Learn about Acthar Gel

What is Acthar Gel?

Acthar® Gel (repository corticotropin injection) is a prescription medicine that is used to treat infantile spasms in infants and children under 2 years of age. Acthar Gel is given as an injection into the muscle. Do not inject it under the skin, into a vein, or give it to your child by mouth.

SELECT 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

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 12-14, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
You have just learned your child has a condition called Infantile Spasms (IS) and has been prescribed Acthar Gel. There is no doubt you have many questions about the disease and treatment for your child.

This brochure is intended to provide information about IS and how treatment with Acthar Gel may help. It may not cover everything you want to know, so after reading this information, write down any questions you have as a reminder to ask your doctor or nurse.

Here is some Important Safety Information you should know about Acthar:

- Acthar should not be injected under the skin, into a vein, or given by mouth. Acthar is given as an injection into the muscle
- Patients should not receive certain vaccines during Acthar treatment. Talk to your doctor about which vaccines are safe
- Tell your doctor if your child has: an infection, diabetes, heart problems, kidney problems, stomach or intestinal problems, thyroid problems, liver problems, neuromuscular problems, convulsions or seizures, had exposure to someone with tuberculosis (TB), a previous allergic reaction such as hives, itching, or trouble breathing to Acthar or pork products, had recent surgery, had a recent vaccination or is scheduled to receive a vaccination, or a family member who is receiving vaccinations. Tell your doctor about all the medicines your child takes, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. Do not start giving a new medicine to your child without first speaking to your doctor
- These are not all of the Warnings and Precautions for Acthar. Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 12-14, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at ActharIS.com
What is IS?

IS is a rare and specific type of seizure disorder also known as West syndrome. IS usually begins within the first year of life. Children with IS typically have:

- A specific type of seizure (called spasms)
- A chaotic brain-wave pattern called hypsarrhythmia (hips-a-rith-me-ya)

The spasms are described as sudden, uncontrolled movements of the neck, body, arms, and legs that last only for a few seconds.

You may see the following:

- Repetitive forward head nodding or bobbing
- Bowing from the waist when sitting
- Drawing up of knees when lying down
- Extending or stiffening of the neck, trunk, arms, and legs
- Crossing arms across body as if self-hugging
- Thrusting arms to the side, elbows bent

Spasms are most common during the early morning or when your child wakes up from naps. Often, IS is mistaken for colic. Colic frequently begins at the same time each day. Children with colic will cry, tend to lift their legs repeatedly with their hands clenched, and may have a swollen stomach. It’s important to speak with your doctor about your infant’s spasms.

When making the diagnosis, your doctor may have taken a complete medical history and asked you to describe your child’s spasms. Some parents and caregivers find it helpful to take a video of the child’s spasms and record how often they happen in a journal as soon as they begin. Doctors and nurses may find this information helpful when making the diagnosis and during treatment.

Your doctor may have performed an electroencephalogram (EEG) to determine if your child has hypsarrhythmia. An EEG is a test of brain activity. Children with IS typically have EEGs that show hypsarrhythmia, a chaotic pattern of brain waves.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 12-14, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
What causes IS?

Once IS is diagnosed, your doctor may run several more tests to try to find out the cause of your child’s IS.

In some children, no cause for IS can be found. This is called cryptogenic, or idiopathic, IS. In most cases, IS is caused by an underlying disease or injury to the brain. Causes could include central nervous system infection, abnormal brain development, or brain injury.

No matter what the cause is, it is important to find and treat IS as quickly and effectively as possible. Be sure to talk to your child’s doctor about the potential effects of IS, as well as the available treatment options and when a follow-up EEG may be appropriate.

How is IS treated?

If children are thought to have IS, they may be sent to an epilepsy center to be diagnosed. Once IS is confirmed, treatment should be started as soon as possible.

The American Academy of Neurology and Child Neurology Society specify that successful treatment must stop both spasms and hypsarrhythmia.

Acthar Gel is one clinically proven therapy that has been shown to help stop spasms and hypsarrhythmia in both children with idiopathic (cryptogenic) IS and those with symptomatic IS, including tuberous sclerosis.

Specific side effects in children under 2 years of age include increased risk of infection, high blood pressure, irritability, symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome, thickening of the heart muscle (cardiac hypertrophy), and weight gain.

LEARN EVEN MORE ABOUT IS AND EXPLORE HELPFUL RESOURCES AT:

www.ActharIS.com
Acthar Gel is a highly purified formulation of naturally occurring adrenocorticotropic hormone, or ACTH, that has been used for many years for children with IS.

Acthar Gel provides a prolonged release of the medication after it’s injected. One way Acthar Gel may work to treat IS is by helping your child’s body produce natural hormones. Additional research is being done to learn more about how Acthar Gel works.

How can Acthar Gel help?

Acthar Gel is an FDA-approved treatment for IS that has been shown to help stop both spasms and hypsarrhythmia. Although each child will respond to Acthar Gel differently, in a clinical study, 13 of 15 children (87%) had no spasms and no hypsarrhythmia at Week 2.

Side effects such as high blood pressure and high blood sugar were monitored. Irritability and increased appetite were the most frequent side effects, but no infant had to stop or change treatment.

FDA=Food and Drug Administration.

ACTHAR GEL IS PROVEN TO:
- Stop spasms
- Stop hypsarrhythmia

How is Acthar Gel given?

Acthar Gel is given by an intramuscular (into the muscle) injection. Do not inject it under the skin, into a vein, or give it to your child by mouth. Your doctor or nurse should provide detailed instructions about where to give the injection, how much to give, how often, and when to give Acthar Gel to your child. Additionally, the starter kit contains an injection guide for your reference. There’s also a video you can watch at www.ActharInjectionTraining.com to help guide you through the injection.

Contact your doctor or nurse if you have any questions about using Acthar Gel.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 12-14, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
Acthar Gel can cause serious side effects such as increased risk of infections; adrenal gland changes; increased blood pressure, body salt, and fluid levels; unpredictable response to vaccines; masking other conditions; stomach or intestinal problems; changes in mood or behavior; worsening of other medical conditions such as diabetes or muscle weakness; eye problems; allergic reactions including skin rash, swelling of the tongue, lips or throat, or trouble breathing; problems with growth and physical development; enlarged heart; and bone density loss.

The most common side effects of Acthar Gel in infants include: infections, increased blood pressure, irritability and changes in behavior, changes in appetite and weight, diarrhea, and vomiting. Other adverse reactions reported in adults and children over 2 years of age included: abdominal bloating, anxiety, asthma, chest discomfort, congestive heart failure, dizziness, shortness of breath, redness of the face, fluid retention, flushing, headache, injection-site pain, tiredness, muscle weakness, nervousness, rapid heart rate, and lack of energy. These are not all of the possible side effects of Acthar Gel. Tell your doctor if your child has any bothersome side effect or side effect that does not go away.
Supporting you from prescription through treatment

The Acthar Hub is a no-cost resource provided by Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals, the maker of Acthar Gel. The Acthar Hub provides several support services for Acthar Gel patients. From the moment your doctor prescribes Acthar Gel, you’ll be supported every step of the way.

**INSURANCE SUPPORT**
- The Acthar Hub works directly with your doctor and insurance company to help determine insurance coverage and work through any plan requirements and/or approvals

**ACTHAR INJECTION TRAINING**
- Schedules injection training with a licensed nurse at home, online, or by phone
- Helps you get comfortable with the injection process

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE**
- The Acthar Commercial Co-pay Program, which provides a $0 co-pay per prescription of Acthar Gel for eligible patients with commercial or private insurance— and no government insurance
- Information on Independent Charitable Foundations that may be able to provide funding for government-insured patients seeking financial support
- The Acthar Patient Assistance Program, which provides Acthar Gel at no cost for eligible uninsured, underinsured, or rendered uninsured patients

Please see additional Important Safety Information on pages 12-14, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
Availability and delivery

Because Acthar Gel is available only through what is called a specialty pharmacy—not your local pharmacy—the Acthar Hub coordinates the shipment of Acthar Gel to your home or to another location as chosen by you and your child’s doctor. This process can take a few days, and it is very important that you are able to be contacted for arrangements, whether by the specialty pharmacy team or your child’s doctor. Please be sure to provide your child’s doctor with the best phone number to reach you, and if you miss the call from the specialty pharmacy, call back as soon as you can.

Around 90% of insured patients who are prescribed Acthar Gel for IS are covered. If prior authorization paperwork is required, the Acthar Hub provides information and resources to help. You can find out more about access, reimbursement, and support at www.Acthar.com/patient.

*The Acthar Commercial Co-pay Program provides drug co-pay assistance of up to $25,000 per calendar year for each eligible patient. This program is not for patients receiving prescription reimbursement under any federal-, state-, or government-funded insurance programs or where prohibited by law. Additional terms and conditions and eligibility criteria apply. Call the Acthar Hub at 1-888-435-2284 for full details. Mallinckrodt ARD, Inc. reserves the right to terminate or modify this program at any time without notice.

† Mallinckrodt does not determine Independent Charitable Foundations’ fund eligibility criteria, or have any influence over the patients or types of assistance provided.

‡ Acthar Patient Assistance Program eligibility criteria:
  • Valid Acthar Gel prescription for an FDA-approved indication
  • Permanent US resident
  • Household income at or below 700% of the Federal Poverty Level
  • Patients may be subject to random income verification to determine eligibility

§ Program administered via a third-party organization.
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, under the skin, or give it to your child by mouth
- Always inject Acthar 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
What is the most important information I should know about Acthar? (continued)

- 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.
What is the most important information I should know about Acthar? (continued)

• Acthar may cause osteoporosis (weak bones)
• Acthar should not be given to adults who are pregnant or plan to become 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 at the back of this brochure or at Acthar.com/pdf/Acthar-PI.pdf.

For parents and caregivers of IS patients, please also see Medication Guide at the back of this brochure or at Acthar.com/pdf/IS_Medication_Guide.pdf.
TO LEARN MORE ABOUT ACTHAR GEL,
SEE HOW ACTHAR GEL IS GIVEN, AND
BROWSE AVAILABLE RESOURCES:
Visit www.ActharIS.com

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ACTHAR HUB:
Visit www.Acthar.com/patient
Call the Acthar Hub at 1-888-435-2284
Mon–Fri 8 AM–9 PM ET,
Sat 9 AM–2 PM ET

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H.P. Acthar® Gel

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

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

H.P. Acthar Gel is a corticotropin analog that is indicated for the treatment of infantile spasms in infants and children under 2 years of age. (1.1)

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

H.P. Acthar Gel may be used for the following disorders and diseases: rheumatic; collagen; dermatologic; allergic states; ophthalmic; respiratory; and edematous state. (1.2 to 1.9)

3 CONTRAINDICATIONS

H.P. Acthar Gel is indicated for the treatment of exacerbations of multiple sclerosis in adults. (1.2)

4 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

H.P. Acthar Gel should never be given intravenously. (4.1)

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

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, or sensitivity to proteins of porcine origin. (5.1)

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

H.P. Acthar Gel is contraindicated in children under 2 years of age with suspected congenital infections. (4.1)

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

H.P. Acthar Gel may accentuate the electrolyte loss associated with diuretic therapy. (7.1)

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

H.P. Acthar Gel may be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. (8.1)

9 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)

10 OVERDOSAGE

There is an increased risk of perforation in patients with certain GI disorders. Signs and symptoms of infection may be aggravated. (8.4)

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

11 DESCRIPTION

6.2.2 Cardiovascular

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

6.2.3 Dermatologic

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

6.2.4 Endocrine

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

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15 HOW SUPPLIED / STORAGE AND HANDLING

6.2.6 General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions

16 SUPPLEMENTARY EXPOSURE INFORMATION

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17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

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18 PATIENTS ACCOUNTABILITY

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19 PATIENTS ACCOUNTABILITY

20 ADVERSE REACTIONS

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

Revised: 4/2018

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)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Mallinckrodt at 1-800-778-7988 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

• 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)

• Adrenal Insufficiency after Prolonged Therapy: Monitor for effects of hypothalamic-pituitary-axis suppression after stopping treatment. (5.2)

• Cushing’s Syndrome: May occur after prolonged therapy. Monitor for signs and symptoms. (5.2)

• Elevated Blood Pressure, Salt and Water Retention and Hypokalemia: Monitor blood pressure and sodium and potassium levels. (5.3)

• Vaccination: Do not administer live or live attenuated vaccines to patients on immunosuppressive doses. (5.4)

• Masking of Symptoms of Other Underlying Disease/Disorders. Monitor patients for signs of other underlying disease/disorders that may be masked. (5.5)

• 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)

• Behavioral and Mood Disturbances: May include euphoria, insomnia, mood swings, personality changes, severe depression and psychosis. Existing conditions may be aggravated. (5.7)

• Comorbid Diseases: Symptoms of diabetes 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)

• Use in Pregnancy: Embryocidal effect. Apprise women of potential harm to the fetus. (5.14)

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

Revised: 4/2018
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 Dermatologic Diseases:
Severe erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome.

1.5 Dermatlogic Diseases:
Symptomatic sarcoidosis.

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 then be gradually tapered over a 2-week period to avoid adrenal insufficiency. The following is 20 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
3 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, prophylaxis 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 after 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 depression of adipose tissue in characteristics sites (e.g., moon face, truncal obesity), cutaneous striae, easy bruisability, 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, concomitant 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 (in children), 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 Infanticile 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Organ Class</th>
<th>Recommended 75 U/m² bid n=122 (%)</th>
<th>150 U/m² qd n=37 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac Hypertrophy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endocrine disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cushingoid</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal disorders</td>
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<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>Pyrosa</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>
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<tr>
<td>Investigations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<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>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nervous system disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsion¹</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nasal Congestion</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acne</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rash</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular disorders</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.

¹ 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 General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions
Infection site reactions.

6.2.7 Metabolic
Hypokalemic alkalosis (infants only).

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

6.2.9 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 Steroidoidogenic 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 6 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 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.

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:

H- Ser- Tyr- Ser- Met- Glu- His- Phe- Arg- Trp- Gly-

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<tr>
<th>H-</th>
<th>Ser-</th>
<th>Tyr-</th>
<th>Ser-</th>
<th>Met-</th>
<th>Glu-</th>
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<td>Gly-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lys-</td>
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<td>Try-</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
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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 maintained. Studies have demonstrated that a fixed dose of H.P. Acthar Gel daily will demonstrate a linear increase in adrenocortical secretion with increasing duration for the infusion.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLGY
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/m² 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 overpressurize 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
Caregivers 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 to take blood pressure daily in order to monitor for hypertension that may or may not be present during treatment. 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 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 Cushings’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 the patient may be monitored for 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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This Medication Guide provides information only about the use of H.P. Acthar Gel for the treatment of Infantile Spasms.

If your doctor prescribes H.P. Acthar Gel for you or your child for any other reason, talk to your doctor for information about how this medicine is used to treat your medical condition.

Read this Medication Guide before your child receives H.P. Acthar Gel and each time you refill your child’s prescription. There may be new information. This Medication Guide does not take the place of talking with your doctor about your child’s medical condition or treatment.

What is the most important information I should know about H.P. ACTHAR GEL?

H.P. Acthar Gel can cause serious side effects including:

1. Increased risk of infections. H.P. Acthar Gel is a medicine that can affect your child’s immune system. When your child is taking H.P. Acthar Gel, it may lower the ability of your child’s immune system to fight infections. H.P. Acthar Gel may:
   - make your child more likely to get new infections
   - worsen an infection that your child already has
   - cause an inactive infection to become active, such as tuberculosis (TB)

Before starting H.P. Acthar Gel, tell your doctor if your child has:
- an infection or signs of an infection, such as:
  - fever
  - cough
  - vomiting
  - diarrhea
  - other signs of illness or flu
- a family member with an infection or signs of an infection

While taking H.P. Acthar Gel:
- your child should stay away from people who are sick or who have infections
- tell your doctor right away if your child has any sign of infection such as:
  - fever (but your child may not have a fever with an infection)
  - cough
  - vomiting
  - diarrhea
  - other signs of illness or flu
  - any open cuts or sores on his or her body

2. Effects on the adrenal gland after stopping H.P. Acthar Gel. When your child stops taking H.P. Acthar Gel, his or her body may not produce enough of a hormone called cortisol on its own (adrenal insufficiency). Your child may need to take steroid medicine to protect the body until the adrenal gland recovers and is working well again, especially to protect the body if they have surgery or trauma. Do not stop giving your child injections of H.P. Acthar Gel without talking to your doctor first.

Your doctor will tell you when and how to slowly stop giving the injections to avoid serious side effects.

While slowly stopping your child’s injections of H.P. Acthar Gel or after you stop giving the injections, call your doctor right away if your child has any of the following:
- appears weak
- loses weight or has a decrease in appetite
- appears tired or lacking energy
- appears pale
- has stomach pain
- appears sick or is with a fever

3. Effects on the adrenal gland while taking H.P. Acthar Gel. When your child is taking H.P. Acthar Gel, his or her adrenal gland may produce too much cortisol. This can cause symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome. Cushing’s syndrome is more common in children who take H.P. Acthar Gel for a long time.

Symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome include:
- increased upper body fat around the neck, but not the arms and legs
- weight gain
- rounded or “moon” face
- thin skin, easy bruising, and stretch marks on thighs, belly and trunk
- slowed growth rates in children
- weak bones (osteoporosis)

While receiving treatment with H.P. Acthar Gel, other side effects can happen that are like side effects that happen due to treatment with steroid medicines. The risk of getting side effects may increase the longer your child is treated with H.P. Acthar Gel. Side effects may include:
- increased blood pressure. Your doctor may check your child’s blood pressure during treatment. If your child’s blood pressure increases, your doctor may talk with you about possible treatment choices.
- too much water in the body (water retention), increased amount of body salts, and low potassium in the blood. H.P. Acthar Gel may cause your child to have an increased amount of body salts and water that stays in the body, and may lower the amount of potassium in your child’s blood. Follow your doctor’s instructions about if you need to decrease your child’s salt intake or if you need to feed your child foods high in potassium.

4. Your child should not receive certain vaccines during treatment with H.P. Acthar Gel. Your child may receive killed or inactivated vaccines while receiving H.P. Acthar Gel. Before your child receives any vaccines, talk to your doctor about which vaccines are safe for your child. Certain vaccines could cause your child to have serious side effects, or the vaccine may not be effective.

5. Hiding (masking) symptoms of other conditions or diseases. It may be more difficult for your doctor to diagnose other conditions or diseases in your child during treatment with H.P. Acthar Gel. During treatment and after treatment ends, tell your doctor if your child has:
- any signs or symptoms of infection. See number 1 of this section in the Medication Guide.
- changes in body weight
- bloody or black tarry stool
- vomiting
- stomach pain
- excessive tiredness
- increased thirst
- fast heart rate
- difficulty breathing

6. Stomach and intestinal problems. H.P. Acthar Gel may cause bleeding of the stomach or intestine. Your child has an increased risk for bleeding from the stomach or having a stomach ulcer. Tell your doctor if your child has any pain in the stomach area (abdominal pain), vomits blood, or has bloody or black stools.

7. Changes in mood and behavior. During treatment with H.P. Acthar Gel your child may be irritable, have rapid changes in his or her mood, be depressed, have other changes in his or her behavior, or have trouble sleeping.

Tell your doctor if your child has any of the side effects or symptoms listed above.

What is H.P. ACTHAR GEL?

H.P. Acthar Gel is a prescription medicine that is used to treat infantile spasms in infants and children under 2 years of age.
What should I tell my doctor before my child takes H.P. ACTHAR GEL?
Before your child takes H.P. Acthar Gel, read the section above “What is the most important information I should know about H.P. Acthar Gel?” and tell your doctor if your child has:
• an infection
• Diabetes
• heart problems
• kidney problems
• stomach or intestinal problems
• thyroid problems
• liver problems
• neuromuscular problems
• convulsions or seizures
• had exposure to someone with Tuberculosis (TB)
• a previous allergic reaction, such as hives, itching or trouble breathing, to H.P. Acthar Gel or pork products
• had recent surgery
• had a recent vaccination or is scheduled to receive a vaccination
• a family member who is receiving vaccinations
Tell your doctor about all the medicines your child takes, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. Do not start giving a new medicine to your child without first speaking to your doctor.

How should I give H.P. Acthar Gel to my child? H.P. Acthar Gel is given as an injection into the muscle. Do not inject it under the skin, into a vein, or give it to your child by mouth.
• Inject H.P. Acthar Gel exactly as your doctor tells you. Your doctor will tell you where to give the injection, how much to give, how often and when to give it to your child.
• Do not use H.P. Acthar Gel until your doctor has taught you how to give the injection to your child.
• To give H.P. Acthar Gel:
  o Take the bottle from the refrigerator. Do not open the bottle or pry the cap (rubber stopper) off.
  o Warm the contents by rolling the bottle between your hands for a few minutes.
  o Wash your hands.
  o Prepare the skin where you are going to give the injection by wiping it with a new sterile alcohol wipe. Before giving the injection, look at the site prepared for the injection and make sure that it no longer looks wet. A wet site can cause burning.
  o Wipe the top of the vial rubber stopper with a new sterile alcohol wipe.
  o Use a new sterile needle and syringe to draw up the amount of H.P. Acthar Gel the doctor has told you to use.
  o Give the injection the way the doctor has instructed you.
  o Return the bottle to the refrigerator as soon as possible.
• Keep all of your child’s follow-up appointments with your doctor
• It is important for you to tell your doctor if your child’s spasms continue or change in any way during treatment or after treatment has stopped so that they can monitor your child’s progress.

Infantile Spasms sometimes hides (masks) other seizures your child or infant may have. Once treated with H.P. Acthar Gel, the Infantile Spasms symptoms may disappear. This may allow the other seizures to become visible for the first time. Tell your child’s doctor right away if you see a change in your child’s seizures/spasms.

What are the possible side effects of H.P. Acthar Gel?
H.P Acthar Gel can cause serious side effects.
• See “What is the most important information I should know about H.P. Acthar Gel?”
• H.P. Acthar Gel may make certain other medical conditions worse, such as diabetes (may increase blood sugar).
• Eye problems. Your child can get cataracts, increased pressure in the eye (glaucoma), and possible damage to the optic nerve if treated with H.P. Acthar Gel for a long time.
• Allergic reactions to H.P. Acthar Gel. Your child may have an allergic reaction to H.P. Acthar Gel. Allergic reactions may not happen until your child has received several injections of H.P. Acthar Gel. Tell your doctor right away if your child has any of the following signs of an allergic reaction:
  o skin rash
  o swelling of the face, tongue, lips, or throat
  o trouble breathing
• Changes in growth and physical development. H.P. Acthar Gel may affect your child’s growth and physical development and may weaken his or her bones. This is more likely to happen with long-term use of H.P. Acthar Gel.
• Enlarged heart. H.P. Acthar Gel may cause an increase in the size of your child’s heart. This is more likely to happen with long-term use of H.P. Acthar Gel but usually goes away after H.P. Acthar Gel is stopped.

Common side effects of H.P. Acthar Gel include:
• infections
• increased blood pressure
• irritability and changes in behavior
• changes in appetite and weight
• diarrhea
• vomiting

These are not all the possible side effects of H.P. Acthar Gel. Tell your doctor if your child has any side effect that bothers them or does not go away. For more information, ask your child’s doctor or pharmacist.

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

How should I store H.P. ACTHAR GEL?
• Store vials of H.P. Acthar Gel in the refrigerator between 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C).
• Throw away any vials after the expiration date printed on the label.

Keep H.P. Acthar Gel and all other medicines out of the reach of children

General information about H.P. Acthar Gel
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use H.P. Acthar Gel for a condition for which it has not been prescribed. Do not give H.P. Acthar Gel to other people, even if they have the same symptoms. It may harm them.

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about H.P. Acthar Gel. If you would like more information, talk with your child’s doctor. You can ask your child’s doctor or pharmacist for information about H.P. Acthar Gel that is written for healthcare professionals. For more information, go to www.acthar.com or call 1-800-778-7898.

What are the ingredients in H.P. Acthar Gel?
Active ingredient: Corticotropin
Inactive ingredients: gelatin, phenol, cysteine, sodium hydroxide and/or acetic acid to adjust pH, and water for injection

Manufactured for:
Mallinckrodt ARD Inc.
Hazelwood, MO 63042 USA
ARDUS/01-02/0518/0043 Rev 04/2018

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

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