HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

TARCEVA® (erlotinib) tablets, oral

Initial U.S. Approval: 2004

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

Indications and Usage (1.1)	04/2010
Warnings and Precautions, Gastrointestinal Perforation (5.5)	04/2009
Warnings and Precautions, Bullous Skin Disorders (5.6)	04/2009
Warnings and Precautions, Ocular Disorders (5.10)	04/2009

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

TARCEVA is a kinase inhibitor indicated for:

- Maintenance treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose disease has not progressed after four cycles of platinum-based first-line chemotherapy. (1.1)
- Treatment of locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer after failure of at least one prior chemotherapy regimen. (1.1)
- First-line treatment of patients with locally advanced, unresectable or metastatic pancreatic cancer, in combination with gemcitabine. (1.2)

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

- The dose for NSCLC is 150 mg/day. (2.1)
- The dose for pancreatic cancer is 100 mg/day. (2.2)
- All doses of TARCEVA should be taken on an empty stomach at least one hour before or two hours after food. (2.1, 2.2)
- Reduce in 50 mg decrements, when necessary. (2.3)

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

- Tablets: 25 mg, 100 mg and 150 mg. (3)

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

- None. (4)

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

- Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)-like events, including fatalities have been infrequently reported. Interrupt TARCEVA if acute onset of new or progressive unexplained pulmonary symptoms, such as dyspnea, cough and fever occur. Discontinue TARCEVA if ILD is diagnosed. (5.1)
- Cases of acute renal failure (including fatalities), and renal insufficiency have been reported. Interrupt TARCEVA in the event of dehydration. Monitor renal function and electrolytes in patients at risk of dehydration. (5.2)
- Cases of hepatic failure and hepatorenal syndrome (including fatalities) have been reported. Monitor periodic liver function testing. Interrupt or discontinue TARCEVA if liver function changes are severe. (5.3)
- Monitor patients with hepatic impairment closely. Interrupt or discontinue TARCEVA if changes in liver function are severe (5.4)
- Gastrointestinal perforations, including fatalities, have been reported. Discontinue TARCEVA. (5.5)
- Bullous and exfoliative skin disorders, including fatalities, have been reported. Interrupt or discontinue TARCEVA (5.6)
- Myocardial infarction/ischemia has been reported, including fatalities, in patients with pancreatic cancer. (5.7)
- Cerebrovascular accidents, including a fatality, have been reported in patients with pancreatic cancer. (5.8)
- Microangiopathic Hemolytic Anemia with thrombocytopenia has been reported in patients with pancreatic cancer. (5.9)
- Corneal perforation and ulceration have been reported. Interrupt or discontinue TARCEVA (5.10)
- International Normalized Ratio (INR) elevations and bleeding events, some associated with concomitant warfarin administration have been reported. Monitor patients taking warfarin or other coumarin-derivative anticoagulants. (5.11)
- TARCEVA can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Women should be advised to avoid pregnancy while on TARCEVA. (5.12)

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

- The most common adverse reactions (>20%) in maintenance treatment are rash-like events and diarrhea. (6)
- The most common adverse reactions (>20%) in 2nd line NSCLC are rash, diarrhea, anorexia, fatigue, dyspnea, cough, nausea, infection and vomiting. (6)
- The most common adverse reactions (>20%) in pancreatic cancer are fatigue, rash, nausea, anorexia, diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting, weight decrease, infection, edema, pyrexia, constipation, bone pain, dyspnea, stomatitis and myalgia. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact OSI Pharmaceuticals Inc. at 1-800-572-1932 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or *www.fda.gov/medwatch.*

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

- CYP3A4 inhibitors may increase erlotinib plasma concentrations. (7)
- CYP3A4 inducers may decrease erlotinib plasma concentrations. (7)
- CYP1A2 inducers may decrease erlotinib plasma concentrations. (7)
- Erlotinib solubility is pH dependent. Drugs that alter the pH of the upper GI tract may alter the solubility of erlotinib and hence its absorption. (7)
- Cigarette smoking decreases erlotinib plasma concentrations (7)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: [4/2010]

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS *

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)

TARCEVA monotherapy is indicated for the maintenance treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer whose disease has not progressed after four cycles of platinum-based first-line chemotherapy *[see Clinical Studies (14.1)]*.

TARCEVA monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of patients with locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer after failure of at least one prior chemotherapy regimen *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*.

Results from two, multicenter, placebo-controlled, randomized, Phase 3 trials conducted in first-line patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC showed no clinical benefit with the concurrent administration of TARCEVA with platinum-based chemotherapy [carboplatin and paclitaxel or gemcitabine and cisplatin] and its use is not recommended in that setting *[see Clinical Studies (14.3)]*.

1.2 Pancreatic Cancer

TARCEVA in combination with gemcitabine is indicated for the first-line treatment of patients with locally advanced, unresectable or metastatic pancreatic cancer *[see Clinical Studies (14.4)]*.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 NSCLC

The recommended daily dose of TARCEVA for NSCLC is 150 mg taken on an empty stomach at least one hour before or two hours after the ingestion of food. Treatment should continue until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs. There is no evidence that treatment beyond progression is beneficial.

2.2 Pancreatic Cancer

The recommended daily dose of TARCEVA for pancreatic cancer is 100 mg taken on an empty stomach at least one hour before or two hours after the ingestion of food, in combination with gemcitabine *[see Clinical Studies (14.4) or the gemcitabine package insert]*. Treatment should continue until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity occurs.

2.3 Dose Modifications

In patients who develop an acute onset of new or progressive pulmonary symptoms, such as dyspnea, cough or fever, treatment with TARCEVA should be interrupted pending diagnostic evaluation. If Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD) is diagnosed, TARCEVA should be discontinued and appropriate treatment instituted as necessary *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*. Discontinue TARCEVA for hepatic failure or gastrointestinal perforation. Interrupt or discontinue TARCEVA in patients with dehydration who are at risk for renal failure, in patients with severe bullous, blistering or exfoliative skin conditions, or in patients with acute /worsening ocular disorders *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.10)]*.

Diarrhea can usually be managed with loperamide. Patients with severe diarrhea who are unresponsive to loperamide or who become dehydrated may require dose reduction or temporary interruption of therapy. Patients with severe skin reactions may also require dose reduction or temporary interruption of therapy.

When dose reduction is necessary, the TARCEVA dose should be reduced in 50 mg decrements.

In patients who are taking TARCEVA with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor such as, but not limited to, atazanavir, clarithromycin, indinavir, itraconazole, ketoconazole, nefazodone, nelfinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir, telithromycin, troleandomycin (TAO), voriconazole, or grapefruit or grapefruit juice, a dose reduction should be considered if severe adverse reactions occur. Similarly, in patients who are taking TARCEVA with an inhibitor of both CYP3A4 and CYP1A2 like ciprofloxacin, a dose reduction of TARCEVA should be considered if severe adverse reactions occur *[see Drug Interactions (7)]*.

Pre-treatment with the CYP3A4 inducer rifampicin decreased erlotinib AUC by about 2/3 to 4/5. Use of alternative treatments lacking CYP3A4 inducing activity is strongly recommended. If an alternative treatment is unavailable, an increase in the dose of TARCEVA should be considered as tolerated at two week intervals while monitoring the patient's safety. The maximum dose of TARCEVA studied in combination with rifampicin is 450 mg. If the TARCEVA dose is adjusted upward, the dose will need to be reduced immediately to the indicated starting dose upon discontinuation of rifampicin or other inducers. Other CYP3A4 inducers include, but are not limited to rifabutin, rifapentine, phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital and St. John's Wort. These too should be avoided if possible *[see Drug Interactions (7)]*.

Cigarette smoking has been shown to reduce erlotinib exposure. Patients should be advised to stop smoking. If a patient continues to smoke, a cautious increase in the dose of TARCEVA, not exceeding 300 mg may be considered, while monitoring the patient's safety. However, efficacy and long-term safety (> 14 days) of a dose higher than the recommended starting doses have not been established in patients who continue to smoke cigarettes. If the TARCEVA dose is adjusted upward, the dose should be reduced immediately to the indicated starting dose upon cessation of smoking *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

Erlotinib is eliminated by hepatic metabolism and biliary excretion. Although erlotinib exposure was similar in patients with moderately impaired hepatic function (Child-Pugh B), patients with hepatic impairment (total bilirubin > ULN or Child-Pugh A, B and C) should be closely monitored during therapy with TARCEVA [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]*. Treatment with TARCEVA should be used with extra caution in patients with total bilirubin > 3 x ULN. TARCEVA dosing should be interrupted or discontinued if changes in liver function are severe such as doubling of total bilirubin and/or tripling of transaminases in the setting of pretreatment values outside normal range. In the setting of worsening liver function tests, before they become severe, dose interruption and/or dose reduction with frequent liver function test monitoring should be considered. TARCEVA dosing should be interrupted or discontinued if total bilirubin is >3 x ULN and/or transaminases are >5 x ULN in the setting of normal pretreatment values *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3, 5.4), Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2) and Use in Specific Populations (8.8]*.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

25 mg tablets

White film-coated tablets for daily oral administration. Round, biconvex face and straight sides, white film-coated, printed in orange with a "T" and "25" on one side and plain on the other side.

100 mg tablets

White film-coated tablets for daily oral administration. Round, biconvex face and straight sides, white film-coated, printed in gray with "T" and "100" on one side and plain on the other side.

150 mg tablets

White film-coated tablets for daily oral administration. Round, biconvex face and straight sides, white film-coated, printed in maroon with "T" and "150" on one side and plain on the other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Pulmonary Toxicity

There have been reports of serious Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)-like events, including fatalities, in patients receiving TARCEVA for treatment of NSCLC, pancreatic cancer or other advanced solid tumors. In the randomized single-agent NSCLC-studies *[see Clinical Studies (14.1, 14.2)]*, the incidence of serious ILD-like events in the TARCEVA treated patients versus placebo treated patients was 0.7% versus 0% in the maintenance study and 0.8% for both groups in the 2nd and 3rd line study. In the pancreatic cancer study - in combination with gemcitabine – *[see Clinical Studies (14.4)]*, the incidence of ILD-like events was 2.5% in the TARCEVA plus gemcitabine group vs. 0.4% in the placebo plus gemcitabine group.

The overall incidence of ILD-like events in approximately 32,000 TARCEVA-treated patients from all studies (including uncontrolled studies and studies with concurrent chemotherapy) was approximately 1.1%.

Reported diagnoses in patients suspected of having ILD-like events included pneumonitis, radiation pneumonitis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, interstitial pneumonia, interstitial lung disease, obliterative bronchiolitis, pulmonary fibrosis, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome and lung infiltration. Symptoms started

confounding or contributing factors such as concomitant/prior chemotherapy, prior radiotherapy, pre-existing parenchymal lung disease, metastatic lung disease, or pulmonary infections.

In the event of an acute onset of new or progressive unexplained pulmonary symptoms such as dyspnea, cough, and fever, TARCEVA therapy should be interrupted pending diagnostic evaluation. If ILD is diagnosed, TARCEVA should be discontinued and appropriate treatment instituted as needed *[see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

5.2 Renal Failure

Cases of hepatorenal syndrome, acute renal failure (including fatalities), and renal insufficiency have been reported. Some were secondary to baseline hepatic impairment while others were associated with severe dehydration due to diarrhea, vomiting, and/or anorexia or concurrent chemotherapy use. In the event of dehydration, particularly in patients with contributing risk factors for renal failure (eg, pre-existing renal disease, medical conditions or medications that may lead to renal disease, or other predisposing conditions including advanced age), TARCEVA therapy should be interrupted and appropriate measures should be taken to intensively rehydrate the patient. Periodic monitoring of renal function and serum electrolytes is recommended in patients at risk of dehydration *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1) and Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

5.3 Hepatotoxicity

Cases of hepatic failure and hepatorenal syndrome (including fatalities) have been reported during use of TARCEVA, particularly in patients with baseline hepatic impairment. Therefore, periodic liver function testing (transaminases, bilirubin, and alkaline phosphatase) is recommended. In the setting of worsening liver function tests, dose interruption and/or dose reduction with frequent liver function test monitoring should be considered. TARCEVA dosing should be interrupted or discontinued if total bilirubin is >3 x ULN and/or transaminases are >5 x ULN in the setting of normal pretreatment values *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2) and Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

5.4 Patients with Hepatic Impairment

In a pharmacokinetic study in patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B) associated with significant liver tumor burden, 10 out of 15 patients died on treatment or within 30 days of the last TARCEVA dose. One patient died from hepatorenal syndrome, 1 patient died from rapidly progressing liver failure and the remaining 8 patients died from progressive disease. Six out of the 10 patients who died had baseline total bilirubin > 3 x ULN suggesting severe hepatic impairment. Treatment with TARCEVA should be used with extra caution in patients with total bilirubin > 3 x ULN. Patients with hepatic impairment (total bilirubin > ULN or Child-Pugh A, B and C) should be closely monitored during therapy with TARCEVA. TARCEVA dosing should be interrupted or discontinued if changes in liver function are severe such as doubling of total bilirubin and/or tripling of transaminases in the setting of pretreatment values outside normal range *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) and Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

5.5 Gastrointestinal Perforation

Gastrointestinal perforation (including fatalities) have been reported in patients receiving TARCEVA. Patients receiving concomitant anti-angiogenic agents, corticosteroids, NSAIDs, and/or taxane-based chemotherapy, or who have prior history of peptic ulceration or diverticular disease are at increased risk. *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)]*. Permanently discontinue TARCEVA in patients who develop gastrointestinal perforation.

5.6 Bullous and Exfoliative Skin Disorders

Bullous, blistering and exfoliative skin conditions have been reported including cases suggestive of Stevens-Johnson syndrome/Toxic epidermal necrolysis, which in some cases were fatal *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)]*. Interrupt or discontinue TARCEVA treatment if the patient develops severe bullous, blistering or exfoliating conditions.

5.7 Myocardial Infarction/Ischemia

In the pancreatic carcinoma trial, six patients (incidence of 2.3%) in the TARCEVA/gemcitabine group developed myocardial infarction/ischemia. One of these patients died due to myocardial infarction. In comparison, 3 patients in the placebo/gemcitabine group developed myocardial infarction (incidence 1.2%) and one died due to myocardial infarction.

5.8 Cerebrovascular Accident

In the pancreatic carcinoma trial, six patients in the TARCEVA/gemcitabine group developed cerebrovascular accidents (incidence: 2.3%). One of these was hemorrhagic and was the only fatal event. In comparison, in the placebo/gemcitabine group there were no cerebrovascular accidents.

5.9 Microangiopathic Hemolytic Anemia with Thrombocytopenia

In the pancreatic carcinoma trial, two patients in the TARCEVA/gemcitabine group developed microangiopathic hemolytic anemia with thrombocytopenia (incidence: 0.8%). Both patients received TARCEVA and gemcitabine concurrently. In comparison, in the placebo/gemcitabine group there were no cases of microangiopathic hemolytic anemia with thrombocytopenia.

5.10 Ocular Disorders

Corneal perforation or ulceration have been reported during use of TARCEVA. Other ocular disorders including abnormal eyelash growth, keratoconjunctivitis sicca or keratitis have been observed with TARCEVA treatment and are known risk factors for corneal ulceration/perforation *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*. Interrupt or discontinue TARCEVA therapy if patients present with acute/worsening ocular disorders such as eye pain.

5.11 Elevated International Normalized Ratio and Potential Bleeding

International Normalized Ratio (INR) elevations and infrequent reports of bleeding events, including gastrointestinal and non-gastrointestinal bleeding, have been reported in clinical studies, some associated with concomitant warfarin administration. Patients taking warfarin or other coumarin-derivative anticoagulants should be monitored regularly for changes in prothrombin time or INR *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*.

5.12 Use in Pregnancy

TARCEVA can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Erlotinib administered to rabbits during organogenesis at doses that result in plasma drug concentrations of approximately 3 times those in humans at the recommended dose of 150 mg daily, was associated with embryofetal lethality and abortion. When erlotinib was administered to female rats prior to mating and through the first week of pregnancy, at doses 0.3 or 0.7 times the clinical dose of 150 mg, on a mg/m^2 basis, there was an increase in early resorptions that resulted in a decrease in the number of live fetuses *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]*.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women using TARCEVA. Women of childbearing potential should be advised to avoid pregnancy while on TARCEVA. Adequate contraceptive methods should be used during therapy, and for at least 2 weeks after completing therapy. If TARCEVA is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to a fetus.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reactions 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.

Safety evaluation of TARCEVA is based on more than 1200 cancer patients who received TARCEVA as monotherapy, more than 300 patients who received TARCEVA 100 or 150 mg plus gemcitabine, and 1228 patients who received TARCEVA concurrently with other chemotherapies.

There have been reports of serious events, including fatalities, in patients receiving TARCEVA for treatment of NSCLC, pancreatic cancer or other advanced solid tumors *[see Warnings and Precautions (5) and Dosage and Administration (2.3)]*.

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