

PRODUCT MONOGRAPH

PrJADENU[®]

Deferasirox Tablets
90 mg, 180 mg, 360 mg

Iron chelating agent

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PrJADENU[®]
(deferasirox)

PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION

Route of Administration	Dosage Form / Strength	Clinically Relevant Nonmedicinal Ingredients
oral	Film-coated Tablets 90 mg, 180 mg, or 360 mg	<i>For a complete listing see Dosage Forms, Composition and Packaging section.</i>

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE

JADENU[®] (deferasirox) is indicated in the management of chronic iron overload in patients with transfusion-dependent anemias aged 6 years or older.

JADENU[®] is also indicated in the management of chronic iron overload in patients with transfusion-dependent anemias aged two to five who cannot be adequately treated with deferoxamine.

JADENU[®] is also indicated for the treatment of chronic iron overload in patients with non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia syndromes aged 10 years and older.

Therapy with JADENU should be initiated and maintained by physicians experienced in the treatment of chronic iron overload due to blood transfusions.

Pediatrics (2 to 16 years of age): There are limited data available on the use of deferasirox in children aged 2 to 5 (see **Special Populations – Pediatrics**). The overall exposure of deferasirox in young children (aged 2 to 5) was about 50% lower than in adults and this age group may require higher maintenance doses than are necessary in adults (see **Dosage and Administration**).

Geriatrics (≥ 65 years of age): Four hundred and thirty-one (431) patients ≥ 65 years of age have been studied in clinical trials of deferasirox (see **Special Populations – Geriatrics**). The pharmacokinetics of deferasirox have not been studied in elderly patients. In clinical trials of deferasirox, elderly patients experienced a higher frequency of adverse reactions than younger patients and should be monitored closely for adverse reactions that may require a dose adjustment.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

JADENU is contraindicated in patients with estimated creatinine clearance (ClCr) <60 mL/min or serum creatinine >2 times the age-appropriate upper limit of normal (ULN).

JADENU is contraindicated in high risk myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) patients, any other MDS patient with a life expectancy < 1 year and patients with other hematological and non-hematological malignancies who are not expected to benefit from chelation therapy due to the rapid progression of their disease.

JADENU is contraindicated in patients with platelet counts < 50 x 10⁹/L.

The use of JADENU (deferasirox) is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to the active substance, deferasirox, or to any of the excipients. For a complete listing of excipients, see the **DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING** section of the product monograph.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Serious Warnings and Precautions

Therapy with JADENU should be initiated and maintained by physicians experience in the treatment of chronic iron overload due to blood transfusions.

Deferasirox is contraindicated in patients with moderate and severe renal impairment (see CONTRAINDICATIONS) and has not been studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

The following are clinically significant adverse events;

- Acute renal failure
- Hepatic failure
- Gastrointestinal haemorrhage and perforations

JADENU is a strength-adjusted formulation of deferasirox with higher bioavailability compared to EXJADE[®] dispersible tablets. JADENU requires a different dosing regimen and method of administration compared to EXJADE. To avoid dosing errors, it is important that prescriptions of deferasirox specify both the type of formulation (dispersible tablet or film-coated tablet) and the prescribed dose in mg/kg/day.

General

The decision to remove accumulated iron should be individualized based on anticipated clinical benefits and risks of chelation therapy (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**).

The safety of JADENU when administered with other iron chelation therapy has not been established.

No studies on the effects of deferasirox on the ability to drive or use machines have been performed. Patients experiencing dizziness should exercise caution when driving or operating machinery.

Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis

See **TOXICOLOGY – Mutagenicity and Carcinogenicity sections**.

Cardiovascular

Deferasirox has not been studied in patients with acute cardiac failure due to iron overload. Therefore, the use of JADENU is not recommended in these patients.

Ear/Nose/Throat

Auditory disturbances (high-frequency hearing loss, decreased hearing) have been reported with deferasirox therapy (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). Auditory testing is recommended before the start of JADENU treatment and thereafter at regular intervals.

Gastrointestinal

Gastrointestinal irritation may occur during JADENU treatment. Upper gastrointestinal (GI) ulceration and haemorrhage and upper and lower GI perforations have been reported uncommonly in patients, including children and adolescents, receiving deferasirox. There have been rare reports of fatal GI haemorrhages and perforations. Fatal haemorrhages have been reported more frequently in elderly patients who had advanced hematologic malignancies and/or low platelet counts. Multiple ulcers have been observed in some patients and there have been reports of ulcers complicated with gastrointestinal perforation (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). Physicians and patients should remain alert for signs and symptoms of GI ulceration, perforation and haemorrhage during JADENU therapy and promptly initiate additional evaluation and treatment if a serious GI adverse event is suspected.

Caution should be exercised in patients who are taking JADENU in combination with drugs that have known ulcerogenic potential, such as NSAIDs, corticosteroids, or oral bisphosphonates, and in patients receiving anticoagulants (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS**).

Hematologic

There have been post-marketing reports (both spontaneous and from clinical trials) of cytopenias in patients treated with deferasirox. Most of these patients had preexisting hematologic disorders that are frequently associated with bone marrow failure (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS – Post-Market Adverse Drug Reactions**). The relationship of these episodes to treatment with deferasirox is unknown. In line with the standard clinical management of such hematological disorders, blood counts should be monitored regularly. Dose interruption of treatment with JADENU should be considered in patients who develop unexplained cytopenia. Reintroduction of therapy with JADENU may be considered, once the cause of the cytopenia has been elucidated.

Hepatic Biliary/Pancreatic

JADENU is not recommended in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C) (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION – Dosing Considerations** and **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY – Special Populations and Conditions**). Elevations of serum transaminase levels (greater than 5 times the upper limit of normal) have been observed in 40 patients (6.1%; 40/652) receiving deferasirox in the context of 4 registration studies. In these patients, the transaminase levels were already $>5*ULN$ at baseline in 6 of the 40 patients. In 25 of the 40 patients, the transaminase levels at baseline were above the upper limit of normal but less than $5*ULN$.

Although uncommon (0.3%), elevations of transaminases greater than 10 times the upper limit of the normal range, suggestive of hepatitis, have been observed in clinical trials.

In a 5 year pediatric observational study, single events of elevations in ALT and AST suspected to be related to deferasirox were reported in 21.1% and 11.9%, respectively. Approximately 12% of patients on study required a dose reduction or interruption of deferasirox to manage the increase in transaminases and 2.7% of patients discontinued treatment.

There have been post-marketing reports of hepatic failure in patients treated with deferasirox. There are a total of 24 international reports of hepatic failure – 21 post-marketing reports and 3 reports from clinical studies. Two of the 24 cases were reported in Canada. Most reports of hepatic failure involved patients with significant comorbidities including liver cirrhosis and multi-organ failure; fatal outcomes were reported in some of these patients. As of the cut-off date above, no patient with normal baseline liver function or without additional life-threatening complications of their underlying disease has developed hepatic failure.

It is recommended that serum transaminases, bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase be monitored before the initiation of treatment, every 2 weeks during the first month and monthly thereafter. If there is an unexplained, persistent and progressive increase in serum transaminase levels, JADENU treatment should be interrupted.

In the clinical trial and post-marketing settings, cases of serious acute pancreatitis were observed with and without documented underlying biliary conditions. A causal association to deferasirox could not be ruled out.

Immune

Rare cases of serious hypersensitivity reactions (such as anaphylaxis and angioedema) have been reported in patients receiving deferasirox, with the onset of the reaction occurring in the majority of cases within the first month of treatment (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS – Post-Market Adverse Drug Reactions**). If hypersensitivity reactions occur, JADENU should be discontinued and appropriate medical intervention instituted. JADENU should not be reintroduced in patients who have experienced previous hypersensitivity reactions on deferasirox due to the risk of anaphylactic shock.

Ophthalmologic

Ocular disturbances (lens opacities, early cataracts, maculopathies) have been reported with deferasirox therapy (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). Ophthalmic testing (including fundoscopy) is recommended before the start of JADENU treatment and thereafter at regular intervals.

Renal

Deferasirox has not been studied in patients with renal impairment. Deferasirox treatment has been initiated only in patients with serum creatinine within the age-appropriate normal range and therefore must be used with caution in patients with elevated serum creatinine levels (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS**).

Deferasirox-treated patients experienced dose-dependent increases in serum creatinine. Increases in creatinine that were $> 33\%$ at ≥ 2 consecutive post baseline visits occurred at a greater frequency in deferasirox-treated patients compared to deferoxamine-treated patients (38% vs. 14%, respectively) in study 0107. In these beta-thalassemia patients, 94% of the creatinine elevations remained within the normal range. Under the dose adjustment instructions, dose reduction was required in one third of patients showing serum creatinine increase. In most patients undergoing dose reductions serum creatinine levels did not return to baseline; in 60% of patients undergoing dose reduction, serum creatinine remained elevated at $> 33\%$ without progression (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS - Abnormal Hematologic and Clinical Chemistry Findings**).

Cases of acute renal failure (some with fatal outcome) have been reported following the post-marketing use of deferasirox. There have been rare cases of acute renal failure requiring dialysis. For the fatal cases, it is impossible to completely exclude a contributory role of deferasirox to the renal impairment, although the fatalities in these critically ill patients could be attributable to other underlying diseases. The fact that there was an improvement after stopping the treatment in most of the cases with non-fatal acute renal failure is suggestive of a contributory role of deferasirox to these cases (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS – Post Market Adverse Drug Reactions**).

It is recommended that serum creatinine and/or creatinine clearance be assessed twice before initiating therapy. Weekly monitoring of serum creatinine and/or creatinine clearance is recommended in the first month after initiation or modification of therapy, and monthly thereafter. Patients with pre-existing renal conditions or patients who are receiving medicinal products that may depress renal function may be more at risk of complications. Care should be taken to maintain adequate hydration in patients (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION – Dosing Considerations**). Dose reduction, interruption, or discontinuations should be considered for elevations in serum creatinine (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS – Abnormal Hematologic and Clinical Chemistry Findings**).

Renal tubulopathy has been reported in patients treated with deferasirox. The majority of these patients were children and adolescents with beta-thalassemia and serum ferritin levels <1,500 µg/L.

Tests for proteinuria should be performed monthly. As needed, additional markers of renal tubular function (e.g. glycosuria in non-diabetics and low levels of serum potassium, phosphate, magnesium or urate, phosphaturia, aminoaciduria) may also be monitored. Dose reduction or interruption may be considered if there are abnormalities in levels of tubular markers and/or if clinically indicated.

If there is a progressive increase in serum creatinine beyond the upper limit of normal, JADENU should be interrupted (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**).

Skin

Serious skin reactions: Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs), including cases of Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), and hypersensitivity vasculitis, as well as drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) which could be life - threatening or fatal, and rare cases of erythema multiforme, have occurred during treatment with deferasirox. Patients should be advised of the signs and symptoms of severe skin reactions, and be closely monitored. Upon suspicion of any SCAR, JADENU should be discontinued immediately and should not be reintroduced.

Skin rashes: skin rashes may also appear during JADENU treatment. For rashes of mild to moderate severity, JADENU may be continued without dose adjustment, since the rash often resolves spontaneously. For more severe rash, where interruption of treatment may be necessary, JADENU may be re-introduced after resolution of the rash, at a lower dose followed by gradual dose escalation.

Special Populations

Pregnant Women: There are no adequate and well-controlled studies conducted in pregnant women. No clinical data on exposed pregnancies are available for deferasirox. Studies in animals have shown some reproductive toxicity at maternally toxic doses (see **DETAILED PHARMACOLOGY – REPRODUCTION AND TERATOLOGY**). The potential risk for humans is unknown. It is therefore recommended that JADENU should not be used during pregnancy. Patients taking oral contraceptives may be at risk of getting pregnant because JADENU may decrease the efficacy of hormonal contraceptives (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS**).

Nursing Women: It is not known whether deferasirox is excreted in human milk. In an animal study, deferasirox and its metabolites were present in breast milk of rats following a 10 mg/kg oral dose. The concentration of deferasirox was approximately 20-fold higher in maternal milk than in maternal plasma 4-8 hours post dose (see **DETAILED PHARMACOLOGY – REPRODUCTION AND TERATOLOGY**). Therefore, women should be advised against breast-feeding while taking JADENU.

Pediatrics (2 to 16 years of age): There are limited data on the safety and effectiveness of deferasirox in pediatric patients aged 2 to 5 (see **CLINICAL TRIALS**). Deferasirox has not been associated with growth retardation in children followed for up to 5 years in clinical studies. However, as a precautionary measure, body weight and longitudinal growth in pediatric patients should be monitored at regular intervals (every 12 months).

In a 5-year observational study in which 267 children aged 2 to <6 years (at enrollment) with transfusional hemosiderosis received deferasirox, there were no unexpected safety findings observed regarding adverse events or laboratory abnormalities with the exception of an increase in single events of elevated transaminases suspected to be related to deferasirox: 21.1% and 11.9% of pediatric patients had elevated alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase, respectively. Within the range of the known safety profile, increases in serum creatinine of >33% and above the upper limit of normal (ULN) on ≥ 2 consecutive occasions were observed in 3.1% of children and elevation of ALT greater than 5 times the ULN on ≥ 2 consecutive occasions was reported in 4.3% of children.

Geriatrics (≥ 65 years of age): Four hundred and thirty-one (431) patients ≥ 65 years of age have been studied in clinical trials of deferasirox. The majority of these patients had myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS, n= 393; β -thalassemia, n= 2; other anemias, n= 36). In general, caution should be used in elderly patients due to the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, concomitant disease or other drug therapy. In clinical trials, elderly patients experienced a higher frequency of adverse reactions than younger patients and should be monitored closely for adverse reactions that may require a dose adjustment.

Monitoring and Laboratory Tests

Serum ferritin should be measured monthly to assess response to therapy and to evaluate for the possibility of overchelation of iron, although the correlation coefficient between serum ferritin and liver iron content (LIC) was 0.63, and changes in serum ferritin levels may not always reliably reflect changes in LIC. If the serum ferritin falls consistently below 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$, temporary interruption of JADENU therapy should be considered (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**).

As with other iron chelator treatment, the risk of toxicity of JADENU may be increased when inappropriately given to patients with a low iron burden or with serum ferritin levels that are only slightly elevated.

It is recommended that serum transaminases, bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase be monitored before the initiation of treatment, every 2 weeks during the first month and monthly thereafter. It is recommended that serum creatinine be assessed twice before initiating therapy and monitored weekly for the first month followed by monthly thereafter (see **Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic** and **Renal** sections above).

Tests for proteinuria should be performed monthly (see **Renal** section above).

In line with standard clinical management of hematological disorders, blood counts should be monitored regularly (see **Hematologic** section above).

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse Drug Reaction Overview

Over 7000 patients have been treated with deferasirox in clinical studies as of October 31, 2011. In the initial registration program, 652 patients were treated with deferasirox in therapeutic studies lasting for a median of 366 days in pediatric and adult patients [52 patients between 2 and 5 years of age, 240 patients between 6 and 16 years of age, 330 patients between 17 to 65 years of age and 30 patients \geq 65 years]. These 652 patients included 421 with β -thalassemia, 99 with rare anemias, and 132 with sickle cell disease. Of these patients, 302 were male and 456 were Caucasian. In the sickle cell disease population, 89% of patients were black.

The most frequently occurring adverse events (all causalities) in the therapeutic trials of deferasirox were diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, headache, constipation, dyspepsia, abdominal pain, pyrexia, cough, proteinuria, increases in serum creatinine and transaminases, pruritis and skin rash. Gastrointestinal disorders, increases in serum creatinine and skin rash were dose related. Adverse events which most frequently led to dose interruption, dose adjustment, or discontinuation of therapy were skin rash, gastrointestinal disorders, infections, increased creatinine, and increased transaminases.

Clinical Trial Adverse Drug Reactions

Because clinical trials are conducted under very specific conditions the adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials may not reflect the rates observed in practice and should not be compared to the rates in the clinical trials of another drug. Adverse drug reaction information from clinical trials is useful for identifying drug-related adverse events and for approximating rates.

In clinical trials in patients with transfusional iron overload, the most frequent reactions reported during chronic treatment with deferasirox in adult and pediatric patients include gastrointestinal disturbances in about 26% of patients (mainly nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or abdominal pain), and skin rash in about 7% of patients. Mild, non-progressive, dose-dependent increases in serum creatinine occurred in 34% of patients (see **Abnormal Hematologic and Clinical Chemistry Findings**).

In clinical trials in patients with transfusional iron overload, elevations of liver transaminases as suspected drug-related adverse events were reported in about 2% of patients. The increases in liver transaminases were not dose-dependent. Forty percent of these patients had elevated levels (above the upper limit of normal) prior to receiving deferasirox. Elevations of transaminases greater than 10 times the upper limit of the normal range, suggestive of hepatitis, were uncommon (0.3%). High frequency hearing loss and lenticular opacities (early cataracts) have been observed in <1% of patients treated with deferasirox (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Ear/Nose/Throat and Ophthalmologic**).

In a 1-year, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in patients with non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia syndromes, the most frequently reported AEs in the deferasirox 10 mg/kg/day group (at least 10%) were headache (16.4%), upper respiratory tract infection (14.5%), oropharyngeal pain (10.9%), pyrexia (10.9%), and rash (10.9%). Table 1 displays adverse events occurring in >5% of deferasirox -treated patients.

Table 1 Adverse Events Occurring in >5% of deferasirox -treated Patients in Study A2209

	Deferasirox	Deferasirox	Placebo	Placebo	Placebo
	5 mg/kg/day	10 mg/kg/day	5 mg/kg/day	10 mg/kg/day	Any dose
	N=55	N=55	N=28	N=28	N=56
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Any AE	42 (76.4)	43 (78.2)	20 (71.4)	25 (89.3)	45 (80.4)
Headache	2 (3.6)	9 (16.4)	4 (14.3)	4 (14.3)	8 (14.3)
Upper respiratory tract infection	7 (12.7)	8 (14.5)	5 (17.9)	6 (21.4)	11 (19.6)
Oropharyngeal pain	4 (7.3)	6 (10.9)	0	2 (7.1)	2 (3.6)
Pyrexia	6 (10.9)	6 (10.9)	5 (17.9)	3 (10.7)	8 (14.3)
Rash	2 (3.6)	6 (10.9)	1 (3.6)	2 (7.1)	3 (5.4)
Diarrhoea	3 (5.5)	5 (9.1)	2 (7.1)	4 (14.3)	6 (10.7)
Fatigue	1 (1.8)	5 (9.1)	2 (7.1)	2 (7.1)	4 (7.1)
Nausea	4 (7.3)	5 (9.1)	1 (3.6)	6 (21.4)	7 (12.5)
Abdominal pain	2 (3.6)	4 (7.3)	1 (3.6)	3 (10.7)	4 (7.1)
Anaemia	3 (5.5)	4 (7.3)	0	2 (7.1)	2 (3.6)
Nasopharyngitis	5 (9.1)	4 (7.3)	2 (7.1)	3 (10.7)	5 (8.9)
Rhinitis	1 (1.8)	4 (7.3)	1 (3.6)	0	1 (1.8)
Abdominal pain upper	3 (5.5)	3 (5.5)	0	0	0
Dyspepsia	0	3 (5.5)	0	0	0
Gastroenteritis	1 (1.8)	3 (5.5)	0	2 (7.1)	2 (3.6)
Influenza	3 (5.5)	3 (5.5)	1 (3.6)	0	1 (1.8)
Insomnia	1 (1.8)	3 (5.5)	2 (7.1)	0	2 (3.6)

In Study 2209, one patient in the placebo 10 mg/kg group experienced an ALT increase to >5 x ULN and >2 x baseline (Table 2). Three deferasirox-treated patients (all in the 10 mg/kg group) had 2 consecutive serum creatinine level increases >33% from baseline and >ULN. Serum creatinine returned to normal in all patients (in one spontaneously and in the other two after drug interruption).

Table 2 Number (%) of Patients with Increases in Serum Creatinine or SGPT/ALT in Study 2209

Laboratory Parameter	Deferasirox 5 mg/kg (N=55) n (%)	Deferasirox 10 mg/kg (N=55) n (%)	Placebo 5 mg/kg (N=28) n (%)	Placebo 10 mg/kg (N=28) n (%)	Placebo (N=56) n (%)
Serum Creatinine					
Creatinine increase (>33% from baseline and >ULN at ≥2 consecutive post-baseline values)	0 (0.0)	3 (5.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
SGPT/ALT					
SGPT/ALT (>5 x ULN and >2 x baaseline)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.6)	1 (1.8)

A total of 652 patients were treated with deferasirox in therapeutic studies of adult and pediatric patients with β -thalassemia (n=421), rare anemias (n=99) and sickle cell disease (n=132). This population was 46% male, 70% Caucasian and included 292 patients \leq 16 years of age. In the sickle cell disease population, 89% of patients were black. A total of 94% of β -thalassemia patients, 70% of patients with rare anemias, and 86% of patients with sickle cell disease patients received therapy for \geq 48 weeks.

The data in Table 3 displays the adverse events, regardless of causality, occurring in >5% of patients in either treatment group in the primary efficacy study 0107 in which 296 β -thalassemia patients were treated with deferasirox and 290 patients received deferoxamine as an active comparator. Adverse events which most frequently led to dose interruption, dose adjustment, or discontinuation of therapy were skin rash, gastrointestinal disorders, infections, increased creatinine, and increased transaminases (see Abnormal Hematologic and Clinical Chemistry Findings. Discontinuations due to adverse events with a suspected relationship to deferasirox occurred in 7 patients.

Table 3 Adverse Events Occurring in >5% of β -thalassemia Patients in the Comparative Trial

Preferred Term	Deferasirox N=296 n (%)	Deferoxamine N=290 n (%)
Pyrexia	56 (18.9)	69 (23.8)
Headache	47 (15.9)	59 (20.3)
Abdominal pain	41 (13.9)	28 (9.7)
Cough	41 (13.9)	55 (19.0)
Nasopharyngitis	39 (13.2)	42 (14.5)
Diarrhea	35 (11.8)	21 (7.2)
Creatinine increased ¹	33 (11.1)	0 (0)
Influenza	32 (10.8)	29 (10.0)
Nausea	31 (10.5)	14 (4.8)

Pharyngolaryngeal pain	31 (10.5)	43 (14.8)
Vomiting	30 (10.1)	28 (9.7)
Respiratory tract infection	28 (9.5)	23 (7.9)
Bronchitis	27 (9.1)	32 (11.0)
Rash	25 (8.4)	9 (3.1)
Abdominal pain upper	23 (7.8)	15 (5.2)
Pharyngitis	23 (7.8)	30 (10.3)
Arthralgia	22 (7.4)	14 (4.8)
Acute tonsillitis	19 (6.4)	15 (5.2)
Fatigue	18 (6.1)	14 (4.8)
Rhinitis	18 (6.1)	22 (7.6)
Back pain	17 (5.7)	32 (11.0)
Ear infection	16 (5.4)	7 (2.4)
Urticaria	11 (3.7)	17 (5.9)
¹ >33% increase compared to average baseline values		

The data in Table 4 displays the adverse events, regardless of causality, occurring in >1% in the pooled β -thalassemia patients by dose administered. The most frequently reported adverse events were abdominal pain, pyrexia and headache. In the 30 mg/kg dose group, the most frequently reported adverse events were abdominal pain, diarrhea and increased serum creatinine. Skin rash and ALT increase were the only adverse events that resulted in discontinuation.

Table 4 Most frequently reported AEs (>1% of all patients) – pooled β -thalassemia patients by dose administered

Preferred term	Deferasirox 10	Deferasirox 20	Deferasirox 30	All patients
	mg/kg N=143	mg/kg N=106	mg/kg N=172	N=421
	Total n (%)	Total n (%)	Total n (%)	Total n (%)
Abdominal pain	38 (26.6)	21 (19.8)	41 (23.8)	100 (23.8)
Pyrexia	47 (32.9)	31 (29.2)	20 (11.6)	98 (23.3)
Headache	37 (25.9)	20 (18.9)	26 (15.1)	83 (19.7)
Cough	38 (26.6)	17 (16.0)	25 (14.5)	80 (19.0)
Diarrhea	24 (16.8)	9 (8.5)	37 (21.5)	70 (16.6)
Nasopharyngitis	23 (16.1)	16 (15.1)	20 (11.6)	59 (14.0)
Vomiting	28 (19.6)	12 (11.3)	18 (10.5)	58 (13.8)
Rash	12 (8.4)	10 (9.4)	30 (17.4)	52 (12.4)
Nausea	11 (7.7)	11 (10.4)	28 (16.3)	50 (11.9)
Creatinine increased ¹	2 (1.4)	13 (12.3)	34 (19.8)	49 (11.6)
Laryngeal pain	20 (14.0)	12 (11.3)	17 (9.9)	49 (11.6)
Pharyngitis	28 (19.6)	9 (8.5)	10 (5.8)	47 (11.2)
Influenza	19 (13.3)	12 (11.3)	13 (7.6)	44 (10.5)
Rhinitis	28 (19.6)	8 (7.5)	6 (3.5)	42 (10.0)
URTI ²	9 (6.3)	8 (7.5)	24 (14.0)	41 (9.7)
Bronchitis	7 (4.9)	9 (8.5)	20 (11.6)	36 (8.6)
Arthralgia	13 (9.1)	8 (7.5)	13 (7.6)	34 (8.1)
Back pain	9 (6.3)	16 (15.1)	9 (5.2)	34 (8.1)
Constipation	9 (6.3)	6 (5.7)	12 (7.0)	27 (6.4)
Fatigue	7 (4.9)	6 (5.7)	13 (7.6)	26 (6.2)
Ear infection	13 (9.1)	7 (6.6)	3 (1.7)	23 (5.5)
Tonsillitis	8 (5.6)	7 (6.6)	6 (3.5)	21 (5.0)
Post procedural pain	2 (1.4)	8 (7.5)	10 (5.8)	20 (4.8)
Acute tonsillitis	2 (1.4)	6 (5.7)	11 (6.4)	19 (4.5)
Asthenia	8 (5.6)	7 (6.6)	4 (2.3)	19 (4.5)
Gastroenteritis	8 (5.6)	6 (5.7)	5 (2.9)	19 (4.5)
Chest pain	2 (1.4)	8 (7.5)	8 (4.7)	18 (4.3)
Ear pain	3 (2.1)	5 (4.7)	4 (2.3)	12 (2.9)
Palpitations	1 (0.7)	4 (3.8)	7 (4.1)	12 (2.9)
Tachycardia	5 (3.5)	4 (3.8)	3 (1.7)	12 (2.9)
Transfusion reaction	7 (4.9)	3 (2.8)	2 (1.2)	12 (2.9)
Urticaria	3 (2.1)	4 (3.8)	5 (2.9)	12 (2.9)
Dyspepsia	4 (2.8)	3 (2.8)	4 (2.3)	11 (2.6)
Pain in extremity	5 (3.5)	3 (2.8)	3 (1.7)	11 (2.6)
Pruritus	3 (2.1)	4 (3.8)	4 (2.3)	11 (2.6)
Rhinorrhoea	1 (0.7)	6 (5.7)	3 (1.7)	10 (2.4)
Sinusitis	0	6 (5.7)	4 (2.3)	10 (2.4)
Transaminases increased	8 (5.6)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.6)	10 (2.4)
Urinary tract infection	2 (1.4)	1 (0.9)	7 (4.1)	10 (2.4)
Herpes simplex	3 (2.1)	1 (0.9)	5 (2.9)	9 (2.1)
Otitis media	2 (1.4)	1 (0.9)	6 (3.5)	9 (2.1)

Table 4 Most frequently reported AEs (>1% of all patients) – pooled β -thalassaemia patients by dose administered

Preferred term	Deferasirox 10 mg/kg N=143	Deferasirox 20 mg/kg N=106	Deferasirox 30 mg/kg N=172	All patients N=421
	Total	Total	Total	Total
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Toothache	2 (1.4)	3 (2.8)	4 (2.3)	9 (2.1)
Anxiety	3 (2.1)	2 (1.9)	3 (1.7)	8 (1.9)
Bone pain	1 (0.7)	1 (0.9)	6 (3.5)	8 (1.9)
Conjunctivitis	6 (4.2)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.6)	8 (1.9)
Dyspnoea	0	2 (1.9)	6 (3.5)	8 (1.9)
Muscle cramp	1 (0.7)	0	7 (4.1)	8 (1.9)
Productive cough	4 (2.8)	3 (2.8)	1 (0.6)	8 (1.9)
Tooth abscess	2 (1.4)	0	6 (3.5)	8 (1.9)
Abdominal distension	1 (0.7)	0	6 (3.5)	7 (1.7)
Cholelithiasis	2 (1.4)	1 (0.9)	4 (2.3)	7 (1.7)
Enteritis	5 (3.5)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.6)	7 (1.7)
Epistaxis	4 (2.8)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.2)	7 (1.7)
Erythema	3 (2.1)	2 (1.9)	2 (1.2)	7 (1.7)
Hypoacusis	4 (2.8)	2 (1.9)	1 (0.6)	7 (1.7)
Insomnia	0	3 (2.8)	4 (2.3)	7 (1.7)
Vertigo	2 (1.4)	4 (3.8)	1 (0.6)	7 (1.7)
Alanine aminotransferase increased	4 (2.8)	2 (1.9)	0	6 (1.4)
Cardiac murmur	0	0	6 (3.5)	6 (1.4)
Depression	0	2 (1.9)	4 (2.3)	6 (1.4)
Dizziness	1 (0.7)	2 (1.9)	3 (1.7)	6 (1.4)
Dysmenorrhoea	0	3 (2.8)	3 (1.7)	6 (1.4)
Lymphadenopathy	2 (1.4)	1 (0.9)	3 (1.7)	6 (1.4)
Myalgia	1 (0.7)	1 (0.9)	4 (2.3)	6 (1.4)
Pharyngitis streptococcal	3 (2.1)	3 (2.8)	0	6 (1.4)
Proteinuria	1 (0.7)	1 (0.9)	4 (2.3)	6 (1.4)
Rash maculo-papular	0	3 (2.8)	3 (1.7)	6 (1.4)
Seasonal allergy	0	1 (0.9)	5 (2.9)	6 (1.4)
Abdominal discomfort	1 (0.7)	0	4 (2.3)	5 (1.2)
Contusion	2 (1.4)	0	3 (1.7)	5 (1.2)
Cystitis	1 (0.7)	1 (0.9)	3 (1.7)	5 (1.2)
Frequent bowel movements	1 (0.7)	1 (0.9)	3 (1.7)	5 (1.2)
Oedema peripheral	0	2 (1.9)	3 (1.7)	5 (1.2)
Respiratory tract infection	1 (0.7)	1 (0.9)	3 (1.7)	5 (1.2)
Syncope	2 (1.4)	2 (1.9)	1 (0.6)	5 (1.2)
Viral infection	1 (0.7)	1 (0.9)	3 (1.7)	5 (1.2)

¹ >33% increase compared to average baseline values

² Upper respiratory tract infection

Less Common Clinical Trial Adverse Drug Reactions (<1%)

The less common adverse events which occurred in clinical trials and considered to be related to

deferasirox are listed below.

Cardiovascular: QT prolongation¹

General disorders: Pyrexia, oedema, fatigue

Ear and labyrinth disorders: Deafness

Eye disorders: Cataract, maculopathy, optic neuritis

Gastrointestinal: Duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer (including multiple ulcers) gastritis, gastrointestinal haemorrhage, oesophagitis

Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic: Cholelithiasis, hepatitis, acute pancreatitis²

Nervous system: Dizziness

Psychiatric disorders: Anxiety, sleep disorder

Renal and urinary disorders: Renal tubular disorder (Fanconi syndrome)

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: Pharyngolaryngeal pain

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Pigmentation disorder, erythema multiforme

¹ Three cases of QT interval prolongation were reported in the clinical trials, however, a causal relationship to study drug was not established.

² Cases of serious acute pancreatitis were observed with and without documented underlying biliary conditions.

Abnormal Hematologic and Clinical Chemistry Findings

In the comparative study 0107, 113 patients treated with deferasirox had non-progressive increases in serum creatinine > 33% above baseline (Table 5). Twenty-five (25) patients required dose reductions. Increases in serum creatinine appeared to be dose-related. Of the 17 patients with elevations in SGPT/ALT levels > 5 times the ULN at consecutive visits, one discontinued deferasirox therapy. One patient experienced increases in transaminases to >10x ULN which normalized upon drug discontinuation but then increased sharply upon rechallenge. Increases in transaminases did not appear to be dose-related and most of these patients had elevated transaminases prior to receiving deferasirox therapy.

Table 5 Number (%) of patients with increases in SGPT/ALT or serum creatinine in study 0107

Laboratory parameter	Deferasirox N=296 n (%)	Deferoxamine N=290 n (%)
Serum creatinine		

Laboratory parameter	Deferasirox N=296 n (%)	Deferoxamine N=290 n (%)
No. patients with creatinine > 33% and <ULN at ≥ 2 consecutive post-baseline visits	106 (35.8)	40 (13.8)
No. patients with creatinine increase > 33% and >ULN at ≥ 2 consecutive post-baseline visits	7 (2.4)	1 (0.3)
SGPT/ALT		
No. patients with SGPT/ALT >5 x ULN at ≥2 post-baseline visits	8 (2.7)	2 (0.7)
No. patients with SGPT/ALT >5 x ULN at ≥2 consecutive post-baseline visits	17 (5.7)	5 (1.7)

A total of 652 patients were treated with deferasirox in clinical studies 107, 108, and 109. Of these patients, 237 (36%) had an increase in serum creatinine >33% on at least 2 consecutive visits, 68 (11%) of whom underwent dose reduction. The remainder returned to serum creatinine <33% above baseline without dose reduction. Of the 68 patients who underwent dose reduction, 17 (25%) returned to normal, 41 (60%) remained elevated at >33% without progression and the remaining 10 (15%) fluctuated between baseline and 33%.

Based on limited data in patients with sickle cell disease (N=132) and other rare anemias (N=99), the type and frequency of adverse events observed were similar to those observed in patients with β -thalassemia. The adverse event profile in patients <16 years of age was similar to that seen in adults, regardless of disease state.

In 49 adult β -thalassemia patients treated for greater than 1 year and up to 3 years, the type and frequency of adverse events was similar to that seen in patients treated for up to 1 year.

Post-Market Adverse Drug Reactions

Cases of acute renal failure (some with fatal outcome) have been reported following the post-marketing use of deferasirox. Rarely biopsy proven interstitial nephritis has also been reported.

Hypocalcemia has been reported to occur during deferasirox therapy.

Spontaneously reported adverse reactions, presented below, are reported voluntarily and it is not always possible to reliably establish frequency or a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Post-Market Information

Since the International Birth Date (November 2, 2005), the cumulative exposure to marketed deferasirox is 123,619 patient-years as of October 31, 2011.

Paediatric population

Renal tubulopathy has been reported in patients treated with deferasirox. The majority of these patients were children and adolescents with beta-thalassemia and serum ferritin levels <1,500 µg/L.

Renal and urinary disorders

Acute renal failure (mostly serum creatinine increases $\geq 2x$ upper limit of normal, and usually reversible after treatment interruption), hematuria, renal tubular necrosis

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Stevens-Johnson syndrome, hypersensitivity vasculitis, urticaria, erythema multiforme, alopecia, toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS).

Immune system disorders

Hypersensitivity reactions (including anaphylaxis and angioedema)

Gastrointestinal disorders

Duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, gastrointestinal bleeding, gastrointestinal perforation

Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Agranulocytosis, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia and aggravated anemia

Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic

Hepatic failure.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Drug-Drug Interactions

Use with other iron chelator: The safety of JADENU when administered with other iron chelation therapy has not been established.

Use with Aluminum Containing Antacid Preparations: The concomitant administration of JADENU and aluminum-containing antacid preparations has not been formally studied. Although deferasirox has a lower affinity for aluminum than for iron, JADENU should not be taken with aluminum-containing antacid preparations (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**).

Use with Agents Metabolised through CYP3A4: In a healthy volunteer study, the concomitant administration of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension and midazolam (a CYP3A4 substrate) resulted in a decrease of midazolam exposure by 17%. In the clinical setting, this effect may be more pronounced. Therefore, caution should be exercised when JADENU is combined with

substances metabolised through CYP3A4 (e.g. cyclosporine, simvastatin, hormonal contraceptive agents), due to a possible decrease in efficacy.

Use with Agents Inducing UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) Metabolism: In a healthy volunteer study, the concomitant administration of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension at single dose of 30 mg/kg) and the potent UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) inducer rifampicin (repeated dose of 600 mg/day) resulted in a decrease of deferasirox exposure by 44% (90% CI: 37% - 51%). Therefore, the concomitant use of JADENU with potent UGT inducers (e.g. rifampicin, phenytoin, phenobarbital, ritonavir) may result in a decrease in JADENU efficacy. If JADENU and a potent UGT inducer are used concomitantly, increases in the dose of JADENU should be considered based on clinical response to therapy.

Use with Bile Acid Sequestrants: In a healthy volunteer study, the administration of cholestyramine after a single dose of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension resulted in a 45% decrease in deferasirox exposure (AUC).

Use with Agents Metabolized by CYP2C8: In a healthy volunteer study, the concomitant administration of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension at 30 mg/kg/day for 4 days) and the CYP2C8 substrate repaglinide (single dose of 0.5 mg) resulted in an increase in repaglinide AUC and C_{max} by 131% and 62%, respectively. When JADENU and repaglinide are used concomitantly, careful monitoring of glucose levels should be performed. An interaction between JADENU and other CYP2C8 substrates like paclitaxel cannot be excluded.

Use with Agents Metabolized by CYP1A2: In a healthy volunteer study, the concomitant administration of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension (at a repeated dose of 30 mg/kg/day) and the CYP1A2 substrate theophylline (single dose of 120 mg) resulted in an increase in theophylline AUC by 84% (90% CI: 73% to 95%). The single dose C_{max} was not affected, but an increase of theophylline C_{max} is expected to occur with chronic dosing. When JADENU and theophylline are used concomitantly, monitoring of theophylline concentration and possible theophylline dose reduction should be considered. An interaction between JADENU and other CYP1A2 substrates such as clozapine and tizanidine may be possible.

Use with busulfan: Based on Literature reports, concomitant administration of deferasirox and busulfan resulted in an increase of busulfan exposure (AUC). The AUC increase ranged approximately 40 to 150%. The mechanism of the interaction remains unclear. Caution should be exercised when deferasirox is combined with busulfan and the patient's plasma concentrations of busulfan should be monitored.

Use with Digoxin: In healthy volunteers, deferasirox tablets for oral suspension had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of digoxin. The effect of digoxin on JADENU pharmacokinetics has not been studied.

Use with Vitamin C: The concomitant administration of JADENU and vitamin C has not been formally studied. Doses of vitamin C up to 200 mg were allowed in clinical studies without negative consequences. High doses of vitamin C should not be used.

Use with ulcerogenic potential drugs: Concomitant administration of JADENU with drugs that have known ulcerogenic potential, such as NSAIDs, corticosteroids, or oral bisphosphonates, and use of JADENU in patients receiving anticoagulants may increase the risk of gastrointestinal irritation (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**).

Use with hydroxyurea: The interaction of JADENU with hydroxyurea has not been formally studied. No inhibition of deferasirox metabolism by hydroxyurea is expected based on the results of an *in vitro* study.

Drug-Food Interactions

JADENU should be taken on an empty stomach or with a light meal, preferably at the same time each day.

Drug-Herb Interactions

Interactions with herbal products have not been established.

Drug-Laboratory Interactions

Interactions between deferasirox and gallium contrast media have not been studied. It is known that the results of gallium-67 imaging may be distorted by the iron chelator deferoxamine due to chelation of gallium-67. It is therefore recommended that JADENU therapy be interrupted at least five days before gallium-67 scintigraphy.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

JADENU is a strength-adjusted formulation of deferasirox with higher bioavailability compared to EXJADE dispersible tablets. JADENU requires a different dosing regimen and method of administration compared to EXJADE. If converting from EXJADE dispersible tablets to JADENU, see the **Dosing Considerations** section below.

To avoid dosing errors, it is important that prescriptions of deferasirox specify both the type of formulation (dispersible tablet or film-coated tablet) and the prescribed dose in mg/kg/day.

Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment

1. For transfusional iron overload:

The goals of iron chelation therapy are to remove the amount of iron administered in transfusions and, as required, to reduce the existing iron burden. The decision to remove accumulated iron should be individualized based on anticipated clinical benefit and risks of chelation therapy.

It is recommended that therapy with JADENU (deferasirox) be started when a patient has evidence of chronic iron overload, such as the transfusion of approximately 100 mL/kg of packed red blood cells (approximately 20 units for a 40 kg patient) and a serum ferritin consistently >1000 µg/L. Doses should be in mg/kg and must be calculated and rounded to the nearest whole tablet size. Changes in weight of pediatric patients over time must be taken into account when calculating the dose. JADENU is available in three strengths (90, 180 and 360 mg).

1.1 Starting Dose

The recommended initial daily dose of JADENU is 7, 14 or 21 mg/kg/day body weight, depending on the patient's transfusion rate and the goal of treatment:

Patients requiring maintenance of an acceptable body iron level:

- An initial daily dose of 7 mg/kg/day is recommended for patients receiving less than 7 mL/kg/month of packed red blood cells (approximately <2 units/month for an adult) and for whom the objective is maintenance of an acceptable body iron level.
- An initial daily dose of 14 mg/kg/day is recommended for patients receiving more than 7 mL/kg/month of packed red blood cells (approximately >2 units/month for an adult) and for whom the objective is maintenance of an acceptable body iron level.

Patients requiring reduction of iron overload:

- An initial daily dose of 14 mg/kg/day is recommended for patients receiving less than 14 mL/kg/month of packed red blood cells (approximately <4 units/month for an adult) and for whom the objective is gradual reduction of iron overload.
- An initial daily dose of 21 mg/kg/day is recommended for patients receiving more than 14 mL/kg/month of packed red blood cells (approximately >4 units/month for an adult) and for whom the objective is gradual reduction of iron overload.

With deferasirox dispersible tablets for oral suspension, the dose dependent iron excretion (mg/kg/day) was calculated from the change in LIC over one year, the amount of blood transfused and the weight of the patient. Using two example patients of 20 kg and 50 kg, the amount of iron excreted over one year could be calculated in terms of mg/year and transfusion unit-equivalents/year (assuming that one unit of PRBC contains 200 mg iron). Thus in a 50 kg adult, deferasirox tablets for oral suspension doses of 10, 20 and 30 mg/kg (equivalent to JADENU 7, 14 and 21 mg, respectively) for one year can remove the amount of iron contained in about 20, 36 and 55 units of blood, respectively (i.e. about 1.5, 3 and 4.5 units of blood per month, respectively). In a 20 kg pediatric patient, deferasirox tablets for oral suspension doses of 10, 20 and 30 mg (equivalent to JADENU 7, 14 and 21 mg, respectively) for one year can remove the amount of iron contained in about 8, 14 and 22 units of blood, respectively (i.e. about 0.6, 1.2 and 1.8 units of blood per month; or 6, 12 and 18 mL/kg/month, respectively).

Table 6 Study 0107: Iron excretion during one year (PP-2 population, biopsy) *

Initial dose (mg/kg) Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension	Equivalent dose of JADENU tablets (mg/kg)	n	Iron excretion (mg/kg/day)	Iron excretion (mg/year)		Iron excretion (transfusion unit equivalents/year)	
				20kg patient	50 kg patient	20kg patient	50 kg patient
5	3.5	8	0.13 ± 0.10	939 ± 726	2349 ± 1816	4.7 ± 3.6	11.7 ± 9.1
10	7	44	0.22 ± 0.14	1572 ± 1055	3930 ± 2638	7.9 ± 5.3	19.6 ± 13.2
20	14	64	0.39 ± 0.15	2841 ± 1102	7102 ± 2756	14.2 ± 5.5	35.5 ± 13.8
30	21	108	0.60 ± 0.23	4378 ± 1712	10945 ± 4280	21.9 ± 8.6	54.7 ± 21.4

* the study was conducted with the tablet for oral suspension formulation (doses as in first column); the equivalent doses (in second column) for JADENU tablets are provided for information only

1.2 Dose Adjustment

It is recommended that serum ferritin be monitored every month and that the dose of JADENU be adjusted if necessary every 3 to 6 months based on serum ferritin trends. Dose adjustments should be made in steps of 3.5 or 7 mg/kg and are to be tailored to the individual patient's response and therapeutic goals (maintenance or reduction of body iron burden). In patients with beta-thalassemia not adequately controlled with daily doses of 21 mg/kg, doses of up to 28 mg/kg may be considered.

If the serum ferritin falls consistently below 500 µg/L, consideration should be given to temporarily interrupting therapy with JADENU. As with other iron chelator treatment, the risk of toxicity of JADENU may be increased when inappropriately high doses are given in patients with a low iron burden or with serum ferritin levels that are only slightly elevated. Doses of JADENU should not exceed 28 mg/kg per day since, with the exception of beta-thalassemia patients, there is limited experience with doses above this level (See **CLINICAL TRIALS**).

The Liver Iron Concentration (LIC) should be assessed periodically by an appropriate method such as biopsy or MRI in order to verify treatment response.

2. For non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia syndromes :

Chelation therapy should only be initiated when there is evidence of iron overload (liver iron concentration (LIC) ≥5 mg Fe/g dry weight (dw) or serum ferritin consistently >800 microgram/L). In patients with no LIC assessment, caution should be taken during chelation therapy to minimize the risk of over-chelation. Doses should be in mg/kg and must be calculated and rounded to the nearest whole tablet size. JADENU is available in three strengths (90, 180 and 360 mg).

2.1 Starting Dose

The recommended initial daily dose of JADENU is 7 mg/kg body weight.

2.2 Dose Adjustment

It is recommended that serum ferritin be monitored every month. Every 3 to 6 months of treatment, consider a dose increase in increments of 3.5 to 7 mg/kg if the patient's LIC is ≥ 7 mg Fe/g dw, or serum ferritin is consistently $>2,000$ microgram/L and not showing a downward trend, and the patient is tolerating the drug well. The incidence of adverse effects increases with increasing dose. Experience with doses of 14mg/kg is limited. Doses above 14 mg/kg are not recommended because there is no experience with doses above this level in patients with non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia syndromes.

In patients in whom LIC was not assessed and serum ferritin is $\leq 2,000$ microgram/L, dosing should not exceed 7 mg/kg.

For patients in whom the dose was increased to >10 mg/kg, dose reduction is recommended to 7 mg/kg or less when LIC is <7 mg Fe/g dw or serum ferritin is $\leq 2,000$ microgram/L.

Once a satisfactory body iron level has been achieved (LIC <3 mg Fe/g dw or serum ferritin <300 microgram/L), treatment should be interrupted. Treatment should be re-initiated when there is evidence from clinical monitoring that chronic iron overload is present.

3. Transfusional iron overload and non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia syndromes

Dosing Considerations

Conversion from EXJADE to JADENU: For patients who are currently on chelation therapy with EXJADE (deferasirox tablets for oral suspension) and converting to JADENU tablets, the dose of JADENU should be about 30% lower, rounded to the nearest whole tablet. The table below provides additional information on dosing conversion to JADENU tablets.

Table 7 Dosing conversion to JADENU tablets

	EXJADE Tablets for oral suspension (white round tablet)	JADENU Tablets (blue oval tablet)
Transfusion-Dependent Iron Overload		
Starting Dose	20 mg/kg/day	14 mg/kg/day
Titration Increments	5–10 mg/kg	3.5–7 mg/kg
Maximum Dose	40 mg/kg/day	28 mg/kg/day
Non-Transfusion-Dependent Thalassemia Syndromes		
Starting Dose	10 mg/kg/day	7 mg/kg/day
Titration Increments	5–10 mg/kg	3.5–7 mg/kg
Maximum Dose	20 mg/kg/day	14 mg/kg/day

Geriatrics (≥ 65 years of age): The pharmacokinetics of deferasirox have not been studied in geriatric patients. The dosing recommendations for elderly patients are the same as described

above. In clinical trials, elderly patients experienced a higher frequency of adverse reactions than younger patients and should be monitored closely for adverse reactions that may require a dose adjustment.

Pediatrics (2 to 16 years of age): The dosing recommendations for pediatric patients are the same as for adult patients. In children < 6 years of age, exposure was about 50% lower than adults. Since dosing is individually adjusted according to response this difference in exposure is not expected to have clinical consequences. Changes in weight of pediatric patients over time must also be taken into account when calculating the dose.

Patients with renal impairment: Deferasirox has not been studied in patients with renal impairment (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS**). For adult patients, the daily dose of JADENU should be reduced by 7 mg/kg if a non-progressive rise in serum creatinine by >33% above the average of the pre-treatment measurements is seen at two consecutive visits, and cannot be attributed to other causes. In clinical trials with deferasirox, from those patients who underwent dose reduction, creatinine levels returned to baseline in only 25% of patients and in 60% of them, creatinine levels remained elevated >33% of the average pre-treatment levels. For pediatric patients, the dose should be reduced by 7 mg/kg if serum creatinine levels rise above the age-appropriate upper limit of normal at two consecutive visits. A total of 6 patients < 16 years developed creatinine levels >ULN during the core phase of the registration studies. Dose reductions were performed in 5 patients, in 4 of whom the levels returned to baseline. Creatinine levels fell to < ULN in the fifth patient but remained higher than baseline.

If there is a progressive increase in serum creatinine beyond the upper limit of normal, JADENU therapy should be interrupted (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS – Abnormal Hematologic and Clinical Chemistry Findings**).

Patients with hepatic impairment: Deferasirox has been studied in a clinical trial in patients with hepatic impairment. For patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B), the starting dose should be reduced by approximately 50%. JADENU should not be used in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C) (see **WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS and ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY – Special Populations and Conditions**). Deferasirox treatment has been initiated only in patients with baseline liver transaminase levels up to 5 times the upper limit of normal range. The pharmacokinetics of deferasirox were not influenced by such transaminase levels. The treating physician should initiate treatment with a dose taking into account general dosing instructions together with the extent of hepatic impairment. Close monitoring of efficacy and safety parameters is recommended. It is recommended that serum transaminase, bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase be monitored before the initiation of treatment, every 2 weeks during the first month and monthly thereafter. If there is an unexplained, persistent, and progressive increase in serum transaminase levels JADENU treatment should be interrupted.

Patients with skin rash: Skin rashes may occur during JADENU treatment. Severe skin rashes may require interruption of JADENU treatment.

Gender: Females have a moderately lower apparent clearance (by 17.5%) for deferasirox

compared to males. Since dosing is individually adjusted according to response this difference in clearance is not expected to have clinical consequences.

Missed Dose

If a dose is missed it should be taken as soon as remembered on that day, and the next dose should be taken as planned. Doses should not be doubled to make up for a missed dose.

Administration

JADENU tablets should be swallowed whole once daily with water or other liquids, preferably at the same time each day. JADENU should be taken on an empty stomach or with a light meal (containing less than 7% fat content and approximately 250 calories). Examples of light meals include 1 whole wheat English muffin, 1 packet jelly (0.5 ounces), and skim milk (8 fluid ounces) or a turkey sandwich (2 oz. turkey on whole wheat bread with lettuce, tomato, and 1 packet mustard). (see **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**).

For patients who are unable to swallow whole tablets, JADENU tablets may be crushed and administered by sprinkling the full dose on a soft food (e.g, yogurt or applesauce). Commercial crushers with serrated surfaces should be avoided for crushing a single 90 mg tablet. The dose should be immediately and completely consumed, and followed with a glass of water. The dose should not be stored for future use.

OVERDOSAGE

Cases of overdose (2to3 times the prescribed dose for several weeks) have been reported with deferasirox. In one case, this resulted in subclinical hepatitis which resolved without long-term consequences after a dose interruption. Single doses of deferasirox up to 80 mg/kg per day with the tablet for oral suspension formulation in iron overloaded β -thalassemic patients have been tolerated with nausea and diarrhea noted. In healthy volunteers, single doses of up to 40 mg/kg per day with the tablet for oral suspension formulation were tolerated.

Acute signs of overdose may include nausea, vomiting, headache, and diarrhea. Overdose should be treated by induction of emesis or by gastric gavage, and by symptomatic treatment.

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional Poison Control Centre.

ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mechanism of Action

JADENU (deferasirox) is an orally active chelator that is highly selective for iron (as Fe^{3+}). It is a tridentate ligand that binds iron with high affinity in a 2:1 ratio. Although its highest affinity is

for iron, deferasirox has a significant affinity for aluminum. Deferasirox has very low affinity for zinc and copper, and there are variable decreases in the serum concentration of these trace metals after the administration of deferasirox. The clinical significance of these decreases is uncertain.

Pharmacodynamics

Pharmacodynamic effects tested in an iron balance metabolic study with deferasirox tablets for oral suspension formulation of 10, 20 and 40 mg/kg/day was able to induce net iron excretion (0.119, 0.329 and 0.445 mg Fe/kg body weight/d, respectively) within the clinically relevant range (0.1 to 0.5 mg Fe/kg/day). Iron excretion was predominantly fecal.

Daily treatment with deferasirox (tablets for oral suspension) at doses of 20 and 30 mg/kg for one year in frequently transfused adult and pediatric patients with beta-thalassemia led to reductions in indicators of total body iron; liver iron concentration was reduced by about 0.4 and 8.9 mg Fe/g liver (biopsy dry weight) on average, respectively, and serum ferritin was reduced by about 36 and 926 µg/L on average, respectively. At these same doses the ratios of iron excretion: iron intake were 1.02 (indicating net iron balance) and 1.67 (indicating net iron removal), respectively. Deferasirox (tablets for oral suspension) induced similar responses in iron-overloaded patients with other anemias. Daily doses of 10 mg/kg for one year could maintain liver iron and serum ferritin levels and induce net iron balance in patients receiving infrequent transfusions or exchange transfusions.

The effect of 20 and 40 mg/kg of deferasirox (tablets for oral suspension) on QT interval was evaluated in a single-dose, double-blind, randomized, placebo- and active-controlled (moxifloxacin 400 mg), parallel group study in 182 healthy male and female volunteers aged 18 to 65 years. No evidence of prolongation of the QTc interval was observed in this study; however, the relevance of this study to long-term deferasirox use is unknown.

In patients with non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia syndromes and iron overload, treatment with deferasirox (tablets for oral suspension) at a dose of 10 mg/kg/day for one year led to a reduction in mean liver iron concentration from baseline by -3.80 mg Fe/g dw, while an increase of 0.38 mg Fe/g dw was observed in patients treated with placebo. In addition, treatment with deferasirox at a dose of 10 mg/kg/day for one year led to a reduction in mean serum ferritin from baseline by -222.0 microgram/L, while an increase of 114.5 microgram/L was observed in patients treated with placebo.

In patients with cardiac iron deposition (MRI T2* <20 ms), treatment with deferasirox (tablets for oral suspension) was shown to remove cardiac iron as demonstrated by progressive improvements in T2* values over 3 years of observation. In patients without cardiac deposition, deferasirox was shown to prevent clinically relevant cardiac iron deposition (maintenance of T2* at >20 ms) up to 1 year of observation, despite significant ongoing transfusion exposure.

Pharmacokinetics

JADENU tablets are a strength-adjusted formulation of deferasirox with higher bioavailability compared to the tablet for oral suspension formulation. After strength-adjustment, the JADENU

tablet formulation (i.e., 360 mg strength) had comparable bioavailability to the tablet for oral suspension formulation (i.e., 500 mg strength) with respect to the mean area under the plasma concentration time curve (AUC) under fasting conditions. The C_{max} was increased by 30% (90% CI 20.3% to 40.0%), however a clinical exposure/response analysis revealed no effects of clinical relevance.

Absorption: Based on studies in patients with the tablet for oral suspension, deferasirox is absorbed following oral administration with a median time to maximum plasma concentration (t_{max}) of about 1.5 to 4 hours. In healthy volunteers, the JADENU tablet formulation showed comparable t_{max} . The C_{max} and AUC of deferasirox increase approximately linearly with dose after both single administration and under steady-state conditions. Exposure to deferasirox increased by an accumulation factor of 1.3 to 2.3 after multiple doses with the tablet for oral suspension formulation.

The absolute bioavailability (AUC) of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension is 70% compared to an intravenous dose. Bioavailability of deferasirox in JADENU tablets was 36% greater than with EXJADE dispersible tablets for oral suspension.

A food-effect study involving administration of the JADENU tablets to healthy volunteers under fasting conditions and with a light (i.e., a whole wheat English muffin with jelly and a glass of skim milk) or high-fat (fat content >50% of calories) meal indicated that the AUC and C_{max} were slightly decreased after a light meal (by 11% and 16%, respectively). After a high-fat meal, AUC and C_{max} were increased by 18% and 29%, respectively. The increases in C_{max} due to the change in formulation and due to the effect of a high-fat meal may be additive and therefore, it is recommended that JADENU should be taken on an empty stomach or with a light meal (see **DOSAGE and ADMINISTRATION**).

Distribution: Deferasirox is highly (~99%) protein bound almost exclusively to serum albumin. The percentage of deferasirox confined to the blood cells was 5% in humans. The volume of distribution at steady state (V_{ss}) of deferasirox is 14.37 ± 2.69 L in adults.

Metabolism: Glucuronidation is the main metabolic pathway for deferasirox, with subsequent biliary excretion. Deconjugation of glucuronidates in the intestine and subsequent reabsorption (enterohepatic recycling) is likely to occur. Deferasirox is mainly glucuronidated by UGT1A1 and to a lesser extent UGT1A3. CYP450-catalysed (oxidative) metabolism of deferasirox appears to be minor in humans (about 8%). No evidence for induction or inhibition of CYP450 enzymes (CYP1A1, CYP1A2 and CYP2D6) at therapeutic doses has been observed. No inhibition of deferasirox metabolism by hydroxyurea was observed in an *in vitro* study. Deferasirox undergoes enterohepatic recycling.

Excretion: Deferasirox and metabolites are primarily (84% of the dose) excreted in the feces. Renal excretion of deferasirox and metabolites is minimal (8% of the dose). The mean elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) ranged from 8 to 16 hours following oral administration.

Special Populations and Conditions

Hepatic Insufficiency: The average AUC of deferasirox in 6 subjects with mild hepatic

impairment (Child-Pugh A) increased 16% over that found in 6 subjects with normal hepatic function, while the average AUC of deferasirox in 6 subjects with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh B) increased 76% over that found in 6 subjects with normal hepatic function. The average C_{max} of deferasirox in subjects with mild or moderate hepatic impairment increased 22% over that found in subjects with normal hepatic function (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION – Dosing Considerations**). Efficacy of deferasirox was not studied in this pharmacokinetic investigation of subjects with hepatic impairment.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store at room temperature (15-30°C). Protect from moisture.

Keep in the original package. Keep in a safe place out of the reach of children and pets.

DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING

JADENU (deferasirox) film-coated tablets is available in three strengths: 90 mg, 180 mg and 360 mg.

90 mg:

Light blue unscored ovaloid film-coated tablet with beveled edges, debossed with “NVR” on one side and “90” on a slight upward slope in between two debossed curved lines on the other side.

180 mg

Medium blue unscored ovaloid film-coated tablet with beveled edges debossed with “NVR” on one side and “180” on a slight upward slope in between two debossed curved lines on the other side.

360 mg

Dark blue unscored ovaloid tablet film-coated with beveled edges, debossed with “NVR on one side and “360” on a slight upward slope in between two debossed curved lines on the other side.

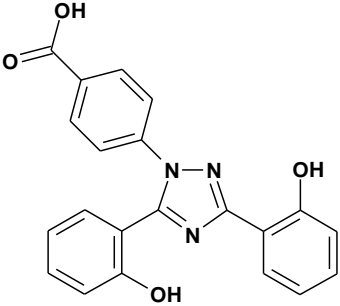
The inactive ingredients are: core tablet: colloidal silicon dioxide, crospovidone, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, poloxamer (188), povidone (K30); film-coating material: FD&C blue #2/Indigo carminine aluminum lake, hypromellose, polyethylene glycol (4000), talc, titanium dioxide.

JADENU (deferasirox) is supplied in blisters of 30 film-coated tablets (3 blisters of 10 tablets per box).

PART II: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

Drug Substance

Common name:	Deferasirox
Chemical name:	4-[3,5-bis-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-[1,2,4]-triazol-1-yl]benzoic acid
Molecular formula:	C ₂₁ H ₁₅ N ₃ O ₄
Molecular mass:	373.37
Structural formula:	

Physicochemical properties:	white to slightly yellow powder
Solubility:	0.4 mg/mL at pH 7.40, 25°C
pH:	The pH of a 0.5% (m/V) suspension of deferasirox in water at 22-25°C is 4.10

CLINICAL TRIALS

The following information is based on clinical trials conducted with deferasirox tablets for oral suspension. JADENU contains the same active ingredient as EXJADE dispersible tablets for oral suspension; however, the exposure is 30% higher in the JADENU tablets. Currently, there are no clinical trial data in patients administered JADENU tablets; however, JADENU has been evaluated in healthy volunteer trials.

Comparative Bioavailability Studies

The bioavailability of deferasirox tablets was compared to that of EXJADE dispersible tablets for oral solution in a randomized, two-way, comparative bioavailability study in 32 healthy adult male and female subjects. Single doses of deferasirox were administered as 1080 mg (3 x 360 mg) tablets swallowed whole with water, or as 1500 mg (3 x 500 mg) EXJADE tablets, which were dispersed in a glass of water. The results of the study demonstrated similar values for AUC_T for the two dosage forms; however, C_{max} was 30% higher for the tablets as compared to

EXJADE dispersible tablets for oral solution.

Table 8 Summary table of the comparative bioavailability data

Deferasirox (3 x 360 mg test vs. 3 x 500 mg reference) From measured data Geometric Mean Arithmetic Mean (CV %)				
Parameter	Test*	Reference†	% Ratio of Geometric Means	90% Confidence Interval
AUC _T (µmol·h/L)	1273.78 1373.16 (43.94)	1270.79 1411.76 (48.82)	100	93.2-107.8
AUC _I (µmol·h/L)	1307.04 1409.05 (44.17)	1327.01 1477.77 (49.17)	98	91.6-105.9
C _{max} (µmol/L)	105.83 109.67 (27.63)	81.54 85.71 (31.86)	130	120.3-140.0
T _{max} § (h)	2.00 (1.50-6.03)	3.00 (1.00-8.00)		
T _{1/2} € (h)	13.039 (30.37)	16.278 (28.91)		

* Deferasirox 360 mg tablet

† EXJADE® 500 mg dispersible tablet for oral solution

§ Expressed as the median (range) only

€ Expressed as the arithmetic mean (CV%) only

Study demographics and trial design

Study 0107, was a 1-year, multi-centre, open-label, randomized, Phase III, active comparator control study to compare deferasirox tablets for oral suspension and deferoxamine in patients with β-thalassemia and transfusional hemosiderosis. Patients ≥2 years of age were randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive either oral deferasirox tablets for oral suspension at starting doses of 5, 10, 20 or 30 mg/kg once daily or subcutaneous DESFERAL®¹(deferoxamine) at starting doses of 20 to 60 mg/kg for at least 5 days per week based on LIC (liver iron concentration) at baseline (2 to 3, >3 to 7, >7 to 14 and >14 mg Fe/g dry weight (dw)). Patients randomized to deferoxamine who had LIC values <7 mg Fe/g dw were permitted to continue on their prior deferoxamine dose, even though the dose may have been higher than specified in the protocol. Consequently, the ratio of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension to deferoxamine doses for the two lower LIC categories was disproportionately low (1:4) compared to the two upper LIC categories (1:2). A total of 586 patients were randomized and treated (including 154 patients <16 years of age and received either deferasirox tablets for oral suspension (296 patients) or deferoxamine (290 patients)). There were no major differences in the baseline demographic characteristics between the groups. In both groups more than 97% of patients had received prior chelation therapy.

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Approximately two-thirds of each group was heavily iron overloaded as evidenced by an LIC value > 7 mg Fe/g dw at baseline.

Study 0108 was an open-label, non-comparative, phase II trial of efficacy and safety of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension given for 1 year to patients with chronic anemias and transfusional hemosiderosis unable to be treated with deferoxamine. Similar to Study 0107, patients received 5, 10, 20, or 30 mg/kg per day of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension based on baseline LIC. A total of 184 patients (adult and pediatric) were treated in this study: 85 patients with β -thalassemia and 99 patients with other congenital or acquired anemias (myelodysplastic syndromes, n=47; Diamond-Blackfan syndrome, n=30; other, n=22). Nineteen percent (N=35) of patients were <16 years of age (11 patients were $\geq 2 - < 6$ years, 11 patients were $6 - < 12$ years, and 13 patients were $12 - < 16$ years) and 16% (N=30) of patients were ≥ 65 years of age. Thirty-seven patients had not received prior chelation therapy.

Study 0109 was a 1-year, open-label, randomized, Phase II, active comparator control study to compare deferasirox tablets for oral suspension and deferoxamine in patients with sickle cell disease and transfusional hemosiderosis. As in Study 0107, patients received 5, 10, 20, or 30, mg/kg per day of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension or subcutaneous deferoxamine at doses of 20 to 60 mg/kg for 5 days per week based on baseline LIC. The primary objective of this study was safety and tolerability of deferasirox in this patient population. The population examined in study 0109 was adult and pediatric patients with sickle cell disease and chronic iron overload from repeated blood transfusions. This population included individuals receiving intermittent or regular transfusions. A total of 195 patients were randomized to receive either deferasirox tablets for oral suspension (132 patients) or deferoxamine (63 patients) with the following distribution by age group: 7 patients were $2 - < 6$ years; 45 patients were $6 - < 12$ years; 46 patients were $12 - < 16$ years; 96 patients were ≥ 16 years. There were no major differences in the patient populations randomized to receive either deferasirox or deferoxamine with regard to baseline demographics and disease characteristics. In both groups about 60% of patients had received prior chelation therapy. A somewhat higher percentage of deferasirox patients were heavily iron overloaded (LIC value > 7 mg Fe/g dw) at baseline when compared with deferoxamine (deferasirox 64%; deferoxamine 49%).

Relevant demographic characteristics for these studies are shown in **Table 9** and **Table 10**.

Table 9 Summary of patient demographics for clinical trials in chronic iron overload

Study #	Trial design	Dosage, route of administration and duration	Study patients (n=number)	Mean age \pm SD (Range)	Gender M/F
0107	open-label, randomized, Phase III, active comparator control study	Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension by baseline LIC: 5, 10, 20, or 30 mg/kg DFO by baseline LIC [‡] : 20-30, 25-35, 35-50, >50 mg/kg Duration: 52 weeks	Deferasirox =296 DFO =290	17.2 \pm 9.71 (2-53)	282 (48.1%) / 304 (51.9%)

0108	open-label, non-comparative, phase II trial of efficacy and safety	Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension by baseline LIC: 5, 10, 20, or 30 mg/kg Duration: 52 weeks	Deferasirox =184	35.0 ± 22.4 (3-81)	93 (50.5%) / 91 (49.5%)
0109	open-label, randomized, Phase II, active comparator control study	Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension by baseline LIC: 5, 10, 20, or 30 mg/kg DFO by baseline LIC: 20-30, 25-35, 35-50, >50 mg/kg Duration: 52 weeks (ongoing)	Deferasirox =132 DFO =63	19.2 ± 10.9 (3-54)	80 (41.0%) / 115 (59.0%)

‡LIC: liver iron concentration

SD: standard deviation

DFO: deferoxamine

Table 10 Number and % of patients treated with deferasirox by study (n=652)

Deferasirox patients	Study 106 N = 40	Study 107 N = 296	Study 108 N = 184	Study 109 N = 132	All patients N = 652
Patients < 16 years	36 (90%)	154 (52%)	35 (19%)	67 (51%)	292 (45%)
Age group					
≥ 2 - < 6 years	7 (17.5%)	30 (10.1%)	11 (6.0%)	4 (3.0%)	52 (8.0%)
6 - < 12 years	13 (32.5%)	67 (22.6%)	11 (6.0%)	30 (22.7%)	121 (18.6%)
12 - < 16 years	16 (40.0%)	57 (19.3%)	13 (7.1%)	33 (25.0%)	119 (18.3%)
16 - < 50 years	4 (10.0%)	142 (48.0%)	99 (53.8%)	63 (47.7%)	308 (47.2%)
50 - < 65 years	0	0	20 (10.9%)	2 (1.5%)	22 (3.4%)
≥ 65 years	0	0	30 (16.3%)	0	30 (4.6%)

Study results

In the primary efficacy study 0107, treatment duration was 12 months. LIC, an accepted indicator of total body iron burden, was assessed at baseline and after 12 months of therapy by liver biopsy or non-invasively by biomagnetic susceptometry. Success rate, the primary efficacy endpoint, was defined as a reduction in LIC of ≥ 3 mg Fe/g dw for baseline values ≥ 10 mg Fe/g dw, reduction of baseline values between 7 and < 10 to < 7 mg Fe/g dw, or maintenance or reduction for baseline values < 7 mg Fe/g dw. Deferasirox was to be declared non-inferior to deferoxamine if the lower limit of the 95% confidence interval (two-sided) of the difference in success rates was above -15%.

Table 11 Success rates for study 0107 (reduction or maintenance of LIC according to baseline and non-inferiority to deferoxamine)

	Deferasirox	DFO
Biopsy & SQUID	n=276	n=277
Success rate (n (%))	146 (52.9)	184 (66.4)
95% CI	[47.0, 58.8]	[60.9, 72.0]
Difference and 95% CI	-13.5 [-21.6, -5.4]	
LIC < 7 mg Fe/g dw	n=85	n=87
Success rate (n (%))	34 (40.0)	72 (82.8)
95% CI	[29.6, 50.4]	[74.8, 90.7]
Difference [95% CI]	-42.8 [-55.9, -29.7]	
LIC ≥ 7 mg Fe/g dw	n=191	n=190
Success rate (n (%))	112 (58.6)	112 (58.9)
95% CI	[51.7, 65.6]	[52.0, 65.9]
Difference [95% CI]	-0.3 [-10.2, 9.6]	

DFO: deferoxamine

The primary efficacy population consisted of 553 patients (deferasirox n=276; deferoxamine n=277) who had LIC evaluated at baseline and 12 months or discontinued due to an AE. Of these 553 patients, 56 patients were < 6 years; 130 patients were 6 - < 12 years; 106 patients were 12 - < 16 years; 261 patients were ≥ 16 years and < 65 years. The overall success rates were 52.9% for deferasirox and 66.4% for deferoxamine with a difference of -13.5 in success rates and a 95% CI of [-21.6, -5.4]. Non-inferiority to deferoxamine was not achieved because the lower limit of the CI was below -15%. However, non-inferiority was demonstrated in a group of patients with baseline LIC levels ≥ 7 mg Fe/g dw who were allocated to the higher dose groups (deferasirox tablets for oral suspension doses of 20 or 30 mg/kg and deferoxamine doses of ≥ 35 mg/kg. The success rates with deferasirox and deferoxamine were 58.6% and 58.9%, respectively, and the lower limit of the 95% CI (-10.2%) was above the non-inferiority threshold of -15% (see **Table 11**).

In patients with LIC ≥ 7 mg Fe/g dw who were treated with deferasirox tablets for oral suspension 20 to 30 mg/kg per day a statistically significant reduction in LIC from baseline was observed (-5.3 ± 8.0 mg Fe/g dw, p<0.001, t-test) which was not statistically significantly different from deferoxamine (-4.3 ± 5.8 mg Fe/g dw, p = 0.367).

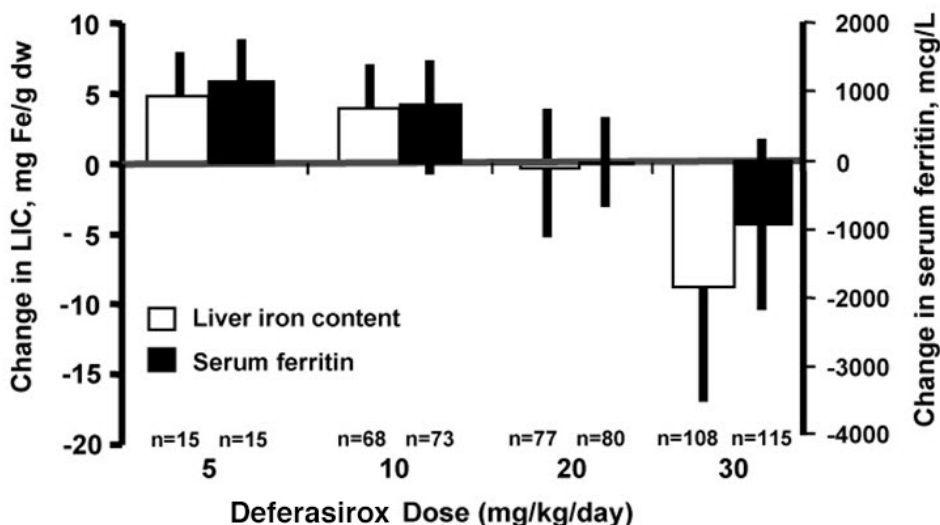
Table 12 Ratio of iron excretion/iron intake and change in serum ferritin levels from baseline to 1 year of treatment in the primary efficacy study 0107

Protocol Recommended Dose (mg/kg/day)		Mean actual prescribed dose (mg/kg/day)		Ratio of iron excretion/iron intake		Serum ferritin levels (µg/L) Mean change from baseline ± SD	
Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension	Deferoxamine	Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension	Deferoxamine	Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension Mean ± SD (n)	Deferoxamine Mean ± SD (n)	Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension Mean ± SD (n)	Deferoxamine Mean ± SD (n)
5	20-30	6.2 ± 1.6	33.9 ± 9.9	0.58 ± 0.328 (15)	0.95 ± 0.101 (13)	+1189 ± 700 (15)	+211 ± 459 (13)
10	25-35	10.2 ± 1.2	36.7 ± 9.2	0.67 ± 0.365 (68)	0.98 ± 0.217 (75)	+833 ± 817 (73)	+32 ± 585 (77)
20	35-50	19.4 ± 1.7	42.4 ± 6.6	1.02 ± 0.398 (77)	1.13 ± 0.241 (87)	-36 ± 721 (80)	-364 ± 614 (89)
30	≥50	28.2 ± 3.5	51.6 ± 5.8	1.67 ± 0.716 (108)	1.44 ± 0.596 (98)	-926 ± 1416 (115)	-1003 ± 1428 (101)

SD: standard deviation

Reduction of LIC and serum ferritin were observed with deferasirox tablets for oral suspension doses of 20 to 30 mg/kg. Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension doses below 20 mg/kg/day failed to provide consistent lowering of LIC and serum ferritin levels (Figure 1). Therefore, a starting dose of 20 mg/kg/day of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension is recommended (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**).

Figure 1 Changes in Liver Iron Concentration and Serum Ferritin Following deferasirox (5 to 30 mg/kg per day) in Study 107



The results of the primary efficacy study are supported by the second major efficacy study, study 0108. The primary endpoint was to demonstrate a success rate significantly greater than 50% with deferasirox. In the total population, the success rate (50.5%) was not statistically significantly higher than 50%. However, in patients with LIC ≥ 7 mg Fe/g dw for whom both baseline and end of study LIC was available and who received deferasirox tablets for oral suspension 20 to 30 mg/kg per day, the success rate was 58.5% [$p=0.022$ (50.3, 66.6)] and there was a statistically significant reduction in the absolute LIC from baseline to end of study (-5.5 ± 7.4 mg Fe/g dw, $p < 0.001$, t-test). There was also a dose dependent effect on serum ferritin and the ratio of iron excretion to iron intake from doses of 5 to 30 mg/kg per day.

The primary objective of study 0109 was safety and tolerability (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). A total of 132 patients were treated with deferasirox and 63 patients with deferoxamine. At the time of the 6-month interim analysis, dose-dependent increases in the ratio of iron excretion to iron intake from doses of 5 to 30 mg/kg per day of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension were observed. At the end of the study, the mean change in LIC in the per protocol-1 (PP-1) population, which consisted of patients who had at least one post-baseline LIC assessment, was -1.3 mg Fe/g dry weight for patients receiving deferasirox ($n=113$) and -0.7 mg Fe/g dry weight for patients receiving deferoxamine ($n=54$).

In an analysis of 192 beta-thalassemia patients dose escalated up to a maximum dose of 40 mg/kg/day of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension (treated for up to 32 weeks), a further decrease in serum ferritin of 11.9% was observed (from the start of dosing >30 mg/kg/day). This was based on a pooled analysis of patients who were exposed to doses greater than 30 mg/kg/day of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension in the key registration trials and their ongoing long-term extensions (Studies 0107/E, 0108/E, and 0109/E), and in another large clinical trial and its ongoing long-term extension (2402/E).

A cardiac sub-study was conducted as part of a Phase IV study. The cardiac sub-study was a one year, prospective, open-label, single-arm study which included two cohorts of severely iron overloaded β -thalassemia patients with LVEF values $\geq 56\%$: 114 patients with baseline T2* values >5 to <20 ms indicating myocardial siderosis (treatment cohort) and 78 patients with myocardial T2* ≥ 20 ms indicating no clinically significant cardiac iron deposition (prevention cohort). In the treatment cohort, the deferasirox tablets for oral suspension starting dose was 30 mg/kg/day, with escalation to a maximum of 40 mg/kg/day. In the prevention cohort, the deferasirox tablets for oral suspension starting dose was 20-30 mg/kg/day, with escalation to a maximum of 40 mg/kg/day. The primary endpoint of the cardiac sub-study was the change in T2* at one year. In the treatment cohort, T2* (geometric mean \pm coefficient of variation) significantly increased from a baseline value of 11.2 ms \pm 40.5% to 12.9 ms \pm 49.5%, representing a significant improvement of 16% ($p < 0.0001$). In the treatment cohort, improvement in T2* was observed in 69.5% of patients and stabilization of T2* in 14.3% of patients. LVEF remained stable and within the normal range: 67.4 \pm 5.7% to 67.1 \pm 6.0%. In the prevention cohort, myocardial T2* remained within the normal range and was unchanged from a baseline value of 32.0 ms \pm 25.6% to 32.5 ms \pm 25.1% (+2%; $p = 0.565$) indicating that daily treatment with deferasirox can prevent cardiac iron loading in β -thalassemia patients with a history of high transfusion exposure, and regular, ongoing transfusions.

Patients in the treatment cohort of the 1-year core study had the option to participate in two 1-year extensions. Over a three-year treatment duration period, there was a statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$), progressive improvement in the geometric mean of cardiac T2* from baseline overall, in the severe cardiac iron overload sub-group, which is associated with a high risk of cardiac failure (T2* >5 to <10 ms), and in the mild to moderate cardiac iron overload sub-group (T2* 10 to <20 ms) (Table 13). Using the geometric mean ratio, the T2* increase was 43% above baseline in all patients, 37% increase from baseline in the T2* >5 to <10 ms sub-group, and 46% increase from baseline in the T2* 10 to <20 ms sub-group. Continuous treatment with deferasirox tablets for oral suspension for up to 3 years at doses >30 mg/kg/day effectively reduced cardiac iron in thalassemia major patients with myocardial siderosis as shown by the number of patients who normalized their T2* or improved to a category associated with a lower risk of cardiac failure (Table 14).

Table 13 Geometric mean of T2* (ms) at baseline, and at the end of year 1, 2, and 3

Baseline cardiac T2* sub-group	Baseline (year 0)	End of core (year 1)	End of E1 (year 2)	End of E2 (year 3)
Overall	11.20 (n=105)	12.9(n=105) ($p < 0.0001$)	14.79 (n=95) ($p < 0.0001$)	17.12 (n=68) ($p < 0.0001$)
T2* >5 to <10 ms	7.39 (n=41)	8.15 (n=41)	8.71 (n=35)	10.53 (n=24)
T2* 10 to <20 ms	14.62 (n=64)	17.39 (n=64)	20.13 (n=60)	22.32 (n=44)

E1 = end of first year extension

E2 = end of second year extension

Table 14 Transition table of cardiac T2* from core baseline to end of E2 (year 3)

Baseline cardiac T2* sub-group	Baseline n (%)	<5 ms n (%)	5 - <10 ms n (%)	10 - <20 ms n (%)	≥ 20 ms n (%)	Missing n (%)
>5 - <10 ms (N=39)	39 (100.0)	1 (2.6)	18 (46.2)	15 (38.5)	1 (2.6)	4 (10.3)
10 - <20 ms	62 (100.0)		4 (6.5)	16 (25.8)	40 (64.5)	2 (3.2)

Baseline cardiac T2* sub-group	Baseline n (%)	<5 ms n (%)	5 - <10 ms n (%)	10 - <20 ms n (%)	≥20 ms n (%)	Missing n (%)
(N=62)						
All patients (N=101)	101 (100.0)	1 (1.0)	22 (21.8)	31 (30.7)	41 (40.6)	6 (5.9)

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study to compare deferasirox tablets for oral suspension and placebo was conducted in patients with non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia syndromes and iron overload. Patients ≥10 years of age were enrolled in the study in a 2:1:2:1 randomization to receive either deferasirox tablets for oral suspension 5 mg/kg/day or deferasirox 10 mg/kg/day or matching placebo.

Transfusion independency of the patients was confirmed by the fact that blood transfusions 6 months prior to study start were not allowed and patients were excluded if a regular transfusion program was anticipated during the study. Iron overload was diagnosed by a serum ferritin >300 microgram/L at screening (two consecutive values at least 14 days apart from each other) and LIC ≥5 mg Fe/g dw measured by R2 MRI at screening. All patients with non-transfusion-dependent thalassemia syndromes were allowed with the exception of patients with HbS-variants or those whose clinical condition allowed phlebotomy.

In total, 166 patients were randomized. Demographics were well balanced. The main underlying disease was beta-thalassemia intermedia in 95 (57.2%) patients and HbE beta-thalassemia in 49 (29.5%) patients. The primary efficacy endpoint of change in liver iron concentration (LIC) from baseline to Week 52 was statistically significant in favor of both deferasirox treatment groups compared with placebo (Table 15). Furthermore, a statistically significant dose effect of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension was observed in favor of the 10 mg/kg/day dose.

Table 15 Primary efficacy analysis – Analysis of covariance of absolute change in liver iron concentration (mg Fe/g dw) between baseline and Week 52 (Full Analysis Set)

	Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension 5 mg/kg/day (N=55)	Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension 10 mg/kg/day (N=55)	Placebo (N=56)
Change from baseline			
Number of evaluable patients	51	54	54
Least squares mean	-1.95	-3.80	0.38
Standard error	0.500	0.484	0.486
95% confidence interval	-2.94, -0.96	-4.76, -2.85	-0.59, 1.34
Difference of deferasirox - Placebo			
Least squares mean	-2.33	-4.18	-

	Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension 5 mg/kg/day (N=55)	Deferasirox tablets for oral suspension 10 mg/kg/day (N=55)	Placebo (N=56)
Standard error	0.700	0.687	-
95% confidence interval (1)	-3.89, -0.76	-5.71, -2.64	-
p-value (2)	0.001	<.001	-
Difference of deferasirox 10 mg/kg – deferasirox 5 mg/kg			
Least squares mean	-	-1.85	-
Standard error	-	0.695	-
95% confidence interval	-	-3.22, -0.48	-
p-value (3)	-	0.009	-
<p>Estimates were obtained from an ANCOVA model for change in LIC between baseline and Week 52 with treatment as factor and baseline LIC as covariate.</p> <p>(1) two-sided simultaneous confidence intervals using Dunnett’s adjustment</p> <p>(2) one-sided p-value with Dunnett’s adjustment testing the hypothesis that the mean decrease in LIC is not greater under deferasirox than under placebo. Critical alpha-level: 0.025</p> <p>(3) two-sided p-value testing the hypothesis that the change in LIC is identical in the two deferasirox groups. Critical alpha-level: 0.05</p> <p>The last available post-baseline LIC was carried forward if no LIC value was available at Week 52.</p> <p>Only patients with both baseline and at least one post-baseline LIC value were included for this analysis.</p>			

The primary efficacy result was supported by additional analyses which showed a clear dose-response effect; this was reflected by a greater percentage of patients with an LIC decrease of ≥ 3 mg Fe/g dw in the 10 mg/kg/day deferasirox tablets for oral suspension group compared to the 5 mg/kg/day deferasirox group (56.4% versus 32.7%, respectively). In addition, a reduction of $\geq 30\%$ in LIC between baseline and Week 52 was reported in approximately twice as many patients in the 10 mg/kg/day deferasirox tablets for oral suspension group (49.15%) compared to the 5 mg/kg/day deferasirox tablets for oral suspension group (25.5%). After one year of treatment, 27.3% of patients in the 10 mg/kg/day deferasirox tablets for oral suspension group and 14.5% of patients in the 5 mg/kg/day deferasirox tablets for oral suspension group achieved an LIC of < 5 mg Fe/g dw.

In the deferasirox treated groups, three pregnancies were reported among 45 female patients of child-bearing potential; one of these occurred despite concomitant oral contraceptive use. deferasirox may decrease the efficacy of hormonal contraceptives (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS**).

DETAILED PHARMACOLOGY

Pharmacology

JADENU (deferasirox) is an orally active iron chelating agent. The core structure of deferasirox is an N-substituted bis-hydroxyphenyl-triazole, representative of a new class of tridentate and iron selective chelators. In this structure, potent iron-coordinating atoms are arranged in a geometry optimal for the formation of tridentate complexes.

Pharmacodynamics

In vitro

Affinity and selectivity of deferasirox for iron were assessed by potentiometric measurements, spectrophotometric titrations and cyclic voltammetry. Deferasirox has a high affinity for iron(III) with an overall affinity constant for the 1:2 complex (one Fe atom and two deferasirox molecules) in aqueous solution of 36.9 ($\log\beta_2$). Conversely, the affinity for iron(II) with a $\log\beta_2$ of 14.0 is low.

In a cell culture system using iron-loaded rat heart myocytes, deferasirox and deferoxamine showed similar potencies to remove iron at concentrations up to 80 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, which is a concentration that was achieved in human plasma following administration of efficacious doses.

In vivo

The potent and specific ability of deferasirox to mobilize tissue iron and to promote its excretion has been demonstrated in several animal studies. In the non iron-loaded, bile duct-cannulated rat, single oral doses of 25, 50 and 100 mg/kg deferasirox tablets for oral suspension showed a rapid response within the first three hours after administration of the compound. A protracted action of biliary iron excretion was noted, extending beyond 24 hours for the high doses of 50 and 100 mg/kg. Furthermore, iron excretion was dose dependent. The efficiency of iron excretion, defined as the amount of iron excreted as a percentage of the theoretical iron binding capacity of the dose, was higher than previously tested compounds (deferoxamine s.c. 2-4% and oral L1 2%), and amounted to 18.3% for the 25 mg/kg dose, which showed the highest effect.

In iron-overloaded marmosets receiving 14, 28, 56 or 112 mg/kg deferasirox, significantly higher fecal iron was measured for the doses of 56 and 112 mg/kg even two days after administration of deferasirox, corroborating the prolonged action found in rats. In addition, a dose dependent increase of iron excretion and superior efficacy of deferasirox compared to other chelators was found. With both animal models the bulk of the iron was excreted into bile (rat) or feces (marmoset) with less than 15% of the total iron found in urine, indicating that the iron complex is mainly cleared by the liver.

Radioactive iron given intravenously as deferasirox -iron complex was excreted in feces. By inference, this suggests that iron complexes formed with deferasirox in the blood are also cleared by the liver.

Chronic administration of deferasirox to rats and marmosets demonstrated effective removal of iron from the liver, the main storage organ for iron. Conversely, in marmosets, deferasirox did not reduce liver zinc or liver copper levels. Likewise, zinc and copper levels in kidney were not found to be negatively affected, whereas kidney iron levels were reduced by approximately 40% in males and 30% in females at the highest dose of 80 mg/kg tested.

Safety Pharmacology

In the course of its safety evaluation, it could be shown in rat that deferasirox does not promote the uptake of dietary iron. A wide range of safety pharmacology studies has been conducted to assess the effects of deferasirox on behavior, cardiovascular, renal, and respiratory systems.

In mice, deferasirox effects on CNS function included ataxia, slight head tremors, and effects on step-through passive avoidance. *In vitro* receptor-binding assays showed that deferasirox at 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ only interacted weakly with kainate receptors and the channel site of NMDA receptors.

Renal evaluations in the rat after single doses up to 1000 mg/kg revealed no effects on the excretion of Cl^- , Na^+ and K^+ and urine volume. Intraduodenal administration of deferasirox at doses up to 1000 mg/kg to anesthetized rats demonstrated no effect on respiratory rate, tidal volume or minute volume. A variety of *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies were conducted to explore possible cardiovascular effects of deferasirox.

The data from the *in vitro* studies with isolated atria, heart or Purkinje fibers demonstrated no consistent pattern of changes. In an *in vivo* dog telemetry study, deferasirox demonstrated an increase in mean heart rate only at an exposure (C_{max}) of 734 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. No ECG changes were observed in marmoset toxicity studies after 4 weeks (130 mg/kg; C_{max} of 127-135 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) or 39 weeks (80 mg/kg; C_{max} of 64-81 $\mu\text{mol/L}$). Neither the hERG assay nor the dog study showed any evidence for QTc prolongation potential.

Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetics and disposition of ^{14}C -labeled and non-radiolabeled deferasirox, its metabolites, and the respective iron complex $\text{Fe}[\text{deferasirox}]_2$ were investigated comprehensively in mice, rats, dogs and marmosets, including in humans. The fate of deferasirox appears similar in all species including human, with minor differences.

The extent of oral absorption and bioavailability of deferasirox was investigated after intravenous and oral administration of ^{14}C -labeled deferasirox in mice, rats and marmosets and with nonradiolabeled deferasirox in dogs (see **Table 16**).

Table 16 Pharmacokinetic parameters of total deferasirox tablets for oral suspension

	Human	Marmoset	Rat ^{b, f}
Single oral dose (mg/kg)	~ 20 ^a	25	10
AUC ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{h/L}$)/(mg/kg) ^c	35.5	8.72 ^h	2.71 ^h
C_{max} ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)/(mg/kg) ^c	1.53	1.85	0.76
t_{max} (h)	4-6	0.5	0.5
Bioavailability (% of dose)	73 \pm 20 ^d	88 ^b	32 ^b

deferasirox(% of ¹⁴ C-AUC)	91	25	67
t _{1/2α} of deferasirox (h)	11 ± 5	0.7 (t _{1/2α} 35) ^{e, f}	0.8
	Human ^d	Marmoset	Rat ^{b, f}
Intravenous dose (mg/kg)	1.65	10	10
AUC (μmol·h /L)/(mg/kg) ^c	63.4	9.96 ^{b, k}	8.45 ^j
V _{ss} (L/kg)	0.18	8.1 ^{e, f}	0.64
Clearance CL (mL/min/kg)	0.74	3.2 ^f	5.6
Hepatic extraction ratio E _H (%) ^g	8	12	23
t _{1/2α} of deferasirox(h)	4.1 ± 1.5	0.5 (t _{1/2z} 51) ^{e, f}	0.7

^a: an oral dose of 1000 mg ¹⁴C-labeled deferasirox was given as a drink suspension in water to thalassemia patients at steady-state (daily 1000 mg non-radiolabeled deferasirox)

^b: calculations based on: deferasirox total = deferasirox free + Fe-[deferasirox]₂

^c: multiply μmol/L or μmol·h/L with 373.37 to obtain μg/L or μg·h/L, respectively

^d: healthy volunteers, 130 mg, 90 min i.v. infusion *versus* 375 mg, p.o.

^e: value very high, probably due to substantial contribution by enterohepatic recirculation evident in the terminal elimination phase after 8 h

^f: parameter calculated by the author

^g: E_H= CL/hepatic plasma flow, where hepatic plasma flow = hepatic blood flow . hematocrit (HCT ~0.45)

^h: AUC_{0-72h}; ⁱ AUC_{0-24h}; ^j AUC_{0.083-24h}; ^k AUC_{0.083-72h}

Using specific and sensitive analytical methods, deferasirox, metabolites and iron complex Fe-[deferasirox]₂ were quantified in various biological matrices. Orally administered deferasirox is well and rapidly absorbed in all species investigated including man. Oral bioavailability is substantial if not complete, with dose over-proportional increase in rodents and female rabbits, probably due to saturation of elimination processes. In marmosets and humans the systemic exposure to deferasirox increased proportionally to the dose. No unexpected accumulation and no significant gender differences were observed in the pharmacokinetics. Deferasirox is the major active circulating moiety in the animal species and human, and is considered to contribute most to the overall iron elimination *in vivo*. Two hydroxy metabolites of deferasirox (M1 and M2), which were found to be able to form iron complexes *in vitro* are considered to contribute negligibly to the overall iron excretion capacity of deferasirox.

Deferasirox in the blood was mainly confined to the plasma compartment of human and dog (≥ 90%), and to a lesser extent in the rabbit, marmoset, rat and mouse. For the deferasirox iron complex, almost no uptake to blood cells was observed. Deferasirox and its iron complex were extensively (98%-99%) bound to plasma proteins and primarily to human serum albumin for all species including human.

Deferasirox shows a distribution pattern typical for a compound with a low volume of distribution: deferasirox was distributed throughout the body, but was mainly present intravascularly. Substantial levels were found in organs of the gastrointestinal tract and excretory organs. Deferasirox and/or its metabolites passed the blood-brain barrier to a very low extent only. The placental barrier was passed to a very low extent only. Deferasirox was enriched in the milk building up a milk-to-plasma ratio of up to 20. Suckling juvenile rats were distinctly exposed to deferasirox. The tissue distribution pattern in juvenile animals was qualitatively similar to that in mother animals. No notable retention was observed in any tissue or organ of the albino and pigmented rat.

Metabolism of deferasirox includes mainly glucuronidation (animals and human), and to a lesser extent cytochrome P450-catalysed hydroxylation, in human mainly by CYP1A1, CYP1A2 and CYP2D6. Direct glucuronidation of deferasirox to the acyl-glucuronide (M3) occurred predominantly by UGT1A1 and UGT1A3. Drug-drug interactions by deferasirox based on UGT isoenzymes are in principle possible when a second co-administered drug is metabolized solely or mainly by UGT1A1 or UGT1A3. Any inhibition or induction of the cytochrome P450 enzymes by co-medications is not expected to significantly affect the pharmacokinetics of deferasirox. The potential for drug-drug interactions between deferasirox and comedications *via* cytochrome P450 enzymes, and *via* hepatic anion transport appears low. Based on the available data on the pharmacokinetic and disposition of deferasirox in animals and man, deferasirox appears to have a very low potential for induction of drug metabolizing enzymes in the liver.

Elimination of deferasirox and metabolites is rapid and complete. The elimination of the iron complex of deferasirox could not be determined in bile and/or feces due to its inherent instability in these matrices. Key elimination processes are hepatic metabolism and hepatobiliary elimination. Biliary elimination could be studied in rats only, but the findings are assumed to apply to higher animal species and humans as well. Hepatobiliary elimination may occur to some extent by first pass. There is evidence for enterohepatic recirculation of deferasirox and its metabolites. Enterohepatic recirculation can be ascribed to hepatobiliary elimination and intestinal hydrolysis of glucuronides to deferasirox. Deferasirox, its metabolites and the iron complex are anions, and seem to be eliminated largely *via* bile by hepatic canalicular anion transport (as shown in data from mrp2-deficient (TR-) rats). Active transporters expressed at the canalicular membranes of the hepatocytes *e.g.* MRP2, MXR (also called BCRP) may be involved in the elimination of deferasirox, its iron complex and its metabolites.

TOXICOLOGY

Acute Toxicity Studies

Single oral doses of deferasirox tablets for oral suspension at 1000 mg/kg in mice and ≥ 500 mg/kg in rats resulted in mortality/morbidity. Single intravenous doses of deferasirox in mice resulted in mortality at 150 mg/kg. No mortality was observed in rats at the highest intravenous dose tested, 75 mg/kg.

Subacute Toxicity Studies

Mortality was observed at doses ≥ 200 mg/kg and at 100 mg/kg in the 2-week and 4-week rat study, respectively. Decreased tissue iron and changes in hematological parameters characteristic of a potent iron chelator were evident. Histopathologic findings of renal cortical tubular cytoplasmic vacuolation and gastrointestinal tract were common to both studies. Decreased hematopoiesis in the spleen, and splenic lymphoid depletion was observed after two weeks of administration. All effects were reversible following a nondosing phase. In a rat exploratory studies in which rats were iron overloaded or received diet supplemented with iron or findings were limited to pharmacological effects on tissue/serum iron levels.

In 2 and 4-week studies in marmosets, decreased tissue iron levels was observed at all doses of deferasirox. Effects on hematopoiesis were evident at 400 mg/kg after 2-weeks of administration and at 130 mg/kg after 4-weeks of treatment, vacuolar degeneration of the renal cortical tubules at doses ≥ 200 mg/kg and at 130 mg/kg in the 2-week and 4-week study, respectively. Vacuolation of intrahepatic bile duct cells and marked inflammation of gall bladder epithelium with fibrosis of the gall bladder wall and vacuolar hyperplasia of the epithelium was noted in a single animal at 130 mg/kg after 4 weeks treatment. All effects were reversible following a nondosing phase. In a two week exploratory study in marmosets preloaded with iron, no deferasirox related effects were observed. Dietary iron supplementation of marmosets did not reduce deferasirox effects.

Long Term Toxicity Studies

In a 26-week oral study in rats (with dietary iron supplementation) at doses of 0, 30, 80 or 180 mg/kg, mortality was observed at 180 mg/kg. Cataracts, characterized by lenticular degeneration and fragmentation, vacuole formation and/or lenticular epithelial hyperplasia were present at doses ≥ 80 mg/kg. Early lenticular changes were observed at 30 mg/kg. Cytoplasmic vacuolation of renal cortical tubular epithelium and splenic hematopoiesis occurred at 180 mg/kg. Ulceration/erosion of the glandular stomach was observed at ≥ 80 mg/kg. With the exception of the lenticular cataracts, all effects were reversible following a nondosing phase.

Oral administration of deferasirox to marmosets for 39 weeks at doses of 0, 20, 40 or 80 mg/kg resulted in mortality at 80 mg/kg. Histopathology findings at 80 mg/kg consisted of vacuolation of the hepatic bile duct cells; vacuolation and/or degeneration of the renal cortical tubules and dilatation of medullary tubules.

Fertility

Deferasirox at oral doses up to 75 mg/kg/day (which resulted in a drug exposure (plasma AUC) that was less than the maximum human value) was found to have no adverse effect on fertility and reproductive performance of male and female rats.

Reproduction and Teratology

Deferasirox was not teratogenic in rats or rabbits treated with doses up to and exceeding the maximum tolerated doses. Increased skeletal variations were seen in rats at a maternotoxic dose of 100 mg/kg/day, which achieved a drug exposure (plasma AUC) that was similar to the maximum human value. No adverse effect on fetal development was observed in rabbits at a maternotoxic dose of 50 mg/kg/day, which achieved a drug exposure about 30% of the maximum human value.

In a rat study designed to evaluate for effects on pre- and post-natal development, rats were treated at doses up to 90 mg/kg/day, a dose lethal to maternal animals, from early gestation to end of lactation. This treatment resulted in an increase in the number of stillborn pups and reduced pup birth weight.

Mutagenicity

Deferasirox was negative in the Ames test and an *in vitro* chromosome aberration assay with human peripheral blood lymphocytes. Positive responses were observed in an *in vitro* (V79) micronucleus screening test and in a rat *in vivo* bone marrow micronucleus assay, which may have been a result of altered hematopoiesis due to iron chelation. No response was observed in another rat *in vivo* micronucleus assay (liver) with doses up to 250 mg/kg.

Carcinogenicity

Deferasirox was not carcinogenic in a 104-week study in Wistar rats or in a 26-week study in transgenic p53+/- heterozygous mice that were maintained on an iron-supplemented diet.

In the rat carcinogenicity study, rats were administered deferasirox daily for 2 years at doses up to 60 mg/kg resulting in plasma exposure that were 28 to 39% of human exposure at 20 mg/kg based on plasma AUC_{0-24hr}.

In the mouse oral carcinogenicity study, transgenic p53+/- heterozygous mice were treated daily for 26 weeks at doses up to 200 mg/kg in males and 300 mg/kg in females, which resulted in plasma exposures that were 122% and 210% of human exposure at 20 mg/kg, respectively, based on plasma AUC_{0-24hr}.

104-week rat carcinogenicity study

No deferasirox-related neoplastic or non-neoplastic lesions were detected.

26-week transgenic mouse carcinogenicity study

No deferasirox-related neoplastic lesions were observed. Non-neoplastic lesions observed in mice were generally similar to those observed in 26 week toxicity study in rats and included biliary hyperplasia and hepatic periportal inflammation.

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PART III: CONSUMER INFORMATION

PrJADENU®
(deferasirox tablets)

This leaflet is part III of a three-part "Product Monograph" published when JADENU® was approved for sale in Canada and is designed specifically for Consumers. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about JADENU. Contact your doctor or pharmacist if you have any questions about the drug.

Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again. This medicine has been prescribed only for you or your child. Do not give it to anyone else or use it for any other illnesses.

ABOUT THIS MEDICATION**What the medication is used for:**

JADENU is used to treat chronic iron overload in:

- adult patients and children aged 6 years and older who receive blood transfusions for the treatment of anemias;
- children aged 2 to 5 years who receive blood transfusions for the treatment of anemias, and who cannot be adequately treated with deferoxamine;
- adult patients and children aged 10 years and older with thalassemia syndromes who do not require regular blood transfusions for the treatment of anemia.

What it does:

JADENU is an *iron chelating agent* which removes the excess iron from the body (also called iron overload), thereby reducing the risk of organ damage caused by iron overload.

When it should not be used:

- If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to deferasirox or any of the other ingredients of JADENU listed in the section *What the nonmedicinal ingredients are*.
- If you have severe kidney disease.
- If you have an advanced stage of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) or advanced cancer.
- If you have low platelet count ($<50 \times 10^9/L$).

What the medicinal ingredient is:

The active substance is deferasirox.

What the nonmedicinal ingredients are:

core tablet: colloidal silicon dioxide, crospovidone, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, poloxamer (188), povidone (K30); film-coating material: FD&C blue #2/Indigo carminine aluminum lake, hypromellose, polyethylene glycol (4000), talc, titanium dioxide.

What dosage forms it comes in:

JADENU is supplied as film-coated tablets. Each tablet contains 90 mg, 180 mg or 360 mg deferasirox.

JADENU (deferasirox) is supplied in blisters of 30 film-coated tablets (3 blisters of 10 tablets per box).

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Serious Warnings and Precautions

JADENU should be prescribed by doctors experienced in the treatment of chronic iron overload due to blood transfusions.

JADENU has not been studied in patients with severe kidney and liver problems (impairment).

Serious adverse events with the use of JADENU include:

- acute kidney failure
- liver failure
- ulcer or bleeding in the stomach or intestines

JADENU is a new formulation of deferasirox. The dose and how this medication is taken are different compared to EXJADE® dispersible tablets.

BEFORE you use JADENU talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you have:

- severe heart problems (acute cardiac failure)
- ulcer or bleeding in the stomach or intestines
- liver or kidney problems
- visual (eye) problems
- hearing problems
- blood disorders (a low level of platelets or white blood cell count)
- skin problem

During treatment with JADENU, talk to your doctor or pharmacist immediately if you have:

- Rash, red skin, pain, swelling or blistering of the lips, eyes or mouth, skin peeling, high fever and flu-like symptoms and swollen lymph glands. If you get these symptoms, your doctor may stop your treatment.

Older people (age 65 years and over):

Elderly patients may experience more side effects than younger patients. They should be monitored closely by their doctor for side effects that may require a dose adjustment.

Children and adolescents (age 2 years to 16 years):

Their growth and development need to be monitored during treatment with JADENU.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding:

JADENU is not recommended during pregnancy unless clearly necessary. If you are pregnant or think that you may be, tell your doctor. JADENU may decrease the effect of hormonal contraceptives, and you may be at risk of getting pregnant if you are taking a hormonal contraceptive.

Breast-feeding is not recommended during treatment with JADENU.

Driving and using machines:

If you feel dizzy after taking JADENU, do not drive or operate any tools or machines until you are feeling normal again.

You should receive regular blood and urine tests before and during treatment with JADENU. You may also be assessed by Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). These will monitor the amount of iron in your body (level of ferritin) to see how well JADENU is working. The tests will also monitor your kidney function (blood level of creatinine, presence of protein in the urine) and liver function (blood level of transaminases, bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase). Your doctor will take these tests into consideration when deciding on the dose of JADENU most suitable for you and will also use these tests to decide when you should stop taking JADENU.

Your eyesight and hearing will also be tested before and periodically during treatment as a precautionary measure.

The safety of JADENU when administered with other iron chelation therapy has not been established.

INTERACTIONS WITH THIS MEDICATION

Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including non-prescription drugs (obtained without a prescription), vitamins and natural products. Some medicines may interact with JADENU:

- Antacids (medicines used to treat heartburn) containing aluminum should not be taken at the same time of day as JADENU.

In particular tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following:

- cyclosporine (used in transplantation to prevent graft rejection or for any other condition)
- simvastatin (used to lower cholesterol)
- hormonal contraceptive agents (birth control medicines)
- certain painkillers or anti-inflammatory medicines (e.g. acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen, corticosteroids)
- oral bisphosphonates (used to treat osteoporosis)
- anticoagulant medicines (used to prevent or treat blood clotting)
- repaglinide (used to treat diabetes)
- rifampicin (used to treat tuberculosis)
- paclitaxel (used in cancer treatment)
- phenytoin, phenobarbital (used to treat epilepsy)
- ritonavir (used in the treatment of HIV infection)
- cholestyramine (used mainly to lower cholesterol)
- theophylline (used to treat respiratory diseases such as asthma)
- busulfan (used as treatment prior to bone marrow transplant)

PROPER USE OF THIS MEDICATION

Always take JADENU exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Usual dose:

For patients receiving regular blood transfusion:

- Initial dose: 7 mg, or 14 mg, or 21 mg per kg body weight daily.
- Maximum dose: 21 mg per kg body weight daily.

For patients with thalassemia syndromes who do not require regular blood transfusions:

- Initial dose: 7 mg per kg body weight daily.
- Maximum dose: 14 mg per kg body weight daily.

The daily dose will be adjusted depending on how you respond to the treatment.

When to take JADENU

- Take JADENU once a day, every day, at about the same time each day.

How to take JADENU:

JADENU should be taken on an empty stomach or with a light meal, preferably at the same time each day. Examples of light meals include: 1 whole wheat English muffin, 1 packet jelly (0.5 ounces), and skim milk (8 fluid ounces) or a turkey sandwich (2 oz. turkey on whole wheat bread with lettuce, tomato, and 1 packet mustard).

Swallow the tablets whole with water or other liquids.

If you have difficulty swallowing, JADENU tablets may be crushed and the full amount of medicine sprinkled in a soft food such as yogurt or applesauce. The food with the medicine should be immediately and completely consumed. Do not store it for future use.

Overdose:

If you have taken too much JADENU, or if someone else accidentally takes your tablets, contact your doctor or go to the hospital or contact your local poison control centre. Show them the blister package of tablets. Medical treatment may be necessary.

Missed Dose:

If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember on that day. Take your next dose as scheduled. Do not take a double dose on the next day to make up for the forgotten dose. Do not take more than one dose on the same day.

SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Like all medicines, JADENU can cause side effects.

Some side effects are common.

These side effects may affect between 1 and 10 in every 100 patients.

- Gastrointestinal disorders, such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pain in the abdomen, bloating, constipation, indigestion
- Skin rash
- Headache

Other side effects are uncommon.

These side effects may affect less than 1 in every 100 patients.

- Dizziness
- Fever
- Sore throat
- Swelling of arms or legs
- Change in the colour of the skin
- Anxiety
- Sleep disorder
- Tiredness
- Hearing loss
- Vision change (early cataracts)
- Ulcer and/or bleeding in the stomach or intestine
- Liver disorders
- Traces of blood and/or protein in the urine
- Hair loss

You will have some blood tests while taking JADENU. Your doctor will look for any changes in kidney function, liver function, or in blood cell counts.

Your doctor may also want to test your eyesight and hearing while you are taking JADENU.

You may notice other side effects not listed in this leaflet. If you are concerned with any side effect, or if any side effect makes you feel unwell, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Symptom / effect	Talk with your doctor or pharmacist		Stop taking drug and call your doctor or pharmacist
	Only if severe	In all cases	
Difficulty breathing, dizziness, rash or swelling of the face and throat (signs of allergic reaction)			√
Frequent heartburn		√	
Partial loss of vision		√	
Rash, red skin, pain, blistering of the lips, eyes or mouth, skin peeling, high fever flu- like symptoms and swollen lymph glands (signs of serious skin reaction)			√
Very rare			
Drowsiness, upper right abdominal pain, yellowing or increased yellowing of your skin or eyes and dark urine (signs of liver problems)		√	
Unknown frequency			
Tear in stomach or intestine wall that can be painful and cause nausea			√

This is not a complete list of side effects. For any unexpected effects while taking JADENU contact your doctor or pharmacist.

SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Symptom / effect	Talk with your doctor or pharmacist		Stop taking drug and call your doctor or pharmacist
	Only if severe	In all cases	
Uncommon			
Blurred or cloudy eyesight		√	
Reduced hearing		√	
Severe upper stomach pain (sign of pancreatitis)		√	
Vomiting blood and/or have black stools		√	
Frequent heartburn or abdominal pain (signs of ulcers) particularly after eating or taking the drug		√	
Rare			
Acute renal failure (severe kidney problems), decreased urine output (sign of kidney problem)		√	

HOW TO STORE IT

- Keep out of the reach and sight of children and of pets.
- Do not use JADENU after the expiry date which is stated on the package/carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Store at room temperature (15-30°C).
- Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

REPORTING SUSPECTED SIDE EFFECTS

You can report any suspected adverse reactions associated with the use of health products to the Canada Vigilance Program by one of the following 3 ways:

- Report online at www.healthcanada.gc.ca/medeffect
- Call toll-free at 1-866-234-2345
- Complete a Canada Vigilance Reporting Form and:
 - Fax toll-free to 1-866-678-6789, or
 - Mail to: Canada Vigilance Program
Health Canada
Postal Locator 0701E
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Postage paid labels, Canada Vigilance Reporting Form and the adverse reaction reporting guidelines are available on the MedEffect™ Canada Web site at www.healthcanada.gc.ca/medeffect.

NOTE: Should you require information related to the management of side effects, contact your health professional. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

MORE INFORMATION

This document plus the full product monograph, prepared for health professionals can be found at:
<http://www.novartis.ca>
or by contacting the sponsor, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Canada Inc., at: 1-800-363-8883

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