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
(repository corticotropin injection) [AK-thar jel]

What is Acthar Gel?
Treatment of infantile spasms in infants and children under 2 years of age.
Acthar 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
You should NOT take Acthar before talking to your doctor if you have any of these conditions: a skin condition called scleroderma, bone density loss, any infections, herpes simplex of the eye, had recent surgery, stomach ulcers or history of stomach ulcers, heart failure, uncontrolled high blood pressure, have been given, or are about to receive, a live or live attenuated vaccine, or have allergies to pig-derived protein. Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan on becoming pregnant.
Acthar is 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.
Acthar can cause side effects similar to those with steroid treatments. It can cause adrenal gland changes, which may cause symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome.
People on steroids or with Cushing’s syndrome may experience: increased risk of infections; an increase in upper body fat, rounded “moon” face, bruising easily, or muscle weakness; increased blood pressure, body salt, and fluid; unpredictable response to vaccines; stomach or intestinal problems; changes in mood or behavior; worsening of other medical conditions; eye problems; or allergic reactions. Tell your doctor if you experience any of the above symptoms. Also tell your doctor about any other health problems you have and about all medicines you are taking.

Taking Acthar may mask symptoms of other diseases and may cause bone density loss at any age.
The most common side effects include: fluid retention, changes in blood sugar, increased blood pressure, behavior and mood changes, and changes in appetite and weight.
Specific side effects in children under 2 years of age include: increased risk of infections, increased blood pressure, irritability, symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome, cardiac hypertrophy (thickening of the heart muscle) and 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 additional Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
Getting started with Acthar Gel

Once you receive Acthar Gel:

1. Check the expiration date on the Acthar Gel vial to make sure you are using it before the date listed

2. Prior to each use, check for any signs of contamination (cloudiness, small flecks, particles, etc)

3. Refrigerate Acthar Gel as soon as you receive it and check that your refrigerator is set between 36°F and 46°F or 2°C and 8°C

Do not use if:

• The vial is expired

• Any signs of contamination are seen

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
1. ORGANIZE THE INJECTION MATERIALS

You may find it useful to lay the following items on the Materials Organization Mat available at www.ActharIS.com/infantile-spasms-resources as you prepare to inject Acthar Gel:

- Vial of Acthar Gel
- A 20-gauge needle to use for drawing the medication
- A 23-gauge or 25-gauge needle for injecting the medication
- Syringe
- Alcohol swabs
- Sterile gauze pad
- Puncture-resistant container to safely dispose of syringe and needles after use
- Ice pack (optional)

You will also find available at www.ActharIS.com/infantile-spasms-resources the Treatment Calendar to track your child’s treatment schedule and progress.

Injection training videos are available in English and Spanish online at ActharInjectionTraining.com. If you have any additional questions, please contact your doctor or healthcare team.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
2. PREPARE THE INJECTION

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

Do not inject Acthar Gel immediately after removing from the refrigerator. Let the vial warm to room temperature.

• Let the vial of Acthar Gel get to room temperature by leaving it out for 15 to 30 minutes. You can roll it between the palms of your hands or hold it under your arm for a few minutes during the warming process
• Wash your hands with soap and warm water for at least 15 seconds
• Remove the cap of the vial and use an alcohol swab to wipe the rubber stopper on top of the vial

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
• Attach the 20-gauge needle to the syringe. Before removing the cap of the needle, draw air into the syringe by pulling the syringe plunger to the exact amount your doctor has prescribed (remember to fill in the amount on your treatment tracker when you receive your prescription)

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

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
**PREPARE THE INJECTION**

- While the syringe is still in the vial, turn vial and syringe upside down
- While keeping the needle tip in the medication, slowly pull back the plunger to the exact amount your doctor prescribed

*Keep needle tip in the Acthar Gel at all times when drawing the amount your doctor prescribed.*

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
• With the tip of the syringe upright and the needle still in the vial, tap the syringe with your finger until any air bubbles rise to the top
• If bubbles are present, very slowly press the plunger in until only the bubbles are pressed out of the syringe and a droplet starts to form at the needle tip
• Check that you still have the amount your doctor prescribed in the syringe. If not, place the needle in the gel (medication), draw in the amount you need, and remove bubbles again

Before injecting, ensure that the needle remains sterile (ie, do not place on a nonsterile surface).

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
• After using the 20-gauge needle to draw Acthar Gel into the syringe, replace the needle cap, detach the needle, and attach the thinner (23-gauge) needle.

Remember, the 20-gauge needle is not for injecting. Remove and properly dispose of the 20-gauge needle before attaching the thinner 23-gauge or 25-gauge needle to inject with.

Preparation is now complete. Continue to the following sections to learn about injection sites and how to inject Acthar Gel.
3. CHOOSE THE INJECTION SITE

- The injection area is located on the upper outer thigh.
- To locate the correct muscle, start by placing your fingertips on the middle of the thigh and gently press down to locate the thigh bone.
- Run your fingers along the bone toward the hip until you feel a bony protrusion. This is the uppermost point of the thigh bone (see arrow A).
- Now locate the kneecap (see arrow B).

- Divide the distance between these 2 points into thirds.
- The thickest portion of the muscle is in the middle third. Inject into the outer side of the middle third.

Do not inject into the front of the thigh; keep the injection site to the outer side of the muscle.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
Injecting the upper outer thigh muscle
- Common approach for children 0 to 12 months of age; also the preferred site for older children

Do not inject into:
- The same site (small area of the muscle) more than once a week
- An area that has skin irritation, including red or swollen areas
- An area that has hardened or is sensitive to touch

You may inject into the same muscle more than once in a day, but rotate the injection sites counterclockwise in that muscle each time, keeping 1 inch between sites.

Keep track of the injections on your treatment tracker.

Contact your doctor if you notice any injection-site reactions, including redness, pain, or swelling.
4. POSITION YOUR CHILD

• Your child can be lying back flat or held in your lap during the injection, whichever works best
• Remove any clothing around the chosen injection site
• Position the leg so the hip and knee are bent slightly; this will help relax the muscle that will be injected

You also may find it helpful to have another person who can help by:
• Holding your child in the proper position
• Distracting your child with a toy during and after the injection

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
5. PERFORM THE INJECTION

- Clean the area to be injected with an alcohol swab; let the alcohol dry before injecting
- Press the plunger until a droplet forms at the tip of the needle
- Stretch and hold the skin around the injection site between the thumb and fingers of the hand that is not holding the syringe. Steady the muscle by grasping it on each side

Placing an ice cube on the injection site before and/or after the injection may help ease the pain for your child. You can also use a freezer gel pack for this purpose.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
Hold the syringe like a pencil or dart with your right hand if you are right-handed and your left if you are left-handed. Using a quick motion, insert the needle at a 90° angle through the skin.

It may be helpful to use a noisy toy to distract and calm your child during and after the injection.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
• Once the needle is fully in (about one-eighth of an inch of the needle should still be visible above the skin), draw back on the plunger to check for blood. It is important to make sure you are not injecting into a vein, and checking for blood will determine this.

• If no blood enters the syringe, slowly push the plunger in until the syringe is empty.

• If blood enters the syringe, withdraw the needle and, using a gauze pad, place pressure on the injection site. Start over with a new syringe and a new site for injection.

If you have any questions, or do not feel comfortable about checking for blood in the syringe, please contact your doctor.
6. COMPLETE THE INJECTION

- Once the syringe is empty, pull the needle straight out. It may be helpful to hold a gauze pad over the injection site and use it to apply pressure once the needle has been removed.
- If there is any blood, wipe it off and, if necessary, apply an adhesive bandage.
- Dispose of the used syringe, needle, and needle cap in a puncture-resistant container. Do not replace the needle cap prior to disposal.
- Wash your hands with soap and warm water.
- Mark the Treatment Calendar with the injection-site location.
- Return the Acthar Gel to the refrigerator (36°F-46°F; 2°C-8°C) between each use.

Please see Important Safety Information on pages 18-20, as well as full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
How to dispose of used syringes, needles, and vials

It is important to follow your state and local laws regarding proper disposal of used syringes, needles, and vials. You should be provided a sharps disposal container with your Acthar Gel shipment, but if it is not included, bring your container of used syringes, needles, and vials to your doctor’s office or local hospital for proper disposal.

You should not:

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

To make your own sharps container:

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

Call your doctor right away if any of these potential risks concern you or if your child experiences any of these serious side effects during treatment:

- 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
- Problems with growth and physical development
- Bone density loss
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

• Never inject Acthar directly into a vein, 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

Please see full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

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

Acthar and corticosteroids have similar side effects.

- You may be more likely to get new infections. Also, old infections may become active. Tell your doctor if you see any signs of an infection. Contact your doctor at the first sign of an infection or fever. Signs of infection are fever, cough, vomiting, or diarrhea. Other signs may be flu or any open cuts or sores.
- When taking Acthar long term, your adrenal gland may produce too much of a hormone called cortisol. This can result in symptoms of Cushing’s syndrome. This may cause increased upper body fat, a rounded “moon” face, bruising easily, or muscle weakness.
- Sometimes when you stop taking Acthar long term, your body may not produce enough natural cortisol. This is called “adrenal insufficiency.” Your doctor may prescribe a steroid medicine to protect you until the adrenal gland recovers.
- You might develop high blood pressure, or retain too much fluid. As a result of this, your doctor may recommend some changes to your diet, such as eating less salt and taking certain supplements.
- Vaccines may not work well when you are on Acthar. Talk to your doctor about which vaccines are safe to use when you are taking Acthar.
- Acthar may hide symptoms of other diseases. This can make it more difficult for your doctor to make a diagnosis if something else is going on.
- Stomach or intestinal problems. Acthar may increase the risk of bleeding stomach ulcers. Tell your doctor if you have stomach pains, bloody vomit, bloody or black stools, excessive tiredness, increased thirst, difficulty breathing, or increased heart rate.
- Taking Acthar can make you feel irritable or depressed. You may also have mood swings or trouble sleeping.
- If you have other conditions, such as diabetes or muscle weakness, you may find they get worse.
- You might develop certain eye conditions, such as cataracts, glaucoma, or optic nerve damage.
- Your body may develop allergies to Acthar. Signs of allergic reaction are:
  - Skin rash and itching
  - Swelling of the face, tongue, lips, or throat
  - Trouble breathing

Please see full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide available at the back of this brochure or at ActharIS.com.
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION (continued)

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

• Long-term Acthar use can affect growth and physical development in children. This can be reversed when Acthar is no longer needed
• Acthar may cause osteoporosis (weak bones)
• Acthar 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.
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: 1962

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Infantile spasms:

• H.P. Acthar Gel should never be given intravenously.

• 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.

• 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 children under 2 years of age with suspected congenital infections. (4)

• Treatment of conditions listed within the INDICATIONS AND USAGE section is contraindicated when they are accompanied by primary adrenocortical insufficiency or adrenocortical hyperfunction. (4)

• Infecions: Increased susceptibility to new infection and increased risk of exacerbation, dissemination or reactivation of latent infections. Signs and symptoms of infection may be masked. (5.1)

• Adrenal Insufficiency after Prolonged Therapy: Monitor for effects of hypothalamic-pituitary-axial 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)

• Decrease in Bone Density: Monitor for osteoporosis in patients on long term therapy. (5.13)

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

• 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 1-800-778-7898 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

16 HOW SUPPLIED / STORAGE AND HANDLING

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed

1 of 4
24-72 hours. The usual dose of H.P. Acthar Gel is 40-80 units given intramuscularly or subcutaneously every 2-3 weeks for acute exacerbations.

The recommended dose is daily intramuscular or subcutaneous doses of 80-120 units for 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.

1.10 Oncology:

H.P. Acthar Gel may be effective in treatment of certain oncologic disorders such as: carcinoma of the breast, carcinoma of the bronchus, carcinoma of the cervix, carcinoma of the ovary, carcinoma of the prostate, carcinoma of the skin, germ cell tumors of the testes, melanoma.

1.11 Skin:

Symptomatic dermatomycoses (tinea corporis, tinea versicolor, tinea unguium, tinea capitis), parasitic dermatoses, idiopathic pruritus, alopecia areata, lupus erythematosus, lupus erythematosus profundus, eczema, psoriasis, thermal burns, radiation burns, graft versus host disease, vitiligo.

1.12 Geriatric State:

Severe acute and chronic allergic and inflammatory processes involving the eye and its adnexa.

1.13 Adrenal Insufficiency:

Symptomatic treatment of addisonian crisis for up to 7 days until patient can be supported with oral steroids. H.P. Acthar Gel is contraindicated in patients with severe diabetes mellitus, metabolic acidosis, or salt loss diseases.

1.14 Endocrine States:

Diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism, acromegaly, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, myasthenia gravis.

1.15 Obstructive States:

Respiratory distress due to any cause.

1.16 Infections:

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

1.17 Tachycardia:

H.P. Acthar Gel can cause hypothyroidism, atrial fibrillation, and hypertension. Patients with latent tuberculosis or tuberculin reactivity should be observed closely, and if therapy is prolonged, chemoprophylaxis should be instituted.

1.18 Tachycardia:

H.P. Acthar Gel can cause hypothyroidism, atrial fibrillation, and hypertension. Patients with latent tuberculosis or tuberculin reactivity should be observed closely, and if therapy is prolonged, chemoprophylaxis should be instituted.

1.19 Tachycardia:

H.P. Acthar Gel can cause hypothyroidism, atrial fibrillation, and hypertension. Patients with latent tuberculosis or tuberculin reactivity should be observed closely, and if therapy is prolonged, chemoprophylaxis should be instituted.

1.20 Tachycardia:

H.P. Acthar Gel can cause hypothyroidism, atrial fibrillation, and hypertension. Patients with latent tuberculosis or tuberculin reactivity should be observed closely, and if therapy is prolonged, chemoprophylaxis should be instituted.

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

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

5.2 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)].

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, hyperkalemia, 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, anxiety, behavior changes 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 Tachycardia:

H.P. Acthar Gel may increase the risks related to infections with any pathogen, including viral, bacterial, fungal, protozoan or helminthic infections. Patients with latent tuberculosis or tuberculin reactivity should be observed closely, and if therapy is prolonged, chemoprophylaxis should be instituted.
1.2 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.

1.3 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.

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

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

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

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

6.1.1 Adverse Reactions in Infants and Children Under 2 Years of Age
While the types of adverse reactions seen in infants and children under age 2 treated for infantile spasms are similar to those seen in older patients, their frequency and severity may be different due to the very young age of the infant, the underlying disorder, the duration of therapy and the dosage regimen. Below is a summary of adverse reactions specifically of another drug, and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

6.2 Adverse Effects Associated with the Use of H.P. Acthar Gel
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 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. 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. A responding patient of another drug, and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

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

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

6.3.6 Ophthalmic
Exophthalmos.

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

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

6.6.3 Ophthalmic
Exophthalmos.

6.7 Metabolic
Negative nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism.

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

6.9.1 Pregnancy
Pregnancy Class C; H.P. Acthar Gel may accentuate the electrolyte loss associated with diuretic therapy.

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

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

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

8.5 Reproduction
Animals
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.

8.6 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.

8.6.1 Allergic Reactions
Allergic reactions have presented as dizziness, nausea and shock (adults only).

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

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

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

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

8.6.6 General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions
Injection site reactions.

8.6.7 Metabolic
Hypokalemic alkalosis (infants only).

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

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

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

8.6.11 Dermatologic
Impaired wound healing, abscess, petchiae and ecchymoses, and suppression of skin test reactions.

8.6.12 Endocrine
Menstrual irregularities.

8.6.13 Metabolic
Negative nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism.

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

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

8.6.16 Ophthalmic
Exophthalmos.

8.6.17 Metabolic
Negative nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism.

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

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

8.6.20 Ophthalmic
Exophthalmos.

8.6.21 Metabolic
Negative nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism.

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

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

8.6.24 Ophthalmic
Exophthalmos.

8.6.25 Metabolic
Negative nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism.

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

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

8.6.28 Ophthalmic
Exophthalmos.

8.6.29 Metabolic
Negative nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism.

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

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

8.6.32 Ophthalmic
Exophthalmos.

8.6.33 Metabolic
Negative nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism.

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

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

8.6.36 Ophthalmic
Exophthalmos.

8.6.37 Metabolic
Negative nitrogen balance due to protein catabolism.

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

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

8.6.40 Ophthalmic
Exophthalmos.
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 intramucosal 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:

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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 hypersecretion 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 hypothalami 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 being continuously. Thus, a fixed dose of H.P. Acthar Gel will demonstrate a linear increase in adrenocortical secretion with increasing duration for the infusion.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Adequate and well-controlled studies have not been done in animals. Human use has not been studied or in the published literature.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The effectiveness of H.P. Acthar Gel as a treatment for infantile spasms was demonstrated in a single blind (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 over-pressurize the vial prior to withdrawing the product.

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

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

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 as to the importance of the need for careful monitoring while on and during titration from H.P. Acthar Gel treatment and the importance of not missing scheduled doctor’s appointments.

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

Patients, their caregivers and families should be advised that if the patient experiences an increase in blood pressure they should contact their physician [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3) and Adverse Reactions (6.1.1)].

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

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

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

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

Patients, their caregivers and families should be advised that prolonged use of H.P. Acthar Gel in children may result in Cushing’s syndrome and associated adverse reactions, may inhibit skeletal growth, and may cause osteoporosis and decreased bone density. If prolonged use is necessary, H.P. Acthar Gel should be given intermittently along with careful observation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3, 5.12) and (5.13) and Adverse Reactions (6.1.1)].

Patients, their caregivers and families should be informed that H.P. Acthar Gel may mask symptoms of other diseases/disorders without altering the course of the other disease/disorder. The patient will need to be monitored carefully during and for a period following discontinuation of therapy for signs of infection, abnormal cardiac function, hypertension, hyperglycemia, change in body weight, and fecal blood loss [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

In the treatment of Infantile Spasms, other types of seizures may occur because some patients with infantile spasms progress to other forms of seizures (for example, Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome). Additionally the spasms sometimes mask other seizures and once the spasms resolve after treatment with H.P. Acthar Gel, the other seizures may become visible. Parents and caregivers should inform their physician of any new onset of seizures so that appropriate management can then be instituted [see Adverse Reactions (6.1.1)].

Mallinckrodt, the “M” brand mark, the Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals logo and other brands are trademarks of a Mallinckrodt company. © 2018 Mallinckrodt.
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 can 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 or
     - 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, 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:
  - Take the bottle from the refrigerator. Do not open the bottle or pry the cap (rubber stopper) off.
  - Warm the contents by rolling the bottle between your hands for a few minutes.
  - Wash your hands.
  - 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.
  - Wipe the top of the vial rubber stopper with a new sterile alcohol wipe.
  - Use a new sterile needle and syringe to draw up the amount of H.P. Acthar Gel the doctor has told you to use.
  - Give the injection the way the doctor has instructed you.
  - 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 hide (mask) 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:
  - skin rash
  - swelling of the face, tongue, lips, or throat
  - 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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