

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

YOSPRALA (aspirin and omeprazole) delayed-release tablets, for oral use
Initial US Approval: 2016

-----RECENT MAJOR CHANGES-----

Warnings and Precautions, Fundic Gland Polyps (5.19) 06/2018

-----INDICATIONS AND USAGE-----

YOSPRALA is a combination of aspirin, an anti-platelet agent, and omeprazole, a proton pump inhibitor (PPI), indicated for patients who require aspirin for secondary prevention of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events and who are at risk of developing aspirin associated gastric ulcers.

The aspirin component of YOSPRALA is indicated for:

- reducing the combined risk of death and nonfatal stroke in patients who have had ischemic stroke or transient ischemia of the brain due to fibrin platelet emboli,
- reducing the combined risk of death and nonfatal MI in patients with a previous MI or unstable angina pectoris,
- reducing the combined risk of MI and sudden death in patients with chronic stable angina pectoris,
- use in patients who have undergone revascularization procedures (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft [CABG] or Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty [PTCA]) when there is a pre-existing condition for which aspirin is already indicated.

The omeprazole component of YOSPRALA is indicated for decreasing the risk of developing aspirin associated gastric ulcers in patients at risk for developing aspirin-associated gastric ulcers due to age (≥ 55) or documented history of gastric ulcers. (1)

Limitations of Use:

- Not for use as the initial dose of aspirin therapy during onset of acute coronary syndrome, acute myocardial infarction or before percutaneous coronary intervention. (1)
- Has not been shown to reduce the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding due to aspirin. (1)
- Do not substitute YOSPRALA with the single-ingredient products of aspirin and omeprazole. (1)

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

- Recommended dosage: One tablet daily at least 60 minutes before a meal. (2.1, 2.2)
- Do not split, chew, crush or dissolve the tablet. (2.2)

-----DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS-----

Delayed-Release Tablets (3):

- 81 mg delayed-release aspirin/40 mg immediate-release omeprazole
- 325 mg delayed-release aspirin/40 mg immediate-release omeprazole

-----CONTRAINDICATIONS-----

- History of asthma, urticaria, or other allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. (4)
- In pediatric patients with suspected viral infections, with or without fever, because of the risk of Reye's Syndrome. (4)
- Known hypersensitivity to aspirin, omeprazole, substituted benzimidazoles or to any of the excipients of YOSPRALA. (4)
- Patients receiving rilpivirine-containing products. (4, 7)

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

- Coagulation Abnormalities: Risk of increased bleeding time with aspirin, especially in patients with inherited (hemophilia) or acquired (liver disease or vitamin K deficiency) bleeding disorders. Monitor patients for signs of increased bleeding. (5.1)
- GI Adverse Reactions (including ulceration and bleeding): Monitor for signs and symptoms and discontinue treatment if bleeding occurs. (5.2)
- Bleeding Risk with Use of Alcohol: Avoid heavy alcohol use (three or more drinks every day). (5.3)

- Reduction in Antiplatelet Activity with Clopidogrel due to Interference with CYP2C19 Metabolism: Consider other antiplatelet therapy. (5.4, 7)
- Reduction in Efficacy of Ticagrelor: Avoid use with the 325/40 strength of YOSPRALA. (5.5, 7)
- Renal Failure: Avoid YOSPRALA in patients with severe renal failure. (5.6, 8.6)
- Gastric Malignancy: In adults, response to gastric symptoms does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy; Consider additional follow-up and diagnostic testing. (5.7)
- Acute Interstitial Nephritis: Observed in patients taking PPIs. (5.8)
- Clostridium difficile-Associated Diarrhea: PPI therapy may be associated with increased risk; use lowest dose and shortest duration of treatment. (5.9)
- Bone Fracture: Long-term and multiple daily dose PPI therapy may be associated with an increased risk for osteoporosis-related fractures of the hip, wrist or spine; use lowest dose and shortest duration of treatment. (5.10)
- Cutaneous and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Mostly cutaneous; new onset or exacerbation of existing disease; discontinue YOSPRALA and refer to specialist for evaluation. (5.11)
- Hepatic Impairment: Avoid YOSPRALA in patients with all degrees of hepatic impairment. (5.12, 8.7)
- Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B-12) Deficiency: Daily long-term use (e.g., longer than 3 years) of PPI may lead to malabsorption or deficiency. (5.13)
- Hypomagnesemia: Reported rarely with prolonged treatment with PPIs; consider monitoring magnesium levels. (5.14)
- Reduced Effect of Omeprazole with St. John's Wort or Rifampin: Avoid concomitant use. (5.15, 7)
- Interactions with Diagnostic Investigations for Neuroendocrine Tumors: Increased Chromogranin A (CgA) levels may interfere with diagnostic investigations for neuroendocrine tumors; temporarily stop YOSPRALA at least 14 days before assessing CgA levels (5.16, 7)
- Bone Marrow Toxicity with Methotrexate, especially in the elderly or renally impaired: Use with PPIs may elevate and/or prolong serum levels of methotrexate and/or its metabolite, possibly leading to toxicity. With high dose methotrexate, consider a temporary withdrawal of YOSPRALA. (5.17, 7)
- Premature closure of the ductus arteriosus: Avoid use in pregnant women starting at 30 weeks gestation. (5.18, 8.1)
- Abnormal Laboratory Tests: Aspirin has been associated with elevated hepatic enzymes, blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine, hyperkalemia, proteinuria, and prolonged bleeding time. (5.19)
- Fundic Gland Polyps: Risk increases with long-term use, especially beyond one year. Use the shortest duration of therapy. (5.20)

-----ADVERSE REACTIONS-----

Most common adverse reactions in adults ($\geq 2\%$) are: gastritis, nausea, diarrhea, gastric polyps, and non-cardiac chest pain. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Aralez Pharmaceuticals at 1-866-207-6592 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

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

See full prescribing information for a list of clinically important drug interactions. (7)

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

- Lactation: Breastfeeding not recommended. (8.2)
- Females and Males of Reproductive Potential Infertility: NSAIDs are associated with reversible infertility. Consider withdrawal of YOSPRALA in women who have difficulties conceiving. (8.3)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

1	INDICATIONS AND USAGE	6	ADVERSE REACTIONS
2	DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION	6.1	Clinical Studies Experience
2.1	Recommended Dosage	6.2	Post-Marketing Experience
2.2	Administration Instructions	7	DRUG INTERACTIONS
3	DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS	8	USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
4	CONTRAINDICATIONS	8.1	Pregnancy
5	WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS	8.2	Lactation
5.1	Coagulation Abnormalities	8.3	Females and Males of Reproductive Potential
5.2	GI Adverse Reactions	8.4	Pediatric Use
5.3	Bleeding Risk with Use of Alcohol	8.5	Geriatric Use
5.4	Interaction with Clopidogrel	8.6	Renal Impairment
5.5	Interaction with Ticagrelor	8.7	Hepatic Impairment
5.6	Renal Failure	8.8	Asian Population
5.7	Presence of Gastric Malignancy	10	OVERDOSAGE
5.8	Acute Interstitial Nephritis	11	DESCRIPTION
5.9	<i>Clostridium difficile</i> -Associated Diarrhea	12	CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
5.10	Bone Fracture	12.1	Mechanism of Action
5.11	Cutaneous and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus	12.2	Pharmacodynamics
5.12	Hepatic Impairment	12.3	Pharmacokinetics
5.13	Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B-12) Deficiency	12.5	Pharmacogenomics
5.14	Hypomagnesemia	13	NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
5.15	Reduced Effect of Omeprazole with St. John's Wort or Rifampin	13.1	Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
5.16	Interactions with Diagnostic Investigations for Neuroendocrine Tumors	13.2	Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology
5.17	Interaction with Methotrexate	14	CLINICAL STUDIES
5.18	Premature Closure of the Fetal Ductus Arteriosus	16	HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
5.19	Abnormal Laboratory Tests	17	PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
5.20	Fundic Gland Polyps		

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

YOSPRALA, a combination of aspirin and omeprazole, is indicated for patients who require aspirin for secondary prevention of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events and who are at risk of developing aspirin associated gastric ulcers.

The aspirin component of YOSPRALA is indicated for:

- reducing the combined risk of death and nonfatal stroke in patients who have had ischemic stroke or transient ischemia of the brain due to fibrin platelet emboli,
- reducing the combined risk of death and nonfatal MI in patients with a previous MI or unstable angina pectoris,
- reducing the combined risk of MI and sudden death in patients with chronic stable angina pectoris,
- use in patients who have undergone revascularization procedures (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft [CABG] or Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty [PTCA]) when there is a pre-existing condition for which aspirin is already indicated.

The omeprazole component of YOSPRALA is indicated for decreasing the risk of developing aspirin-associated gastric ulcers in patients at risk for developing aspirin-associated gastric ulcers due to age (≥ 55) or documented history of gastric ulcers.

Limitations of Use:

- YOSPRALA contains a delayed-release formulation of aspirin and it is not for use as the initial dose of aspirin therapy during onset of acute coronary syndrome, acute myocardial infarction or before percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), for which immediate-release aspirin therapy is appropriate.
- YOSPRALA has not been shown to reduce the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding due to aspirin.
- Do not substitute YOSPRALA with the single-ingredient products of aspirin and omeprazole.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage

- Take one tablet daily.
- YOSPRALA is available in combinations that contain 81 mg or 325 mg of aspirin. Generally 81 mg of aspirin has been accepted as an effective dose for secondary cardiovascular prevention. Providers should consider the need for 325 mg and refer to current clinical practice guidelines.

2.2 Administration Instructions

- Take YOSPRALA once daily at least 60 minutes before a meal.
- The tablets are to be swallowed whole with liquid. Do not split, chew, crush or dissolve the tablet.

- Use the lowest effective dose of YOSPRALA based on the individual patient's treatment goals and to avoid potential dose dependent adverse reactions including bleeding.
- If a dose of YOSPRALA is missed, advise patients to take it as soon as it is remembered. If it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose. Take the next dose at the regular time. Patients should not take 2 doses at the same time unless advised by their doctor.
- Do not stop taking YOSPRALA suddenly as this could increase the risk of heart attack or stroke.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Oval, blue-green, film-coated, delayed-release tablets for oral administration containing either:

- 81 mg delayed-release aspirin and 40 mg immediate-release omeprazole, printed with 81/40, or
- 325 mg delayed-release aspirin and 40 mg immediate-release omeprazole, printed with 325/40.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

YOSPRALA is contraindicated in:

- Patients with known allergy to aspirin and other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug products (NSAIDs) and in patients with the syndrome of asthma, rhinitis, and nasal polyps. Aspirin may cause severe urticaria, angioedema, or bronchospasm (asthma).
- Pediatric patients with suspected viral infections, with or without fever, because of the risk of Reye's syndrome with concomitant use of aspirin in certain viral illnesses.
- YOSPRALA is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to aspirin, omeprazole, substituted benzimidazoles, or to any of the excipients in the formulation [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.8), Adverse Reactions (6.2)*].
- Proton pump inhibitor (PPI)-containing products, including YOSPRALA, are contraindicated in patients receiving rilpivirine-containing products [*see Drug Interactions (7)*].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Coagulation Abnormalities

Even low doses of aspirin can inhibit platelet function leading to an increase in bleeding time. This can adversely affect patients with inherited (hemophilia) or acquired (liver disease or vitamin K deficiency) bleeding disorders. Monitor patients for signs of increased bleeding.

5.2 Gastrointestinal Adverse Reactions

Aspirin is associated with serious gastrointestinal (GI) adverse reactions, including inflammation, bleeding ulceration and perforation of the upper and lower GI tract. Other adverse reactions with aspirin include stomach pain, heartburn, nausea, and vomiting.

Serious GI adverse reactions reported in the clinical trials of YOSPRALA were: gastric ulcer hemorrhage in one of the 521 patients treated with YOSPRALA and duodenal ulcer hemorrhage in one of the 524 patients treated with enteric-coated aspirin. In addition, there were two cases

of intestinal hemorrhage, one in each treatment group, and one patient treated with YOSPRALA experienced obstruction of the small bowel.

Although minor upper GI symptoms, such as dyspepsia, are common and can occur anytime during therapy, monitor patients for signs of ulceration and bleeding, even in the absence of previous GI symptoms. Inform patients about the signs and symptoms of GI adverse reactions. If active and clinically significant bleeding from any source occurs in patients receiving YOSPRALA, discontinue treatment.

5.3 Bleeding Risk with Use of Alcohol

Counsel patients who consume three or more alcoholic drinks every day about the bleeding risks involved with chronic, heavy alcohol use while taking YOSPRALA.

5.4 Interaction with Clopidogrel

Avoid concomitant use of YOSPRALA with clopidogrel. Clopidogrel is a prodrug. Inhibition of platelet aggregation by clopidogrel is entirely due to an active metabolite. The metabolism of clopidogrel to its active metabolite can be impaired by use with concomitant medications, such as omeprazole, that interfere with CYP2C19 activity. Co-administration of clopidogrel with 80 mg omeprazole reduces the pharmacological activity of clopidogrel, even when administered 12 hours apart. When using YOSPRALA, consider alternative anti-platelet therapy [*see Drug Interactions (7), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

5.5 Interaction with Ticagrelor

Maintenance doses of aspirin above 100 mg reduce the effectiveness of ticagrelor in preventing thrombotic cardiovascular events. Avoid concomitant use of ticagrelor with the 325 mg/40 mg tablet strength of YOSPRALA [*see Drug Interactions (7)*].

5.6 Renal Failure

Avoid YOSPRALA in patients with severe renal failure (glomerular filtration rate less than 10 mL/minute). Regular use of aspirin is associated in a dose-dependent manner with an increased risk of chronic renal failure. Aspirin use decreases glomerular filtration rate and renal blood flow especially with patients with pre-existing renal disease. [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.6), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

5.7 Presence of Gastric Malignancy

In adults, response to gastric symptoms with YOSPRALA does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy. Consider additional gastrointestinal follow-up and diagnostic testing in adult patients who experience gastric symptoms during treatment with YOSPRALA or have a symptomatic relapse after completing treatment. In older patients, also consider an endoscopy.

5.8 Acute Interstitial Nephritis

Acute interstitial nephritis has been observed in patients taking PPIs including omeprazole. Acute interstitial nephritis may occur at any point during PPI therapy and is generally attributed to an idiopathic hypersensitivity reaction. Discontinue YOSPRALA if acute interstitial nephritis develops [*see Contraindications (4)*].

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