FOR THE TREATMENT OF WET AMD*

TIME BETWEEN TREATMENTS®†

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**Neovascular (wet) Age-related Macular Degeneration*

IMPORTANT PRESCRIBING INFORMATION FOR EYLEA

- †EYLEA® (aflibercept) Injection is indicated for the treatment of patients with neovascular (Wet) Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD). The recommended dose for EYLEA is 2 mg administered by intravitreal injection every 4 weeks (monthly) for the first 12 weeks (3 months), followed by 2 mg once every 8 weeks (2 months). Although EYLEA may be dosed as frequently as 2 mg every 4 weeks (monthly), additional efficacy was not demonstrated when EYLEA was dosed every 4 weeks compared to every 8 weeks.
- EYLEA is indicated for the treatment of patients with Macular Edema following Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO). The recommended dose for EYLEA is 2 mg administered by intravitreal injection every 4 weeks (monthly).

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION FOR EYLEA

- EYLEA is contraindicated in patients with ocular or periocular infections, active intraocular inflammation, or known hypersensitivity to aflibercept or to any of the excipients in EYLEA.
- Intravitreal injections, including those with EYLEA, have been associated with endophthalmitis and retinal detachments. Proper aseptic injection technique must always be used when administering EYLEA. Patients should be instructed to report any symptoms suggestive of endophthalmitis or retinal detachment without delay and should be managed appropriately. Intraocular inflammation has been reported during the post approval use of EYLEA.
- Acute increases in intraocular pressure have been seen within 60 minutes of intravitreal injection, including with EYLEA. Sustained increases in intraocular pressure have also been reported after repeated intravitreal dosing with VEGF inhibitors. Intraocular pressure and the perfusion of the optic nerve head should be monitored and managed appropriately.
- There is a potential risk of arterial thromboembolic events (ATEs) following use of intravitreal VEGF inhibitors, including EYLEA, defined as nonfatal stroke, nonfatal myocardial infarction, or vascular death (including deaths of unknown cause). The incidence of ATEs in the VIEW 1 and VIEW 2 wet AMD studies in patients treated with EYLEA was 1.8% during the first year. The incidence of ATEs in the COPERNICUS and GALILEO CRVO studies was 0% in patients treated with EYLEA compared with 1.4% in patients receiving sham control during the first six months.
- The most common adverse reactions (≥5%) reported in patients receiving EYLEA were conjunctival hemorrhage, eye pain, cataract, vitreous detachment, vitreous floaters, and increased intraocular pressure.
- Serious adverse reactions related to the injection procedure have occurred in <0.1% of intravitreal injections with EYLEA including endophthalmitis, traumatic cataract, increased intraocular pressure, and vitreous detachment.

Please see brief summary of full Prescribing Information on the following page.

REGENERON

EYLEA®
(aflibercept) Injection
For Intravitreal Injection

BRIEF SUMMARY OF FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

EYLEA® (aflibercept) Injection is indicated for the treatment of patients with Neovascular (Wet) Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) and Macular Edema following Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

FOR OPHTHALMIC INTRAVITREAL INJECTION ONLY. EYLEA must only be administered by a qualified physician.

Neovascular (Wet) Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD). The recommended dose for EYLEA is 2 mg (0.05 mL or 50 microliters) administered by intravitreal injection every 4 weeks (monthly) for the first 12 weeks (3 months), followed by 2 mg (0.05 mL) via intravitreal injection once every 8 weeks (2 months). Although EYLEA may be dosed as frequently as 2 mg every 4 weeks (monthly), additional efficacy was not demonstrated when EYLEA was dosed every 4 weeks compared to every 8 weeks (*see Clinical Studies*).

Macular Edema Following Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO). The recommended dose for EYLEA is 2 mg (0.05 mL) administered by intravitreal injection once every 4 weeks (monthly).

Preparation for Administration

EYLEA should be inspected visually prior to administration. If particulates, cloudiness, or discoloration are visible, the vial must not be used. Using aseptic technique, the intravitreal injection should be performed with a 30-gauge x ½-inch injection needle.

The glass vial is for single use only. Remove the protective plastic cap from the vial. Clean the top of the vial with an alcohol wipe. Remove the 19-gauge x 1½-inch, 5-micron, filter needle from its pouch and remove the 1-mL syringe supplied in the carton from its pouch. Attach the filter needle to the syringe by twisting it onto the Luer lock syringe tip. Push the filter needle into the center of the vial stopper until the needle touches the bottom edge of the vial. Using aseptic technique withdraw all of the EYLEA vial contents into the syringe, keeping the vial in an upright position, slightly inclined to ease complete withdrawal. Ensure that the plunger rod is drawn sufficiently back when emptying the vial in order to completely empty the filter needle. Remove the filter needle from the syringe and properly dispose of the filter needle. **Note:** Filter needle is **not** to be used for intravitreal injection. Remove the 30-gauge x ½-inch injection needle from the plastic pouch and attach the injection needle to the syringe by firmly twisting the injection needle onto the Luer lock syringe tip.

When ready to administer EYLEA, remove the plastic needle shield from the needle. Holding the syringe with the needle pointing up, check the syringe for bubbles. If there are bubbles, gently tap the syringe with your finger until the bubbles rise to the top. To eliminate all of the bubbles and to expel excess drug, SLOWLY depress the plunger so that the plunger tip aligns with the line that marks 0.05 mL on the syringe.

Administration

The intravitreal injection procedure should be carried out under controlled aseptic conditions, which include surgical hand disinfection and the use of sterile gloves, a sterile drape, and a sterile eyelid speculum (or equivalent). Adequate anesthesia and a topical broad–spectrum microbicide should be given prior to the injection.

Immediately following the intravitreal injection, patients should be monitored for elevation in intraocular pressure. Appropriate monitoring may consist of a check for perfusion of the optic nerve head or tonometry. If required, a sterile paracentesis needle should be available.

Following intravitreal injection, patients should be instructed to report any symptoms suggestive of endophthalmitis or retinal detachment (e.g., eye pain, redness of the eye, photophobia, blurring of vision) without delay (*see Patient Counseling Information*).

Each vial should only be used for the treatment of a single eye. If the contralateral eye requires treatment, a new vial should be used and the sterile field, syringe, gloves, drapes, eyelid speculum, filter, and injection needles should be changed before EYLEA is administered to the other eye.

After injection, any unused product must be discarded.

No special dosage modification is required for any of the populations that have been studied (e.g., gender, elderly).

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Single-use, glass vial designed to provide 0.05 mL of 40 mg/mL solution for intravitreal injection.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

EYLEA is contraindicated in patients with

- Ocular or periocular infection
- Active intraocular inflammation
- Known hypersensitivity to aflibercept or any of the excipients in EYLEA. Hypersensitivity reactions may manifest as severe intraocular inflammation

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Endophthalmitis and Retinal Detachments. Intravitreal injections, including those with EYLEA, have been associated with endophthalmitis and retinal detachments (*see Adverse Reactions*). Proper aseptic injection technique must always be used when administering EYLEA. Patients should be instructed to report any symptoms suggestive of endophthalmitis or retinal detachment without delay and should be managed appropriately (*see Dosage and Administration and Patient Counseling Information*).

Increase in Intraocular Pressure. Acute increases in intraocular pressure have been seen within 60 minutes of intravitreal injection, including with EYLEA (*see Adverse Reactions*). Sustained increases in intraocular pressure have also been reported after repeated intravitreal dosing with VEGF inhibitors. Intraocular pressure and the perfusion of the optic nerve head should be monitored and managed appropriately (*see Dosage and Administration*).

Thromboembolic Events. There is a potential risk of arterial thromboembolic events (ATEs) following intravitreal use of VEGF inhibitors, including EYLEA. ATEs are defined as nonfatal stroke, nonfatal myocardial infarction, or vascular death (including deaths of unknown cause). The incidence in the VIEW1 and VIEW2 wet AMD studies during the first year was 1.8% (32 out of 1824) in the combined group of patients treated with EYLEA (*see Clinical Studies*). The incidence in the COPERNICUS and GALILEO CRVO studies during the first 6 months was 0% (0/218) in patients treated with EYLEA 2 mg every 4 weeks compared with 1.4% (2/142) in patients receiving sham treatment (*see Clinical Studies*).

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed in detail in other sections of the labeling:

- Endophthalmitis and retinal detachments (*see Warnings and Precautions*)
- Increased intraocular pressure (*see Warnings and Precautions*)
- Thromboembolic events (*see Warnings and Precautions*)

The most common adverse reactions (≥5%) reported in patients receiving EYLEA were conjunctival hemorrhage, eye pain, cataract, vitreous detachment, vitreous floaters, and increased intraocular pressure.

Injection Procedure. Serious adverse reactions related to the injection procedure have occurred in <0.1% of intravitreal injections with EYLEA including endophthalmitis, traumatic cataract, increased intraocular pressure and vitreous detachment.

Clinical Studies Experience. Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in other clinical trials of the same or another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

A total of 2042 patients treated with EYLEA constituted the safety population in four phase 3 studies. Among those, 1441 patients were treated with the recommended dose of 2 mg.

Neovascular (Wet) Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD). The data described below reflect exposure to EYLEA in 1824 patients with wet AMD, including 1223 patients treated with the 2-mg dose, in 2 double-masked, active-controlled clinical studies (VIEW1 and VIEW2) for 12 months (*see Clinical Studies*).

Table 1: Most Common Adverse Reactions (≥1%) in Wet AMD Studies

Adverse Reactions	EYLEA (N=1824)	Active Control (ranibizumab) (N=595)
Conjunctival hemorrhage	25%	28%
Eye pain	9%	9%
Cataract	7%	7%
Vitreous detachment	6%	6%
Vitreous floaters	6%	7%
Intraocular pressure increased	5%	7%
Conjunctival hyperemia	4%	8%
Corneal erosion	4%	5%
Detachment of the retinal pigment epithelium	3%	3%
Injection site pain	3%	3%
Foreign body sensation in eyes	3%	4%
Lacrimation increased	3%	1%
Vision blurred	2%	2%
Retinal pigment epithelium tear	2%	1%
Injection site hemorrhage	1%	2%
Eyelid edema	1%	2%
Corneal edema	1%	1%

Less common serious adverse reactions reported in <1% of the patients treated with EYLEA were retinal detachment, retinal tear, and endophthalmitis. Hypersensitivity has also been reported in less than 1% of the patients treated with EYLEA.

Macular Edema Following Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO). The data described below reflect exposure to EYLEA in 218 patients with macular edema following CRVO treated with 2 mg dose in 2 double-masked, controlled clinical studies (COPERNICUS and GALILEO) for 6 months (*see Clinical Studies*).

Table 2: Most Common Adverse Reactions (≥1%) in CRVO Studies

Adverse Reactions	EYLEA (N=218)	Control (N=142)
Eye pain	13%	5%
Conjunctival hemorrhage	12%	11%
Intraocular pressure increased	8%	6%
Corneal erosion	5%	4%
Vitreous floaters	5%	1%
Conjunctival hyperemia	5%	3%
Foreign body sensation in eyes	3%	5%
Vitreous detachment	3%	4%
Lacrimation increased	3%	4%
Injection site pain	3%	1%
Vision blurred	1%	<1%

Less common adverse reactions reported in <1% of the patients treated with EYLEA were cataract, eyelid edema, corneal edema, retinal tear, hypersensitivity, and endophthalmitis.

Immunogenicity. As with all therapeutic proteins, there is a potential for an immune response in patients treated with EYLEA. The immunogenicity of EYLEA was evaluated in serum samples. The immunogenicity data reflect the percentage of patients whose test results were considered positive for antibodies to EYLEA in immunoassays. The detection of an immune response is highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the assays used, sample handling, timing of sample collection, concomitant medications, and underlying disease. For these reasons, comparison of the incidence of antibodies to EYLEA with the incidence of antibodies to other products may be misleading.

In the wet AMD and CRVO studies, the pre-treatment incidence of immunoreactivity to EYLEA was 1% to 3% across treatment groups. After dosing with EYLEA for 52 weeks (wet AMD), or 24 weeks (CRVO), antibodies to EYLEA were detected in a similar percentage range of patients. Both in the wet AMD and in the CRVO studies, there were no differences in efficacy or safety between patients with or without immunoreactivity.

Postmarketing Experience. The following adverse reaction has been identified during postapproval use of EYLEA: intraocular inflammation. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy. Pregnancy Category C. Aflibercept produced embryo-fetal toxicity when administered during organogenesis in pregnant rabbits at intravenous doses of 3 to 60 mg/kg. A series of external, visceral, and skeletal malformations were observed in the fetuses. The maternal No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) was 3 mg/kg, whereas the fetal NOAEL was below 3 mg/kg. At this dose, the systemic exposures based on Cmax and AUC for free aflibercept were approximately 2900 times and 600 times higher, respectively, when compared to corresponding values observed in humans after an intravitreal dose of 2 mg. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. EYLEA should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Nursing Mothers. It is unknown whether aflibercept is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, a risk to the breastfed child cannot be excluded. EYLEA is not recommended during breastfeeding. A decision must be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue treatment with EYLEA, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

Pediatric Use. The safety and effectiveness of EYLEA in pediatric patients have not been established.

Geriatric Use. In the clinical studies, approximately 85% (1728/2034) of patients randomized to treatment with EYLEA were ≥65 years of age and approximately 58% (1177/2034) were ≥75 years of age. No significant differences in efficacy or safety were seen with increasing age in these studies.

Patients with Renal Impairment. Pharmacokinetic analysis of a subgroup of patients (n=492) in one Phase 3 study, of which 43% had renal impairment (mild n=120, moderate n=74, and severe n=16), revealed no differences with respect to plasma concentrations of free aflibercept after intravitreal administration every 4 or 8 weeks. No dose adjustment based on renal impairment status is needed for either wet AMD or CRVO patients.

PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

In the days following EYLEA administration, patients are at risk of developing endophthalmitis or retinal detachment. If the eye becomes red, sensitive to light, painful, or develops a change in vision, the patient should seek immediate care from an ophthalmologist (*see Warnings and Precautions*).

Patients may experience temporary visual disturbances after an intravitreal injection with EYLEA and the associated eye examinations (*see Adverse Reactions*). Patients should be advised not to drive or use machinery until visual function has recovered sufficiently.

REGENERON

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