

Use caution when concomitantly administering PROMACTA and drugs that are substrates of OATP1B1. Monitor patients closely for signs and symptoms of excessive exposure to the drugs that are substrates of OATP1B1 and consider reduction of the dose of these drugs. In clinical trials with eltrombopag, a dose reduction of rosuvastatin by 50% was recommended for coadministration with eltrombopag.

### **7.3 UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs)**

In vitro studies demonstrate that eltrombopag is an inhibitor of UGT1A1, UGT1A3, UGT1A4, UGT1A6, UGT1A9, UGT2B7, and UGT2B15, enzymes involved in the metabolism of multiple drugs, such as acetaminophen, narcotics, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). The significance of this inhibition on the potential for increased systemic exposure of drugs that are substrates of these UGTs following coadministration with PROMACTA has not been evaluated in clinical studies. Monitor patients closely for signs or symptoms of excessive exposure to these drugs when concomitantly administered with PROMACTA.

In vitro studies demonstrate that UGT1A1 and UGT1A3 are responsible for the glucuronidation of PROMACTA. The significance of coadministration of PROMACTA with moderate or strong inhibitors or inducers on the systemic exposure of PROMACTA has not been evaluated in clinical studies. Monitor patients closely for signs or symptoms of excessive exposure to PROMACTA when concomitantly administered with these moderate or strong inhibitors of UGT1A1 or UGT1A3.

### **7.4 Polyvalent Cations (Chelation)**

Eltrombopag chelates polyvalent cations (such as iron, calcium, aluminum, magnesium, selenium, and zinc) in foods, mineral supplements, and antacids. In a clinical study, administration of PROMACTA with a polyvalent cation-containing antacid (1,524 mg aluminum hydroxide, 1,425 mg magnesium carbonate, and sodium alginate) decreased plasma eltrombopag systemic exposure by approximately 70% [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]. PROMACTA must not be taken within 4 hours of any medications or products containing polyvalent cations such as antacids, dairy products, and mineral supplements to avoid significant reduction in PROMACTA absorption due to chelation [see *Dosage and Administration (2)*].

## **8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

### **8.1 Pregnancy**

#### **Pregnancy Category C**

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of eltrombopag use in pregnancy. In animal reproduction and developmental toxicity studies, there was evidence of embryoletality and reduced fetal weights at maternally toxic doses. PROMACTA should be used in pregnancy only if the potential benefit to the mother justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

***Pregnancy Registry:*** A pregnancy registry has been established to collect information about the effects of PROMACTA during pregnancy. Physicians are encouraged to register pregnant patients, or pregnant women may enroll themselves in the PROMACTA pregnancy registry by calling 1-888-825-5249.

In an early embryonic development study, female rats received eltrombopag at doses of 0.8, 2, and 7 times the human clinical exposure (based on AUC). Increased pre- and post-implantation loss and reduced fetal weight were observed at the highest dose which also caused maternal toxicity.

In an embryofetal development study, pregnant rats received eltrombopag at doses of 0.8, 2, and 7 times the human clinical exposure (based on AUC). Decreased fetal weights and a slight increase in the presence of cervical ribs were observed at the highest dose which also caused maternal toxicity. However, no evidence of major structural malformations was observed.

In an embryofetal development study in pregnant rabbits treated with oral eltrombopag doses of 0.1, 0.3, and 0.6 times the human clinical exposure (based on AUC) no evidence of fetotoxicity, embryoletality, or teratogenicity was observed.

In a pre- and post-natal developmental toxicity study in pregnant rats (F0), no adverse effects on maternal reproductive function or on the development of the offspring (F1) were observed at doses up to 2 times the human clinical exposure (based on AUC). Eltrombopag was detected in the plasma of offspring (F1). The plasma concentrations in pups increased with dose (0.8 and 2 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC) following administration of drug to the F0 dams.

### **8.3 Nursing Mothers**

It is not known whether eltrombopag 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 PROMACTA, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue PROMACTA taking into account the importance of PROMACTA to the mother and the known benefits of nursing.

### **8.4 Pediatric Use**

The safety and efficacy of PROMACTA in pediatric patients have not been established.

### **8.5 Geriatric Use**

Of the 106 patients in 2 randomized clinical studies of PROMACTA 50 mg dose, 22% were 65 years of age and older, and 9% were 75 years of age and older. No overall differences in safety or efficacy have been observed between older and younger patients in the placebo-controlled studies, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out. In general, dose adjustment for an elderly patient should be cautious, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

### **8.6 Hepatic Impairment**

The disposition of PROMACTA was compared in patients with hepatic impairment to subjects with normal hepatic function. Apparent clearance of PROMACTA was reduced by approximately 50% in patients with moderate and severe (as indicated by the Child-Pugh method) hepatic impairment. In this clinical study that did not evaluate protein binding effects, the half-life of PROMACTA was prolonged 2-fold in patients with moderate and severe hepatic impairment.

For patients with moderate and severe hepatic impairment, initiate PROMACTA at a reduced dose of 25 mg once daily [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1) and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

### **8.7 Renal Impairment**

The safety and efficacy of PROMACTA in patients with varying degrees of renal function have not been established. Closely monitor patients with impaired renal function when administering PROMACTA.

## **10 OVERDOSAGE**

In the event of overdose, platelet counts may increase excessively and result in thrombotic/thromboembolic complications. In case of an overdose, consider oral administration of a metal cation-containing preparation, such as calcium, aluminum, or magnesium preparations to chelate eltrombopag and thus limit absorption. Closely monitor platelet counts. Reinitiate treatment with PROMACTA in accordance with dosing and administration recommendations [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

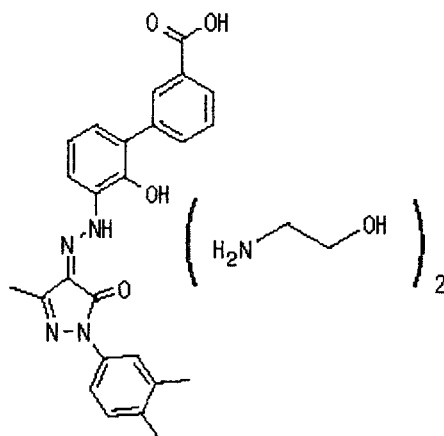
In one report, a subject ingested 5,000 mg of PROMACTA and was treated with gastric lavage, oral lactulose, intravenous fluids, omeprazole, atropine, furosemide, calcium, dexamethasone, and plasmapheresis. The patient's platelet count increased to a maximum of  $929 \times 10^9/L$  at 13 days following the ingestion. The patient also experienced rash, bradycardia, ALT/AST elevations, and fatigue. The abnormal platelet count and liver test abnormalities persisted for 3 weeks. After 2 months follow-up, all events had resolved without sequelae.

Hemodialysis is not expected to enhance the elimination of PROMACTA because eltrombopag is not significantly renally excreted and is highly bound to plasma proteins.

## **11 DESCRIPTION**

PROMACTA (eltrombopag) Tablets contain eltrombopag olamine, a small molecule thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor agonist for oral administration. Eltrombopag interacts with the transmembrane domain of the TPO receptor (also known as cMpl) leading to increased platelet production. Each tablet contains eltrombopag olamine in the amount equivalent to 25 mg or 50 mg of eltrombopag free acid.

Eltrombopag olamine is a biphenyl hydrazone. The chemical name for eltrombopag olamine is 3'-{(2Z)-2-[1-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazol-4-ylidene]hydrazino}-2'-hydroxy-3-biphenylcarboxylic acid - 2-aminoethanol (1:2). It has the molecular formula  $C_{25}H_{22}N_4O_4 \cdot 2(C_2H_7NO)$ . The molecular weight is 564.65 for eltrombopag olamine and 442.5 for eltrombopag free acid. Eltrombopag olamine has the following structural formula:



Eltrombopag olamine is practically insoluble in aqueous buffer across a pH range of 1 to 7.4, and is sparingly soluble in water.

The inactive ingredients of PROMACTA are: **Tablet Core:** magnesium stearate, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, povidone, and sodium starch glycolate. **Coating:** hypromellose, polyethylene glycol 400, titanium dioxide, and FD&C Yellow No. 6 aluminum lake (25 mg tablet) or FD&C Blue No. 2 aluminum lake (50 mg tablet).

## 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

### 12.1 Mechanism of Action

Eltrombopag is an orally bioavailable, small-molecule TPO-receptor agonist that interacts with the transmembrane domain of the human TPO-receptor and initiates signaling cascades that induce proliferation and differentiation of megakaryocytes from bone marrow progenitor cells.

### 12.2 Pharmacodynamics

**ECG Effects:** There is no indication of a QT/QTc prolonging effect of PROMACTA in doses up to 150 mg daily for 5 days. The effects of PROMACTA at doses up to 150 mg daily for 5 days (supratherapeutic doses) on the QT/QTc interval was evaluated in a double-blind, randomized, placebo- and positive-controlled (moxifloxacin 400 mg, single oral dose) crossover trial in healthy adult subjects. Assay sensitivity was confirmed by significant QTc prolongation by moxifloxacin.

### 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

A population pharmacokinetic model analysis suggests that the pharmacokinetic profile for eltrombopag following oral administration is best described by a 2-compartment model. Based on this model, the estimated exposures of eltrombopag after administration to patients with ITP are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3. Geometric Mean (95% Confidence Intervals) of Steady-State Plasma Eltrombopag Pharmacokinetic Parameters in Adults With Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura**

<b>Regimen of PROMACTA</b>	<b>AUC<sub>(0-τ)</sub> (mcg.hr/mL)</b>
50 mg once daily (N = 34)	91.9 (73.6, 115)
75 mg once daily (N = 26)	146 (122, 176)

**Absorption:** Eltrombopag is absorbed with a peak concentration occurring 2 to 6 hours after oral administration. Based on urinary excretion and biotransformation products eliminated in feces, the oral absorption of drug-related material following administration of a single 75 mg solution dose was estimated to be at least 52%.

In a clinical study, administration of a single 75 mg-dose of PROMACTA with a polyvalent cation-containing antacid (1,524 mg aluminum hydroxide, 1,425 mg magnesium carbonate, and sodium alginate) decreased plasma eltrombopag AUC<sub>0-∞</sub> and C<sub>max</sub> by 70%. The contribution of sodium alginate to this interaction is not known [see *Drug Interactions (7.4)*].

An open-label, randomized, crossover study was conducted to assess the effect of food on the bioavailability of eltrombopag. A standard high-fat breakfast significantly decreased plasma eltrombopag AUC<sub>0-∞</sub> by approximately 59% and C<sub>max</sub> by 65% and delayed t<sub>max</sub> by 1 hour. The calcium content of this meal may have also contributed to this decrease in exposure.

**Distribution:** The concentration of eltrombopag in blood cells is approximately 50-79% of plasma concentrations based on a radiolabel study. In vitro studies suggest that eltrombopag is highly bound to human plasma proteins (>99%). Eltrombopag is not a substrate for p-glycoprotein (Pgp) or OATP1B1.

**Metabolism:** Absorbed eltrombopag is extensively metabolized, predominately through pathways including cleavage, oxidation, and conjugation with glucuronic acid, glutathione, or cysteine. In a human radiolabel study, eltrombopag accounted for approximately 64% of plasma radiocarbon AUC<sub>0-∞</sub>. Metabolites due to glucuronidation and oxidation were also detected. In vitro studies suggest that CYP 1A2 and 2C8 are responsible for the oxidative metabolism of eltrombopag. UGT1A1 and UGT1A3 are responsible for the glucuronidation of eltrombopag.

**Elimination:** The predominant route of eltrombopag excretion is via feces (59%), and 31% of the dose is found in the urine. Unchanged eltrombopag in feces accounts for approximately 20% of the dose; unchanged eltrombopag is not detectable in urine. The plasma elimination half-life of eltrombopag is approximately 21 to 32 hours in healthy subjects and 26-35 hours in ITP patients.

**Race:** Based on both non-compartment analysis and population pharmacokinetic analysis, plasma eltrombopag exposure was approximately 70% higher in some Asian subjects of Japanese, Chinese, Taiwanese, and Korean ancestry (i.e., East Asian) with ITP as compared to non-Asian subjects who were predominantly Caucasian [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

In addition, the pharmacodynamic (PD) response to eltrombopag was qualitatively similar in the Asian subjects, but the absolute PD response was somewhat greater.

An approximately 40% higher systemic eltrombopag exposure in healthy African-American subjects was noted in at least one clinical pharmacology study. The effect of African-American ethnicity on exposure and related safety and efficacy of eltrombopag has not been established.

**Gender:** Results from a population pharmacokinetic model suggest that males have a 27% greater apparent eltrombopag clearance than females, after adjustment for the body weight difference.

**Hepatic Impairment:** Plasma eltrombopag pharmacokinetics in subjects with mild, moderate, and severe hepatic impairment compared to healthy subjects was investigated following administration of a single 50 mg dose of eltrombopag. The degree of hepatic impairment was based on Child-Pugh score. Plasma eltrombopag AUC<sub>0-∞</sub> was 41% higher in subjects with mild hepatic impairment, and 80% to 93% higher in subjects with moderate to severe hepatic impairment compared with healthy subjects. A corresponding reduction in apparent clearance was also reported. The impact of hepatic impairment was highly variable between subjects. Unbound eltrombopag (active) concentrations for this highly protein bound drug was not measured [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1) and Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*].

**Renal Impairment:** The pharmacokinetics of eltrombopag have not been established in patients with renal impairment [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.7)*].

**Drug Interactions: Cytochrome P450:** In vitro studies report that eltrombopag is an inhibitor of CYP2C8 and CYP2C9 as measured using paclitaxel and diclofenac as the probe substrates. A clinical study where PROMACTA 75 mg once daily was administered for 7 days to 24 healthy male subjects did not show inhibition or induction of the metabolism of a combination of probe substrates for CYP 1A2 (caffeine), CYP2C19 (omeprazole), CYP2C9 (flurbiprofen), or CYP3A4 (midazolam) in humans. Probe substrates for CYP2C8 were not evaluated in this study.

In vitro studies suggest that CYP 1A2 and 2C8 are responsible for oxidative metabolism of eltrombopag. Clinical studies evaluating the effect of strong inducers or inhibitors of these CYP enzymes responsible for the metabolism of eltrombopag have not been conducted.

**Transporters:** In vitro studies demonstrated that eltrombopag is an inhibitor of the OATP1B1. Administration of 75 mg of PROMACTA once daily for 5 days with a single 10 mg-dose of the OATP1B1 substrate, rosuvastatin, to 39 healthy adult subjects increased plasma rosuvastatin AUC<sub>0-∞</sub> by 55% and C<sub>max</sub> by 103% [see *Drug Interactions (7.2)*].

**UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs):** See *Drug Interactions (7.3)*.

## 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

### 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Eltrombopag does not stimulate platelet production in rats, mice, or dogs because of unique TPO receptor specificity. Data from these animals do not fully model effects in humans.

Eltrombopag was not carcinogenic in mice at doses up to 75 mg/kg/day or in rats at doses up to 40 mg/kg/day (exposures up to 4 and 5 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC, respectively).

Eltrombopag was not mutagenic or clastogenic in a bacterial mutation assay or in 2 in vivo assays in rats (micronucleus and unscheduled DNA synthesis, 11 times the human clinical exposure based on  $C_{max}$ ). In the in vitro mouse lymphoma assay, eltrombopag was marginally positive (<3-fold increase in mutation frequency).

Eltrombopag did not affect female fertility in rats at doses up to 20 mg/kg/day (2 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC). Eltrombopag did not affect male fertility in rats at doses up to 40 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested (5 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC).

### 13.2 Animal Pharmacology/Toxicology

Eltrombopag is phototoxic and photoclastogenic in vitro. In vitro photoclastogenic effects were observed only at cytotoxic drug concentrations ( $\geq 15$  mcg/mL) and at UV light exposure intensity (30 MED, minimal erythematous dose). No evidence of in vitro photoclastogenicity was observed at higher drug concentrations (up to 58.4 mcg/mL) and UV light exposure of 15 MED. There was no evidence of in vivo cutaneous phototoxicity in mice, photo-ocular toxicity in rats or photo-ocular toxicity in mice at exposures up to 11, 6, and 7 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC, respectively.

Treatment-related cataracts were detected in rodents in a dose- and time-dependent manner. At  $\geq 7$  times the human clinical exposure based on AUC, cataracts were observed in mice after 6 weeks and in rats after 28 weeks of dosing. At  $\geq 5$  times the human clinical exposure based on AUC, cataracts were observed in mice after 13 weeks and in rats after 39 weeks of dosing. Cataracts were not observed in dogs after 52 weeks of dosing (3 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC). The clinical relevance of these findings is unknown [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*].

Renal tubular toxicity was observed in studies up to 14 days in duration in mice and rats at exposures that were generally associated with morbidity and mortality. Tubular toxicity was also observed in a 2-year oral carcinogenicity study in mice at doses of 25, 75, and 150 mg/kg/day. The exposure at the lowest dose was 1.4 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC. No similar effects were observed after 13 weeks at exposures greater than those associated with renal changes in the 2-year study, suggesting that this effect is both dose- and time-dependent. Renal tubular toxicity was not observed in rats in a 2-year carcinogenicity study or in dogs after 52 weeks at exposures 5 and 3 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC, respectively.

Eltrombopag produced hepatocellular hypertrophy in mice (7 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC), rats (5 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC), rabbits (1.4 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC), and dogs (4 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC) and hepatocellular vacuolation in rats (2 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC).

### **13.3 Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology**

Eltrombopag was administered orally to pregnant rats in an embryofetal development study at 10, 20, or 60 mg/kg/day (0.8, 2, and 7 times the human clinical exposure, respectively, based on AUC). Decreases in maternal body weight gain and food consumption occurred in the 60 mg/kg/day dose group. At this maternally toxic dose, male and female fetal weights were significantly reduced (6% to 7%) and there was a slight increase in the presence of cervical ribs, a fetal variation.

In an embryofetal development study in mated female rabbits, eltrombopag was administered orally at 30, 80, or 150 mg/kg/day (0.1, 0.3, and 0.6 times the human clinical exposure, respectively, based on AUC). There was no evidence of fetotoxicity, embryoletality, or teratogenicity at any dose.

In a pre- and post-natal developmental toxicity study in pregnant rats (F0), no adverse effects on maternal reproductive function or on the development of the offspring (F1) were observed at doses up to 2 times the human clinical exposure (based on AUC). Eltrombopag was detected in the plasma of offspring (F1). The plasma concentrations in pups increased with dose (0.8 and 2 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC) following administration of drug to the F0 dams.

## **14 CLINICAL STUDIES**

The efficacy and safety of PROMACTA in adult patients with chronic ITP were evaluated in 2 randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled studies and in an open-label extension study.

### **14.1 Studies 1 and 2**

In studies 1 and 2, patients who had completed at least one prior ITP therapy and who had a platelet count  $<30 \times 10^9/L$  were randomized to either daily placebo or PROMACTA administered over a maximum treatment period of 6 weeks, followed by 6 weeks off therapy. During the studies, PROMACTA or placebo were discontinued if the platelet count exceeded  $200 \times 10^9/L$ . The primary efficacy endpoint was response rate, defined as a shift from a baseline platelet count of  $<30 \times 10^9/L$  to  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  at any time during the treatment period.

The median age of the patients was 50 years and 60% were female. Approximately 70% of the patients had received at least 2 prior ITP therapies (predominantly corticosteroids, immunoglobulins, rituximab, cytotoxic therapies, danazol, and azathioprine) and 40% of the patients had undergone splenectomy. The median baseline platelet counts (approximately  $18 \times 10^9/L$ ) were similar among all treatment groups.



Study 1 randomized 114 patients (2:1) to PROMACTA 50 mg or placebo. Study 2 randomized 117 patients (1:1:1:1) among placebo or one of three dose regimens of PROMACTA, 30 mg, 50 mg, or 75 mg each administered daily.

Table 4 shows the outcomes for the placebo groups and the groups of patients who received the 50 mg daily regimen of PROMACTA.

**Table 4. Studies 1 and 2 Platelet Count Response ( $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ ) Rates**

Study	PROMACTA 50 mg Daily	Placebo
1	43/73 (59%)*	6/37 (16%)
2	19/27 (70%)*	3/27 (11%)

\*  $p < 0.001$  for PROMACTA versus placebo.

The platelet count response to PROMACTA was similar among patients who had or had not undergone splenectomy. In general, increases in platelet counts were detected 1 week following initiation of PROMACTA and the maximum response observed after 2 weeks of therapy. Within the placebo and 50 mg dose group of PROMACTA, the study drug was discontinued due to an increase in platelet counts to  $>200 \times 10^9/L$  in 3% and 27% of the patients, respectively. The median duration of treatment with the 50 mg dose of PROMACTA in Study 1 was 42 days and Study 2 was 43 days.

Of seven patients (three in the placebo group and four in the group that received PROMACTA) who underwent hemostatic challenges, additional ITP medications were required in all placebo group patients and none of the patients treated with PROMACTA. Surgical procedures accounted for most of the hemostatic challenges. Hemorrhage requiring transfusion occurred in one placebo group patient and no patients treated with PROMACTA.

#### **14.2 Extension Study**

Patients who completed any prior clinical study with PROMACTA were enrolled in an open label, single arm study in which attempts were made to decrease the dose or eliminate the need for any concomitant ITP medications. PROMACTA was administered to 109 patients; 74 completed 3 months of treatment, 53 completed 6 months and three patients completed 1 year of therapy. The median baseline platelet count was  $18 \times 10^9/L$  prior to administration of PROMACTA. Median platelet counts at 3, 6, and 9 months on study were  $74 \times 10^9/L$ ,  $67 \times 10^9/L$ , and  $95 \times 10^9/L$ , respectively. The median daily dose of PROMACTA following 6 months of therapy was 50 mg ( $n = 53$ ); the median daily dose was also 50 mg among patients with no change in the dose regimen of PROMACTA over 2 months or more of therapy ( $n = 45$ ).

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

The 25 mg tablets are round, biconvex, orange, film-coated tablets debossed with GS NX3 and 25 on one side and are available in bottles of 30: NDC 0007-4640-13.

The 50 mg tablets are round, biconvex, blue, film-coated tablets debossed with GS UFU and 50 on one side and are available in bottles of 30: NDC 0007-4641-13.

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

## **17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION**

*See FDA-Approved Medication Guide.*

### **17.1 Information for Patients**

Prior to treatment, patients should fully understand the risks and benefits of PROMACTA. Inform patients that the risks associated with long-term administration of PROMACTA are unknown and that they must enroll in PROMACTA CARES, which provides for the proper use of PROMACTA in ITP patients.

Inform patients of the following risks and considerations for PROMACTA:

- Therapy with PROMACTA is administered to achieve and maintain a platelet count  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  as necessary to reduce the risk for bleeding; PROMACTA is not used to normalize platelet counts.
- Therapy with PROMACTA may be associated with hepatobiliary laboratory abnormalities. Monitor serum liver tests (ALT, AST, and bilirubin) prior to initiation of PROMACTA, every 2 weeks during the dose adjustment phase and monthly following establishment of a stable dose. If bilirubin is elevated, perform fractionation.
- Inform patients that they should report any of the following signs and symptoms of liver problems to their healthcare provider right away.
  - yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice),
  - unusual darkening of the urine,
  - unusual tiredness,
  - right upper stomach area pain.
- Following discontinuation of PROMACTA, thrombocytopenia and risk of bleeding may develop that is worse than that experienced prior to therapy with PROMACTA, particularly if PROMACTA is discontinued while the patient is on anticoagulants or antiplatelet agents.
- Therapy with PROMACTA increases the risk of reticulin fiber formation within the bone marrow, and further fiber formation may progress to marrow fibrosis. Detection of peripheral blood cell abnormalities may necessitate a bone marrow examination.
- Too much PROMACTA may result in excessive platelet counts and a risk for thrombotic/thromboembolic complications.
- PROMACTA stimulates certain bone marrow cells to make platelets and may increase the risk for progression of underlying MDS or hematological malignancies.
- Platelet counts and CBCs, including peripheral blood smears, must be performed weekly until a stable dose of PROMACTA has been achieved; thereafter, platelet counts and CBCs, including peripheral blood smears, must be performed monthly while taking PROMACTA.

- Patients must be closely monitored with weekly platelet counts and CBCs for at least 4 weeks following discontinuation of PROMACTA.
- Even during therapy with PROMACTA, patients should continue to avoid situations or medications that may increase the risk for bleeding.
- Patients must be advised to keep at least a 4 hour interval between PROMACTA and foods, mineral supplements, and antacids which contain polyvalent cations such as iron, calcium, aluminum, magnesium, selenium, and zinc.

PROMACTA is a registered trademark of GlaxoSmithKline.



GlaxoSmithKline  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

©2008, GlaxoSmithKline. All rights reserved.