

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

REVLIMID [lenalidomide] capsules, for oral use

Initial US Approval: 2005

WARNING: EMBRYO-FETAL TOXICITY, HEMATOLOGIC TOXICITY, and VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

EMBRYO-FETAL TOXICITY

- Lenalidomide, a thalidomide analogue, caused limb abnormalities in a developmental monkey study similar to birth defects caused by thalidomide in humans. If lenalidomide is used during pregnancy, it may cause birth defects or embryo-fetal death.
- Pregnancy must be excluded before start of treatment. Prevent pregnancy during treatment by the use of two reliable methods of contraception (5.2).

REVLIMID is available only through a restricted distribution program called the REVLIMID REMS™ program (formerly known as the “RevAssist® program”) (5.2, 17).

HEMATOLOGIC TOXICITY. REVLIMID can cause significant neutropenia and thrombocytopenia (5.3).

- For patients with del 5q myelodysplastic syndromes, monitor complete blood counts weekly for the first 8 weeks and monthly thereafter (5.3).

VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM

- Significantly increased risk of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) in patients with multiple myeloma receiving REVLIMID with dexamethasone (5.4).

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Boxed Warning	02/13
Indication and Usage (1.3)	06/13
Indication and Usage (1.4)	11/13
Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4)	06/13
Contraindications (4)	02/13
Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2)	02/13
Warnings and Precautions (5.3, 5.4, 5.7)	06/13
Warnings and Precautions (5.5, 5.10)	11/13

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

REVLIMID is a thalidomide analogue indicated for the treatment of patients with:

- Multiple myeloma (MM), in combination with dexamethasone, in patients who have received at least one prior therapy (1.1).
- Transfusion-dependent anemia due to low- or intermediate-1-risk myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) associated with a deletion 5q abnormality with or without additional cytogenetic abnormalities (1.2).
- Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) whose disease has relapsed or progressed after two prior therapies, one of which included bortezomib (1.3).

Limitations of Use:

- REVLIMID is not indicated and is not recommended for the treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) outside of controlled clinical trials (1.4).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- MM: 25 mg once daily orally on Days 1-21 of repeated 28-day cycles. Recommended dose of dexamethasone is 40 mg once daily on Days 1-4, 9-12, and 17-20 of each 28-day cycle for the first 4 cycles of therapy and then 40 mg/day orally on Days 1-4 every 28 days (2.1).
- MDS: 10 mg once daily (2.2).
- MCL: 25 mg once daily orally on Days 1-21 of repeated 28-day cycles (2.3).
- Continue or modify dosing based on clinical and laboratory findings (2.1, 2.2).
- Renal impairment: Adjust starting dose in patients with moderate or severe renal impairment and on dialysis (CLcr<60 mL/min) (2.4).

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- Capsules: 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg, and 25 mg (3).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- **Pregnancy** (Boxed Warnings, 4.1, 5.1, 8.1).
- Demonstrated hypersensitivity to lenalidomide (4.2, 5.5).

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Increased mortality: serious and fatal cardiac adverse reactions were observed in patients with CLL (5.5).
- Second Primary Malignancies (SPM): Higher incidences of SPM were observed in controlled trials of patients with multiple myeloma receiving REVLIMID (5.6).
- Hepatotoxicity: Hepatic failure including fatalities; monitor liver function. Stop REVLIMID and evaluate if hepatotoxicity is suspected (5.7).
- Allergic Reactions, including fatalities: Hypersensitivity, angioedema, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis; discontinue REVLIMID if reactions are suspected. Do not resume REVLIMID if these reactions are verified (5.8).
- Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS) including fatalities: Monitor patients at risk of TLS (i.e., those with high tumor burden) and take appropriate precautions (5.9).
- Tumor flare reaction: Serious tumor flare reactions have occurred during investigational use of REVLIMID for chronic lymphocytic leukemia and lymphoma (5.10, 6.3).

ADVERSE REACTIONS

- MM: Most common adverse reactions (≥20%) include fatigue, neutropenia, constipation, diarrhea, muscle cramp, anemia, pyrexia, peripheral edema, nausea, back pain, upper respiratory tract infection, dyspnea, dizziness, thrombocytopenia, tremor and rash (6.1).
- MDS: Most common adverse reactions (>15%) include thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, diarrhea, pruritus, rash, fatigue, constipation, nausea, nasopharyngitis, arthralgia, pyrexia, back pain, peripheral edema, cough, dizziness, headache, muscle cramp, dyspnea, pharyngitis, and epistaxis (6.2).
- MCL: Most common adverse reactions (≥15%) include neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, fatigue, diarrhea, anemia, nausea, cough, pyrexia, rash, dyspnea, pruritus, constipation, peripheral edema and leukopenia (6.3).

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS contact Celgene Corporation at 1-888-423-5436 or FDA at 1-800-332-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Digoxin: Periodic monitoring of digoxin plasma levels is recommended due to increased C_{max} and AUC with concomitant REVLIMID therapy (7.1).
- Patients taking concomitant therapies such as erythropoietin stimulating agents or estrogen containing therapies may have an increased risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE) (7.3).

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- Nursing Mothers: Discontinue drug or nursing taking into consideration importance of drug to the mother (8.3).
- Patients with Renal Insufficiency: Adjust the starting dose of with moderate or severe renal impairment and on dialysis (2.4).

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide

Revised: 11/2013

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION CONTENTS*
WARNING: EMBRYO-FETAL TOXICITY, HEMATOLOGIC TOXICITY, and VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- 1.1 Multiple Myeloma
- 1.2 Myelodysplastic Syndromes
- 1.3 Mantle Cell Lymphoma
- 1.4 Limitations of Use

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- 2.1 Multiple Myeloma
- 2.2 Myelodysplastic Syndromes
- 2.3 Mantle Cell Lymphoma
- 2.4 Starting Dose for Renal Impairment in MM, MDS or MCL

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

- 4.1 Pregnancy
- 4.2 Allergic Reactions

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- 5.1 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity
- 5.2 REVLIMID REMS™ program
- 5.3 Hematologic Toxicity
- 5.4 Venous Thromboembolism
- 5.5 Increased Mortality in Patients with CLL
- 5.6 Second Primary Malignancies
- 5.7 Hepatotoxicity
- 5.8 Allergic Reactions
- 5.9 Tumor Lysis Syndrome
- 5.10 Tumor Flare Reaction

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

- 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience in Multiple Myeloma
- 6.2 Clinical Trials Experience in Myelodysplastic Syndromes
- 6.3 Clinical Trials Experience in Mantle Cell Lymphoma
- 6.4 Postmarketing Experience

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

- 7.1 Digoxin
- 7.2 Warfarin

7.3 Concomitant Therapies That May Increase the Risk of Thrombosis
8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- 8.1 Pregnancy
- 8.3 Nursing mothers
- 8.4 Pediatric use
- 8.5 Geriatric use
- 8.6 Females of Reproductive Potential and Males
- 8.7 Renal Impairment
- 8.8 Hepatic Impairment

10 OVERDOSAGE

11 DESCRIPTION

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

- 12.1 Mechanism of action
- 12.2 Pharmacodynamics
- 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

- 13.1 Carcinogenesis, mutagenesis, impairment of fertility

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

- 14.1 Multiple Myeloma
- 14.2 Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS) with a Deletion 5q Cytogenetic Abnormality
- 14.3 Mantle Cell Lymphoma

15 REFERENCES

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

- 16.1 How Supplied
- 16.2 Storage
- 16.3 Handling and Disposal

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

*Sections or subsections omitted from the Full Prescribing Information are not listed

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: EMBRYO-FETAL TOXICITY, HEMATOLOGIC TOXICITY, and VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Do not use REVLIMID during pregnancy. Lenalidomide, a thalidomide analogue, caused limb abnormalities in a developmental monkey study. Thalidomide is a known human teratogen that causes severe life-threatening human birth defects. If lenalidomide is used during pregnancy, it may cause birth defects or embryo-fetal death. In females of reproductive potential, obtain 2 negative pregnancy tests before starting REVLIMID[®] treatment. Females of reproductive potential must use 2 forms of contraception or continuously abstain from heterosexual sex during and for 4 weeks after REVLIMID treatment [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*, and *Medication Guide (17)*]. To avoid embryo-fetal exposure to lenalidomide, REVLIMID is only available through a restricted distribution program, the REVLIMID REMS[™] program (formerly known as the “RevAssist[®]” program) (5.2).

Information about the REVLIMID REMS[™] program is available at www.celgeneriskmanagement.com or by calling the manufacturer’s toll-free number 1-888-423-5436.

Hematologic Toxicity (Neutropenia and Thrombocytopenia)

REVLIMID can cause significant neutropenia and thrombocytopenia. Eighty percent of patients with del 5q myelodysplastic syndromes had to have a dose delay/reduction during the major study. Thirty-four percent of patients had to have a second dose delay/reduction. Grade 3 or 4 hematologic toxicity was seen in 80% of patients enrolled in the study. Patients on therapy for del 5q myelodysplastic syndromes should have their complete blood counts monitored weekly for the first 8 weeks of therapy and at least monthly thereafter. Patients may require dose interruption and/or reduction. Patients may require use of blood product support and/or growth factors [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

Venous Thromboembolism

REVLIMID has demonstrated a significantly increased risk of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) in patients with multiple myeloma who were treated with REVLIMID and dexamethasone therapy. Patients and physicians are advised to be observant for the signs and symptoms of thromboembolism. Patients should be instructed to seek medical care if they develop symptoms such as shortness of breath, chest pain, or arm or leg swelling. It is not known whether prophylactic anticoagulation or antiplatelet therapy prescribed in conjunction with REVLIMID may lessen the potential for venous thromboembolism. The decision to take prophylactic measures should be done carefully after an assessment of an individual patient’s underlying risk factors [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Multiple Myeloma

REVLIMID in combination with dexamethasone is indicated for the treatment of patients with multiple myeloma (MM) who have received at least one prior therapy.

1.2 Myelodysplastic Syndromes

REVLIMID is indicated for the treatment of patients with transfusion-dependent anemia due to low- or intermediate-1-risk myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) associated with a deletion 5q cytogenetic abnormality with or without additional cytogenetic abnormalities.

1.3 Mantle Cell Lymphoma

REVLIMID is indicated for the treatment of patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) whose disease has relapsed or progressed after two prior therapies, one of which included bortezomib.

1.4 Limitations of Use:

REVLIMID is not indicated and is not recommended for the treatment of patients with CLL outside of controlled clinical trials [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

REVLIMID should be taken orally at about the same time each day, either with or without food. REVLIMID capsules should be swallowed whole with water. The capsules should not be opened, broken, or chewed.

2.1 Multiple Myeloma

The recommended starting dose of REVLIMID is 25 mg once daily on Days 1-21 of repeated 28-day cycles. The recommended dose of dexamethasone is 40 mg once daily on Days 1-4, 9-12, and 17-20 of each 28-day cycle for the first 4 cycles of therapy and then 40 mg once daily orally on Days 1-4 every 28 days. Treatment is continued or modified based upon clinical and laboratory findings.

Dose Adjustments for Hematologic Toxicities During Multiple Myeloma Treatment

Dose modification guidelines, as summarized below, are recommended to manage Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia or thrombocytopenia or other Grade 3 or 4 toxicity judged to be related to REVLIMID.

Platelet counts

Thrombocytopenia in MM

When Platelets	Recommended Course
Fall to <30,000/mcL	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment, follow CBC weekly
Return to $\geq 30,000$ /mcL	Restart REVLIMID at 15 mg daily
For each subsequent drop <30,000/mcL	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment
Return to $\geq 30,000$ /mcL	Resume REVLIMID at 5 mg less than the previous dose. Do not dose below 5 mg daily

Absolute Neutrophil counts (ANC)

Neutropenia in MM

When Neutrophils	Recommended Course
Fall to <1000/mcL	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment, add G-CSF, follow CBC weekly
Return to $\geq 1,000$ /mcL and neutropenia is the only toxicity	Resume REVLIMID at 25 mg daily
Return to $\geq 1,000$ /mcL and if other toxicity	Resume REVLIMID at 15 mg daily
For each subsequent drop <1,000/mcL	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment
Return to $\geq 1,000$ /mcL	Resume REVLIMID at 5 mg less than the previous dose. Do not dose below 5 mg daily

Other Grade 3 / 4 Toxicities in MM

For other Grade 3/4 toxicities judged to be related to REVLIMID, hold treatment and restart at the physician's discretion at next lower dose level when toxicity has resolved to \leq Grade 2.

Starting Dose Adjustment for Renal Impairment in MM:

See Section 2.4.

2.2 Myelodysplastic Syndromes

The recommended starting dose of REVLIMID is 10 mg daily. Treatment is continued or modified based upon clinical and laboratory findings.

Dose Adjustments for Hematologic Toxicities During MDS Treatment

Patients who are dosed initially at 10 mg and who experience thrombocytopenia should have their dosage adjusted as follows:

Platelet counts

If thrombocytopenia develops WITHIN 4 weeks of starting treatment at 10 mg daily in MDS

If baseline $\geq 100,000$/mcL	
When Platelets	Recommended Course
Fall to <50,000/mcL	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment
Return to $\geq 50,000$ /mcL	Resume REVLIMID at 5 mg daily
If baseline <100,000/mcL	
When Platelets	Recommended Course
Fall to 50% of the baseline value	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment
If baseline $\geq 60,000$ /mcL and returns to $\geq 50,000$ /mcL	Resume REVLIMID at 5 mg daily
If baseline <60,000/mcL and returns to $\geq 30,000$ /mcL	Resume REVLIMID at 5 mg daily

If thrombocytopenia develops AFTER 4 weeks of starting treatment at 10 mg daily in MDS

When Platelets	Recommended Course
<30,000/mcL or <50,000/mcL with platelet transfusions	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment
Return to $\geq 30,000$ /mcL (without hemostatic failure)	Resume REVLIMID at 5 mg daily

Patients who experience thrombocytopenia at 5 mg daily should have their dosage adjusted as follows:

If thrombocytopenia develops during treatment at 5 mg daily in MDS

When Platelets	Recommended Course
<30,000/mcL or <50,000/mcL with platelet transfusions	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment
Return to $\geq 30,000$ /mcL (without hemostatic failure)	Resume REVLIMID at 2.5 mg daily

Patients who are dosed initially at 10 mg and experience neutropenia should have their dosage adjusted as follows:

Absolute Neutrophil counts (ANC)

If neutropenia develops WITHIN 4 weeks of starting treatment at 10 mg daily in MDS

If baseline ANC $\geq 1,000/\text{mcL}$	
When Neutrophils	Recommended Course
Fall to $<750/\text{mcL}$	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment
Return to $\geq 1,000/\text{mcL}$	Resume REVLIMID at 5 mg daily
If baseline ANC $< 1,000/\text{mcL}$	
When Neutrophils	Recommended Course
Fall to $<500/\text{mcL}$	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment
Return to $\geq 500/\text{mcL}$	Resume REVLIMID at 5 mg daily

If neutropenia develops AFTER 4 weeks of starting treatment at 10 mg daily in MDS

When Neutrophils	Recommended Course
$<500/\text{mcL}$ for ≥ 7 days or $<500/\text{mcL}$ associated with fever ($\geq 38.5^\circ\text{C}$)	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment
Return to $\geq 500/\text{mcL}$	Resume REVLIMID at 5 mg daily

Patients who experience neutropenia at 5 mg daily should have their dosage adjusted as follows:

If neutropenia develops during treatment at 5 mg daily in MDS

When Neutrophils	Recommended Course
$<500/\text{mcL}$ for ≥ 7 days or $<500/\text{mcL}$ associated with fever ($\geq 38.5^\circ\text{C}$)	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment
Return to $\geq 500/\text{mcL}$	Resume REVLIMID at 2.5 mg daily

Other Grade 3 / 4 Toxicities in MDS

For other Grade 3/4 toxicities judged to be related to REVLIMID, hold treatment and restart at the physician's discretion at next lower dose level when toxicity has resolved to \leq Grade 2.

Starting Dose Adjustment for Renal Impairment in MDS:

See Section 2.4.

2.3 Mantle Cell Lymphoma

The recommended starting dose of REVLIMID is 25 mg/day orally on Days 1-21 of repeated 28-day cycles for relapsed or refractory mantle cell lymphoma. Treatment should be continued until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

Treatment is continued, modified or discontinued based upon clinical and laboratory findings.

Dose Adjustments for Hematologic Toxicities During MCL Treatment

Dose modification guidelines as summarized below are recommended to manage Grade 3 or 4 neutropenia or thrombocytopenia or other Grade 3 or 4 toxicities considered to be related to REVLIMID.

Platelet counts

Thrombocytopenia during treatment in MCL

When Platelets	Recommended Course
Fall to $<50,000/\text{mcL}$	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment and follow CBC weekly
Return to $\geq 50,000/\text{mcL}$	Resume REVLIMID at 5 mg less than the previous dose. Do not dose below 5 mg daily

Absolute Neutrophil counts (ANC)

Neutropenia during treatment in MCL

When Neutrophils	Recommended Course
Fall to $<1000/\text{mcL}$ for at least 7 days OR Falls to $< 1,000/\text{mcL}$ with an associated temperature $\geq 38.5^\circ\text{C}$ OR	Interrupt REVLIMID treatment and follow CBC weekly

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