HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

IMBRUVICA® (ibrutinib) capsules, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2013

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

Indications and Usage (1.2, 1.3, 1.5)	01/2017
Dosage and Administration (2.2)	01/2017
Warnings and Precautions (5)	3/2016

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

IMBRUVICA is a kinase inhibitor indicated for the treatment of patients with:

- Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) who have received at least one prior therapy (1.1).

  Accelerated approval was granted for this indication based on overall response rate. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial.
- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)/Small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) (1.2).
- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)/Small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) with 17p deletion (1.3).
- Waldenström's macroglobulinemia (WM) (1.4).
- Marginal zone lymphoma (MZL) who require systemic therapy and have received at least one prior anti-CD20-based therapy (1.5).

  Accelerated approval was granted for this indication based on overall response rate. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial.

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

- MCL and MZL: 560 mg taken orally once daily (four 140 mg capsules once daily) (2.2).
- CLL/SLL and WM: 420 mg taken orally once daily (three 140 mg capsules once daily) (2.2).

Capsules should be taken orally with a glass of water. Do not open, break, or chew the capsules (2.1).

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

Capsule: 140 mg (3)

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

None (4)

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

- Hemorrhage: Monitor for bleeding and manage (5.1).
- Infections: Monitor patients for fever and infections, evaluate promptly, and treat (5.2).
- Cytopenias: Check complete blood counts monthly (5.3).
- Atrial Fibrillation: Monitor for atrial fibrillation and manage (5.4).
- Hypertension: Monitor blood pressure and treat (5.5).
- Second Primary Malignancies: Other malignancies have occurred in patients, including skin cancers, and other carcinomas (5.6).
- Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS): Assess baseline risk and take precautions. Monitor and treat for TLS (5.7).
- Embryo-Fetal Toxicity: Can cause fetal harm. Advise women of the potential risk to a fetus and to avoid pregnancy while taking the drug and for 1 month after cessation of therapy. Advise men to avoid fathering a child during the same time period (5.8, 8.3).

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

The most common adverse reactions (≥20%) in patients with B-cell malignancies (MCL, CLL/SLL, WM and MZL) were neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, diarrhea, anemia, musculoskeletal pain, rash, nausea, bruising, fatigue, hemorrhage, and pyrexia (6).

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Pharmacyclics at 1-877-877-3536 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or *www.fda.gov/medwatch*.

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

- CYP3A Inhibitors: Avoid co-administration with strong and moderate CYP3A inhibitors. If a moderate CYP3A inhibitor must be used, reduce IMBRUVICA dose (2.4, 7.1).
- CYP3A Inducers: Avoid co-administration with strong CYP3A inducers (7.2).

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

Hepatic Impairment (based on Child-Pugh criteria): Avoid use of IMBRUVICA in patients with moderate or severe baseline hepatic impairment. In patients with mild impairment, reduce IMBRUVICA dose (2.5, 8.6).

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

Revised:1/2017

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Mantle Cell Lymphoma

IMBRUVICA is indicated for the treatment of patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) who have received at least one prior therapy.

Accelerated approval was granted for this indication based on overall response rate. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial *[see Clinical Studies (14.1)]*.

1.2 Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma

IMBRUVICA is indicated for the treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)/small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*.

1.3 Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma with 17p deletion

IMBRUVICA is indicated for the treatment of patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)/small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL) with 17p deletion *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*.

1.4 Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia

IMBRUVICA is indicated for the treatment of patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinemia (WM) *[see Clinical Studies (14.3)]*.

1.5 Marginal Zone Lymphoma

IMBRUVICA is indicated for the treatment of patients with marginal zone lymphoma (MZL) who require systemic therapy and have received at least one prior anti-CD20-based therapy.

Accelerated approval was granted for this indication based on overall response rate *[see Clinical Studies (14.4)]*. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Dosing Guidelines

Administer IMBRUVICA orally once daily at approximately the same time each day. Swallow the capsules whole with water. Do not open, break, or chew the capsules.

2.2 Dosage

Mantle Cell Lymphoma and Marginal Zone Lymphoma

The recommended dose of IMBRUVICA for MCL and MZL is 560 mg (four 140 mg capsules) orally once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma and Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia

The recommended dose of IMBRUVICA for CLL/SLL and WM is 420 mg (three 140 mg capsules) orally once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

The recommended dose of IMBRUVICA for CLL/SLL when used in combination with bendamustine and rituximab (administered every 28 days for up to 6 cycles) is 420 mg (three 140 mg capsules) orally once daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

2.3 Dose Modifications for Adverse Reactions

Interrupt IMBRUVICA therapy for any Grade 3 or greater non-hematological toxicities, Grade 3 or greater neutropenia with infection or fever, or Grade 4 hematological toxicities. Once the symptoms of the toxicity have resolved to Grade 1 or baseline (recovery), IMBRUVICA therapy may be reinitiated at the starting dose. If the toxicity reoccurs, reduce dose by one capsule (140 mg per day). A second reduction of dose by 140 mg may be considered as needed. If these toxicities persist or recur following two dose reductions, discontinue IMBRUVICA.

Recommended dose modifications are described below:

Toxicity Occurrence	**MCL and MZL Dose Modification After Recovery Starting Dose = 560 mg**	**CLL/SLL and WM Dose Modification After Recovery Starting Dose = 420 mg**
First	Restart at 560 mg daily	Restart at 420 mg daily
Second	Restart at 420 mg daily	Restart at 280 mg daily
Third	Restart at 280 mg daily	Restart at 140 mg daily
Fourth	Discontinue IMBRUVICA	Discontinue IMBRUVICA

2.4 Dose Modifications for Use with CYP3A Inhibitors

Avoid co-administration with strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitors and consider alternative agents with less CYP3A inhibition.

Concomitant use of strong CYP3A inhibitors which would be taken chronically (e.g., ritonavir, indinavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir, boceprevir, telaprevir, nefazodone) is not recommended. For short-term use (treatment for 7 days or less) of strong CYP3A inhibitors (e.g., antifungals and antibiotics) consider interrupting IMBRUVICA therapy until the CYP3A inhibitor is no longer needed *[see Drug Interactions (7.1)]*.

Reduce IMBRUVICA dose to 140 mg if a moderate CYP3A inhibitor must be used (e.g., fluconazole, darunavir, erythromycin, diltiazem, atazanavir, aprepitant, amprenavir, fosamprenavir, crizotinib, imatinib, verapamil, and ciprofloxacin) *[see Drug Interactions (7.1)]*.

Patients taking concomitant strong or moderate CYP3A inhibitors should be monitored more closely for signs of IMBRUVICA toxicity.

2.5 Dose Modifications for Use in Hepatic Impairment

For patients with mild liver impairment (Child-Pugh class A), the recommended dose is 140 mg daily (one capsule). Avoid the use of IMBRUVICA in patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh classes B and C) *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.6) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

2.6 Missed Dose

If a dose of IMBRUVICA is not taken at the scheduled time, it can be taken as soon as possible on the same day with a return to the normal schedule the following day. Extra capsules of IMBRUVICA should not be taken to make up for the missed dose.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

140 mg capsules

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hemorrhage

Fatal bleeding events have occurred in patients treated with IMBRUVICA. Grade 3 or higher bleeding events (intracranial hemorrhage [including subdural hematoma], gastrointestinal bleeding, hematuria, and post procedural hemorrhage) have occurred in up to 6% of patients. Bleeding events of any grade, including bruising and petechiae, occurred in approximately half of patients treated with IMBRUVICA.

The mechanism for the bleeding events is not well understood.

IMBRUVICA may increase the risk of hemorrhage in patients receiving antiplatelet or anticoagulant therapies and patients should be monitored for signs of bleeding.

Consider the benefit-risk of withholding IMBRUVICA for at least 3 to 7 days pre and post-surgery depending upon the type of surgery and the risk of bleeding *[see Clinical Studies (14)]*.

5.2 Infections

Fatal and non-fatal infections have occurred with IMBRUVICA therapy. Grade 3 or greater infections occurred in 14% to 29% of patients *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1), (6.2)]*. Cases of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) and *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia (PJP) have occurred in patients treated with IMBRUVICA. Evaluate patients for fever and infections and treat appropriately.

5.3 Cytopenias

DOCKET ALARM

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts

Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research

With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips

Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS
Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS
Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.