

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

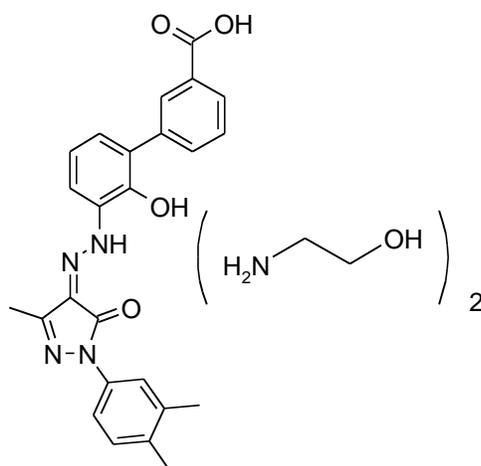
# REVOLADE<sup>®</sup> TABLETS AND POWDER FOR ORAL SUSPENSION

### NAME OF THE MEDICINE

Active ingredient: eltrombopag olamine

Chemical name: 3'-{(2Z)-2-[1-(3,4-dimethyl-phenyl)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1,5-dihydro-4H-pyrazol-4-ylidene]hydrazino}-2'-hydroxy-3-biphenyl carboxylic acid-2-amino ethanol (1:2)

Chemical structure:



Molecular formula:  $C_{25} H_{22} N_4 O_4 \cdot 2 (C_2H_7NO)$

Molecular weight: 564.65.

CAS number: 496775-62-3

### DESCRIPTION

REVOLADE film-coated tablets and powder for oral suspension contain eltrombopag olamine. Eltrombopag olamine is practically insoluble in aqueous buffer across a pH range of 1 to 7.4, and is sparingly soluble in water.

Each film-coated tablet contains eltrombopag olamine equivalent to either 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg or 75 mg of eltrombopag as eltrombopag free acid. Each film-coated tablet also contains magnesium stearate, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, povidone, sodium starch glycolate, hypromellose, macrogol 400, titanium dioxide, polysorbate 80 (12.5 mg tablet and 25 mg tablet only), iron oxide red CI77491 (50 mg tablet and 75 mg tablets only), iron oxide yellow CI77492 (50 mg tablet only) and iron oxide black CI77499 (75 mg tablet only).

Each REVOLADE 25 mg powder for oral suspension sachet delivers 32 mg of eltrombopag olamine equivalent to 25 mg of eltrombopag free acid. The powder for oral suspension also contains mannitol

(see PRECAUTIONS), sucralose and xanthan gum. It contains no sugar.

## **PHARMACOLOGY**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: antihemorrhagics; ATC code: B02BX 05

### **Mechanism of Action**

Eltrombopag olamine is an oral small molecule, and a thrombopoietin receptor (TPO-R) agonist. Thrombopoietin (TPO) is the main cytokine involved in the regulation of megakaryopoiesis and platelet production, and is the endogenous ligand for the thrombopoietin receptor (TPO-R). Eltrombopag interacts with the transmembrane domain of the human TPO-R, and initiates signaling cascades similar, but not identical, to that of endogenous thrombopoietin (TPO), inducing proliferation and differentiation of megakaryocytes and bone marrow progenitor cells.

### **Pharmacodynamic Effects**

Eltrombopag differs from TPO with respect to the effects on platelet aggregation. Unlike TPO, eltrombopag treatment of normal human platelets does not enhance adenosine diphosphate (ADP)-induced aggregation or induce P-selectin expression. Eltrombopag does not antagonise platelet aggregation induced by ADP or collagen.

### **Pharmacokinetics**

The pharmacokinetic (PK) parameters of eltrombopag after administration of eltrombopag to adult patients with ITP are shown in Table 1. Plasma eltrombopag concentration-time data collected in 590 patients with HCV enrolled in Phase III studies TPL103922/ ENABLE 1 and TPL108390/ ENABLE 2 were combined with data from patients with HCV enrolled in the Phase II study TPL102357 and healthy adult patients in a population PK analysis.

**Table 1 Geometric mean (95 % CI) steady-state eltrombopag plasma pharmacokinetic parameters in adults with ITP**

<b>REVOLADE regimen</b>	<b>C<sub>max</sub> (µg/mL)</b>	<b>AUC<sub>(0-τ)</sub> (µg.hr/mL)</b>
50 mg once daily (n=34)	8.01 (6.73, 9.53)	108 (88, 134)
75 mg once daily (n=26)	12.7 (11.0, 14.5)	168 (143, 198)

Plasma eltrombopag C<sub>max</sub> and AUC<sub>(0-τ)</sub> estimates for patients with HCV enrolled in Phase III studies TPL103922 (ENABLE 1) and TPL108390 (ENABLE 2) are presented for each dose studied in Table 2. A higher eltrombopag exposure was observed in patients with HCV at a given eltrombopag dose.

**Table 2 Geometric mean (95 % CI) steady-state eltrombopag plasma pharmacokinetic parameters in adults with chronic HCV**

<b>Regimen of eltrombopag</b>	<b>C<sub>max</sub> (µg/mL)</b>	<b>AUC<sub>(0-τ)</sub> (µg.h/mL)</b>
25 mg once daily (n=330)	6.40 (5.97, 6.86)	118 (109, 128)
50 mg once daily (n=119)	9.08 (7.96, 10.35)	166 (143, 192)
75 mg once daily (n=45)	16.71 (14.26, 19.58)	301 (250, 363)
100 mg once daily (n=96)	19.19 (16.81, 21.91)	354 (304, 411)

AUC<sub>(0-t)</sub> and C<sub>max</sub> shown in Table 2 are derived from *post-hoc* estimates of the population PK model.

### **Absorption and Bioavailability**

Eltrombopag is absorbed with a peak concentration occurring 2 to 6 hours after oral administration.

The absolute oral bioavailability of eltrombopag after administration to humans has not been established. Based on urinary excretion and metabolites eliminated in faeces, the oral absorption of drug-related material following administration of a single 75 mg eltrombopag solution dose was estimated to be at least 52 %.

In a relative bioavailability study in healthy adults, the eltrombopag powder for oral suspension delivered 22 % higher plasma AUC<sub>(0-∞)</sub> than the tablet formulation. In a pooled analysis of data from paediatric ITP patients aged 1 to 17 years, the bioavailability of the powder for oral suspension in children was estimated as 29 % lower than the tablet. Patients aged 1-5 years received the powder for oral suspension and patients aged 6-17 years received the tablets, so age may be a confounding factor in this analysis.

### **Food & Chelation**

Administration of eltrombopag concomitantly with antacids and other products containing polyvalent cations such as dairy products and mineral supplements significantly reduces eltrombopag exposure (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, and INTERACTIONS – Polyvalent Cations (Chelation)).

The effect of food on the pharmacokinetics of eltrombopag was studied in adults. Administration of a single 50 mg-dose of REVOLADE tablet with a standard high-calorie, high-fat breakfast that included dairy products reduced plasma eltrombopag AUC<sub>(0-∞)</sub> by 59 % (90 % CI: 54%, 64 %) and C<sub>max</sub> by 65 % (90 % CI: 59 %, 70 %).

The administration of a single 25 mg dose of REVOLADE powder for oral suspension with a high-calcium, moderate fat and calorie meal reduced plasma eltrombopag AUC by 75% (90% CI: 71%, 88%) and C<sub>max</sub> by 79% (90% CI: 76%, 82%).

The administration of a single 25 mg dose of REVOLADE powder for oral suspension 2 hours after the high-calcium meal reduced plasma eltrombopag AUC by 47% (90% CI: 40%, 53%) and C<sub>max</sub> by 48% (90% CI: 40%, 54%).

The administration of a single 25 mg-dose of eltrombopag powder for oral suspension 2 hours before a high-calcium meal attenuated the effect, where plasma eltrombopag AUC<sub>(0-∞)</sub> was decreased by 20% (90% CI: 9%, 29%) and C<sub>max</sub> by 14% (90% CI: 2%, 25%).

Food low in calcium (<50 mg calcium) including fruit, lean ham, beef and unfortified (no added calcium, magnesium, iron) fruit juice, unfortified soy milk, and unfortified grain did not significantly impact plasma eltrombopag exposure, regardless of calorie and fat content.

REVOLADE should be taken at a time away from food containing polyvalent cations, and preferably at the same time in relation to food (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

## **Distribution**

Eltrombopag is highly bound to human plasma proteins (> 99.9 %). Eltrombopag is a substrate for BCRP, but is not a substrate for P-glycoprotein or OATP1B1.

## **Metabolism**

Eltrombopag is primarily metabolized through cleavage, oxidation and conjugation with glucuronic acid, glutathione, or cysteine. In a human radiolabel study, eltrombopag accounted for approximately 64 % of plasma radiocarbon  $AUC_{0-\infty}$ . Minor metabolites, each accounting for < 10 % of the plasma radioactivity, arising from glucuronidation and oxidation were also detected. Based on a human study with radiolabel eltrombopag, it is estimated that approximately 20 % of a dose is metabolised by oxidation. *In vitro* studies identified CYP1A2 and CYP2C8 as the isoenzymes responsible for oxidative metabolism, uridine diphosphoglucuronyl transferase UGT1A1 and UGT1A3 as the isozymes responsible for glucuronidation, and that bacteria in the lower gastrointestinal tract may be responsible for the cleavage pathways.

## **Excretion**

Absorbed eltrombopag is extensively metabolised. The predominant route of eltrombopag excretion is via faeces (59 %) with 31 % of the dose found in the urine as metabolites. Unchanged parent compound (eltrombopag) is not detected in urine. Unchanged eltrombopag excreted in faeces accounts for approximately 20 % of the dose. The plasma elimination half-life of eltrombopag is approximately 21-32 hours in healthy patients, and 26-35 hours in ITP patients.

## **Special Patient Populations**

### Renal Impairment

The PK of eltrombopag has been studied after administration of eltrombopag to adult patients with renal impairment. Following administration of a single 50 mg-dose, the  $AUC_{0-\infty}$  of eltrombopag was decreased by 32 % (90 % CI: 63 % decrease, 26 % increase) in patients with mild renal impairment, 36 % (90 % CI: 66 % decrease, 19 % increase) in patients with moderate renal impairment, and 60 % (90 % CI: 18 % decrease, 80 % decrease) in patients with severe renal impairment compared with healthy volunteers. There was a trend for reduced plasma eltrombopag exposure in patients with renal impairment, but there was substantial variability and significant overlap in exposures between patients with renal impairment and healthy volunteers. Patients with impaired renal function should use eltrombopag with caution and close monitoring (see PRECAUTIONS).

### Hepatic Impairment

The PK of eltrombopag has been studied after administration of eltrombopag to adult patients with liver cirrhosis (hepatic impairment). Following the administration of a single 50 mg dose, the  $AUC_{0-\infty}$  of eltrombopag was increased by 41 % (90 % CI: 13 % decrease, 128 % increase) in patients with mild hepatic impairment, 93 % (90 % CI: 19 %, 213 %) in patients with moderate hepatic impairment, and 80 % (90 % CI: 11 %, 192 %) in patients with severe hepatic impairment compared with healthy volunteers. There was substantial variability and significant overlap in exposures between patients with hepatic impairment and healthy volunteers.

ITP patients with liver cirrhosis (hepatic impairment) (Child-Pugh score  $\geq 5$ ), should use eltrombopag with caution and close monitoring (see PRECAUTIONS). For patients with chronic ITP and with

mild, moderate and severe hepatic impairment, initiate eltrombopag at a reduced dose of 25 mg once daily (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

The influence of hepatic impairment on the PK of eltrombopag following repeat administration was evaluated using a population pharmacokinetic analysis in 28 healthy adults and 714 patients with hepatic impairment (673 patients with HCV and 41 patients with chronic liver disease of other aetiology). Of the 714 patients, 642 were with mild hepatic impairment, 67 with moderate hepatic impairment, and 2 with severe hepatic impairment. Compared to healthy volunteers, patients with mild hepatic impairment had approximately 111 % (95 % CI: 45 % to 283 %) higher plasma eltrombopag  $AUC_{(0-\tau)}$  values and patients with moderate hepatic impairment had approximately 183 % (95 % CI: 90 % to 459 %) higher plasma eltrombopag  $AUC_{(0-\tau)}$  values.

A similar analysis was also conducted in 28 healthy adults and 635 patients with HCV. A majority of patients had Child-Pugh score of 5-6. Based on estimates from the population pharmacokinetic analysis, patients with HCV had higher plasma eltrombopag  $AUC_{(0-\tau)}$  values as compared to healthy patients, and  $AUC_{(0-\tau)}$  increased with increasing Child-Pugh score, HCV patients with mild hepatic impairment had approximately 100-144 % higher plasma eltrombopag  $AUC_{(0-\tau)}$  compared with healthy patients. For patients with HCV initiate REVOLADE at a dose of 25 mg once daily (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

### Race

The influence of Asian ethnicity on the PK of eltrombopag was evaluated using a population pharmacokinetic analysis in 111 healthy adults (31 Asians) and 88 patients with ITP (18 Asians). Based on estimates from the population pharmacokinetic analysis, Asian (i.e. Japanese, Chinese, Taiwanese and Korean) ITP patients had approximately 87 % higher plasma eltrombopag  $AUC_{(0-\tau)}$  values as compared to non-Asian patients who were predominantly Caucasian, without adjustment for body weight differences (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

The influence of Asian ethnicity on the PK of eltrombopag was also evaluated using a population pharmacokinetic analysis in 635 patients with HCV (214 East Asians). On average, Asian patients had approximately 55 % higher plasma eltrombopag  $AUC_{(0-\tau)}$  values as compared to patients of other races who were predominantly Caucasian (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

### Gender

The influence of gender on the PK of eltrombopag was evaluated using a population pharmacokinetic analysis in 111 healthy adults (14 females) and 88 patients with ITP (57 females). Based on estimates from the population PK analysis, female ITP patients had approximately 50 % higher plasma eltrombopag  $AUC_{(0-\tau)}$  as compared to male patients, without adjustment for body weight differences.

The influence of gender on eltrombopag PK was evaluated also using population pharmacokinetics analysis in 635 patients with HCV (260 females). Based on model estimates, female HCV patients had approximately 41 % higher plasma eltrombopag  $AUC_{(0-\tau)}$  as compared to male patients.

### Elderly Population

The age difference of eltrombopag PK was evaluated using population PK analysis in 28 healthy patients and 635 patients with HCV ranging from 19 to 74 years old. Based on model estimates,

elderly (> 60 years) patients had approximately 36 % higher plasma eltrombopag AUC<sub>(0-τ)</sub> as compared to younger patients (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Paediatric population (patients aged 1 to 17 years)

The PK of eltrombopag have been evaluated in 168 paediatric ITP patients dosed once daily in two studies, TRA108062/PETIT and TRA115450/PETIT-2. Patients aged 1 to 5 years received the eltrombopag powder for oral suspension. Patients aged 6 to 17 years received the eltrombopag tablet. The PK parameters of eltrombopag in paediatric patients with ITP are shown in Table 3. Plasma eltrombopag apparent clearance following oral administration (CL/F) increased with increasing body weight. Approximately 43 % higher plasma eltrombopag AUC<sub>(0-τ)</sub> was observed in patients of Asian descent and 25 % higher AUC<sub>(0-τ)</sub> was observed in female patients. The bioavailability of the powder for oral suspension in children was estimated as 29 % lower than the tablet. Age and/or formulation may be confounding factors in the analysis.

**Table 3 Geometric Mean (95% CI) steady-state plasma eltrombopag pharmacokinetic parameters in paediatric patients with ITP derived from the population PK model for a dose of 50 mg once daily dosing regimen.**

Age	C <sub>max</sub> (µg/mL)	AUC <sub>(0-τ)</sub> (µg.hr/mL)
12 to 17 years (n = 62)	6.80 (6.17, 7.50)	103 (91.1, 116)
6 to 11 years (n =68)	10.3 (9.42, 11.2)	153 (137, 170)
1 to 5 years (n = 38)	11.6 (10.4, 12.9)	162 (139, 187)

The parameters AUC<sub>(0-τ)</sub> and C<sub>max</sub> in Table 3 are derived from the *post-hoc* estimates of the population PK model for a theoretical dose of 50 mg once daily (as powder for oral suspension for age group 1 to 5 years and as tablets for age groups 6 to 11 years and 12 to 17 years)

## CLINICAL TRIALS

### Chronic immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) studies

#### **Adults**

The safety and efficacy of REVOLADE have been demonstrated in two, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies (TRA102537 RAISE and TRA100773B) and one open label study (EXTEND TRA105325) in adult patients with previously treated chronic ITP.

#### Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Studies

##### RAISE (TRA102537)

The primary efficacy endpoint was the odds of achieving a platelet count  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  and  $\leq 400 \times 10^9/L$ , during the 6 month treatment period, for patients receiving REVOLADE relative to placebo. One hundred and ninety seven patients were randomized 2:1, REVOLADE (n=135) to placebo (n=62), and were stratified based upon splenectomy status, use of ITP medication at baseline and baseline platelet count. Patients received study medication for up to 6 months, during which time the dose of REVOLADE could be adjusted based on individual platelet counts. In addition, patients could have tapered off concomitant ITP medications and received rescue treatments as dictated by local standard of care.

The odds of achieving a platelet count between  $50 \times 10^9/L$  and  $400 \times 10^9/L$  during the 6 month treatment period were 8 times higher for REVOLADE treated patients than for placebo-treated patients (Odds Ratio: 8.2 [99 % CI: 3.59, 18.73]  $p < 0.001$ ). Median platelet counts were maintained above  $50 \times 10^9/L$  at all on-therapy visits starting at Day 15 in the REVOLADE group; in contrast, median platelet counts in the placebo group remained below  $30 \times 10^9/L$  throughout the study.

At baseline, 77 % of patients in the placebo group and 73 % of patients in the REVOLADE group reported any bleeding (WHO Grades 1-4); clinically significant bleeding (WHO Grades 2-4) at baseline was reported in 28 % and 22 % of patients in the placebo and REVOLADE groups, respectively. The proportion of patients with any bleeding (Grades 1-4) and clinically significant bleeding (Grades 2-4) was reduced from baseline by approximately 50 % throughout the 6 month treatment period in REVOLADE-treated patients. When compared to the placebo group, the odds of any bleeding (Grades 1-4) and the odds of clinically significant bleeding (Grades 2-4) were 76 % and 65 % lower in the REVOLADE-treated patients compared to the placebo-treated patients ( $p < 0.001$ ).

REVOLADE therapy allowed significantly more patients to reduce or discontinue baseline ITP therapies compared to placebo (59 % vs. 32 %;  $p < 0.016$ ).

Significantly fewer REVOLADE-treated patients required rescue treatment compared to placebo-treated patients [18 % vs. 40 %;  $p = 0.001$ ].

Four placebo and 14 REVOLADE patients had at least 1 haemostatic challenge (defined as an invasive diagnostic or surgical procedure) during the study. Fewer REVOLADE-treated patients (29 %) required rescue treatment to manage their haemostatic challenge, compared to placebo-treated patients (50 %).

In terms of improvements in health related quality of life, statistically significant improvements from baseline were observed in the REVOLADE group in fatigue, including severity and impact on thrombocytopenia-impacted daily activities and concerns [as measured by the vitality subscale of the SF36, the motivation and energy inventory, and the 6-item extract from the thrombocytopenia subscale of the FACIT-Th]. Comparing the REVOLADE group to the placebo group, statistically significant improvements were observed with thrombocytopenia impacted activities and concerns specifically regarding motivation, energy and fatigue, as well as physical and emotional role and overall mental health. The odds of meaningful improvement in health related quality of life while on therapy was significantly greater among patients treated with REVOLADE than placebo.

### TRA100773B

In TRA100773B, the primary efficacy endpoint was the proportion of responders, defined as patients who had an increase in platelet counts to  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  at Day 43 from a baseline  $< 30 \times 10^9/L$ ; patients who withdrew prematurely due to a platelet count  $> 200 \times 10^9/L$  were considered responders, those discontinued for any other reason were considered non-responders irrespective of platelet count. A total of 114 patients with previously treated chronic ITP were randomised 2:1 into the study, with 76 randomised to REVOLADE and 38 randomized to placebo.

Fifty-nine percent of patients on REVOLADE responded, compared to 16 % of patients on placebo. The odds of responding were 9 times higher for REVOLADE treated patients compared to placebo (Odds Ratio: 9.6 [95 % CI: 3.31, 27.86]  $p < 0.001$ ). At baseline, 61 % of patients in the REVOLADE group and 66 % of patients in the placebo group reported any bleeding (Grade 1-4). At Day 43, 39 %

of patients in the REVOLADE treatment group had bleeding compared with 60 % in the placebo group. Analysis over the treatment period using a repeated measures model for binary data confirmed that a lower proportion of REVOLADE patients had bleeding (Grade 1-4) at any point in time over the course of their treatment (Day 8 up to Day 43) compared to patients in the placebo group (OR=0.49, 95 % CI=[0.26,0.89], p = 0.021). Two placebo and one REVOLADE patient had at least one haemostatic challenge during the study.

In both RAISE (TRA102537) and TRA100773B, the response to REVOLADE relative to placebo was similar irrespective of ITP medication use, splenectomy status and baseline platelet count ( $\leq 15 \times 10^9/L$ ,  $> 15 \times 10^9/L$ ) at randomization.

### Open Label Studies

#### EXTEND (TRA105325)

EXTEND is an open label extension study which has evaluated the safety and efficacy of REVOLADE in patients with chronic ITP who were previously enrolled in a REVOLADE trial. In this study, patients were permitted to modify their dose of study medication as well as decrease or eliminate concomitant ITP medications.

REVOLADE was administered to 207 ITP patients; 104 completed 3 months of treatment, 74 completed 6 months, and 27 completed 1 year of therapy. The median baseline platelet count was  $18 \times 10^9/L$  prior to REVOLADE administration. REVOLADE increased median platelet counts to  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  at the majority of the post-baseline visits on the study. The median platelet count post-baseline increased to  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  beginning at the second week on study and remained elevated until the end of the observation period presented (i.e. 55 weeks), with the exception of weeks 29, 33, and 45, where the median platelet counts was  $44 \times 10^9/L$ ,  $43 \times 10^9/L$ , and  $42 \times 10^9/L$  respectively. Just over half of the patients (51 %) experienced  $\geq 4$  weeks of continuous elevation of platelets  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  and 2 x baseline while receiving REVOLADE.

At baseline, 59 % of patients had any bleeding (WHO Bleeding Grades 1–4) and 18 % had clinically significant bleeding. By weeks 24, 36 and 48, 26 %, 8 % and 33 % of patients, respectively, had any bleeding and 9 %, 4 % and 25 % of patients, respectively, had clinically significant bleeding. The apparent increase in proportion of patients with clinically significant bleeding at week 48 in comparison to baseline may be due to few patients having assessments by week 48.

Seventy percent of patients who reduced a baseline medication permanently discontinued or had a sustained reduction of their baseline ITP medication and did not require any subsequent rescue treatment. Sixty-five percent of these patients maintained this discontinuation or reduction for at least 24 weeks. Sixty-one percent of patients completely discontinued at least one baseline ITP medication, and 55 % of patients permanently discontinued all baseline ITP medications, without subsequent rescue treatment.

Twenty-four patients experienced at least one haemostatic challenge during the study. No patient experienced unexpected bleeding complications related to the procedure while on study.

### **Paediatric patients (aged 1 to 17 years)**

The safety and efficacy of eltrombopag in paediatric patients with previously treated chronic ITP have been demonstrated in two studies.

## Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Studies

### TRAI15450 (PETIT 2)

The primary endpoint was a sustained response, defined as the proportion of patients receiving eltrombopag, compared to placebo, achieving platelet counts  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  for at least 6 out of 8 weeks (in the absence of rescue therapy), between Weeks 5 to 12 during the double-blind randomised period. Patients were refractory or relapsed to at least one prior ITP therapy, or unable to continue other ITP treatments for a medical reason, and had platelet count  $< 30 \times 10^9/L$ . Ninety-two patients were randomised by three age cohort strata (2:1) to eltrombopag (n = 63) or placebo (n = 29). The dose of eltrombopag could be adjusted based on individual platelet counts.

Overall, a significantly greater proportion of eltrombopag patients (40 %) compared with placebo patients (3 %) achieved the primary endpoint (Odds Ratio:18.0 [95 % CI: 2.3, 140.9],  $p < 0.001$ ) which was similar across the three age cohorts (Table 4).

**Table 4 Sustained platelet response rates by age in paediatric patients with chronic ITP**

<b>Age of paediatric patients (years)</b>	<b>Eltrombopag n/N (%) [95% CI]</b>	<b>Placebo n/N (%) [95% CI]</b>
12 to 17	9/23 (39 %) [20 %, 61 %]	1/10 (10 %) [0 %, 45 %]
6 to 11	11/26 (42 %) [23 %, 63 %]	0/13 (0 %) [N/A]
1 to 5	5/14 (36 %) [13 %, 65 %]	0/6 (0 %) [N/A]

A significantly greater proportion of patients treated with eltrombopag (75 %) compared with placebo (21 %) had a platelet response (at least one platelet count  $> 50 \times 10^9/L$  during the first 12 weeks of randomised treatment in absence of rescue therapy) (Odds Ratio: 11.7, [95 % CI: 4.0, 34.5],  $p < 0.001$ ).

Baseline platelet count was evaluated for effect on the primary endpoint. The majority of patients in the study population (57/91, 62.6 %) had a baseline platelet count  $\leq 15 \times 10^9/L$ . In subgroups defined by baseline platelet count  $\leq 15 \times 10^9/L$  and  $>15 \times 10^9/L$ , response rates were 29 % (11/38) and 54 % (13/24) respectively in the eltrombopag treatment group.

The proportion of patients who responded to eltrombopag in the open-label 24-week period (80 %) was similar to that observed during the randomized portion of the trial.

Statistically fewer eltrombopag patients required rescue treatment during the randomised period compared to placebo patients (19 % [12/63] vs. 24 % [7/29],  $p = 0.032$ ).

At baseline, 71 % of patients in the eltrombopag group and 69 % in the placebo group reported any bleeding (WHO Grades 1-4). At Week 12, the proportion of eltrombopag patients reporting any bleeding was decreased to half of baseline (36 %). In comparison, at Week 12, 55 % of placebo patients reported any bleeding.

Patients were permitted to reduce or discontinue baseline ITP therapy only during the open-label phase of the study and 53 % (8/15) of patients were able to reduce (n = 1) or discontinue (n = 7) baseline ITP therapy, mainly corticosteroids, without needing rescue therapy.

TRAI08062 (PETIT)

The primary endpoint was the proportion of patients achieving platelet counts  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  at least once between Weeks 1 and 6 of the randomised period. Patients were refractory or relapsed to at least one prior ITP therapy with a platelet count  $<30 \times 10^9/L$  (n = 67). During the randomised period of the study, patients were randomised by 3 age cohort strata (2:1) to eltrombopag (n = 45) or placebo (n = 22). The dose of eltrombopag could be adjusted based on individual platelet counts.

Overall, a significantly greater proportion of eltrombopag patients (62%) compared with placebo patients (32%) met the primary endpoint (Odds Ratio: 4.3 [95% CI: 1.4, 13.3] p = 0.011). Table 5 shows platelet response across the three age cohorts.

**Table 5 Platelet response rates in paediatric patients with chronic ITP**

<b>Age of paediatric patients (years)</b>	<b>Eltrombopag n/N (%) [95% CI]</b>	<b>Placebo n/N (%) [95% CI]</b>
12 to 17	10/16 (62%) [35%, 85%]	0/8 (0%) [N/A]
6 to 11	12/19 (63%) [44%, 90%]	3/9 (33%) [7%, 70%]
1 to 5	6/10 (60%) [26%, 88%]	4/5 (80%) [28%, 99%]

A significantly greater proportion of patients treated with eltrombopag (36 %) compared with placebo (0 %) had a platelet response (platelet counts  $> 50 \times 10^9/L$  for at least 60 % of assessments between Weeks 2 and 6) (Odds Ratio: 5.8, [95 % CI: 1.2, 28.9], p = 0.002).

Statistically fewer eltrombopag-treated patients required rescue treatment during the randomised period compared to placebo treated patients (13 % [6/45] vs. 50 % [11/22], p = 0.002).

At baseline, 82 % of patients in the eltrombopag group and 78 % in the placebo group reported any bleeding (WHO Grades 1-4). The proportion of eltrombopag patients reporting any bleeding decreased to 22 % at Week 6. In comparison, 73% of placebo patients reported any bleeding at Week 6.

Patients were permitted to reduce or discontinue baseline ITP therapy only during the open-label phase of the study and 46 % (6/13) of patients were able to reduce (n = 3) or discontinue (n = 3) baseline ITP therapy, mainly corticosteroids, without needing rescue therapy.

Long-term use (greater than nine months) of Revolade has not been studied in paediatric patients.

### **Chronic hepatitis C associated thrombocytopenia studies**

#### **Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Studies**

The efficacy and safety of REVOLADE for the treatment of thrombocytopenia in patients with HCV infection were evaluated in two randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre studies (TPL103922 ENABLE 1 and TPL108390 ENABLE 2).

ENABLE 1 utilised peginterferon alfa-2a plus ribavirin for antiviral treatment and ENABLE 2 utilised peginterferon alfa-2b plus ribavirin. In both studies, patients with a platelet count of  $< 75 \times 10^9/L$  were enrolled and stratified by platelet count ( $< 50 \times 10^9/L$  and  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  to  $< 75 \times 10^9/L$ ), screening HCV RNA ( $< 8 \times 10^5$  IU/mL and  $\geq 8 \times 10^5$  IU/mL), and HCV genotype (genotype 2/3, and genotype 1/4/6).

The studies consisted of two phases: a pre-antiviral treatment phase and an antiviral treatment phase. In the pre-antiviral treatment phase, patients received open-label REVOLADE to increase the platelet count to  $\geq 90 \times 10^9/L$  for ENABLE 1 and  $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$  for ENABLE 2. REVOLADE was administered at an initial dose of 25 mg once daily for 2 weeks and increased in 25 mg increments over 2 to 3 week periods to achieve the required platelet count for phase 2 of the study. The maximal time patients could receive open-label REVOLADE was 9 weeks. If sufficient platelet counts were achieved, patients were randomized (2:1) to the same dose of REVOLADE at the end of the pre-treatment phase or to placebo. REVOLADE was administered in combination with antiviral treatment per their respective product information for up to 48 weeks.

The primary efficacy endpoint for both studies was sustained virological response (SVR), defined as the percentage of patients with no detectable HCV-RNA at 24 weeks after completion of the planned treatment period. Approximately 70 % of patients were genotype 1/4/6 and 30 % were genotype 2/3. Approximately 30 % of patients had been treated with prior HCV therapies, primarily pegylated interferon plus ribavirin. The median baseline platelet counts (approximately  $60 \times 10^9/L$ ) were similar among all treatment groups. The median time to achieve the target platelet count  $\geq 90 \times 10^9/L$  was 2 weeks. The median time to achieve the target platelet count  $\geq 90 \times 10^9/L$  (ENABLE 1) or  $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$  (ENABLE 2) was 2 weeks.

In both HCV studies, a significantly greater proportion of patients treated with REVOLADE achieved SVR compared to those treated with placebo (see Table 6). Significantly fewer patients treated with REVOLADE had any antiviral dose reductions compared to placebo. The proportion of patients with no antiviral dose reductions was 45 % for REVOLADE compared to 27 % for placebo. Significantly fewer patients treated with REVOLADE prematurely discontinued antiviral therapy compared to placebo (45 % vs. 60 %,  $p < 0.0001$ ). The majority of patients treated with REVOLADE (76 %) had minimum platelet counts that were  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  compared to 19 % for placebo. A greater proportion of patients in the placebo group (20 %) had minimum platelet counts fall below  $25 \times 10^9/L$  during antiviral treatment compared to the REVOLADE group (3 %). In the REVOLADE group, SVR rates in patients with high viral loads ( $> 8 \times 10^5$  IU/mL) were 18 % as compared to 8 % in the placebo

group. Significantly more patients reached the antiviral milestones of early virologic response (EVR), complete early virologic response (cEVR), end of treatment response (ETR) and sustained virologic response at 12-week follow-up (SVR12) when treated with REVOLADE.

**Table 6 ENABLE 1 and ENABLE 2 virological response in HCV patients with thrombocytopenia**

	<b>ENABLE 1<sup>a</sup> (TPL103922)</b>		<b>ENABLE 2<sup>b</sup> (TPL108390)</b>	
<b>Pre-antiviral Treatment Phase</b>	N = 715		N = 805	
% Achieving target platelet counts and initiating antiviral therapy <sup>c</sup>	95 %		94 %	
	<b>REVOLADE</b>	<b>Placebo</b>	<b>REVOLADE</b>	<b>Placebo</b>
	<b>n = 450</b>	<b>n = 232</b>	<b>n = 506</b>	<b>n = 253</b>
<b>Antiviral Treatment Phase</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Overall SVR<sup>d</sup></b>	23	14	19	13
HCV Genotype 2,3	35	24	34	25
HCV Genotype 1,4,6	18	10	13	7
<b>Overall EVR<sup>d</sup></b>	66	50	62	41
HCV Genotype 2,3	84	67	83	56
HCV Genotype 1,4,6	58	41	53	34

- <sup>a</sup> REVOLADE given in combination with peginterferon alfa-2a (180 µg once weekly for 48 weeks for genotypes 1 or 4; 24 weeks for genotype 2 or 3) plus ribavirin (800 to 1200 mg daily in 2 divided doses orally)
- <sup>b</sup> REVOLADE given in combination with peginterferon alfa-2b (1.5 µg/kg once weekly for 48 weeks for genotype 1; 24 weeks for genotype 2 or 3) plus ribavirin (800 to 1400 mg orally)
- <sup>c</sup> Target platelet count was  $\geq 90 \times 10^9/L$  for HCV Study 1 and  $\geq 100 \times 10^9/L$  for HCV Study 2.
- <sup>d</sup> *P* value < 0.05 for REVOLADE versus placebo

### **Severe Aplastic Anaemia**

REVOLADE was studied in a single-arm, single-centre open-label trial (ELT112523) in 43 patients with severe aplastic anaemia who had an insufficient response to at least one prior immunosuppressive therapy, and had a platelet count  $\leq 30 \times 10^9/L$  (see Table 7). REVOLADE was administered at an initial dose of 50 mg once daily for 2 weeks and increased over 2 week periods up to a maximum dose of 150 mg once daily. The primary endpoint was haematological response assessed after 12 weeks of REVOLADE treatment.

Haematological response was defined as meeting one or more of the following criteria: 1) platelet count increases to  $20 \times 10^9/L$  above baseline or stable platelet counts with transfusion independence for a minimum of 8 weeks; 2) haemoglobin increase by  $> 15 \text{ g/L}$ , or a reduction in  $\geq 4$  units of RBC transfusions for 8 consecutive weeks, compared to the number of transfusions in the 8 weeks pretreatment; 3) absolute neutrophil count (ANC) increase of 100 % or an ANC increase  $> 0.5 \times 10^9/L$ .

**Table 7 Summary of SAA disease characteristics at screening**

<b>Eltrombopag Total (N=43)</b>	
<b>Time Since Diagnosis (Months)</b>	
Median (min-max)	30.9 (10-190)
<b>Transfused at Referral - Platelets, n (%)</b>	
Yes	39 (91)
<b>Number of Platelet Transfusions per Month at Referral, n (%)</b>	
N	39
Median (min-max)	4.0 (1-9)
<b>Transfused at Referral - RBC, n (%)</b>	
Yes	37 (86)
<b>Number of RBC Transfusions per 8 Weeks at Referral</b>	
N	37
Median (min-max)	4.0 (1-17)
<b>Karyotype, n (%)</b>	
Normal	38 (88)
Abnormal	3 (7)
Insufficient metaphases	1 (2)
<b>Baseline Labs, median (range)</b>	
Platelet Count/L	20 (6-90) x 10 <sup>9</sup>
Neutrophils/L	0.58 (0.07-2.81) x 10 <sup>9</sup>
Hemoglobin, g/L	84 (66-138)
Reticulocytes/L	24.3 (1.7-96.9) x 10 <sup>9</sup>
<b>Severe Cytopenias</b>	
Neutropenia <0.5 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	18 (42)
Thrombocytopenia <20 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	18 (42)
Anemia <100 g/L	35 (81)
<b>Number of prior immunosuppressive therapies, n (%)</b>	
≥ 1	43 (100)
≥ 2	36 (84)
≥ 3	14 (33)
≥ 4	3 (7)

REVOLADE was discontinued after 16 weeks if no haematological response or transfusion independence was observed. Patients who responded continued therapy in an extension phase of the study.

The treated population had a median age of 45 years (range 17 to 77 years) and 56 % of patients were male. At baseline the median platelet count was 20 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L, haemoglobin was 84 g/L, and ANC was 0.58 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L. The prior immunosuppressive history of these patients is given in Table 4. The majority of patients (84 %) had received at least 2 prior immunosuppressive therapies. Three patients

had cytogenetic abnormalities at baseline (see PRECAUTIONS – cytogenetic abnormalities).

At baseline, 91 % (39/43) and 86 % (37/43) of patients were platelet and RBC transfusion dependent respectively. Of these, 59 % (23/39) became platelet transfusion independent (28 days without platelet transfusion) and 27 % (10/37) became RBC transfusion independent (56 days without RBC transfusion) while being treated with REVOLADE.

The haematological response rate was 40 % (17/43 patients; 95 % CI 25, 56). In the 17 responders, the platelet transfusion-free period ranged from 8 to 1,190 days with a median of 287 days, and the RBC transfusion-free period ranged from 15 to 1,190 days with a median of 266 days. No major differences were observed in responses between cohorts regarding the number of prior ISTs received.

In the extension phase, 9 patients achieved a multi-lineage response; 5 of these patients subsequently tapered off of treatment with REVOLADE and maintained the response (median follow up: 20.6 months, range: 5.7 to 22.5 months).

## **INDICATIONS**

REVOLADE is indicated for the treatment of:

- paediatric patients with chronic immune thrombocytopaenia (ITP) who have failed other treatments and either (a) need an increased platelet concentration for a planned procedure or (b) are at a high risk of bleeding;
- adult patients with chronic ITP who have had an inadequate response or are intolerant to corticosteroids and immunoglobulins;
- thrombocytopenia in adult patients with chronic hepatitis C to allow the initiation and maintenance of interferon-based therapy;
- adult patients with severe aplastic anaemia (SAA) who have had an insufficient response to immunosuppressive therapy.

## **CONTRAINDICATIONS**

REVOLADE is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to the active substance eltrombopag olamine or to any of the excipients (see DESCRIPTION).

## **PRECAUTIONS**

The effectiveness and safety of REVOLADE have not been established for use in other thrombocytopenic conditions including chemotherapy-induced thrombocytopenia and myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS).

REVOLADE should be used only in patients with chronic hepatitis C whose degree of thrombocytopenia prevents the initiation of interferon-based therapy or limits the ability to maintain optimal interferon-based therapy.

The safety and efficacy of REVOLADE have not been established in combination with direct acting antiviral agents approved for treatment of chronic hepatitis C genotype 1 infection.

## **Hepatotoxicity**

REVOLADE administration can cause hepatobiliary laboratory abnormalities, severe hepatotoxicity, and potentially fatal liver injury.

In clinical studies of adult and paediatric patients (aged 1 to 17 years) with chronic ITP who received REVOLADE, increases in serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and indirect bilirubin were observed (see ADVERSE EVENTS).

These findings were mostly mild (Grade 1-2), reversible and not accompanied by clinically significant symptoms that would indicate impaired liver function. In two placebo controlled studies in adults with chronic ITP, adverse events of ALT increase were reported in 5.7 % and 4.0 % of eltrombopag and placebo treated patients respectively. In two placebo-controlled studies in paediatric patients (aged 1 to 17 years) with chronic ITP, ALT  $\geq 3$  times the upper limit of normal (x ULN) was reported in 4.7 % and 0 % of the eltrombopag and placebo groups, respectively.

In two controlled clinical studies in thrombocytopenic patients with HCV, ALT or AST  $\geq 3$  x ULN were reported in 34 % and 38 % of the REVOLADE and placebo groups, respectively. REVOLADE administration in combination with peginterferon/ribavirin therapy is associated with indirect hyperbilirubinaemia. Overall, total bilirubin  $\geq 1.5$  x ULN was reported in 76 % and 50 % of the REVOLADE and placebo groups, respectively.

In the single-arm phase II monotherapy refractory SAA study, concurrent ALT or AST  $> 3$  x ULN with total (indirect) bilirubin  $> 1.5$  x ULN were reported in 5 % of patients. Total bilirubin  $> 1.5$  x ULN occurred in 14 % of patients.

Serum ALT, AST and bilirubin should be monitored prior to initiation of REVOLADE, every 2 weeks during the dose adjustment phase and monthly following establishment of a stable dose. Eltrombopag inhibits UGT1A1 and OATP1B1, which may lead to indirect hyperbilirubinemia. If bilirubin is elevated, fractionation should be performed. Abnormal serum liver tests should be evaluated with repeat testing within 3 to 5 days. If the abnormalities are confirmed, serum liver tests should be monitored until the abnormalities resolve, stabilize, or return to baseline levels. REVOLADE should be discontinued if ALT levels increase to  $\geq 3$  x ULN in patients with normal liver function or  $\geq 3$  x baseline (or  $> 5$  x ULN, whichever is the lower) in patients with elevations in transaminases before treatment and are:

- progressive, or
- persistent for  $\geq 4$  weeks, or
- accompanied by increased direct bilirubin, or
- accompanied by clinical symptoms of liver injury or evidence for hepatic decompensation.

Cases of severe liver injury were identified in clinical trials. No cases were identified from clinical trials in refractory SAA, however the number of exposed patients in this indication was limited. As the highest authorized dose is given to patients in SAA indication (150 mg/day) and due to the nature of the reaction, drug induced liver injury might be expected in this patient's population.

Caution should be exercised when administering REVOLADE to patients with hepatic disease. In ITP and SAA patients, a lower starting dose of REVOLADE should be used when administering to patients with hepatic impairment (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

If the potential benefit for reinitiating REVOLADE treatment is considered to outweigh the risk for hepatotoxicity, then cautiously reintroduce REVOLADE and measure serum liver tests weekly during the dose adjusted phase. If liver test abnormalities persist, worsen or recur, then permanently discontinue REVOLADE.

### **Hepatic decompensation in patients with chronic HCV (concomitant use with interferons)**

Chronic HCV patients with cirrhosis may be at risk for hepatic decompensation, some with fatal outcomes, when receiving REVOLADE and alpha interferon therapy. In two controlled clinical studies in thrombocytopenic patients with HCV, hepatic decompensation (ascites, hepatic encephalopathy, variceal haemorrhage, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis) occurred more frequently in the REVOLADE arm (13 %) than in the placebo arm (7 %). In patients with albumin levels  $\leq 35$  g/L or with a MELD score  $\geq 10$  at baseline, there was a three-fold greater risk of hepatic decompensation and an increased risk of a fatal adverse event compared to those with less advanced liver disease. In addition, the benefits of treatment in terms of the proportion achieving SVR compared with placebo were modest in these patients (especially for those with baseline albumin  $\leq 35$  g/L) compared with the group overall. REVOLADE should only be administered to such patients after careful consideration of the expected benefits in comparison with the risks. Patients with these characteristics should be closely monitored for signs and symptoms of hepatic decompensation. The respective interferon product information for discontinuation criteria should be referred to. REVOLADE should be terminated if antiviral therapy is discontinued for hepatic decompensation.

### **Renal Impairment**

Patients with impaired renal function should use REVOLADE with caution and close monitoring, for example by testing serum creatinine and/or performing urine analysis (see PHARMACOLOGY - Special Patient Populations).

### **Hepatic Impairment**

REVOLADE should not be used in patients with hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh score  $\geq 5$ ) unless the expected benefit outweighs the identified risk of portal venous thrombosis. When treatment is considered appropriate, caution should be exercised when administering REVOLADE to patients with hepatic impairment (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION and ADVERSE EFFECTS).

### **Thrombotic/Thromboembolic Complications**

Platelet counts above the normal range present a theoretical risk for thrombotic/thromboembolic complications. In REVOLADE clinical trials in ITP thromboembolic events were observed at low and normal platelet counts.

Caution should be used when administering REVOLADE to patients with known risk factors for thromboembolism (e.g., advanced age, patients with prolonged periods of immobilisation, malignancies, contraceptives and hormone replacement therapy, surgery/trauma, obesity, smoking, Factor V Leiden, ATIII deficiency, and antiphospholipid syndrome). Platelet counts should be closely monitored and consideration given to reducing the dose or discontinuing REVOLADE treatment if the platelet count exceeds the target levels (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

In adult ITP studies, 21 thromboembolic/thrombotic events (TEEs) were observed in 17 out of 446 patients (3.8%). The TEE events included: embolism including pulmonary embolism, deep vein

thrombosis, transient ischaemic attack, myocardial infarction, ischaemic stroke, and suspected prolonged reversible ischemic neurologic deficiency. Patients who had a prior history of thrombosis AND at least 2 additional proven risk factors for TEE were excluded from the pivotal studies and therefore the safety of the drug in such patients has not been established.

No cases of TEEs were identified from clinical trials in refractory SAA, however the number of exposed patients in this indication was limited. As the highest authorized dose is given to patients in SAA indication (150 mg/day) and due to the nature of the reaction, TEEs might be expected in this patient's population.

In two controlled studies in thrombocytopenic patients with HCV (n = 1439, safety population), 31 out of 955 patients (3 %) treated with REVOLADE experienced a TEE and 5 out of 484 patients (1 %) in the placebo group experienced TEEs. Portal vein thrombosis was the most common TEE in both treatment groups (1 % in patients treated with REVOLADE versus < 1 % for placebo). No specific temporal relationship between start of treatment and occurrence of TEE was observed. The majority of TEEs resolved and did not lead to the discontinuation of antiviral therapy.

In a controlled study in thrombocytopenic patients with chronic liver disease (n = 288, safety population) undergoing elective invasive procedures, the risk of portal vein thrombosis was increased in patients treated with 75 mg REVOLADE once daily for 14 days. Six of 143 (4 %) adult patients with chronic liver disease receiving REVOLADE experienced TEEs (all of the portal venous system) and two of 145 (1 %) patients and one within the placebo group experienced TEEs (one in the portal venous system and one myocardial infarction). Five REVOLADE patients with a TEE experienced the event within 14 days of completing REVOLADE dosing and at a platelet count above  $200 \times 10^9/L$ .

REVOLADE is not indicated for the treatment of thrombocytopenia in patients with chronic liver disease undergoing invasive procedures.

### **Bleeding following discontinuation of REVOLADE**

Following discontinuation of REVOLADE, platelet counts return to baseline levels within 2 weeks in the majority of patients (see CLINICAL TRIALS), which increases the bleeding risk and in some cases may lead to bleeding. Platelet counts must be monitored weekly for 4 weeks following discontinuation of REVOLADE.

### **Risk of bone marrow fibrosis**

Thrombopoietin receptor (TPO-R) agonists, including REVOLADE, may increase the risk for development or progression of reticulin fibres within the bone marrow. Analysis of the bone marrow biopsy data collected in the EXTEND (TRA105325) study (302 patients with chronic ITP who received eltrombopag treatment and were followed for up to 72 months or longer) did not suggest that REVOLADE is associated with clinically relevant increases in bone marrow reticulin or collagen fibres. Analysis of the bone marrow biopsy data collected from 159 patients in study TRA112940 (a longitudinal 2 year bone marrow study of eltrombopag in adults with chronic ITP) suggests that, for most chronic ITP patients, treatment with REVOLADE is not associated with clinically significant increases in bone marrow reticulin or collagen. Four patients in the TRA112940 study had bone marrow biopsies performed at > 14 days after the last dose of study medication to assess the reversibility in fibrosis after stopping REVOLADE. The bone marrow biopsies from half of them demonstrated a lower reticulin fibrosis grade when compared with prior biopsy results.

Prior to initiation of REVOLADE, examine the peripheral blood smear closely to establish a baseline level of cellular morphologic abnormalities. Following identification of a stable dose of REVOLADE, perform FBC with white blood cell count (WBC) differential monthly. If immature or dysplastic cells are observed, examine peripheral blood smears for new or worsening morphological abnormalities (e.g., teardrop and nucleated red blood cells, immature white blood cells) or cytopenia(s). If the patient develops new or worsening morphological abnormalities or cytopenia(s), discontinue treatment with REVOLADE and consider a bone marrow biopsy, including staining for fibrosis. Cytogenetic analysis of the bone marrow sample for clonal abnormality should also be considered.

Biennial bone marrow examinations are recommended while patients are receiving eltrombopag treatment until the clinical significance of such findings can be elucidated.

This risk has not been well characterised in children.

### **Cytogenetic abnormalities**

In study ELT112523, bone marrow aspirates were tested for cytogenetic abnormalities by the North American National Institute of Health (NIH). Consistent with the known occurrence of cytogenetic abnormalities in SAA, three out of forty-three patients had a cytogenetic abnormality present at baseline (7 %).

At the Primary Response Assessment, twelve to sixteen weeks after initiating REVOLADE treatment, eight patients (19 %) had a new cytogenetic abnormality detected after treatment. Of these eight patients, five patients (all non-responders) had cytogenetic abnormalities affecting the structure or number of chromosome 7. One patient subsequently developed fatal hypocellular MDS.

### **Malignancies and progression of malignancies**

There is a theoretical concern that TPO-R agonists may stimulate the progression of existing haematological malignancies such as MDS (see PRECAUTIONS - Carcinogenicity).

The effectiveness and safety of REVOLADE has not been established for the treatment of thrombocytopenia due to MDS. REVOLADE should not be used outside of clinical trials for the treatment of thrombocytopenia due to MDS.

There have been post-marketing cases describing appearance or progression of MDS in patients receiving REVOLADE. However, the information included in the post-marketing reports does not provide sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between treatment with REVOLADE and the appearance or worsening of MDS.

### **Cataracts**

Treatment related cataracts were detected in rodents; an effect that was both dose- and time-dependent. Cataract formation was observed after 6 weeks of treatment at systemic exposure  $\geq 6$  times and 3 times that anticipated in humans in ITP at 75 mg/day and HCV patients at 100 mg/day, respectively (based on plasma AUC). This effect was also evident during long-term (2 years) treatment at systemic exposure 2-5 times the anticipated clinical exposure, with the no-effect-dose level being similar to or below the anticipated clinical exposure level. Cataract formation progressed even after the cessation of treatment. Cataracts have not been observed in dogs after 52 weeks of dosing at 3 times the anticipated clinical exposure in ITP patients at 75 mg/day and equivalent to the human clinical exposure in HCV patients at 100 mg/day, based on plasma AUC.

In the 3 controlled ITP clinical studies, cataracts developed or worsened in 15 (7 %) of patients who received 50 mg REVOLADE daily and 8 (7 %) placebo-group patients. Perform a baseline ocular examination prior to administration of REVOLADE and, during therapy with REVOLADE, regularly monitor patients for signs and symptoms of cataracts.

In controlled studies in thrombocytopenic patients with HCV receiving interferon based therapy (n = 1439), progression of pre-existing baseline cataract(s) or incident cataracts was reported in 8 % of the REVOLADE group and 5 % of the placebo group.

Routine monitoring of patients for cataracts is recommended.

### **Interference with serological testing**

Eltrombopag is highly colored and so has the potential to interfere with some laboratory tests. Serum discoloration and interference with total bilirubin and creatinine testing have been reported in patients taking Revolade/Promacta. If the laboratory results and clinical observations are inconsistent, evaluation of contemporaneous aminotransferase values may help in determining the validity of low total bilirubin levels in the presence of clinical jaundice and blood urea should be evaluated in the event of an unexpectedly high serum creatinine. Re-testing using another method may also help in determining the validity of the result.

### **Photosensitivity**

Eltrombopag is phototoxic and photoclastogenic *in vitro*. *In vitro* photoclastogenic effects were observed only at drug concentrations that were cytotoxic ( $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) in the presence of high ultraviolet (UV) light exposures ( $700 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$ ). There was no evidence of *in vivo* cutaneous phototoxicity in mice (10 times the human clinical exposure in ITP patients at 75 mg/day and 5 times the human clinical exposure in HCV patients at 100 mg/day based on AUC) or photo-ocular toxicity in mice or rats (up to 10 and 6 times the human clinical exposure in ITP patients at 75 mg/day and 5 and 3 times the human clinical exposure in HCV patients at 100 mg/day based on AUC). Furthermore, a clinical pharmacology study in 36 patients showed no evidence that photosensitivity was increased following administration of eltrombopag 75 mg once daily for six days. This was measured by delayed phototoxic index. Nevertheless, a potential risk of photoallergy cannot be ruled out since no specific preclinical study could be performed.

### **Mannitol**

Revolade powder for oral suspension contains mannitol. In clinical trials, paediatric patients aged 1-5 years experienced a higher frequency of diarrhoea than older children.

### **Effects on Fertility**

Eltrombopag did not affect female or male fertility in rats at doses 2-4 or 1-2 times the human clinical exposure (based on AUC) in ITP patients at 75 mg/day and in HCV patients at 100 mg/day, respectively. However, due to differences in TPO receptor specificity, data from nonclinical species do not fully model effects in humans.

### **Use in Pregnancy (Category B3)**

Eltrombopag was not teratogenic in rats or rabbits at doses up to 20 mg/kg/day and 150 mg/kg/day respectively. The doses resulted in exposures 2 and 0.5 fold the expected clinical AUC in ITP patients

at 75 mg/day and subclinical exposures in HCV patients at 100 mg/day. At the maternally toxic dose of 60 mg/kg/day in rats, foetal weights were significantly reduced and there was an increase in foetal variation, cervical rib, when administered during the period of organogenesis. Eltrombopag treatment during early embryogenesis was associated with an increase in pre- and post-implantation loss (or embryonic death). Due to the fact that eltrombopag is not pharmacologically active in rats or rabbits, the potential teratogenicity of eltrombopag may not have been fully revealed in the studies with these animal species.

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of REVOLADE in pregnant woman. The effect of REVOLADE on human pregnancy is unknown. REVOLADE should not be used during pregnancy unless the expected benefit clearly out-weighs the potential risk to the foetus.

### **Use in Lactation**

It is not known whether REVOLADE is excreted in human milk. Eltrombopag was detected in the pups of lactating rats 10 days post-partum suggesting the potential for transfer during lactation. REVOLADE is not recommended for nursing mothers unless the expected benefit justifies the potential risk to the infant.

### **Ability to perform tasks that require judgement, motor or cognitive skills**

There have been no studies to investigate the effect of REVOLADE on driving performance or the ability to operate machinery. A detrimental effect on such activities would not be anticipated from the pharmacology of REVOLADE. The clinical status of the patient and the adverse event profile of REVOLADE should be borne in mind when considering the patient's ability to perform tasks that require judgement, motor and cognitive skills.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Eltrombopag was not carcinogenic in mice at doses up to 75 mg/kg/day or in rats at doses up to 40 mg/kg/day (exposures greater than 3 times the anticipated clinical exposure based on plasma AUC in ITP patients at 75 mg/day and 2 times the human clinical exposure based on AUC in HCV at 100 mg/day). Eltrombopag activates TPO receptors on the surface of haematopoietic cells and has been shown to stimulate the proliferation of megakaryocytic leukaemia cells *in vitro*. There is therefore a theoretical possibility that eltrombopag may increase the risk for haematologic malignancies.

### **Genotoxicity**

Eltrombopag was not mutagenic in a bacterial mutation assay or clastogenic in two *in vivo* assays in rats (micronucleus and unscheduled DNA synthesis, 8 times the human clinical exposure based on  $C_{max}$ , in ITP patients at 75 mg/day and 5 times the human clinical exposure in HCV patients at 100 mg/day). In the *in vitro* mouse lymphoma assay, eltrombopag was marginally positive (< 3-fold increase in mutation frequency). The clinical significance of the *in vitro* finding remains unclear.

## **INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES**

Based on a human study with radiolabelled eltrombopag, glucuronidation plays a minor role in the metabolism of eltrombopag. Human liver microsome studies identified UGT1A1 and UGT1A3 as the enzymes responsible for eltrombopag glucuronidation. *In vitro* studies demonstrate that eltrombopag is an inhibitor of UGT1A1 UGT1A3 UGT1A4 UGT1A6 UGT1A9 UGT2B7 and

UGT2B15 (IC<sub>50</sub> values 3-33 µM; 1.3-14.6 µg/mL). Clinically significant drug interactions involving glucuronidation are not anticipated due to limited contribution of individual UGT enzymes in the glucuronidation of eltrombopag and potential co-medications.

Based on a human study with radiolabelled eltrombopag, approximately 21 % of an eltrombopag dose could undergo oxidative metabolism. Human liver microsome studies identified CYP1A2 and CYP2C8 as the enzymes responsible for eltrombopag oxidation. *In vitro* eltrombopag was an inhibitor of CYP2C8 and CYP2C9 (IC<sub>50</sub> 20-25 µM; 8.9-11 µg/mL), but eltrombopag did not inhibit or induce the metabolism of the CYP2C9 probe substrate flurbiprofen in a clinical drug interaction study when eltrombopag was administered as 75 mg once daily for 7 days to 24 healthy adult patients. In the same study, eltrombopag also did not inhibit or induce the metabolism of probe substrates for CYP1A2 (caffeine), CYP2C19 (omeprazole) or CYP3A3 (midazolam). No clinically significant interactions are expected when eltrombopag and CYP450 substrates, inducers, or inhibitors are co-administered.

*In vitro* studies demonstrated that eltrombopag is not a substrate for the organic anion transporter polypeptide, OATP1B1, but is an inhibitor of this transporter with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 2.7 µM (1.2 µg/mL). *In vitro* studies also demonstrated that eltrombopag is a breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) substrate and inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 2.7 µM (1.2 µg/mL).

### **Rosuvastatin**

Administration of eltrombopag 75 mg once daily for 5 days with a single 10 mg dose of the OATP1B1 and BCRP substrate rosuvastatin to 39 healthy adult patients increased plasma rosuvastatin C<sub>max</sub> 103 % (90 % CI: 82 %, 126 %) and AUC<sub>0-∞</sub> 55 % (90 % CI: 42 %, 69 %). When co-administered with eltrombopag, a reduced dose of rosuvastatin should be considered and careful monitoring should be undertaken. In clinical trials with eltrombopag, a dose reduction of rosuvastatin by 50 % was recommended for co-administration of rosuvastatin and eltrombopag. Concomitant administration of eltrombopag and other OATP1B1 and BCRP substrates should be undertaken with caution.

### **Lopinavir/ritonavir**

Co-administration of eltrombopag with lopinavir/ritonavir (LPV/RTV) may cause a decrease in the concentration of eltrombopag. A study in 40 healthy volunteers, of which 23 (58 %) were women and 30 (75 %) were of White/Caucasian/European, 9 (23 %) of African American/African, and 1 (3 %) of Central/South Asian heritage, showed that the co-administration of a single dose of REVOLADE 100 mg with repeat dose LPV 400 mg/RTV 100 mg twice daily resulted in a reduction in eltrombopag plasma AUC<sub>(0-∞)</sub> by 17 % (90 % CI: 6.6 %, 26.6 %). Therefore, caution should be used when co-administration of eltrombopag with LPV/RTV takes place. Platelet count should be closely monitored at least weekly for 2 to 3 weeks in order to ensure appropriate medical management of the dose of eltrombopag when LPV/RTV therapy is initiated or discontinued.

### **Polyvalent Cations (Chelation)**

Eltrombopag chelates with polyvalent cations such as aluminium, calcium, iron, magnesium, selenium and zinc. Administration of a single dose of eltrombopag 75 mg with a polyvalent cation-containing antacid (1524 mg aluminium hydroxide and 1425 mg magnesium carbonate) decreased plasma eltrombopag AUC<sub>0-∞</sub> by 70 % (90 % CI: 64 %, 76 %) and C<sub>max</sub> by 70 % (90 % CI: 62 %, 76 %). REVOLADE should be taken at least two hours before or four hours after any products such as

antacids, dairy products and other products containing polyvalent cations to avoid significant reduction in eltrombopag absorption (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

#### Calcium interaction

Administration of a single 50 mg-dose of REVOLADE tablet with a standard high-calorie, high-fat breakfast that included dairy products, reduced plasma eltrombopag AUC<sub>0-∞</sub> by 59 % and C<sub>max</sub> by 65 % (see PHARMACOLOGY – Pharmacokinetics: Absorption and bioavailability, and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION ).

#### **Cyclosporin**

*In vitro* studies also demonstrated that eltrombopag is a breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) substrate and inhibitor. A decrease in eltrombopag exposure was observed with co-administration of 200 mg and 600 mg cyclosporin (a BCRP inhibitor). Administration of a single dose of eltrombopag 50 mg with 200 mg cyclosporin (a BCRP inhibitor) decreased the C<sub>max</sub> and the AUC<sub>0-∞</sub> of eltrombopag by 25 % (90 % CI: 15 %, 35 %) and 18 % (90 % CI: 8 %, 28 %), respectively. The co-administration of 600 mg cyclosporin decreased the C<sub>max</sub> and the AUC<sub>0-∞</sub> of eltrombopag by 39 % (90 % CI: 30 %, 47 %) and 24% (90 % CI: 14 %, 32 %), respectively. This decrease in exposure is not considered clinically meaningful. Eltrombopag dose adjustment is permitted during the course of the treatment based on the patient's platelet count (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Platelet count should be monitored at least weekly for 2 to 3 weeks when eltrombopag is co-administered with cyclosporin. Eltrombopag dose may need to be increased based on these platelet counts.

## **ADVERSE EFFECTS**

### **Summary of the safety profile**

#### Chronic ITP Studies in adult and paediatric patients

##### Adults

The safety and efficacy of REVOLADE was assessed using pooled double-blind, placebo controlled studies (TRA102537 RAISE and TRA100773A and B), and TRA113765 in which 403 patients were exposed to REVOLADE and 179 to placebo, in addition to data from completed open label studies TRA108057, TRA105325 (EXTEND), and TRA112940. Patients received study medication for up to 8 years (in EXTEND). Adverse drug reactions for the adult ITP study population are shown in Table 9.

##### Paediatrics

The safety and efficacy of REVOLADE in paediatric patients (aged 1 to 17 years) with previously treated chronic ITP have been demonstrated in two studies. PETIT 2 (TRA115450) was a 2-part, double-blind and open-label, randomised, placebo-controlled study. Patients were randomised 2:1 and received REVOLADE (n = 63) or placebo (n = 29) for up to 13 weeks in the randomised period of the study. PETIT 1 (TRA108062) was a 3-part, staggered cohort, open-label and double blind, randomised, placebo controlled study. Patients were randomised 2:1 and received REVOLADE (n = 44) or placebo (n = 21), for up to 7 weeks.

Adverse drug reactions occurring additionally in the paediatric adult ITP study population are shown in Table 10.

### Thrombocytopenia in patients with HCV infection

ENABLE 1 (TPL103922, n=716) and ENABLE 2 (TPL108390, n=805) were randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre studies to assess the efficacy and safety of REVOLADE in thrombocytopenic subjects with HCV infection who were otherwise eligible to initiate antiviral therapy. In the HCV studies, the safety population consisted of all randomized subjects who received double-blind study drug during Part 2 of ENABLE 1 (REVOLADE treatment n = 449, placebo n = 232) and ENABLE 2 (REVOLADE treatment n = 506, placebo n = 252). Subjects are analysed according to the treatment received (total safety double-blind population, REVOLADE n = 955 and placebo n = 484). The adverse reactions identified in the HCV study populations are presented in Table 11.

### Severe aplastic anaemia

The safety of REVOLADE in severe aplastic anaemia was assessed in a single-arm, open-label trial (n = 43) in which 12 patients (28 %) were treated for > 6 months and 9 patients (21 %) were treated for > 1 year. The adverse reactions identified in the SAA study population are presented in Table 12 and Table 13.

The most undesirable reactions associated with REVOLADE were mild to moderate in severity, early in onset and rarely treatment limiting.

### Tabulated summary of reactions from clinical trials

Adverse reactions from clinical trials are listed below by MedDRA body system organ class and by frequency. Within each system organ class, the adverse drug reactions are ranked by frequency, with the most frequent reactions first. The corresponding frequency category for each adverse drug reaction is based on the following convention (CIOMS III):

Very common	≥ 1 in 10
Common	≥ 1 in 100 and < 1 in 10
Uncommon	≥ 1 in 1,000 and < 1 in 100
Rare	≥ 1 in 10,000 and < 1 in 1,000

### TRAI02537 (RAISE)

In the RAISE study, 197 patients were randomised 2:1, REVOLADE (n=135) to placebo (n=62). Patients received study medication for up to 6 months. See Table 8.

### TRAI00773B

In this study, 114 patients were randomised and treated for up to 42 days with either placebo (n = 38) or REVOLADE (n = 76).

**Table 8 On-therapy Adverse Events reported by 5 % or More of Patients in Either Treatment Group in RAISE**

AE Preferred Term	Treatment Group, n (%)	
	Placebo n = 61	REVOLADE n = 135
<b>Patients with Any AE</b>	56 (92)	118 (87)
Diarrhoea	6 (10)	17 (13)
Nausea	4 (7)	16 (12)
Vomiting	1 (2)	10 (7)
Pharyngolaryngeal pain	3 (5)	9 (7)
Myalgia	2 (3)	8 (6)
Pharyngitis	1 (2)	8 (6)
AST increased	2 (3)	7 (5)

**Table 9 Adult ITP study population adverse events**

Body system/ organ class/ frequency	Adverse reactions
<b>Infections and infestations</b>	
<i>Common</i>	Pharyngitis
<i>Uncommon</i>	Urinary tract infection, influenza, oral herpes, pneumonia, sinusitis, tonsillitis, respiratory tract infection
<b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>	
<i>Common</i>	Diarrhoea, nausea
<i>Uncommon</i>	Vomiting, dry mouth, abdominal pain, glossodynia, mouth haemorrhage, abdominal tenderness, faeces discoloured, flatulence, food poisoning, frequent bowel movements, haematemesis, oral discomfort
<b>Eye disorders</b>	
<i>Common</i>	Dry eye, cataract
<i>Uncommon</i>	Vision blurred, lenticular opacities, astigmatism, eye pain, lacrimation increased, retinal haemorrhage, retinal pigment epitheliopathy, visual acuity reduced, visual impairment, visual acuity tests abnormal, blepharitis and keratoconjunctivitis sicca
<b>Hepatobiliary disorders</b>	
Very common	Increased alanine aminotransferase
<i>Common</i>	Increased aspartate aminotransferase, hyperbilirubinaemia, hepatic function abnormal
<i>Uncommon</i>	Cholestasis, hepatic lesion, hepatitis, drug-induced liver injury
<b>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</b>	

<i>Common</i>	Alopecia, rash
<i>Uncommon</i>	Hyperhidrosis, pruritus generalised, urticaria, dermatosis, petechiae, cold sweat, erythema, melanosis, pigmentation disorder, skin discolouration, skin exfoliation

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### **Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders**

<i>Common</i>	Back pain, musculoskeletal pain (including musculoskeletal chest pain), muscle spasm, myalgia, bone pain
<i>Uncommon</i>	Muscular weakness

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### **Vascular disorders**

<i>Common</i>	Thromboembolic events
<i>Uncommon</i>	Deep vein thrombosis, embolism, hot flush, thrombophlebitis superficial, flushing, haematoma, thrombotic microangiopathy with acute renal failure

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### **Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)**

<i>Uncommon</i>	Rectosigmoid cancer
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### **Blood and lymphatic system disorders**

<i>Uncommon</i>	Anaemia, anisocytosis, eosinophilia, haemolytic anaemia, leukocytosis, myelocytosis, thrombocytopenia, haemoglobin increased, band neutrophil count increased, haemoglobin decreased, myelocyte present, platelet count increased, white blood cell count decreased
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### **Immune system disorders**

<i>Uncommon</i>	Hypersensitivity
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### **Metabolism and nutrition disorders**

<i>Uncommon</i>	Anorexia, hypokalaemia, decreased appetite, gout, hypocalcaemia, blood uric acid increased
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### **Psychiatric disorders**

<i>Uncommon</i>	Sleep disorder, depression, apathy, mood altered, tearfulness
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### **Nervous systems disorders**

<i>Common</i>	Paraesthesia
<i>Uncommon</i>	Hypoaesthesia, somnolence, migraine, tremor, balance disorder, dysaesthesia, hemiparesis, migraine (with aura), neuropathy peripheral, peripheral sensory neuropathy, speech disorder, toxic neuropathy, vascular headache

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### **Ear and labyrinth disorders**

<i>Uncommon</i>	Ear pain, vertigo
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### **Cardiac disorders**

<i>Uncommon</i>	Tachycardia, acute myocardial infarction, cardiovascular disorder, cyanosis, sinus tachycardia, electrocardiogram QT prolonged
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### **Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders**

<i>Uncommon</i>	Pulmonary embolism, pulmonary infarction, nasal discomfort, oropharyngeal blistering, oropharyngeal pain, sinus disorder, sleep apnoea syndrome
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**Renal and urinary disorders**

*Uncommon* Renal failure, leukocyturia, lupus nephritis, nocturia, proteinuria, blood urea increased, blood creatinine increased, urine protein/creatinine ratio increased

**Reproductive system and breast disorders**

*Common* Menorrhagia

**General disorders and administration site conditions**

*Uncommon* Chest pain, feeling hot, vessel puncture site haemorrhage, asthenia, feeling jittery, inflammation of wound, malaise, pyrexia, sensation of foreign body

**Investigations**

*Uncommon* Blood albumin increased, blood alkaline phosphatase increased, protein total increased, blood albumin decreased, pH urine increased

**Injury, poisoning and procedural complications**

*Uncommon* Sunburn.

In 3 controlled and 2 uncontrolled clinical studies, among adult chronic ITP patients receiving REVOLADE (n = 446), 17 subjects experienced a total of 19 TEEs, which included (in descending order of occurrence) deep vein thrombosis (n = 6), pulmonary embolism (n = 6), acute myocardial infarction (n = 2), cerebral infarction (n = 2), embolism (n = 1) (see PRECAUTIONS).

**Table 10 Additional adverse events observed in paediatric ITP patients**

<b>Body system organ class/ frequency</b>	<b>Adverse reactions</b>
<b>Infections and infestations</b>	
Very Common	Nasopharyngitis, Upper respiratory tract infection
Common	Rhinitis
<b>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</b>	
Very Common	Cough
Common	Oropharyngeal pain, rhinorrhoea
<b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>	
Very common	Abdominal pain
Common	Toothache
<b>General disorders</b>	
Very Common	Pyrexia

**Table 11 Adverse events in HCV study population (REVOLADE in combination with antiviral interferon and ribavirin therapy)**

<b>Blood and lymphatic system disorders</b>	
Very Common	Anaemia
Common	Lymphopenia, haemolytic anaemia
<b>Metabolism and nutrition disorders</b>	
Very Common	Decreased appetite
Common	Hyperglycaemia, abnormal loss of weight
<b>Nervous systems disorders</b>	
Very Common	Headache
Common	Dizziness, disturbance in attention, dysgeusia, hepatic encephalopathy, lethargy, memory impairment, paraesthesia
<b>Eye disorders</b>	
Common	Cataract, retinal exudates, dry eye, ocular icterus, retinal haemorrhage
<b>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</b>	
Very Common	Cough
Common	Dyspnoea, oropharyngeal pain, dyspnoea exertional, productive cough
<b>Gastrointestinal disorders</b>	
Very Common	Diarrhoea, nausea
Common	Vomiting, ascites, abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper, dyspepsia, dry mouth, constipation, abdominal distension, toothache, stomatitis, gastrooesophageal reflux disease, haemorrhoids, abdominal discomfort, gastritis, varices oesophageal, aphthous stomatitis, oesophageal varices haemorrhage
<b>Hepatobiliary disorders</b>	
Very Common	Hyperbilirubinaemia
Common	Hepatic failure, drug-induced liver injury, jaundice, portal vein thrombosis
<b>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</b>	
Very Common	Pruritus, alopecia
Common	Rash, dry skin, eczema, rash pruritic, erythema, hyperhidrosis, pruritus generalised, night sweats, skin lesion
<b>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</b>	
Very Common	Myalgia
Common	Arthralgia, muscle spasms, back pain (including musculoskeletal chest pain), pain in extremity, musculoskeletal pain, bone pain
<b>General disorders and administrative conditions</b>	
Very Common	Fatigue, pyrexia, chills, asthenia, oedema peripheral, influenza like illness
Common	Irritability, pain, malaise, injection site reaction, non-cardiac chest pain, oedema, injection site rash, chest discomfort, injection site pruritus

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**Vascular disorders**

Common Thromboembolic events (including portal vein thrombosis)

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**Infections and infestations**

Common Urinary tract infection, upper respiratory tract infection, bronchitis, nasopharyngitis, influenza, oral herpes, gastroenteritis, pharyngitis

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**Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)**

Common Hepatic neoplasm malignant

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**Psychiatric disorders**

Very Common Insomnia

Common Depression, anxiety, sleep disorder, confusional state, agitation

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**Ear and labyrinth disorders**

Common Vertigo

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**Cardiac disorders**

Common Palpitations

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**Renal and urinary disorders**

Uncommon Dysuria

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**Investigations**

Common Weight decreased, white blood cell count decreased, haemoglobin decreased, neutrophil count decreased, international normalised ratio (INR) increased, activated partial thromboplastin time prolonged, blood glucose increased, blood albumin decreased, electrocardiogram QT prolonged

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**Table 12 Adverse Events in the SAA study population**

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**Nervous systems disorders**

Very Common Headache, dizziness

Common Syncope

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**Eye disorders**

Common Cataract, dry eye, eye pruritus, , ocular icterus, vision blurred, visual impairment, vitreous floaters

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**Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders**

Very Common Oropharyngeal pain, cough, dyspnoea, rhinorrhoea

Common Epitaxis

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**Gastrointestinal disorders**

Very Common Nausea, diarrhoea, abdominal pain

Common Gingival bleeding, oral mucosal blistering, oral pain, vomiting, abdominal discomfort, abdominal pain, constipation, abdominal distension, dysphagia, faeces discoloured, swollen tongue, gastrointestinal motility disorder, flatulence

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**Hepatobiliary disorders**

Very Common	Transaminases increased
Common	Blood bilirubin increased (hyperbilirubinemia), jaundice

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**Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders**

Very Common	Ecchymosis
Common	Rash, petechiae, pruritus, urticaria, skin lesion, rash macular

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**Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders**

Very Common	Arthralgia, pain in extremity, muscle spasms
Common	Back pain, myalgia, bone pain

---

**General disorders and administrative conditions**

Very Common	Fatigue, dizziness, pyrexia febrile neutropenia,
Common	Asthenia, oedema peripheral, chills, malaise

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**Blood and lymphatic system disorders**

Common	Neutropenia, splenic infarction
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**Psychiatric disorders**

Very common	Insomnia
Common	Anxiety, depression

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**Renal and urinary disorders**

Common	Chromaturia
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**Metabolism and nutrition disorders**

Common	Iron overload, decreased appetite, hypoglycaemia, increased appetite
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**Investigations**

Common	Blood creatine phosphokinase increased
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In the single-arm, open-label trial in SAA, patients had bone marrow aspirates evaluated for cytogenetic abnormalities. Eight patients had a new cytogenetic abnormality reported, including 5 patients who had changes in chromosome 7 (see PRECAUTIONS).

Adverse drug reactions from spontaneous reports and literature cases (frequency not known)

The following adverse drug reactions have been reported during post-approval use of REVOLADE (see Table 13). These include spontaneous case reports as well as serious adverse events from registries, investigator sponsored studies, clinical pharmacology studies and exploratory studies in unapproved indications. Because they are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not possible to reliably estimate their frequency, which is therefore categorized as not known. Adverse drug reactions are listed according to system organ classes in MedDRA.



## Monitoring and dose adjustment

### *Adults and Paediatric Patients Aged 1 to 17 years*

After initiating REVOLADE, adjust the dose to achieve and maintain a platelet count  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  as necessary to reduce the risk for bleeding (see Table 9). Do not exceed a dose of 75 mg daily. Monitor clinical haematology and liver function tests regularly throughout therapy with REVOLADE and the dose of REVOLADE modified based on platelet counts as outlined in Table 14. During therapy with REVOLADE, full blood counts (FBCs), including platelet count and peripheral blood smears, should be assessed weekly until a stable platelet count ( $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$  for at least 4 weeks) has been achieved. FBCs including platelet count and peripheral blood smears should be obtained monthly thereafter.

The lowest effective dosing regimen to maintain platelet counts should be used as clinically indicated.

The standard dose adjustment, either decrease or increase, would be 25 mg once daily. However, in a few patients a combination of different tablet strengths on different days or less frequent dosing may be required.

After any REVOLADE dose adjustment, platelet counts should be monitored at least weekly for 2 to 3 weeks. Wait for at least 2 weeks to see the effect of any dose adjustment on the patient's platelet response prior to considering another dose adjustment. In patients with any liver cirrhosis (i.e. hepatic impairment), wait 3 weeks before increasing the dose (see DOSING AND ADMINISTRATION - Special populations, and PRECAUTIONS).

When switching between the tablet and powder for oral suspension formulations, platelet counts should be monitored weekly for 2 weeks.

**Table 14 Dose adjustments for REVOLADE in chronic ITP patients**

Platelet count	Dose adjustment or response
< 50 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L following at least 2 weeks of therapy	Increase daily dose by 25 mg to a maximum of 75 mg/day. For patients taking 25 mg REVOLADE once every other day, increase dose to 25 mg once daily.
≥ 200 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L to ≤ 400 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	Decrease the daily dose by 25 mg. Wait 2 weeks to assess the effects of this and any subsequent dose adjustments. For patients taking 25 mg REVOLADE once daily, consideration should be given to dosing at 12.5 mg once daily or alternatively a dose of 25 mg once every other day.
> 400 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	Stop REVOLADE. Increase the frequency of platelet monitoring to twice weekly. Once the platelet count is < 150 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L, reinstitute therapy at a lower daily dose. For patients taking 25 mg REVOLADE once daily, consideration should be given to dosing at 12.5 mg once daily or alternatively a dose of 25 mg once every other day.

Discontinuation

*Adults and Paediatric Patients Aged 1 to 17 years*

Treatment with REVOLADE should be discontinued if the platelet count does not increase to a level sufficient to avoid clinically important bleeding after four weeks of REVOLADE therapy at 75 mg once daily.

**Chronic hepatitis C associated thrombocytopenia**

When REVOLADE is given in combination with antiviral therapies reference should be made to the full product information of the respective coadministered medicinal products for comprehensive details of administration.

Use the lowest dose of REVOLADE to achieve and maintain a platelet count necessary to initiate and optimise antiviral therapy. Dose adjustments are based upon the platelet count response. Do not use REVOLADE in an attempt to normalize platelet counts. In clinical studies, platelet counts generally increased within 1 week of starting REVOLADE.

Initial Dose Regimen

*Adults*

Initiate REVOLADE at a dose of 25 mg once daily. No dose adjustment is required in chronic HCV patients of Asian ancestry (such as Chinese, Japanese, Taiwanese, Korean or Thai).

## Monitoring and dose adjustment

### *Adults*

Adjust the dose of REVOLADE in 25 mg increments every 2 weeks as necessary to achieve the target platelet count required to initiate antiviral therapy (see Table 15). Monitor platelet counts every week prior to starting antiviral therapy.

During antiviral therapy adjust the dose of REVOLADE as necessary to avoid dose reduction of peginterferon. Monitor platelet counts weekly during antiviral therapy until a stable platelet count is achieved. FBCs, including platelet counts and peripheral blood smears, should be obtained monthly thereafter.

Do not exceed a dose of 100 mg REVOLADE once daily.

For specific dosage instructions for peginterferon alfa or ribavirin, refer to their respective product information.

**Table 15 Dose adjustments of REVOLADE in HCV patients during antiviral therapy**

<b>Platelet count</b>	<b>Dose adjustment or response</b>
< 50 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L following at least 2 weeks of therapy	Increase daily dose by 25 mg to a maximum of 100 mg/day.
≥ 200 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L to ≤ 400 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	Decrease the daily dose by 25 mg. Wait 2 weeks to assess the effects of this and any subsequent dose adjustments*.
> 400 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L	Stop REVOLADE. Increase the frequency of platelet monitoring to twice weekly. Once the platelet count is < 150 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L, reinstitute therapy at a lower daily dose. For patients taking 25 mg REVOLADE once daily, consideration should be given to reinitiating dosing at 25 mg every other day.

## Discontinuation

### *Adults*

In patients with HCV genotype 1/4/6, independent of the decision to continue interferon therapy, discontinuation of REVOLADE therapy should be considered in patients who do not achieve virological response at week 12. If HCV-RNA remains detectable after 24 weeks of therapy, REVOLADE therapy should be discontinued.

REVOLADE treatment should be terminated when antiviral therapy is discontinued. Excessive platelet count responses, as outlined in Table 15 or important liver test abnormalities may also necessitate discontinuation of REVOLADE (see PRECAUTIONS).

### Children

The safety and efficacy of REVOLADE in children with chronic HCV have not been established.

## Severe Aplastic Anaemia

### Initial Dose Regimen

#### *Adults*

Initiate REVOLADE at a dose of 50 mg once daily. For patients of East Asian ancestry (e.g. Chinese Japanese, Taiwanese, Korean or Thai), REVOLADE should be initiated at a dose of 25 mg once daily (see PHARMACOLOGY and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION – Special populations).

### Monitoring and dose adjustment

#### *Adults*

Haematological response requires dose titration, generally up to 150 mg, and may take up to 16 weeks after starting REVOLADE (see CLINICAL STUDIES). Adjust the dose of REVOLADE in 50 mg increments every 2 weeks as necessary to achieve the target platelet count  $\geq 50 \times 10^9/L$ . Do not exceed a dose of 150 mg daily. Monitor clinical haematology and liver tests regularly throughout therapy with REVOLADE and modify the dosage regimen of REVOLADE based on platelet counts as outlined in Table 16.

**Table 16: Dose adjustments of REVOLADE in patients with severe aplastic anaemia**

<b>Platelet Count Result</b>	<b>Dose Adjustment or Response</b>
< $50 \times 10^9/L$ following at least 2 weeks of therapy	Increase daily dose by 50 mg to a maximum of 150 mg/day. For patients of East Asian ancestry or those with hepatic impairment taking 25 mg once daily, increase the dose to 50 mg daily before increasing the dose amount by 50 mg.
$\geq 200 \times 10^9/L$ to $\leq 400 \times 10^9/L$ at any time	Decrease the daily dose by 50 mg. Wait 2 weeks to assess the effects of this and any subsequent dose adjustments.
> $400 \times 10^9/L$	Stop REVOLADE for at least one week. Once the platelet count is < $150 \times 10^9/L$ , reinitiate therapy at a dose reduced by 50 mg.
> $400 \times 10^9/L$ after 2 weeks of therapy at lowest dose of eltrombopag	Discontinue REVOLADE

#### *Tapering for tri-lineage (white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets) responders*

Once platelet count >  $50 \times 10^9/L$ , haemoglobin > 100 g/L in the absence of red blood cell (RBC) transfusion, and absolute neutrophil (ANC) >  $1 \times 10^9/L$  for more than 8 weeks, the dose of REVOLADE should be reduced by up to 50 %. If counts stay stable after 8 weeks at the reduced dose, then discontinue REVOLADE and monitor blood counts. If platelet counts drop to <  $30 \times 10^9/L$ , haemoglobin to < 90 g/L or ANC <  $0.5 \times 10^9/L$ , REVOLADE may be reinitiated at the previous dose.

## Discontinuation

### *Adults*

If no haematological response has occurred after 16 weeks of therapy with REVOLADE, discontinue therapy. Consider REVOLADE discontinuation if new cytogenetic abnormalities are observed (see ADVERSE EFFECTS). Excessive platelet count responses (as outlined in Table 11) or important liver test abnormalities also necessitate discontinuation of REVOLADE (see PRECAUTIONS).

### *Children*

The safety and efficacy of REVOLADE in children with SAA have not been established.

## **Special Populations (all indications)**

### **Elderly**

There are limited data on the use of REVOLADE in patients aged 65 years and older. In the clinical studies of REVOLADE, overall no clinically significant differences in efficacy and safety of REVOLADE were observed between patients aged at least 65 years and younger patients. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out (see PHARMACOLOGY - Special Patient Populations).

### **Hepatic Impairment**

ITP patients with liver cirrhosis (hepatic impairment, Child-Pugh score  $\geq 5$ ) should use REVOLADE with caution and close monitoring (see PRECAUTIONS and also PHARMACOLOGY - Special Patient Populations). If the use of REVOLADE is deemed necessary for ITP patients with hepatic impairment the starting dose must be 25 mg once daily. After initiating the dose of REVOLADE in patients with hepatic impairment wait 3 weeks before increasing the dose.

Chronic HCV patients with hepatic impairment and severe aplastic anaemia patients with hepatic impairment should initiate REVOLADE at a dose of 25 mg once daily (see PHARMACOLOGY - Special Patient Populations).

REVOLADE should not be used in patients with hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh score  $\geq 5$ ) unless the expected benefit outweighs the identified risk of portal venous thrombosis (see PRECAUTIONS).

The risk of thromboembolic events (TEEs) has been found to be increased in patients with chronic liver disease treated with 75 mg REVOLADE once daily for two weeks in preparation for invasive procedures (see PRECAUTIONS).

### **Renal Impairment**

No dose adjustment is necessary in patients with renal impairment. Patients with impaired renal function should use REVOLADE with caution and close monitoring; for example, by testing serum creatinine and/or performing urine analysis (see PHARMACOLOGY - Special Patient Populations).

### **Administration**

Swallow REVOLADE with a glass of water, at least two hours before or four hours after any products such as antacids, dairy products, or mineral supplements containing polyvalent cations (e.g. aluminium, calcium (see below paragraph), iron, magnesium, selenium, and/or zinc) (see PHARMACOLOGY – Absorption, and INTERACTIONS).

REVOLADE may be taken with food containing little (< 50 mg) or preferably no calcium (see INTERACTIONS, and PHARMACOLOGY - Pharmacokinetics).

### **Preparation of the Powder for oral suspension**

Refer to the pack leaflet. Follow the handling procedures carefully. Avoid direct contact with the medicine. Wash any exposed area immediately with soap and water.

The contents of the prescribed number of sachets (depending on the recommended dose) should be added to the provided mixing bottle containing 20 mL of water.

Prepare the suspension with water at room temperature only. Do not use hot water to prepare the suspension.

The mixing bottle should be capped with threaded closure with syringe-port capability and gently shaken for 20 seconds. To prevent foaming, the bottle should not be shaken vigorously.

The entire contents of the bottle should be given to the patient using the accompanying oral syringe.

Some medication will remain in the mixing bottle so the bottle should be rinsed as follows to ensure the patient receives their full prescribed dose. An additional 10 mL of water should be added to the mixing bottle. After gently mixing, the entire contents of the bottle should be given to the patient using the accompanying oral syringe.

The oral suspension is intended for immediate use once reconstituted with water, but may be stored for a maximum period of 30 minutes.

## **OVERDOSAGE**

### **Symptoms and Signs**

In the clinical trials there was one report of overdose where the patient ingested 5000 mg of REVOLADE. Reported adverse events included mild rash, transient bradycardia, fatigue and elevated transaminases. Liver enzymes measured between Days 2 and 18 after ingestion peaked at 1.6 x ULN in AST, 3.9 x ULN in ALT, and 2.4 x ULN in total bilirubin. The platelet counts were  $672 \times 10^9/L$  on day 18 after ingestion and the maximum platelet count was  $929 \times 10^9/L$ . All events resolved without sequelae following treatment.

### **Treatment**

In the event of overdose, platelet counts may increase excessively and result in thrombotic/thromboembolic complications. In case of an overdose, consider oral administration of a metal cation-containing preparation, such as calcium, aluminium, or magnesium preparations to chelate eltrombopag and thus limit absorption. Closely monitor platelet counts. Reinitiate treatment with REVOLADE in accordance with dosing and administration recommendations (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Because REVOLADE is not significantly renally excreted and is highly bound to plasma proteins, haemodialysis would not be expected to be an effective method to enhance the elimination of eltrombopag.

Further management should be as clinically indicated or as recommended by the Poison Information Centre on telephone number 131126 (local call in all areas).

## **PRESENTATION AND STORAGE CONDITIONS**

### **Presentations**

#### **12.5 mg tablets\***

Round, biconvex, white, and film-coated, debossed with 'GS MZ1' and '12.5' on one side.

#### **25 mg tablets**

Round, biconvex, white, and film-coated, debossed with 'GS NX3' and '25' on one side. Blister packs containing 14\*, 28, or 84\* tablets.

#### **50 mg tablets**

Round, biconvex, brown, and film-coated, debossed with 'GS UFU' and '50' on one side. Blister packs containing 14\*, 28, or 84\* tablets.

#### **75 mg tablets\***

Round, biconvex, pink, and film-coated, debossed with 'GS FSS' and '75' on one side.

#### **Powder for Oral Suspension\***

Each eltrombopag 25 mg powder for oral suspension sachet contains a reddish-brown to yellow powder which produces a reddish-brown suspension when reconstituted with water. REVOLADE Powder for Oral Suspension sachets are supplied in aluminium foil sachets. Packs of 30 sachets are co-packaged in a carton with a 40 mL reconstitution vessel, a 20 mL oral dosing syringe and a threaded closure with syringe-port capability.

\*Not all strengths and pack sizes may be distributed in Australia.

### **Storage**

#### **Film-coated tablets**

Store below 30°C.

#### **Powder for oral suspension**

Store below 30°C.

Following reconstitution, the suspension should be orally administered immediately but may be stored for a maximum period of 30 minutes when stored below 30°C.

## **NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SPONSOR**

NOVARTIS Pharmaceuticals Australia Pty Limited  
ABN 18 004 244 160  
54 Waterloo Road  
Macquarie Park NSW 2113  
® = Registered Trademark

## **POISON SCHEDULE OF THE MEDICINE**

Schedule 4 – Prescription only medicine

## **DATE OF FIRST INCLUSION IN THE AUSTRALIAN REGISTER OF THERAPEUTIC GOODS (THE ARTG)**

25 mg, 50 mg, and 75 mg film coated tablets (AUST R 158419, 158356, and 200121): 16 July 2010

12.5 mg film coated tablets (AUST R 236115) and 25 mg powder for oral suspension (AUST R 236116): 31 March 2016

## **DATE OF APPROVAL**

29 March 2016

## **DATE OF REVISION**

06 June 2018

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