $\geq 1\%$ of subjects in the NEXOBRID arm and at a higher incidence than the SOC arm, up to 3 months following wound closure.

Table 2: Adverse Reactions Reported in $\geq 1\%$ and Greater Incidence than Standard of Care in NEXOBRID-Treated Pediatric Subjects in Study 3^a

	NEXOBRID (N = 69) Patients n (%)	Standard of Care^b (N = 70) Patients n (%)
Pruritus	9 (13)	7 (10)
Pyrexia	7 (10)	4 (6)
Vomiting	5 (7)	3 (4)
Nausea	3 (4)	2 (3)
Constipation	3 (4)	1 (1)
Nasopharyngitis	3 (4)	1 (1)
Rash	2 (3)	0
Hemoglobin decreased	2 (3)	0
Rhinovirus	2 (3)	0
Ear Infection	2 (3)	0

^a During the time period from baseline to 3 months post wound closure

^b Standard of Care treatment included both surgical and non-surgical eschar removal methods

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of anacaulase-bcdb outside of the United States. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Immune system disorders: Hypersensitivity, including anaphylaxis and urticaria

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no available data on NEXOBRID use in pregnant women to evaluate for a drug associated risk of major birth defects, miscarriage, or other adverse maternal or fetal outcomes.

The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse

outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2 to 4% and 15 to 20%, respectively.

Data

Animal Data

In embryofetal developmental studies in rats and rabbits, intravenous doses up to 4 and 0.1 mg/kg/day NEXOBRID were administered to pregnant rats and rabbits, respectively, during organogenesis. No significant developmental toxicities were observed in these studies. However, severe maternal toxicities were noted and the tolerable maternal exposure levels were much lower compared with the maximum human exposure in clinical setting.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of anacaulase-bcdb in either human or animal milk, the effects on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for NEXOBRID and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from NEXOBRID or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of NEXOBRID for eschar removal have been established in pediatric patients with deep partial thickness and/or full thickness thermal burns. Use of NEXOBRID for this indication is supported by evidence from one adequate and well-controlled trial in 69 pediatric subjects treated with NEXOBRID [see *Clinical Studies (14)*].

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the 177 subjects exposed to NEXOBRID for eschar removal in deep partial thickness (DPT) and/or full thickness (FT) thermal burns, 6 (3%) subjects were 65 years or older, and 1 (< 1%) subject was 75 years or older [see *Clinical Studies (14)*]. Clinical trials of NEXOBRID did not include sufficient numbers of subjects 65 years of age and older to determine whether they respond differently from younger adult subjects.

11 DESCRIPTION

The drug substance in NEXOBRID, anacaulase-bcdb, is a mixture of proteolytic enzymes extracted from the stems of pineapple plants (*Ananas comosus* [L.] Merr.) that has been sterile filtered and lyophilized. The drug substance, anacaulase-bcdb, is composed mainly (80% to 95% w/w) of the proteins: stem bromelain, ananain, jacalin-like lectin, bromelain inhibitors, and phytocystatin inhibitor; and saccharides, as both free monosaccharides and the N-linked glycan of stem bromelain, and small molecule metabolites. The drug substance includes inactive buffer components containing acetic acid, ammonium sulfate, and Water for Injection. Each gram of lyophilized powder contains 0.97 grams of anacaulase-bcdb.

NEXOBRID (anacaulase-bcdb) for topical gel is a botanical drug product supplied as a sterile, preservative-free, lyophilized powder in a single-dose glass vial that must be mixed in a gel vehicle supplied in a single-dose glass jar prior to application. Mixture of either 2 grams of

lyophilized powder (containing 1.94 grams of anacaulase-bcdb) or 5 grams of lyophilized powder (containing 4.85 grams of anacaulase-bcdb) in 20 grams or 50 grams of gel vehicle, respectively, provides an 8.8% w/w, yellowish white to light brown opaque gel for topical use. The pH of the topical gel mixture is approximately 6.2 to 6.7.

The co-packaged 20 gram or 50 gram jar of the sterile, preservative-free gel vehicle contains carbomer 980, dibasic sodium phosphate, sodium hydroxide, and Water for Injection.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

The mixture of enzymes in NEXOBRID dissolves burn wound eschar. The specific components responsible for this effect have not been identified.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

The pharmacodynamics of NEXOBRID are unknown.

Cardiac Electrophysiology

At the approved recommended dose, NEXOBRID did not prolong the QT interval in humans to any clinically relevant extent.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

For adults and pediatric subjects 4 years of age and older, NEXOBRID applied to deep partial and full thickness burn wounds is absorbed, with median serum T_{max} of 4 hours (during the treatment application). Systemic exposure (i.e., AUC) of bromelain, a component of anacaulase-bcdb is correlated with the size of the treated area and NEXOBRID dose, but not the depth of the burn wound. The systemic exposure in pediatric subjects was comparable to adults.

In adult subjects, C_{max} and the dose-normalized C_{max} values after the first and second application (mean dosing interval of 17 hours) are comparable and only slight accumulation (less than 2-fold difference) is seen in AUC_{0-4} and AUC_{0-4} dose-normalized levels after the second application, compared to the first application.

Elimination

A majority of adults and pediatric subjects had no quantifiable serum concentrations after 72 hours. The mean \pm SD terminal half-life of bromelain, a component of anacaulase-bcdb, is 12 ± 4.4 hours.

Drug Interaction Studies

Effect of NEXOBRID on Other Drugs

Bromelain, a component of anacaulase-bcdb, exhibited CYP2C8 time-dependent inhibition in human hepatocytes and inhibited human microsomal CYP2C9. No clinical studies have been conducted to assess the potential for systemic drug interactions.

12.6 Immunogenicity

There is insufficient information to characterize the anti-drug antibody response to anacaulase-bcdb and the effects of anti-drug antibodies on pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics,

safety, or effectiveness of NEXOBRID.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenicity or fertility studies have not been conducted with anacaulase-bcdb.

Anacaulase-bcdb was not genotoxic in a bacterial reverse mutation assay and an in vitro mammalian chromosome aberration assay.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Adults

The efficacy of NEXOBRID for the eschar removal of deep partial thickness (DPT) and full thickness (FT) thermal burns has been investigated in two trials.

Study 1

NEXOBRID was investigated in the DETECT randomized, controlled, assessor-blinded, three-arm trial, comparing NEXOBRID, standard of care (SOC), and gel vehicle treatment in subjects with DPT and/or FT thermal burns of 3 - 30% BSA (Study 1, NCT02148705). SOC included both surgical and non-surgical methods for eschar removal per the investigators' discretion. Subjects on the NEXOBRID and gel vehicle arms who had eschar remaining following the topical treatment period were treated with SOC. NEXOBRID was compared to gel vehicle for the incidence of $\geq 95\%$ eschar removal at the end of the topical treatment period. NEXOBRID was also compared with SOC for the incidence of surgical eschar removal (tangential, minor, avulsion, Versajet and/or dermabrasion excision) and time to eschar removal.

A total of 175 subjects were randomized in a 3:3:1 ratio (NEXOBRID : SOC : gel vehicle) and 169 subjects were treated. The mean age was 41 years, 70% of subjects were male and 30% were female, and 81% were White, 14% were Black or African American, 5% were other races, and 1% were Asian. Seventeen percent of subjects were Hispanic or Latino. Subjects had one or more target wounds (TWs) to be treated for eschar removal. The mean percentage BSA of all TWs per subject was 6.1%. The majority of subjects (82%) had one to two TWs.

The incidence of $\geq 95\%$ eschar removal at the end of the topical treatment period for subjects in the NEXOBRID and gel vehicle groups is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Incidence of $\geq 95\%$ Eschar Removal at the End of the Topical Treatment Period in NEXOBRID- or Gel Vehicle-Treated Subjects (Study 1; DETECT)

NEXOBRID (N=75)	Gel Vehicle (N=25)	Treatment Difference (95% Confidence Interval)
93% (70/75)	4% (1/25)	89% (74%, 96%)

The incidence of surgical eschar removal (tangential, minor, avulsion, Versajet and/or dermabrasion excision) and time to $\geq 95\%$ eschar removal for the NEXOBRID and SOC groups are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Incidence of Excision for Eschar Removal in NEXOBRID- or SOC-Treated Subjects (Study 1; DETECT)

NEXOBRID (N=75)	SOC (N=75)	Treatment Difference (95% Confidence Interval)
4% (3/75)	72% (54/75)	-68% (-78%, -56%)

SOC = standard of care

The median time to eschar removal was 1 day on the NEXOBRID arm and 3.8 days on the SOC arm.

The estimated median time to $\geq 95\%$ wound closure for all TWs on a subject was 31 days for the NEXOBRID arm and 36 days for the SOC treatment arm. Subjects were not evaluated frequently enough after achieving $\geq 95\%$ wound closure to adequately assess time to 100% wound closure.

Study 2

NEXOBRID was investigated in a multicenter, open-label, randomized, two-arm trial, comparing NEXOBRID to SOC treatment in subjects with DPT and/or FT thermal burns of 5 - 24% BSA (Study 2; NCT00324311). SOC included both surgical and non-surgical methods for eschar removal per the investigators' discretion. The trial enrolled 182 subjects. The first subject at each site (26 subjects) was not randomized and was treated with NEXOBRID. The remaining 156 subjects were randomized to NEXOBRID or SOC. The efficacy assessments were analyzed on DPT burns only.

Demographics were similar across both arms. The mean age was 29.9 years. Approximately 80% of the study subjects were adults (≥ 18 years), 74% were male and 26% were female, 82% were White, 7% were other races, 6% were Black, and 5% were Asian.

The incidence of surgical eschar removal (tangential, minor, avulsion, Versajet and/or dermabrasion excision) for the NEXOBRID and SOC groups is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Incidence of Excision of Eschar Removal of Deep Partial Thickness Wounds in Patients with Thermal Burns (Study 2)

	NEXOBRID N=106 Wounds in 49 Subjects^a	SOC N=88 Wounds in 48 Subjects^a	Treatment Difference (95% Confidence Interval)
Incidence of excision for eschar removal (per wound) ^b	15% 16/106 wounds	63% 55/88 wounds	-47% (-59%, -34%)
Incidence of excision for eschar removal	22% 11/49 subjects	77% 37/48 subjects	-55% (-71%, -38%)

(per subject) ^{b,c}			
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SOC = standard of care

^a Analysis population includes only patients with at least one wound that was entirely DPT

^b Surgical eschar removal procedures include (tangential, minor, avulsion, Versajet and/or dermabrasion excision)

^c Assesment per subject was an exploratory analysis

In randomized subjects, the estimated median time to $\geq 95\%$ wound closure was 33 days for the NEXOBRID arm and 24 days for the SOC treatment arm. Subjects were not evaluated frequently enough after achieving $\geq 95\%$ wound closure to adequately assess time to 100% wound closure.

14.2 Pediatric Subjects

Study 3

NEXOBRID was investigated in the CIDS study which was an open label, randomized, controlled, two arm trial comparing NEXOBRID and standard of care (SOC) treatment in subjects 7 months to 18 years of age with DPT and/or FT thermal burns of $\geq 1\%$ - 30% BSA (Study 3, NCT02278718). SOC included both surgical and nonsurgical methods for eschar removal per the investigator's discretion. Subjects on the NEXOBRID arm who had eschar remaining following the topical treatment period were treated with SOC. NEXOBRID was compared with SOC for the time to eschar removal and for the incidence of surgical eschar removal (tangential, minor, avulsion, Versajet and/or dermabrasion excision).

A total of 145 subjects were randomized in a 1:1 ratio (NEXOBRID:SOC) and 139 subjects were treated. The mean age was approximately 6 years, with a median of 3.4 years in the NEXOBRID group and 3.9 years in the SOC group. In the trial, 62% were male, 70% were White, 23% were Asian, 4% were Black or African American, and 3% were other races; for ethnicity, 7% identified as Hispanic or Latino. Subjects had one or more target wounds (TWs) to be treated for eschar removal. The mean percentage BSA of all TWs per subject was 5.6%. The majority of subjects in both treatment groups had 1 TW (71.0% for NEXOBRID and 80.0% for SOC).

The median time to $\geq 95\%$ eschar removal is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Time to $\geq 95\%$ Eschar Removal, Estimated Median Time for NEXOBRID vs SOC in Pediatric Subjects (Study 3; CIDS)

	NEXOBRID (N=72)	SOC (N=73)
Median (Days)	0.99	5.99
95% Confidence Interval	(0.88, 1.04)	(2.71, 9.84)

The incidence of surgical eschar removal (tangential, minor, avulsion, Versajet and/or dermabrasion excision) is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Incidence of Surgical Excision for Eschar Removal for NEXOBRID vs SOC in Pediatric Subjects (Study 3; CIDS)

NEXOBRID (N=72)	SOC (N=73)	Treatment Difference (95% Confidence Interval)
8% (6/72)	64% (47/73)	-56% (-68%, -42%)

The estimated median time to ≥95% wound closure for all target wounds on a subject was 32 days for the NEXOBRID arm and 34 days for the SOC treatment arm. The estimated median time reach 100% wound closure on a target wound level was 44 days for NexoBrid arm and 43 days for the SOC arm.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

How Supplied

NEXOBRID (anacaulase-bcdb) for topical gel, 8.8%, is supplied as a package containing two components, a sterile, preservative-free, off-white to light tan lyophilized powder in a glass vial and a sterile, preservative-free, clear and colorless gel vehicle in a glass jar, that are mixed prior to application [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4)].

NEXOBRID is available:

- One glass vial of 2 g lyophilized powder (containing 1.94 grams of anacaulase-bcdb) and one glass jar of 20 g gel vehicle per carton (NDC 69866-2002-3)
- One glass vial of 5 g lyophilized powder (containing 4.85 grams of anacaulase-bcdb) and one glass jar of 50 g gel vehicle per carton (NDC 69866-2005-3)

Storage and Handling

Store and transport NEXOBRID package upright and refrigerated at 2°C to 8°C (36 °F to 46 °F) in the original carton to protect from light. DO NOT FREEZE.

Do not use if the vial or jar are damaged.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Hypersensitivity Reactions

Advise patients of the risk of hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].

Manufactured for:

Vericel Corporation

64 Sidney Street

Cambridge, MA 02139

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