HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

PREZCOBIX (darunavir and cobicistat) tablets, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2015

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

PREZCOBIX is a two drug combination of darunavir, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) protease inhibitor and cobicistat, a CYP3A inhibitor and is indicated for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in adult patients. (1)

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

Recommended dosage: One tablet taken once daily with food. (2)

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

Tablets: 800 mg of darunavir and 150 mg of cobicistat. (3)

----------CONTRAINDICATIONS----------

Co-administration with certain drugs for which altered plasma concentrations are associated with serious and/or life-threatening events or loss of therapeutic effect. (4)

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

- Drug-induced hepatitis (e.g., acute hepatitis, cytolytic hepatitis), liver injury, including some fatalities can occur with PREZCOBIX. Monitor liver function before and during therapy, especially in patients with underlying chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, or in patients who have pre-treatment elevations of transaminases. (5.1, 6)
- Skin reactions ranging from mild to severe, including Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms and acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis, can occur with PREZCOBIX. Discontinue treatment if severe reaction develops. (5.2, 6)
- Assess creatinine clearance before initiating treatment. (5.3)
- When PREZCOBIX is used in combination with a tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (tenofovir DF) containing regimen, cases of acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome have been reported. (5.4)
- When used with tenofovir DF: Assess urine glucose and urine protein at baseline and monitor creatinine clearance, urine glucose, and urine protein. Monitor serum phosphorus in patients with or at risk for renal impairment. (5.4)
- PREZCOBIX is not recommended in combination with other antiretroviral drugs that require pharmacokinetic boosting. (5.6)
- Monitor in patients with a known sulfonamide allergy. (5.7)
- Patients receiving PREZCOBIX may develop new onset or exacerbations of diabetes mellitus/hyperglycemia (5.8), redistribution/accumulation of body fat (5.9), and immune reconstitution syndrome. (5.10)
- Patients with hemophilia may develop increased bleeding events. (5.11)

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

- The most common adverse reactions to darunavir, a component of PREZCOBIX (incidence greater than or equal to 5%) of at least moderate severity (greater than or equal to Grade 2) were diarrhea, nausea, rash, headache, abdominal pain, and vomiting. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Janssen Products, LP at 1-800-JANSSEN (1-800-526-7736) or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or *www.fda.gov/medwatch*.

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

- Co-administration of PREZCOBIX with other drugs can alter the concentration of other drugs and other drugs may alter the concentrations of darunavir or cobicistat. Consult the full prescribing information prior to and during treatment for potential drug interactions. (4, 5.6, 7, 12.3)

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

- Pregnancy: Use during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk. (8.1)
- Lactation: Women infected with HIV-1 should be instructed not to breastfeed due to the potential for HIV transmission. (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 01/2018

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

PREZCOBIX® is indicated in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) infection in treatment-naïve and treatment-experienced adults with no darunavir resistance-associated substitutions (V11I, V32I, L33F, I47V, I50V, I54L, I54M, T74P, L76V, I84V, L89V).

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage

PREZCOBIX is a fixed-dose combination product containing 800 mg of darunavir and 150 mg of cobicistat. In treatment-naïve and treatment-experienced adults with no darunavir resistance-associated substitutions, the recommended dosage of PREZCOBIX is one tablet taken once daily orally with food. Administer PREZCOBIX in conjunction with other antiretroviral agents.

2.2 Testing Prior to Initiation of PREZCOBIX

HIV Genotypic Testing

HIV genotypic testing is recommended for antiretroviral treatment-experienced patients. However, when HIV genotypic testing is not feasible, PREZCOBIX can be used in protease inhibitor-naïve patients, but is not recommended in protease inhibitor-experienced patients.

Creatinine Clearance

Prior to starting PREZCOBIX, assess estimated creatinine clearance because cobicistat decreases estimated creatinine clearance due to inhibition of tubular secretion of creatinine without affecting actual renal glomerular function *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*. When co-administering PREZCOBIX with tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (tenofovir DF) assess estimated creatinine clearance, urine glucose, and urine protein at baseline *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]*.

2.3 Renal Impairment

PREZCOBIX co-administered with tenofovir DF is not recommended in patients who have an estimated creatinine clearance below 70 mL per minute *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*.

2.4 Hepatic Impairment

PREZCOBIX is not recommended for use in patients with severe hepatic impairment *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.6) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

PREZCOBIX is supplied as pink, oval-shaped, film-coated tablets containing darunavir ethanolate equivalent to 800 mg of darunavir and 150 mg cobicistat. Each tablet is debossed with "800" on one side and "TG" on the other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

PREZCOBIX is contraindicated with the following drugs (see Table 1) due to the potential for serious and/or life-threatening events or loss of therapeutic effect *[see Drug Interactions (7.3)*, Table 2*]*.

Table 1: Drugs That Are Contraindicated With PREZCOBIX

Drug Class	Drugs Within Class That Are Contraindicated With PREZCOBIX	Clinical Comment
Alpha 1-adrenoreceptor antagonist	alfuzosin	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as hypotension.
Antianginal	ranolazine	Potential for serious and/or life threatening reactions.
Antiarrhythmic	dronedarone	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as cardiac arrhythmias.
Anticonvulsants	carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin	Potential for reduced plasma concentrations of darunavir, which may result in loss of therapeutic effect and development of resistance.
Anti-gout	colchicine	Contraindicated in patients with renal and/or hepatic impairment due to potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions.
Antimycobacterial	rifampin	Potential for reduced plasma concentrations of darunavir, which may result in loss of therapeutic effect and development of resistance.
Antipsychotics	lurasidone	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions.
	pimozide	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as cardiac arrhythmias.
Ergot derivatives	dihydroergotamine, ergotamine, methylergonovine	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as acute ergot toxicity characterized by peripheral vasospasm and ischemia of the extremities and other tissues.
GI motility agent	cisapride	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as cardiac arrhythmias.
Herbal product	St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)	Potential for reduced plasma concentrations of darunavir, which may result in loss of therapeutic effect and development of resistance.
Hepatitis C direct-acting antiviral	elbasvir/grazoprevir	Potential for the increased risk of alanine transaminase (ALT) elevations.
HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors	lovastatin, simvastatin	Potential for serious reactions such as myopathy including rhabdomyolysis (see Table 2 for dosing recommendations for certain other HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors).
PDE-5 inhibitor	sildenafil for treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension	Potential for sildenafil-associated adverse reactions (which include visual disturbances, hypotension, prolonged erection, and syncope).

Sedatives/hypnotics	orally administered midazolam, triazolam	Potential for serious and/or life-threatening reactions such as prolonged or increased sedation or respiratory depression. Triazolam and orally administered midazolam are extensively metabolized by CYP3A. Co-administration of triazolam or orally administered midazolam with PREZCOBIX may cause large increases in the concentrations of these benzodiazepines.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hepatotoxicity

During the darunavir clinical development program (N=3063), where darunavir was co-administered with ritonavir 100 mg once or twice daily, drug-induced hepatitis (e.g., acute hepatitis, cytolytic hepatitis) was reported in 0.5% of subjects. Patients with pre-existing liver dysfunction, including chronic active hepatitis B or C, have an increased risk for liver function abnormalities including severe hepatic adverse reactions.

Post-marketing cases of liver injury, including some fatalities, have also been reported with darunavir co-administered with ritonavir. These have generally occurred in patients with advanced HIV-1 disease taking multiple concomitant medications, having co-morbidities including hepatitis B or C co-infection, and/or developing immune reconstitution syndrome. A causal relationship with darunavir co-administered with ritonavir has not been established.

Appropriate laboratory testing should be conducted prior to initiating therapy with PREZCOBIX and patients should be monitored during treatment. Increased AST/ALT monitoring should be considered in patients with underlying chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, or in patients who have pre-treatment elevations of transaminases, especially during the first several months of PREZCOBIX treatment.

Evidence of new or worsening liver dysfunction (including clinically significant elevation of liver enzymes and/or symptoms such as fatigue, anorexia, nausea, jaundice, dark urine, liver tenderness, hepatomegaly) in patients on PREZCOBIX should prompt consideration of interruption or discontinuation of treatment.

5.2 Severe Skin Reactions

During the darunavir clinical development program (n=3063), where darunavir was co-administered with ritonavir 100 mg once or twice daily, severe skin reactions, accompanied by fever and/or elevations of transaminases in some cases, was reported in 0.4% of subjects. Stevens-Johnson Syndrome was rarely (less than 0.1%) reported during the clinical development program. During post-marketing experience toxic epidermal necrolysis, drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms, and acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis have been reported. Discontinue PREZCOBIX immediately if signs or symptoms of severe skin reactions develop. These can include but are not limited to severe rash or rash accompanied with fever, general malaise, fatigue, muscle or joint aches, blisters, oral lesions, conjunctivitis, hepatitis and/or eosinophilia.

Mild-to-moderate rash was also reported and often occurred within the first four weeks of treatment and resolved with continued dosing.

5.3 Effects on Serum Creatinine

Cobicistat decreases estimated creatinine clearance due to inhibition of tubular secretion of creatinine without affecting actual renal glomerular function. This effect should be considered when interpreting changes in estimated creatinine clearance in patients initiating PREZCOBIX, particularly in patients with medical conditions or receiving drugs needing monitoring with estimated creatinine clearance.

Prior to initiating therapy with PREZCOBIX, assess estimated creatinine clearance *[see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]*. Dosage recommendations are not available for drugs that require dosage adjustments in PREZCOBIX-treated patients with renal impairment *[see Drug Interactions (7.3) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)]*. Consider alternative medications that do not require dosage adjustments in patients with renal impairment.

Although cobicistat may cause modest increases in serum creatinine and modest declines in estimated creatinine clearance without affecting renal glomerular function, patients who experience a confirmed increase in serum creatinine of greater than 0.4 mg/dL from baseline should be closely monitored for renal safety.

5.4 New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment When Used With Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate

Renal impairment, including cases of acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome, has been reported when cobicistat, a component of PREZCOBIX, was used in an antiretroviral regimen that contained tenofovir DF. Co-administration of PREZCOBIX and tenofovir DF is not recommended in patients who have an estimated creatinine clearance below 70 mL/min *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

- Document urine glucose and urine protein at baseline *[see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]* and perform routine monitoring of estimated creatinine clearance, urine glucose, and urine protein during treatment when PREZCOBIX is used with tenofovir DF. Measure serum phosphorus in patients with or at risk for renal impairment when used with tenofovir DF.

- Co-administration of PREZCOBIX and tenofovir DF in combination with concomitant or recent use of a nephrotoxic agent is not recommended.

See cobicistat full prescribing information for additional information regarding cobicistat.

5.5 Risk of Serious Adverse Reactions or Loss of Virologic Response Due to Drug Interactions

Initiation of PREZCOBIX, which inhibits CYP3A, in patients receiving medications metabolized by CYP3A, or initiation of medications metabolized by CYP3A in patients already receiving PREZCOBIX may increase plasma concentrations of medications metabolized by CYP3A.

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