

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

TRULANCE (plecanatide) tablets, for oral use

Initial U.S. Approval: 2017

WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS DEHYDRATION IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- TRULANCE is contraindicated in patients less than 6 years of age; in young juvenile mice, plecanatide caused death due to dehydration. (4, 8.4)
- Avoid use of TRULANCE in patients 6 years to less than 18 years of age. (5.1, 8.4)
- The safety and effectiveness of TRULANCE have not been established in patients less than 18 years of age. (8.4)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

TRULANCE is a guanylate cyclase-C agonist indicated in adults for treatment of chronic idiopathic constipation (CIC). (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommended adult dosage of TRULANCE is 3 mg taken orally once daily. (2.1)

Administration Instructions (2.2):

- Take with or without food.

- Swallow tablets whole.
- For patients who have difficulty swallowing tablets whole or those with a nasogastric or gastric feeding tube, see full prescribing information with instructions for crushing the tablet and administering with applesauce or water.

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Tablets: 3 mg (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Patients less than 6 years of age due to the risk of serious dehydration. (4, 5.1, 8.4)
- Patients with known or suspected mechanical gastrointestinal obstruction. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Diarrhea: Patients may experience severe diarrhea. If severe diarrhea occurs, suspend dosing and rehydrate the patient. (5.2)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reaction ($\geq 2\%$) is diarrhea. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Synergy Pharmaceuticals at 1-888-869-8869 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

Revised: 01/2017

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS DEHYDRATION IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

- TRULANCE is contraindicated in patients less than 6 years of age; in nonclinical studies in young juvenile mice administration of a single oral dose of plecanatide caused deaths due to dehydration [see *Contraindications* (4), *Use in Specific Populations* (8.4)].
- Avoid use of TRULANCE in patients 6 years to less than 18 years of age [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1), *Use in Specific Populations* (8.4)].
- The safety and effectiveness of TRULANCE have not been established in patients less than 18 years of age [see *Use in Specific Populations* (8.4)].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

TRULANCE is indicated in adults for the treatment of chronic idiopathic constipation (CIC).

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage

The recommended dosage of TRULANCE is 3 mg taken orally once daily.

2.2 Preparation and Administration Instructions

- Take TRULANCE with or without food [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.3)].
- If a dose is missed, skip the missed dose and take the next dose at the regular time. Do not take two doses at the same time.
- Swallow a tablet whole for each dose.
- For adult patients with swallowing difficulties, TRULANCE tablets can be crushed and administered orally either in applesauce or with water or administered with water via a nasogastric or gastric feeding tube. Mixing TRULANCE crushed tablets in other soft foods or in other liquids has not been tested.

Oral Administration in Applesauce:

1. In a clean container, crush the TRULANCE tablet to a powder and mix with 1 teaspoonful of room temperature applesauce.
2. Consume the entire tablet-applesauce mixture immediately. Do not store the mixture for later use.

Oral Administration in Water:

1. Place the TRULANCE tablet in a clean cup.
2. Pour approximately 30 mL of room temperature water into the cup.
3. Mix by gently swirling the tablet and water mixture for at least 10 seconds. The TRULANCE tablet will fall apart in the water.
4. Swallow the entire contents of the tablet water mixture immediately.
5. If any portion of the tablet is left in the cup, add another 30 mL of water to the cup, swirl for at least 10 seconds, and swallow immediately.
6. Do not store the tablet-water mixture for later use.

Administration with Water via a Nasogastric or Gastric Feeding Tube:

1. Place the TRULANCE tablet in a clean cup with 30 mL of room temperature water.
2. Mix by gently swirling the tablet and water mixture for at least 15 seconds. The TRULANCE tablet will fall apart in the water.
3. Flush the nasogastric or gastric feeding tube with 30 mL of water using an appropriate syringe.

4. Draw up the mixture using the syringe and immediately administer via the nasogastric or gastric feeding tube. Do not reserve for future use.
5. If any portion of the tablet is left in the cup, add another 30 mL of water to the cup, swirl for at least 15 seconds, and using the same syringe, administer via the nasogastric or gastric feeding tube.
6. Using the same or a fresh syringe, flush the nasogastric or gastric feeding tube with at least 10 mL of water.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

TRULANCE Tablets:

3 mg: white to off-white, plain, round tablet debossed with “SP” on one side and “3” for 3 mg on the other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

TRULANCE is contraindicated in:

- Patients less than 6 years of age due to the risk of serious dehydration [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1), Use in Specific Populations (8.4)*].
- Patients with known or suspected mechanical gastrointestinal obstruction.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Risk of Serious Dehydration in Pediatric Patients

TRULANCE is contraindicated in patients less than 6 years of age. The safety and effectiveness of TRULANCE in patients less than 18 years of age have not been established. In young juvenile mice (human age equivalent of approximately 1 month to less than 2 years), plecanatide increased fluid-secretion into the intestines as a consequence of stimulation of guanylate cyclase-C (GC-C), resulting in mortality in some mice within the first 24 hours, apparently due to dehydration. Due to increased intestinal expression of GC-C, patients less than 6 years of age may be more likely than patients 6 years of age and older to develop severe diarrhea and its potentially serious consequences.

Avoid the use of TRULANCE in patients 6 years to less than 18 years of age. Although there were no deaths in older juvenile mice, given the deaths in younger mice and the lack of clinical safety and efficacy data in pediatric patients, avoid the use of TRULANCE in patients 6 years to less than 18 years of age [*see Contraindications (4), Warnings and Precautions (5.2), Use in Specific Populations (8.4)*].

5.2 Diarrhea

Diarrhea was the most common adverse reaction in the two placebo-controlled clinical trials. Severe diarrhea was reported in 0.6% of patients [*see Adverse Reactions (6.1)*]. If severe diarrhea occurs, suspend dosing and rehydrate the patient.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical studies are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared with rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The safety data described below reflect data from 1733 adult patients with CIC randomized in two double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials (Study 1 and Study 2) to receive placebo or 3 mg of TRULANCE once daily for 12 weeks. Demographic characteristics were comparable between the TRULANCE and placebo groups

[*see Clinical Studies (14)*]

Most Common Adverse Reactions

Table 1 provides the incidence of adverse reactions reported in at least 2% of CIC patients in the TRULANCE-treated group and at an incidence that was greater than in the placebo group.

Table 1: Most Common Adverse Reactions* in Two Placebo-Controlled Trials of TRULANCE [Study 1 and Study 2] in Patients with CIC

	TRULANCE, 3 mg (N = 863)	Placebo (N = 870)
Adverse Reaction	%	%
Diarrhea	5	1

* reported in at least 2% of TRULANCE-treated patients and at an incidence greater than placebo

Diarrhea

The majority of reported cases of diarrhea occurred within 4 weeks of treatment initiation. Severe diarrhea was reported in 0.6% of TRULANCE-treated patients compared to 0.3% of placebo-treated patients. Severe diarrhea was reported to occur within the first 3 days of treatment [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.2)].

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation

Discontinuations due to adverse reactions occurred in 4% of TRULANCE-treated patients and 2% of placebo-treated patients. The most common adverse reaction leading to discontinuation was diarrhea: 2% of TRULANCE-treated patients and 0.5% of placebo-treated patients withdrew due to diarrhea.

Less Common Adverse Reactions

Adverse reactions reported in less than 2% of TRULANCE-treated patients and at an incidence greater than placebo were: sinusitis, upper respiratory tract infection, abdominal distension, flatulence, abdominal tenderness, and increased liver biochemical tests (2 patients with alanine aminotransferase (ALT) greater than 5 to 15 times the upper limit of normal and 3 patients with aspartate aminotransferase (AST) greater than 5 times the upper limit of normal).

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Plecanatide and its active metabolite are negligibly absorbed systemically following oral administration [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.3)] and maternal use is not expected to result in fetal exposure to the drug. The available data on TRULANCE use in pregnant women are not sufficient to inform any drug-associated risks for major birth defects and miscarriage. In animal developmental studies, no effects on embryo-fetal development were observed with oral administration of plecanatide in mice and rabbits during organogenesis at doses much higher than the recommended human dosage.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the United States general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Data

Animal Data

Pregnant mice and rabbits were administered plecanatide during the period of organogenesis. There was no evidence of harm to embryo-fetal development at oral doses up to 800 mg/kg/day in mice and 250 mg/kg/day in

rabbits. Oral administration of up to 600 mg/kg/day in mice during organogenesis through lactation produced no developmental abnormalities or effects on growth, learning and memory, or fertility in the offspring through maturation.

The maximum recommended human dose is approximately 0.05 mg/kg/day, based on a 60-kg body weight. Limited systemic exposure to plecanatide was achieved in animals during organogenesis (area under the plasma concentration-time curve [AUC_t] = 449 ng•h/mL in rabbits given 250 mg/kg/day). Plecanatide and its active metabolite are not measurable in human plasma following administration of the recommended clinical dosage. Therefore, animal and human doses should not be compared directly for evaluating relative exposure.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There is no information regarding the presence of plecanatide in human milk, or its effects on milk production or the breastfed infant. No lactation studies in animals have been conducted. Plecanatide and its active metabolite are negligibly absorbed systemically following oral administration [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

It is unknown whether the negligible systemic absorption of plecanatide by adults will result in a clinically relevant exposure to breastfed infants. Exposure to plecanatide in breastfed infants has the potential for serious adverse effects [*see Use in Special Populations (8.4)*]. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for TRULANCE and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from TRULANCE or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

TRULANCE is contraindicated in pediatric patients less than 6 years of age. Avoid use of TRULANCE in patients 6 years to less than 18 years of age [*see Contraindications (4), Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. The safety and effectiveness of TRULANCE in patients less than 18 years of age have not been established.

In nonclinical studies, deaths occurred within 24 hours in young juvenile mice (human age equivalent of approximately 1 month to less than 2 years) following oral administration of plecanatide, as described below in Juvenile Animal Toxicity Data. Because of increased intestinal expression of GC-C, patients less than 6 years of age may be more likely than patients 6 years of age and older to develop diarrhea and its potentially serious consequences. TRULANCE is contraindicated in patients less than 6 years of age. Given the deaths in young juvenile mice and the lack of clinical safety and efficacy data in pediatric patients, avoid the use of TRULANCE in patients 6 years to less than 18 years of age.

Juvenile Animal Toxicity Data

Single oral doses of plecanatide at 0.5 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg caused mortality in young juvenile mice on postnatal days 7 and 14, respectively (human age equivalent of approximately 1 month to less than 2 years). Treatment-related increases in the weight of intestinal contents were observed in juvenile mice following single doses of plecanatide on postnatal day 14 (human age equivalent of approximately less than 2 years), consistent with increased fluid in the intestinal lumen. Although the recommended human dose is approximately 0.05 mg/kg/day, based on a 60-kg body weight, plecanatide and its active metabolite are not measurable in adult human plasma, whereas systemic absorption was demonstrated in the juvenile animal toxicity studies. Animal and human doses should not be compared directly for evaluating relative exposure.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of TRULANCE did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from patients 18 years to less than 65 years of age. Of 2601 subjects in clinical trials of TRULANCE, 273 (10%) were 65 years of age and over, and 47 (2%) were 75 years and over.



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