Acthar is given by subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. This guide is only meant to be a reminder for how to inject Acthar properly and not meant to replace training from your doctor or nurse. If you’ve never received training on how to inject Acthar, do not attempt to inject yourself or another person. Please contact your doctor or nurse for further instructions.

Please see the Important Safety Information on page 10 and full Prescribing Information to follow.
ONCE YOU RECEIVE ACTHAR, BE SURE TO:

1. Check the vial to make sure that it’s Acthar
2. Check the expiration date on the Acthar vial to make sure you are using it before the date listed
3. Prior to each use, check for any signs of contamination (cloudiness, small flecks, particles, etc)
4. Refrigerate Acthar as soon as you receive it, and after every use, and check that your refrigerator is set between 36°F and 46°F or 2°C and 8°C
5. Review your instructions and guides before your first injection

DO NOT USE IF:

- The vial is expired
- Any signs of contamination are seen

Videos demonstrating how to take Acthar are also available on the website at ACTHARMRELAPSE.COM/TAKINGACTHAR

H.P. Acthar® Gel
(repository corticotropin injection) [H P AK-thar jel]

What is H.P. Acthar Gel?

Treatment for adults with acute relapses or flares of multiple sclerosis (MS). Studies have shown H.P. Acthar Gel to be effective in speeding recovery from an MS relapse. However, there is no evidence that Acthar affects the ultimate outcome or natural history of the disease.

Acthar is injected beneath the skin or into the muscle.

Please see the Important Safety Information on page 10 and full Prescribing Information to follow.

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SELECTED IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

You should NOT take Acthar before talking to your doctor if you have any of these conditions: A skin condition called scleroderma, bone density loss, any infections, herpes simplex of the eye, had recent surgery, stomach ulcers or history of stomach ulcers, heart failure, uncontrolled high blood pressure, have been given, or are about to receive, a live or live attenuated vaccine, or have allergies to pig-derived protein. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant.

Acthar is injected beneath the skin or into the muscle. It should never be injected into a vein.
ORGANIZING INJECTION MATERIALS

- Vial of Acthar
- A 23-gauge or 25-gauge needle, which can be used to draw Acthar into the syringe and should always be used to inject Acthar. The size of the needle is determined based on your doctor’s prescription
- Syringe
- Alcohol swabs
- Gauze pad
- Adhesive bandage
- Puncture-resistant container to safely dispose of syringe and needles after use

Some packages may also include a 20-gauge needle that is NOT for injection but can speed the process of drawing Acthar into the syringe. Refer to the last step on the next page for additional information on needle usage.

PREPARING THE INJECTION

1. Gather all your supplies in one place that will be easy to access when injecting Acthar

2. Take the vial of Acthar out of the refrigerator. Recheck the expiration date to make sure the vial has not expired

3. Do not inject Acthar immediately after removing it from the refrigerator. You can roll it between the palms of your hands or hold it under your arm for a few minutes during the warming process

4. Wash your hands with soap and warm water for at least 15 seconds

5. Remove the cap of the vial and use an alcohol swab to wipe the rubber stopper on top of the vial

6. Attach either the wider (20-gauge) or the thinner (23-gauge or 25-gauge) needle to the syringe. Before removing the cap of the needle, draw air into the syringe by pulling the syringe plunger to the exact amount your healthcare provider has prescribed

7. Remove the needle cap and insert the needle through the rubber stopper and inject air into the upright vial by pushing down on the plunger until it cannot be pushed any farther

8. While the syringe is still in the vial, turn the vial and syringe upside down

9. While keeping the needle tip in the gel (medication), slowly pull back the plunger to the exact amount your doctor prescribed

REMEMBER: Keep needle tip in gel (medication) at all times.

10. With the tip of the syringe upright and the needle still in the vial, tap the syringe with your finger until any air bubbles rise to the top

   - If bubbles are present, very slowly press the plunger until only the bubbles are pressed out of the syringe and a droplet starts to form at the needle tip

   - Check that you still have the amount your doctor prescribed in the syringe. If not, redraw the amount you need and remove bubbles

11. If using the wider (20-gauge) needle to draw Acthar into the syringe, replace the needle cap, detach needle, and attach the thinner (23-gauge or 25-gauge) needle

BEFORE INJECTING: Ensure that the needle remains sterile (ie, do not place on an unclean surface).

NEXT STEPS

If injecting subcutaneously, please go to PAGE 4.
If injecting intramuscularly, please go to PAGE 7.

If it’s not stated on your prescription, or you’re not sure what type of injection to perform, contact your doctor to find out. Do not guess.
BEFORE INJECTING ACTHAR
Remember, do not inject into:
- Same site more than once a week
- An area that has skin irritation, including red, swollen, or painful areas
- Tattoos, warts, scars, or birthmarks
- An area that has hardened or is sensitive to touch
- Stomach
- Knee or groin area

INJECTING THE UPPER THIGH

The following instructions are for self-injections.

1. Sit comfortably on a firm chair to keep the thigh area relaxed.
2. To locate the correct area, place one hand on your knee and one hand on your upper thigh near your hip. Draw an imaginary line down the center front of your thigh from hip to knee. The area between your hands and from the center of your thigh to the outer side of the leg is the area that should be injected.

INJECTING THE ABDOMEN

The following instructions are for self-injections.

1. Sit comfortably on a firm chair.
2. To locate the area, place your hand on your lower ribs. Injections should be done below where your hands are in any area that has enough tissue to pinch. However, it is important to not inject the belly button or the 1-inch area around it.

You may inject into the same area more than once a week (as in this example of the thighs), but rotate the injection sites in that area each time, keeping 1 inch between sites.

Please see the Important Safety Information on page 10 and full Prescribing Information to follow.
INJECTING THE UPPER ARM

The upper arm is a common area used when injecting another person. Injections can be given on either the side or the back of the upper arm. The person receiving the injection can either sit or lie down, whichever is more comfortable, with his or her arm relaxed.

The following instructions are for the person giving the injection.

SIDE OF THE UPPER ARM

1. Run your fingers along the collarbone until you reach the shoulder bone at the outermost tip of the shoulder
2. Place 4 fingers of your hand just below the shoulder bone
3. Now, place 4 fingers of your other hand on the elbow. Draw an imaginary line down the center front and down the outer side of the upper arm from shoulder to elbow. Injections can be given between these imaginary lines and your hands if there is enough tissue to pinch

BACK OF THE UPPER ARM

1. Run your fingers along the collarbone until you reach the shoulder bone
2. Place 4 fingers of your hand behind the arm just below the shoulder bone
3. Now, place 4 fingers of your other hand on the back side of the elbow. Draw an imaginary line down the center back and down the outer side of the back upper arm from shoulder to elbow. Injections can be given between these imaginary lines and your hands if there is enough tissue to pinch

See “How to inject” on PAGE 6 for further instructions.

Please see the Important Safety Information on page 10 and full Prescribing Information to follow.
HOW TO INJECT

1. Clean the area to be injected with an alcohol swab; let the alcohol dry before injecting.

2. Press the plunger until a droplet forms at the tip of the needle.

3. Pinch the skin around the injection site between the thumb and fingers of the hand that is not holding the syringe.

4. Hold the syringe like a pencil or dart with your right hand if you are right-handed and your left hand if you are left-handed. Using a quick motion, insert the needle at a 90° angle through the skin.

5. Once the needle is fully in, draw back on the plunger to check for blood. It is important to make sure you are not injecting into a vein, and checking for blood will determine this:
   - If no blood enters the syringe, slowly push the plunger in until the syringe is empty.
   - If blood enters the syringe, withdraw the needle and, using the gauze pad, place pressure on the injection site. Start over with a new syringe and a new site for injection.

6. Once the syringe is empty, pull the needle straight out. It may be helpful to hold a gauze pad over the injection site and use it to apply pressure once the needle has been removed. Use an ice cube if you feel pain at the injection site.

7. If there is any blood, wipe it off and, if necessary, apply an adhesive bandage.

8. Dispose of the used syringe, needle, and needle cap in a puncture-resistant container. Do not replace the cap prior to disposal. See PAGE 9 for more information about proper disposal of supplies.

9. Wash your hands with soap and water.

10. Now, go to PAGE 9 for cleanup information.

Don’t forget to put your Acthar vial back in the refrigerator when you are done using it.

Please see the Important Safety Information on page 10 and full Prescribing Information to follow.
INJECTING THE UPPER-OUTER THIGH MUSCLE

The following instructions are for self-injections.

1. Sit comfortably on a firm chair to keep the muscle relaxed
2. To locate the correct muscle, place your fingertips on the middle of the thigh and gently press down to locate the thigh bone. The muscle that runs along the upper-outter edge of the thigh bone is the muscle that should be injected
3. It is best to inject into the middle third of that muscle. To find the middle third, place the fingertips of one hand on your knee and rest the palm of that hand on your thigh. Place the fingertips of your other hand behind the first hand. The outer area under your second hand is the area to inject

BEFORE INJECTING ACTHAR

Remember, do not inject into:
- Same site more than once a week
- An area that has skin irritation, including red, swollen, or painful areas
- Tattoos, warts, scars, or birthmarks
- An area that has hardened or is sensitive to touch
- Stomach
- Knee or groin area

You may inject into the same area more than once a week (as in this example of the thighs), but rotate the injection sites in that area each time, keeping 1 inch between sites

INJECTING THE UPPER-ARM MUSCLE

NOTE: In some patients, the muscle may not be well-developed and would not be a suitable area for injections. Consult your healthcare provider for further guidance.

The person receiving the injection can either sit or lie down, whichever is more comfortable, with the arm relaxed.

The following instructions are for the person giving the injection.

1. Run your fingers along the collarbone until you reach the shoulder bone at the outermost tip of the shoulder
2. Inject in the area 3 fingertip widths directly below the shoulder bone

See “How to inject” on PAGE 8 for further instructions.

SELECTING AN INJECTION SITE

Please see the Important Safety Information on page 10 and full Prescribing Information to follow.
#INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION ONLY

##HOW TO INJECT

1. Clean the area to be injected with an alcohol swab; let the alcohol dry before injecting.

2. Press the plunger until a droplet forms at the tip of the needle.

3. Stretch and hold the skin around the injection site between the thumb and fingers of the hand that is not holding the syringe. Steady the muscle by grasping it on each side.

4. Hold the syringe like a pencil or dart with your right hand if you are right-handed and your left hand if you are left-handed. Using a quick motion, insert the needle at a 90° angle through the skin.

5. Once the needle is fully in (about 1/8 of an inch of the needle should still be visible above the skin), draw back on the plunger to check for blood. It is important to make sure you are not injecting into a vein, and checking for blood will determine this:
   - If no blood enters the syringe, slowly push the plunger in until the syringe is empty.
   - If blood enters the syringe, withdraw the needle and, using the gauze pad, place pressure on the injection site. Start over with a new syringe and a new site for injection.

6. Once the syringe is empty, pull the needle straight out. It may be helpful to hold a gauze pad over the injection site and use it to apply pressure once the needle has been removed. Use an ice cube if you feel pain at the injection site.

7. If there is any blood, wipe it off and, if necessary, apply an adhesive bandage.

8. Dispose of the used syringe, needle, and needle cap in a puncture-resistant container. Do not replace the cap prior to disposal. See PAGE 9 for more information about proper disposal of supplies.

9. Wash your hands with soap and water.

10. Now, go to PAGE 9 for cleanup information.

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Don't forget to put your Acthar vial back in the refrigerator when you are done using it.
HOW TO DISPOSE OF USED SYRINGES, NEEDLES, AND VIALS

It is important to follow state and local laws regarding proper disposal of used syringes, needles, and vials. Your healthcare provider or pharmacist will provide instructions to you.

YOU SHOULD

- Place used supplies in a heavy plastic or metal container with a tight-fitting lid that is puncture-resistant and leakproof; you can ask your pharmacist for a “sharps container” or you can use a laundry detergent bottle
- Mark “Not for Recycling” on the container
- Reinforce the lid with heavy-duty tape
- Store the container in a secure place out of reach from children or pets

YOU SHOULD NOT

- Reuse syringes, needles, or vials
- Throw the syringes, needles, and vials in household trash
- Recycle syringes, needles, and vials
- Use a clear plastic or glass container for disposal

WHEN TO CALL YOUR DOCTOR

You should call your doctor right away if you have any of the following:

- Problems that keep you from giving yourself the injection
- Needle that breaks off in the injection site
- Medication injected into the wrong area
- Bleeding at the injection site that doesn’t stop
- Rash, redness, or swelling at the injection site
- A lot of pain
- Shortness of breath
- Fever or chills
- Allergic reaction
- Any other severe side effect or concern

CLEANUP

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Videos demonstrating how to take Acthar are also available on the website at ACTHARMSRELAPSE.COM/TAKINGACTHAR

Please see the Important Safety Information on page 10 and full Prescribing Information to follow.
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

H.P. Acthar® Gel
(repository corticotropin injection) [H P AK-thar jel]

What is H.P. Acthar Gel?
Treatment for adults with acute relapses or flares of multiple sclerosis (MS). Studies have shown H.P. Acthar Gel to be effective in speeding recovery from an MS relapse. However, there is no evidence that Acthar affects the ultimate outcome or natural history of the disease.

Acthar is injected beneath the skin or into the muscle.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

DO NOT take Acthar until you have talked to your doctor if you have any of the following conditions:

- A skin condition called scleroderma
- Bone density loss or osteoporosis
- Any infections, including fungal, bacterial, or viral
- Eye infections, such as ocular herpes simplex
- Had recent surgery
- Stomach ulcers or a history of stomach ulcers
- Heart failure
- Uncontrolled high blood pressure
- Allergies to pig-derived proteins
- Have been given or are about to receive a live or live attenuated vaccine
- Suspected congenital infections (in children under 2 years of age)
- If you have been told that you have Cushing’s syndrome or Addison’s disease

Tell your doctor about any other health problems that you have. Give your doctor a complete list of medicines you are taking. Include all nonprescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements that you are taking.

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

- Never inject Acthar directly into a vein
- Always inject Acthar beneath the skin or into the muscle
- Follow your doctor’s instructions for injecting Acthar
- Never stop treatment suddenly unless your doctor tells you to do so
- Try not to miss any scheduled doctor’s appointments. It is important for the doctor to monitor you while taking Acthar

Acthar and corticosteroids have similar side effects. You may be more likely to get new infections. Also, old infections may become active. Tell your doctor if you see any signs of an infection. Contact your doctor at the first sign of an infection or fever. Signs of infection are fever, cough, vomiting, or diarrhea. Other signs may be flu or any open cuts or sores.

- When taking Acthar long term, your adrenal gland may produce too much of a hormone called cortisol. This can result in symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome. This may cause increased upper body fat, a rounded “moon” face, bruising easily, or muscle weakness
- Sometimes when you stop taking Acthar long term, your body may not produce enough natural cortisol. This is called “adrenal insufficiency.” Your doctor may prescribe a steroid medicine to protect you until the adrenal gland recovers

You might develop high blood pressure, or retain too much fluid. As a result of this, your doctor may recommend some changes to your diet, such as eating less salt and taking certain supplements.

- Vaccines may not work well when you are on Acthar. Talk to your doctor about which vaccines are safe to use when you are taking Acthar

- Acthar may hide symptoms of other diseases. This can make it more difficult for your doctor to make a diagnosis if something else is going on

- Stomach or intestinal problems. Acthar may increase the risk of bleeding stomach ulcers. Tell your doctor if you have stomach pains, bloody vomit, bloody or black stools, excessive tiredness, increased thirst, difficulty breathing, or increased heart rate

- Taking Acthar can make you feel irritable or depressed. You may also have mood swings or trouble sleeping

- If you have other conditions, such as diabetes or muscle weakness, you may find they get worse

- You might develop certain eye conditions, such as cataracts, glaucoma, or optic nerve damage

- Your body may develop allergies to Acthar. Signs of allergic reaction are:
  - Skin rash and itching
  - Swelling of the face, tongue, lips, or throat
  - Trouble breathing

- Long-term Acthar use can affect growth and physical development in children. This can be reversed when Acthar is no longer needed

- Acthar may cause osteoporosis (weak bones)

- Acthar might harm an unborn baby. Therefore, tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant

What are the most common side effects of Acthar?
The most common side effects of Acthar are similar to those of steroids. They include:

- Fluid retention
- High blood sugar
- High blood pressure
- Behavior and mood changes
- Changes in appetite and weight

Specific side effects in children under 2 years of age include:

- Increased risk of infections
- High blood pressure
- Irritability
- Symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome
- Thickening of the heart muscle (cardiac hypertrophy)
- Weight gain

The above side effects may also be seen in adults and children over 2 years of age.

These are not all of the possible side effects of Acthar.

Tell your doctor about any side effect that bothers you, or that does not go away. Call your doctor or pharmacist for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA. Call 1-800-FDA-1088 or visit www.fda.gov/medwatch. You may also report side effects by calling 1-800-778-7898.

Please see full Prescribing Information to follow.
Videos demonstrating how to take Acthar are also available on the website at

ACTHARMSRELAPSE.COM/TAKINGACTHAR
HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use H.P. Acthar® Gel safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for H.P. Acthar Gel.

H.P. Acthar Gel (repository corticotropin injection) INJECTION, GEL for INTRAMUSCULAR | SUBCUTANEOUS use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1952

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

- H.P. Acthar Gel is an adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) analogue indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of infantile spasms in infants and children under 2 years of age. (1.1)
- H.P. Acthar Gel is indicated for the treatment of exacerbations of multiple sclerosis in adults. (1.2)
- H.P. Acthar Gel may be used for the following disorders and diseases: rheumatic; collagen; dermatologic; allergic states; ophthalmic; respiratory; and edematous state. (1.3 to 1.9)

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

- Prolonged use of H.P. Acthar Gel in children under 2 years of age is increased risk of infections, hypertension, and psychosis. Existing conditions may be aggravated. (5.7)
- Comorbid Diseases: Symptoms of diabetics and myasthenia gravis may be worsened with treatment. (5.8)
- Ophthalmic Effects: Monitor for cataracts, infections and glaucoma. (5.9)
- Immunogenicity Potential: Neutralizing antibodies with chronic administration may lead to a loss of endogenous ACTH activity. (5.10)
- Use in Patients with Hypothyroidism or Liver Cirrhosis: May result in an enhanced effect. (5.11)
- Negative Effects on Growth and Physical Development: Monitor pediatric patients on long term therapy. (5.12)
- Oropharyngeal: Sympathetic involvement and oral anatomy in which nasopharyngeal resistance is increased. (5.13)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Mallinckrodt at 1-800-778-7898 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

------------------------------ DRUG INTERACTIONS -----------------------------

- Common adverse reactions for H.P. Acthar Gel are similar to those of corticosteroids and include fluid retention, alteration in glucose tolerance, elevation in blood pressure, behavioral and mood changes, increased appetite and weight gain. (6)
- Specific adverse reactions resulting from drug use in children under 2 years of age are increased risk of infections, hypertension, irritability, Cushingoid symptoms, cardiac hypertrophy and weight gain. (6.1.1)

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

- Pregnancy: H.P. Acthar Gel has been shown to have an embryocidal effect and should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. (8.1)
- Pediatric Use: Prolonged use of H.P. Acthar Gel in children may inhibit skeletal growth. If use is necessary, it should be given intermittently with careful observation. (8.2 and 8.4)

See 17 for Patient Counseling Information and FDA-approved Medication Guide

Revised: January 2015

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   1.6 Allergic States:
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   1.10 Gastrointestinal Perforation and Bleeding: There is a risk for gastric ulcers and bleeding. There is an increased risk of perforation in patients with certain GI disorders. Signs and symptoms may be masked. Monitor for signs of perforation and bleeding. (5.6)
   1.11 Behavioral and Mood Disturbances: May include euphoria, insomnia, mood swings, personality changes, severe depression and psychosis. Existing conditions may be aggravated. (5.7)
   1.12 Increased Susceptibility to New Infection: Drug administration may lead to an enhanced effect. (5.11)
   1.13 Adverse Reactions: Monitor for effects of hypothalamic-pituitary-axis suppression after stopping treatment. (5.2)
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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Infantile spasms:
H.P. Acthar Gel (repository corticotropin injection) is indicated as monotherapy for the
treatment of infantile spasms in infants and children under 2 years of age.

1.2 Multiple Sclerosis:
H.P. Acthar Gel (repository corticotropin injection) is indicated for the treatment of acute
exacerbations of multiple sclerosis in adults. Controlled clinical trials have shown H.P. Acthar Gel to be effective in speeding the resolution of acute exacerbations of multiple sclerosis. However, there is no evidence that it affects the ultimate outcome or natural history of the disease.

1.3 Rheumatic Disorders:
As adjunctive therapy for short-term administration (to tide the patient over an acute
episode or exacerbation) in: Psoriatic arthritis; Rheumatoid arthritis, including juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (selected cases may require low-dose maintenance therapy), Ankylosing spondylitis.

1.4 Collagen Diseases:
During an exacerbation or as maintenance therapy in selected cases of: systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic dermatomyositis (polymyositis).

1.5 Dermatologic Diseases:
Severe erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome.

1.6 Allergic States:
Serum sickness.

1.7 Ophthalmic Diseases:
Severe acute and chronic allergic and inflammatory processes involving the eye and its
adnexa such as: keratitis; iritis, iridocyclitis, diffuse posterior uveitis and choroiditis, optic neuritis, chorioretinitis; anterior segment inflammation.

1.8 Respiratory Diseases:
Symptomatic sarcoidosis.

1.9 Edematous State:
To induce a diuresis or a remission of proteinuria in the nephrotic syndrome without uremia of the idiopathic type or that due to lupus erythematosus.
2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Specific Recommended Dosage Regimen for Infantile Spasms in Infants and Children Under 2 Years of Age

In the treatment of infantile spasms, H.P. Acthar Gel must be administered intramuscularly. The recommended regimen is a daily dose of 150 U/m² (divided into twice daily intramuscular injections of 75 U/m²) administered over a 2-week period. Dosing with H.P. Acthar Gel should then be gradually tapered over a 2-week period to avoid adrenal insufficiency. The following is one suggested tapering schedule: 30 U/m² in the morning for 3 days; 15 U/m² in the morning for 3 days; 10 U/m² in the morning for 3 days; and 10 U/m² every other morning for 6-days.

H.P. Acthar Gel is typically dosed based on body surface area (BSA). For calculation of body surface area, use the following formula

$$BSA(m^2) = \sqrt{\frac{\text{weight (kg)} \times \text{height (cm)}}{3600}}$$

2.2 Recommended Dosage Regimen for the Treatment of Acute Exacerbations in Adults with Multiple Sclerosis

The recommended dose is daily intramuscular or subcutaneous doses of 80-120 units for 2-3 weeks for acute exacerbations.

Dosage should be individualized according to the medical condition of each patient. Frequency and dose of the drug should be determined by considering the severity of the disease and the initial response of the patient.

Although drug dependence does not occur, sudden withdrawal of H.P. Acthar Gel after prolonged use may lead to adrenal insufficiency or recurrent symptoms which make it difficult to stop the treatment. It may be necessary to taper the dose and increase the injection interval to gradually discontinue the medication.

2.3 Recommended Dosage Regimen for Other Indications for Adults and Children Over 2 Years of Age

Dosage should be individualized according to the disease under treatment and the general medical condition of each patient. Frequency and dose of the drug should be determined by considering severity of the disease and the initial response of the patient.

The usual dose of H.P. Acthar Gel is 40-80 units given intramuscularly or subcutaneously every 24-72 hours.

Although drug dependence does not occur, sudden withdrawal of H.P. Acthar Gel after prolonged use may lead to adrenal insufficiency or recurrent symptoms which make it difficult to stop the treatment. It may be necessary to taper the dose and increase the injection interval to gradually discontinue the medication.
2.4 Preparation
H.P. Acthar Gel should be warmed to room temperature before using.

Caution should be taken not to over-pressurize the vial prior to withdrawing the product.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

5 mL multi-dose vial containing 80 USP Units per mL.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

H.P. Acthar Gel is contraindicated for intravenous administration.

H.P. Acthar Gel is contraindicated where congenital infections are suspected in infants.

Administration of live or live attenuated vaccines is contraindicated in patients receiving immunosuppressive doses of H.P. Acthar Gel.

H.P. Acthar Gel is contraindicated in patients with scleroderma, osteoporosis, systemic fungal infections, ocular herpes simplex, recent surgery, history of or the presence of a peptic ulcer, congestive heart failure, uncontrolled hypertension, primary adrenocortical insufficiency, adrenocortical hyperfunction or sensitivity to proteins of porcine origin.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

The adverse effects of H.P. Acthar Gel are related primarily to its steroidogenic effects. Not all of the adverse events described below have been seen after treatment with H.P. Acthar Gel, but might be expected to occur. [see Adverse Reactions (6.3)]

5.1 Infections
H.P. Acthar Gel may increase the risks related to infections with any pathogen, including viral, bacterial, fungal, protozoan or helminthic infections. Patients with latent tuberculosis or tuberculin reactivity should be observed closely, and if therapy is prolonged, chemoprophylaxis should be instituted.

5.2 Cushing’s Syndrome and Adrenal Insufficiency Upon Withdrawal
Treatment with H.P. Acthar Gel can cause hypothalamic-pituitary-axis (HPA) suppression and Cushing’s syndrome. These conditions should be monitored especially with chronic use.

Suppression of the HPA may occur following prolonged therapy with the potential for adrenal insufficiency after withdrawal of the medication. Patients should be monitored for signs of insufficiency such as weakness, hyperpigmentation, weight loss, hypotension and abdominal pain.
The symptoms of adrenal insufficiency in infants treated for infantile spasms can be difficult to identify. The symptoms are non-specific and may include anorexia, fatigue, lethargy, weakness, excessive weight loss, hypotension and abdominal pain. It is critical that parents and caregivers be made aware of the possibility of adrenal insufficiency when discontinuing H.P. Acthar Gel and should be instructed to observe for, and be able to recognize, these symptoms. [see Patient Counseling Information (17)]

The recovery of the adrenal gland may take from days to months so patients should be protected from the stress (e.g. trauma or surgery) by the use of corticosteroids during the period of stress.

The adrenal insufficiency may be minimized in adults and infants by tapering of the dose when discontinuing treatment.

Signs or symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome may occur during therapy but generally resolve after therapy is stopped. Patients should be monitored for these signs and symptoms such as deposition of adipose tissue in characteristic sites (e.g., moon face, truncal obesity), cutaneous striae, easy bruising, decreased bone mineralization, weight gain, muscle weakness, hyperglycemia, and hypertension.

5.3 Elevated Blood Pressure, Salt and Water Retention and Hypokalemia
H.P. Acthar Gel can cause elevation of blood pressure, salt and water retention, and increased excretion of potassium and calcium. Dietary salt restriction and potassium supplementation may be necessary. Caution should be used in the treatment of patients with hypertension, congestive heart failure, or renal insufficiency.

5.4 Vaccination
Administration of live or live attenuated vaccines is contraindicated in patients receiving immunosuppressive doses of H.P. Acthar Gel. Killed or inactivated vaccines may be administered; however, the response to such vaccines can not be predicted. Other immunization procedures should be undertaken with caution in patients who are receiving H.P. Acthar Gel, especially when high doses are administered, because of the possible hazards of neurological complications and lack of antibody response.

5.5 Masking Symptoms of Other Diseases
H.P. Acthar Gel often acts by masking symptoms of other diseases/disorders without altering the course of the other disease/disorder. Patients should be monitored carefully during and for a period following discontinuation of therapy for signs of infection, abnormal cardiac function, hypertension, hyperglycemia, change in body weight and fecal blood loss.

5.6 Gastrointestinal Perforation and Bleeding
H.P. Acthar Gel can cause GI bleeding and gastric ulcer. There is also an increased risk for perforation in patients with certain gastrointestinal disorders. Signs of gastrointestinal perforation, such as peritoneal irritation, may be masked by the therapy. Use caution
where there is the possibility of impending perforation, abscess or other pyogenic infections, diverticulitis, fresh intestinal anastomoses, and active or latent peptic ulcer.

5.7 Behavioral and Mood Disturbances
Use of H.P. Acthar Gel may be associated with central nervous system effects ranging from euphoria, insomnia, irritability (especially in infants), mood swings, personality changes, and severe depression, to frank psychotic manifestations. Also, existing emotional instability or psychotic tendencies may be aggravated.

5.8 Comorbid Diseases
Patients with a comorbid disease may have that disease worsened. Caution should be used when prescribing H.P. Acthar Gel in patients with diabetes and myasthenia gravis.

5.9 Ophthalmic Effects
Prolonged use of H.P. Acthar Gel may produce posterior subcapsular cataracts, glaucoma with possible damage to the optic nerves and may enhance the establishment of secondary ocular infections due to fungi and viruses.

5.10 Immunogenicity Potential
H.P. Acthar Gel is immunogenic. Limited available data suggest that a patient may develop antibodies to H.P. Acthar Gel after chronic administration and loss of endogenous ACTH and H.P. Acthar Gel activity. Prolonged administration of H.P. Acthar Gel may increase the risk of hypersensitivity reactions. Sensitivity to porcine protein should be considered before starting therapy and during the course of treatment should symptoms arise.

5.11 Use in Patients with Hypothyroidism or Liver Cirrhosis
There is an enhanced effect in patients with hypothyroidism and in those with cirrhosis of the liver.

5.12 Negative Effects on Growth and Physical Development
Long-term use of H.P. Acthar Gel may have negative effects on growth and physical development in children. Changes in appetite are seen with H.P. Acthar Gel therapy, with the effects becoming more frequent as the dose or treatment period increases. These effects are reversible once H.P. Acthar Gel therapy is stopped. Growth and physical development of pediatric patients on prolonged therapy should be carefully monitored.

5.13 Decrease in Bone Density
Decrease in bone formation and an increase in bone resorption both through an effect on calcium regulation (i.e. decreasing absorption and increasing excretion) and inhibition of osteoblast function may occur. These, together with a decrease in the protein matrix of the bone (secondary to an increase in protein catabolism) and reduced sex hormone production, may lead to inhibition of bone growth in children and adolescents and to the development of osteoporosis at any age. Special consideration should be given to patients at increased risk of osteoporosis (i.e., postmenopausal
women) before initiating therapy, and bone density should be monitored in patients on long term therapy.

5.14 Use in Pregnancy
H.P. Acthar Gel has been shown to have an embryocidal effect. Apprise women of potential harm to the fetus. [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Please refer to Adverse Reactions in Infants and Children Under 2 Years of Age (Section 6.1.1) for consideration when treating patients with Infantile Spasms. The adverse reactions presented in Section 6.2 are primarily provided for consideration in use in adults and in children over 2 years of age, but these adverse reactions should also be considered when treating infants and children under 2 years of age.

H.P. Acthar Gel causes the release of endogenous cortisol from the adrenal gland. Therefore all the adverse effects known to occur with elevated cortisol may occur with H.P. Acthar Gel administration as well. Common adverse reactions include fluid retention, alteration in glucose tolerance, elevation in blood pressure, behavioral and mood changes, increased appetite and weight gain.

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

6.1.1 Adverse Reactions in Infants and Children Under 2 Years of Age
While the types of adverse reactions seen in infants and children under age 2 treated for infantile spasms are similar to those seen in older patients, their frequency and severity may be different due to the very young age of the infant, the underlying disorder, the duration of therapy and the dosage regimen. Below is a summary of adverse reactions specifically tabulated from source data derived from retrospective chart reviews and clinical trials in children under 2 years of age treated for infantile spasms. The number of patients in controlled trials at the recommended dose was too few to provide meaningful incidence rates or to permit a meaningful comparison to the control groups.

TABLE: Incidence (%) of Treatment Emergent Adverse Events Occurring in ≥ 2% of H.P. Acthar Gel (repository corticotropin injection) Infants and Children under 2 years of Age
### System Organ Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardiac disorders</th>
<th>Recommended 75 U/m² bid n=122, (%)</th>
<th>150 U/m² qd n=37 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac Hypertrophy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrine disorders</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cushingoid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General disorders and administration site conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritability</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrexia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection*</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight gain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolism and nutrition disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased appetite</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased appetite</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system disorders</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsion†</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal Congestion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acne</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rash</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Specific infections that occurred at ≥2% were candidiasis, otitis media, pneumonia and upper respiratory tract infections. †In the treatment of Infantile Spasms, other types of seizures/convulsions may occur because some patients with infantile spasms progress to other forms of seizures (for example, Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome). Additionally the spasms sometimes mask other seizures and once the spasms resolve after treatment, the other seizures may become visible.

These adverse reactions may also be seen in adults and children over 2 years of age when treated for other purposes and with different doses and regimens.

### 6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions associated with the use of H.P. Acthar Gel have been identified from postmarketing experience with H.P. Acthar Gel. Only adverse events
that are not listed above as adverse events reported from retrospective chart reviews and non-sponsor conducted clinical trials and those not discussed elsewhere in labeling, are listed in this section. Because the adverse reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to use with H.P. Acthar Gel. Events are categorized by system organ class. Unless otherwise noted these adverse events have been reported in infants, children and adults.

6.2.1 Allergic Reactions
Allergic responses have presented as dizziness, nausea and shock (adults only).

6.2.2 Cardiovascular
Necrotizing angitis (adults only) and congestive heart failure.

6.2.3 Dermatologic
Skin thinning (adults only), facial erythema and increased sweating (adults only).

6.2.4 Endocrine
Decreased carbohydrate tolerance (infants only) and hirsutism.

6.2.5 Gastrointestinal
Pancreatitis (adults only), abdominal distention and ulcerative esophagitis.

6.2.6 Metabolic
Hypokalemic alkalosis (infants only).

6.2.7 Musculoskeletal
Muscle weakness and vertebral compression fractures (infants only).

6.2.8 Neurological
Headache (adults only), vertigo (adults only), subdural hematoma, intracranial hemorrhage (adults only), and reversible brain shrinkage (usually secondary to hypertension) (infants only).

6.3 Possible Additional Steroidogenic Effects
Based on steroidogenic effects of H.P. Acthar Gel certain adverse events may be expected due to the pharmacological effects of corticosteroids. The adverse events that may occur but have not been reported for H.P. Acthar Gel are:

6.3.1 Dermatologic
Impaired wound healing, abscess, petechiae and ecchymoses, and suppression of skin test reactions.

6.3.2 Endocrine
Menstrual irregularities.
6.3.3 Metabolic
Negative nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism.

6.3.4 Musculoskeletal
Loss of muscle mass and aseptic necrosis of femoral and humeral heads.

6.3.5 Neurological
Increased intracranial pressure with papilledema, (pseudo-tumor cerebri) usually after treatment, and subdural effusion.

6.3.6 Ophthalmic
Exophthalmos.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Formal drug-drug interaction studies have not been performed.

H.P. Acthar Gel may accentuate the electrolyte loss associated with diuretic therapy.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy
Pregnancy Class C: H.P. Acthar Gel has been shown to have an embryocidal effect. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. H.P. Acthar Gel should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

8.3 Nursing Mothers
It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from H.P. Acthar Gel, when treating a nursing mother, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, considering the risk and benefit to the mother.

8.4 Pediatric Use
H.P. Acthar Gel is indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of infantile spasms in infants and children less than 2 years of age. Both serious and other adverse reactions in this population are discussed in Warnings and Adverse Reactions in Infants and Children Under 2 Years of Age [see Sections 5 and 6.1.1].

The efficacy of H.P. Acthar Gel for the treatment of infantile spasms in infants and children less than 2 years of age was evaluated in a randomized, single blinded (video EEG interpreter blinded) clinical trial and an additional active control supportive trial [see Clinical Studies (14)]. A responding patient was defined as having both complete cessation of spasms and elimination of hypsarrhythmia.
Safety in the pediatric population for infantile spasms was evaluated by retrospective chart reviews and data from non-sponsor conducted clinical trials [see Adverse Reactions (6.1.1)]. While the types of adverse reactions seen in infants and children under 2 years of age treated for infantile spasms are similar to those seen in older patients, their frequency and severity may be different due to the very young age of the infant, the underlying disorder, the duration of therapy and the dosage regimen. Effects on growth are of particular concern [see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)]. Serious adverse reactions observed in adults may also occur in children [see Warnings and Precautions (5)].

10 OVERDOSAGE

While chronic exposure to H.P. Acthar Gel at high doses can be associated with a variety of potential serious adverse effects, it is not expected that a single high dose, or even several large doses, has the potential for serious adverse effects compared to a standard dose. There have been no reports of death or acute overdose symptoms from H.P. Acthar Gel in clinical studies or in the published literature.

The intramuscular route of administration makes it unlikely that an inadvertent acute overdose will occur. The typical daily dose of H.P. Acthar Gel to treat an infant that has a BSA of 0.4 m² would be 60 U/day. Using the 1-cc syringe supplied with H.P. Acthar Gel, the maximum amount that can be injected is 80 U/injection, which is a well-tolerated single dose.

11 DESCRIPTION

H.P. Acthar Gel is a highly purified sterile preparation of the adrenocorticotropic hormone in 16% gelatin to provide a prolonged release after intramuscular or subcutaneous injection. Also contains 0.5% phenol, not more than 0.1% cysteine (added), sodium hydroxide and/or acetic acid to adjust pH and water for injection.

ACTH is a 39 amino acid peptide with the following chemical formula:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H-</th>
<th>Ser-</th>
<th>Tyr-</th>
<th>Ser-</th>
<th>Met-</th>
<th>Glu-</th>
<th>His-</th>
<th>Phe-</th>
<th>Arg-</th>
<th>Trp-</th>
<th>Gly-</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lys-</td>
<td>Pro-</td>
<td>Val-</td>
<td>Gly-</td>
<td>Lys-</td>
<td>Lys-</td>
<td>Arg-</td>
<td>Arg-</td>
<td>Pro-</td>
<td>Val-</td>
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<td>18</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lys-</td>
<td>Val-</td>
<td>Try-</td>
<td>Pro-</td>
<td>Asp-</td>
<td>Gly-</td>
<td>Ala-</td>
<td>Glu-</td>
<td>Asp-</td>
<td>Gln-</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leu-</td>
<td>Ala-</td>
<td>Glu-</td>
<td>Ala-</td>
<td>Phe-</td>
<td>Pro-</td>
<td>Leu-</td>
<td>Glu-</td>
<td>Phe-</td>
<td>OH-</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action
The mechanism of action of H.P. Acthar Gel in the treatment of infantile spasms is unknown.

H.P. Acthar Gel and endogenous ACTH stimulate the adrenal cortex to secrete cortisol, corticosterone, aldosterone, and a number of weakly androgenic substances. Prolonged administration of large doses of H.P. Acthar Gel induces hyperplasia and hypertrophy of the adrenal cortex and continuous high output of cortisol, corticosterone and weak androgens. The release of endogenous ACTH is under the influence of the nervous system via the regulatory hormone released from the hypothalamus and by a negative corticosteroid feedback mechanism. Elevated plasma cortisol suppresses ACTH release.

H.P. Acthar Gel is also reported to bind to melanocortin receptors.

The trophic effects of endogenous ACTH and H.P. Acthar Gel on the adrenal cortex are not well understood beyond the fact that they appear to be mediated by cyclic AMP.

ACTH rapidly disappears from the circulation following its intravenous administration; in people, the plasma half-life is about 15 minutes. The pharmacokinetics of H.P. Acthar Gel have not been adequately characterized.

The maximal effects of a trophic hormone on a target organ are achieved when optimal amounts of hormone are acting continuously. Thus, a fixed dose of H.P. Acthar Gel will demonstrate a linear increase in adrenocortical secretion with increasing duration for the infusion.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
Adequate and well-controlled studies have not been done in animals. Human use has not been associated with an increase in malignant disease. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.14) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The effectiveness of H.P. Acthar Gel as a treatment for infantile spasms was demonstrated in a single blinded (video EEG interpreter blinded) clinical trial in which patients were randomized to receive either a 2 week course of treatment with H.P. Acthar Gel (75 U/m^2 intramuscular twice daily) or prednisone (1 mg/kg by mouth twice daily). The primary outcome was a comparison of the number of patients in each group who were treatment responders, defined as a patient having complete suppression of both clinical spasms and hypsarrhythmia on a full sleep cycle video EEG performed 2 weeks following treatment initiation, rated by an investigator blinded to treatment. Thirteen of 15 patients (86.7%) responded to H.P. Acthar Gel as
compared to 4 of 14 patients (28.6%) given prednisone (p<0.002). The 2-week treatment was followed by a 2-week period of taper. Nonresponders to the prednisone treatment were eligible to receive H.P. Acthar Gel treatment. Seven of 8 patients (87.5%) responded to H.P. Acthar Gel after not responding to prednisone. Similarly, the 2 nonresponder patients from the H.P. Acthar Gel treatment were eligible to receive treatment with prednisone. One of the 2 patients (50%) responded to the prednisone treatment after not responding to H.P. Acthar Gel.

A supportive single-blind, randomized clinical trial comparing high-dose, long-duration treatment (150 U/m² once daily for 3 weeks, n=30) of H.P. Acthar Gel with low-dose, short-duration treatment (20 U once daily for 2 weeks, n=29) for the treatment of infantile spasms was also evaluated in infants and children less than 2 years of age. Nonresponders (defined as in the previously described study) in the low-dose group received a dose escalation at 2 weeks to 30 U once daily. Nominal statistical superiority of the high dose treatment, as compared to the low dose treatment, was observed for cessation of spasms but not for the resolution of hypsarrhythmia.

16 HOW SUPPLIED / STORAGE AND HANDLING

H.P. Acthar Gel (repository corticotropin injection) is supplied as 5 mL multi-dose vial (63004-8710-1) containing 80 USP Units per mL. H.P. Acthar Gel (repository corticotropin injection) should be warmed to room temperature before using. Do not over pressurize the vial prior to withdrawing the product.

Store H.P. Acthar Gel (repository corticotropin injection) under refrigeration between 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F). Product is stable for the period indicated on the label when stored under the conditions described.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Caretakers of patients with infantile spasms should be informed of the availability of a Medication Guide, and they should be instructed to read the Medication Guide prior to administering H.P. Acthar Gel. Patients should be instructed to take H.P. Acthar Gel only as prescribed. They should not stop treatment suddenly unless instructed by their physician to do so.

Patients, their caregivers and families should be advised as to the importance of the need for careful monitoring while on and during titration from H.P. Acthar Gel treatment and the importance of not missing scheduled doctor’s appointments.

Patients, their caregivers and families should be advised that if the patient develops an infection or fever they should contact their physician. They should be educated that a fever may not necessarily be present during infection. The patient should also try to limit contact with other people with infections to minimize the risk of infection while taking H.P. Acthar Gel. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1) and Adverse Reactions (6.1.1)]
Patients, their caregivers and families should be advised that if the patient experiences an increase in blood pressure they should contact their physician. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3) and Adverse Reactions (6.1.1)]

Patients, their caregivers and families should be advised that if the patient or the caregiver notices blood or a change in color of the patient’s stool they should contact their physician. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]

Caregivers and families of infants and children treated with H.P. Acthar Gel should be informed that the patient may show signs of irritability and sleep disturbances. These effects are reversible once H.P. Acthar Gel therapy is stopped. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7) and Adverse Reactions (6.1.1)]

Patients, their caregivers and families should be advised that changes in appetite, most often leading to weight gain, are seen with H.P. Acthar Gel therapy, becoming more frequent as the dose or treatment period increases. These effects are reversible once H.P. Acthar Gel therapy is stopped. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.12) and Adverse Reactions (6.1.1)]

Patients, their caregivers and families should be advised that the patient may be monitored for signs of adrenal insufficiency such as weakness, fatigue, lethargy, anorexia, weight loss, hypotension, abdominal pain or hyperpigmentation (adults only) after treatment has stopped. Since the recovery of the adrenal gland varies from days to months, patients may need to be protected from the stress of trauma or surgery by the use of corticosteroids during the period of stress. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]

Patients should be advised not to be vaccinated with live or live attenuated vaccines during treatment with H.P. Acthar Gel. Additionally, other immunization procedures in patients or in family members who will be in contact with the patient should be undertaken with caution while the patient is taking H.P. Acthar Gel. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]

Patients, their caregivers and families should be advised that prolonged use of H.P. Acthar Gel in children may result in Cushing’s syndrome and associated adverse reactions, may inhibit skeletal growth, and may cause osteoporosis and decreased bone density. If prolonged use is necessary, H.P. Acthar Gel should be given intermittently along with careful observation. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2), (5.12), and (5.13) and Adverse Reactions (6.1.1)]

Patients, their caregivers and families should be informed that H.P. Acthar Gel may mask symptoms of other diseases/disorders without altering the course of the other disease/disorder. The patient will need to be monitored carefully during and for a period following discontinuation of therapy for signs of infection, abnormal cardiac function, hypertension, hyperglycemia, change in body weight, and fecal blood loss. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
In the treatment of Infantile Spasms, other types of seizures may occur because some patients with infantile spasms progress to other forms of seizures (for example, Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome). Additionally, the spasms sometimes mask other seizures and once the spasms resolve after treatment with H.P. Acthar Gel, the other seizures may become visible. Parents and caregivers should inform their physician of any new onset of seizures so that appropriate management can then be instituted. [see Adverse Reactions (6.1.1)]

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