HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

PALONOSETRON HYDROCHLORIDE injection, for intravenous use

Initial U.S. Approval: 2003

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

Indications and Usage (1)	12/2018
Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.2)	12/2018

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

Palonosetron Hydrochloride (HCl) Injection is a serotonin-3 (5-HT_3) receptor antagonist indicated in adults for:

- Moderately emetogenic cancer chemotherapy: prevention of acute and delayed nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses. (1.1)
- Highly emetogenic cancer chemotherapy: prevention of acute nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses. (1.1)
- Prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) for up to 24 hours following surgery. Efficacy beyond 24 hours has not been demonstrated. (1.2)

Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection is indicated in pediatric patients aged 1 month to less than 17 years for:

- Prevention of acute nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses of emetogenic cancer chemotherapy, including highly emetogenic cancer chemotherapy. (1.2)

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

Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting

Age	Dose*	Infusion Rate
Adults	**0.25 mg** as a single dose	Infuse over **30 seconds** beginning approx. 30 min before the start of chemo
Pediatrics (1 month to less than 17 years)	**20 micrograms per kilogram** (maximum 1.5 mg) as a single dose	Infuse over **15 minutes** beginning approx. 30 min before the start of chemo

*Note different dosing units in pediatrics

Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

- The recommended adult dosage is 0.075 mg as a single intravenous dose administered over 10 seconds immediately before the induction of anesthesia. (2.1)

Instructions for Administration

- Do not use the pre-filled syringe to administer a dose other than 0.25 mg. (2.2)

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

Injection: 0.25 mg palonosetron in 5 mL (0.05 mg/mL) in a single-dose vial or a pre-filled syringe. (3)

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

Hypersensitivity to the drug or any of its components. (4)

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

- Hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, have been reported with or without known hypersensitivity to other selective 5-HT3 receptor antagonists. (5.1)
- Serotonin syndrome has been reported with 5-HT3 receptor antagonists alone but particularly with concomitant use of serotonergic drugs. (5.2, 7.1)

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

The most common adverse reactions in

- chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (≥5%) are: headache and constipation. (6.1)
- postoperative nausea and vomiting (≥2%) are: QT prolongation, bradycardia, headache, and constipation. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Fresenius Kabi USA, LLC at 1-800-551-7176 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

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

Serotonergic Drugs: Monitor for serotonin syndrome; if symptoms occur, discontinue Palonosetron Injection and initiate supportive treatment. (7.1)

----------USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS----------

Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting

Pediatric use: Safety and effectiveness in neonates (less than 1 month of age) have not been established. (8.4)

Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

Safety and Effectiveness in patients below the age of 18 years have not been established. (8.4)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved Patient Labeling.

Revised: 12/2018

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting in Adults

Palonosetron Hydrochloride (HCl) Injection is indicated for:

- Moderately emetogenic cancer chemotherapy -- prevention of acute and delayed nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses
- Highly emetogenic cancer chemotherapy -- prevention of acute nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses

1.2 Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting in Pediatric Patients Aged 1 Month to Less than 17 Years

Palonosetron HCl Injection is indicated for prevention of acute nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses of emetogenic cancer chemotherapy, including highly emetogenic cancer chemotherapy.

1.3 Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting in Adults

Palonosetron HCl Injection is indicated for prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) for up to 24 hours following surgery. Efficacy beyond 24 hours has not been demonstrated.

As with other antiemetics, routine prophylaxis is not recommended in patients in whom there is little expectation that nausea and/or vomiting will occur postoperatively. In patients where nausea and vomiting must be avoided during the postoperative period, Palonosetron HCl Injection is recommended even where the incidence of postoperative nausea and/or vomiting is low.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage

Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting

Age	Dose*	Infusion Time
Adults	**0.25 mg** as a single dose	Infuse over **30 seconds** beginning approx. 30 min before the start of chemo
Pediatrics (1 month to less than 17 years)	**20 micrograms per kilogram** (maximum 1.5 mg) as a single dose	Infuse over **15 minutes** beginning approx. 30 min before the start of chemo

*Note different dosing units in pediatrics

Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

The recommended adult dosage of Palonosetron HCl Injection is 0.075 mg administered as a single intravenous dose over 10 seconds immediately before the induction of anesthesia.

2.2 Instructions for Intravenous Administration

- Do not mix with other drugs.
- Flush the infusion line with normal saline before and after administration of Palonosetron HCl Injection.
- Inspect Palonosetron HCl Injection visually for particulate matter and discoloration before administration.
- *Pediatrics*: Do not use the pre-filled syringe to administer a dose other than 0.25 mg.
- *Adults*: For a dose of 0.25 mg use the entire contents (5 mL) of the pre-filled syringe or the vial. Use the single-dose vial to administer a dose of 0.075 mg.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection is sterile, clear, and colorless:
0.25 mg palonosetron in 5 mL (0.05 mg/mL) in a single-dose vial or pre-filled syringe

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Palonosetron HCl Injection is contraindicated in patients known to have hypersensitivity to the drug or any of its components *[see Adverse Reactions (6.2)]*.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hypersensitivity

Hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, have been reported with or without

known hypersensitivity to other 5-HT_3 receptor antagonists.

5.2 Serotonin Syndrome

The development of serotonin syndrome has been reported with 5-HT_3 receptor antagonists. Most reports have been associated with concomitant use of serotonergic drugs (e.g., selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), monoamine oxidase inhibitors, mirtazapine, fentanyl, lithium, tramadol, and intravenous methylene blue). Some of the reported cases were fatal. Serotonin syndrome occurring with overdose of another 5-HT_3 receptor antagonist alone has also been reported. The majority of reports of serotonin syndrome related to 5-HT_3 receptor antagonist use occurred in a post-anesthesia care unit or an infusion center.

Symptoms associated with serotonin syndrome may include the following combination of signs and symptoms: mental status changes (e.g., agitation, hallucinations, delirium, and coma), autonomic instability (e.g., tachycardia, labile blood pressure, dizziness, diaphoresis, flushing, hyperthermia), neuromuscular symptoms (e.g., tremor, rigidity, myoclonus, hyperreflexia, incoordination), seizures, with or without gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g., nausea, vomiting, diarrhea). Patients should be monitored for the emergence of serotonin syndrome, especially with concomitant use of Palonosetron HCl Injection and other serotonergic drugs. If symptoms of serotonin syndrome occur, discontinue Palonosetron HCl Injection and initiate supportive treatment. Patients should be informed of the increased risk of serotonin syndrome, especially if Palonosetron HCl Injection is used concomitantly with other serotonergic drugs *[see Drug Interactions (7.1)]*.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

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

The safety of Palonosetron HCl Injection has been established from adequate and well-controlled studies of another intravenous formulation of palonosetron HCl *[see Clinical Studies (14)]*. Below is a display of the adverse reactions of palonosetron HCl in these

adequate and well-controlled studies.

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting

Adults

In clinical trials for the prevention of nausea and vomiting induced by moderately or highly emetogenic chemotherapy, 1,374 adult patients received a single 0.25 mg dose of palonosetron HCl. Adverse reactions were similar in frequency and severity with intravenous palonosetron HCl and ondansetron or dolasetron. The following is a listing of all adverse reactions reported by ≥ 2% of patients in these trials (Table 1).

Table 1: Adverse Reactions from Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting Studies ≥ 2% in any Treatment Group

Adverse Reaction	Palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg Intravenous (N=633)	Ondansetron 32 mg Intravenous (N=410)	Dolasetron 100 mg Intravenous (N=194)
Headache	60 (9%)	34 (8%)	32 (16%)
Constipation	29 (5%)	8 (2%)	12 (6%)
Diarrhea	8 (1%)	7 (2%)	4 (2%)
Dizziness	8 (1%)	9 (2%)	4 (2%)
Fatigue	3 (< 1%)	4 (1%)	4 (2%)
Abdominal Pain	1 (< 1%)	2 (< 1%)	3 (2%)
Insomnia	1 (< 1%)	3 (1%)	3 (2%)

In other studies, 2 subjects experienced severe constipation following a single palonosetron HCl dose of approximately 0.75 mg, three times the recommended dose.

In clinical trials, the following infrequently reported adverse reactions, assessed by investigators as treatment-related or causality unknown, occurred following administration of palonosetron HCl to adult patients receiving concomitant cancer chemotherapy:

Cardiovascular: 1%: non-sustained tachycardia, bradycardia, hypotension, < 1%: hypertension, myocardial ischemia, extrasystoles, sinus tachycardia, sinus arrhythmia, supraventricular extrasystoles and QT prolongation. In many cases, the relationship to palonosetron was unclear.

Dermatological: < 1%: allergic dermatitis, rash.

Hearing and Vision: < 1%: motion sickness, tinnitus, eye irritation and amblyopia.

Gastrointestinal System: 1%: diarrhea, < 1%: dyspepsia, abdominal pain, dry mouth, hiccups and flatulence.

General: 1%: weakness, < 1%: fatigue, fever, hot flash, flu-like syndrome.

Liver: < 1%: transient, asymptomatic increases in AST and/or ALT and bilirubin. These changes occurred predominantly in patients receiving highly emetogenic chemotherapy.

Metabolic: 1%: hyperkalemia, < 1%: electrolyte fluctuations, hyperglycemia, metabolic acidosis, glycosuria, appetite decrease, anorexia.

Musculoskeletal: < 1%: arthralgia.

Nervous System: 1%: dizziness, < 1%: somnolence, insomnia, hypersomnia, paresthesia.

Psychiatric: 1%: anxiety, < 1%: euphoric mood.

Urinary System: < 1%: urinary retention.
Vascular: < 1%: vein discoloration, vein distention.

Pediatrics
In a pediatric clinical trial for the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting 163 cancer patients received a single 20 mcg/kg (maximum 1.5 mg) intravenous infusion of palonosetron HCl 30 minutes before beginning the first cycle of emetogenic chemotherapy. Patients had a mean age of 8.4 years (range 2 months to 16.9 years) and were 46% male; and 93% white.

The following adverse reactions were reported for palonosetron:

Nervous System: <1%: headache, dizziness, dyskinesia.

General: <1%: infusion site pain.

Dermatological: <1%: allergic dermatitis, skin disorder.

In the trial, adverse reactions were evaluated in pediatric patients receiving palonosetron for up to 4 chemotherapy cycles.

Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

The adverse reactions cited in Table 2 were reported in ≥ 2% of adults receiving intravenous palonosetron HCl 0.075 mg immediately before induction of anesthesia in 3 randomized placebo-controlled trials. Rates of events between palonosetron HCl and placebo groups were similar. Some adverse reactions are known to be associated with, or may be exacerbated by concomitant perioperative and intraoperative medications administered in this surgical population. *See Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)*, for thorough QT/QTc study results and for data demonstrating the lack of palonosetron effect on QT/QTc.

Table 2: Adverse Reactions from Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting Studies ≥ 2% in any Treatment Group

Adverse Reaction	Palonosetron HCl 0.075 mg Intravenous (N=336)	Placebo (N=369)
Electrocardiogram QT prolongation	16 (5%)	11 (3%)
Bradycardia	13 (4%)	16 (4%)
Headache	11 (3%)	14 (4%)
Constipation	8 (2%)	11 (3%)

In these clinical trials, the following infrequently reported adverse reactions, assessed by investigators as treatment-related or causality unknown, occurred following administration of palonosetron HCl to adult patients receiving concomitant perioperative and intraoperative medications including those associated with anesthesia:

Cardiovascular: 1%: electrocardiogram QTc prolongation, sinus bradycardia, tachycardia, < 1%: blood pressure decreased, hypotension, hypertension, arrhythmia, ventricular extrasystoles, generalized edema, ECG T wave amplitude decreased, platelet count decreased. The frequency of these adverse effects did not appear to be different from placebo.

Dermatological: 1%: pruritus.

Gastrointestinal System: 1%: flatulence, < 1%: dry mouth, upper abdominal pain,

salivary hypersecretion, dyspepsia, diarrhea, intestinal hypomotility, anorexia.

General: < 1%: chills.

Liver: 1%: increases in AST and/or ALT, < 1%: hepatic enzyme increased.

Metabolic: < 1%: hypokalemia, anorexia.

Nervous System: < 1%: dizziness.

Respiratory: < 1%: hypoventilation, laryngospasm.

Urinary System: 1%: urinary retention.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of another intravenous formulation of palonosetron HCl. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Very rare cases (<1/10,000) of hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylaxis and anaphylactic shock and injection site reactions (burning, induration, discomfort and pain) were reported from postmarketing experience of palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg in the prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Serotonergic Drugs

Serotonin syndrome (including altered mental status, autonomic instability, and neuromuscular symptoms) has been described following the concomitant use of 5-HT_3 receptor antagonists and other serotonergic drugs, including selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). Monitor for the emergence of serotonin syndrome. If symptoms occur, discontinue Palonosetron HCl Injection and initiate supportive treatment *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no available data on palonosetron HCl use in pregnant women to inform a

drug-associated risk. In animal reproduction studies, no effects on embryo-fetal development were observed with the administration of oral palonosetron HCl to rats and rabbits during the period of organogenesis at doses up to 1,894 and 3,789 times the recommended human intravenous dose in rats and rabbits, respectively *[see Data]*.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2 to 4% and 15 to 20%, respectively.

Data

Animal Data

In animal reproduction studies, no effects on embryo-fetal development were observed in pregnant rats given oral palonosetron HCl at doses up to 60 mg/kg/day (1,894 times the recommended human intravenous dose based on body surface area) or pregnant rabbits given oral doses up to 60 mg/kg/day (3,789 times the recommended human intravenous dose based on body surface area) during the period of organogenesis.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of palonosetron in human milk, the effects of palonosetron on the breastfed infant, or the effects of palonosetron on milk production. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for Palonosetron HCl Injection and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from palonosetron or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Pediatric Administration

For a dose of 0.25 mg use either the single-dose vial or the pre-filled syringe. Do not use the pre-filled syringe to administer a dose other than 0.25 mg *[see Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.2)]*.

Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting

Safety and effectiveness of Palonosetron HCl Injection have been established in pediatric patients aged 1 month to less than 17 years for the prevention of acute nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses of emetogenic cancer chemotherapy, including highly emetogenic cancer chemotherapy. Use is supported by a clinical trial where 165 pediatric patients aged 2 months to less than 17 years were randomized to receive a single dose of palonosetron HCl 20 mcg/kg (maximum 1.5 mg) administered as an intravenous infusion 30 minutes prior to the start of emetogenic chemotherapy *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*. While this study demonstrated that pediatric patients require a higher palonosetron dose than adults to prevent chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, the safety profile is consistent with the established profile in adults *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*.

Safety and effectiveness of Palonosetron HCl Injection in neonates (less than 1 month of age) have not been established.

Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting Studies

Safety and efficacy have not been established in pediatric patients for prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting. Two pediatric trials were performed.

Pediatric Study 1, a dose finding study was conducted to compare two doses of palonosetron HCl, 1 mcg/kg (max 0.075 mg) versus 3 mcg/kg (max 0.25 mg). A total of 150 pediatric surgical patients participated, age range 1 month to < 17 years. No dose response was observed.

Pediatric Study 2, a multicenter, double-blind, double-dummy, randomized, parallel group, active control, single-dose non-inferiority study, compared intravenous palonosetron HCl (1 mcg/kg, max 0.075 mg) versus intravenous ondansetron. A total of 670 pediatric surgical patients participated, age 30 days to <17 years. The primary efficacy endpoint, Complete Response (CR: no vomiting, no retching, and no antiemetic rescue medication) during the first 24 hours postoperatively was achieved in 78.2% of patients in the palonosetron group and 82.7% in the ondansetron group. Given the prespecified non-inferiority margin of -10%, the stratum adjusted Mantel-Haenszel statistical non-inferiority confidence interval for the difference in the primary endpoint, complete response (CR), was [-10.5, 1.7%], therefore non-inferiority was not

demonstrated. Adverse reactions to palonosetron were similar to those reported in adults (see Table 2).

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the 1,374 adult cancer patients in clinical studies of intravenously administered palonosetron HCl for CINV, 316 (23%) were aged 65 years and over, while 71 (5%) were aged 75 years and over. Of the 1,520 adult patients in clinical studies of intravenously administered palonosetron HCl for PONV, 73 (5%) were aged 65 years and over *[see Clinical Studies (14)]*. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these subjects and the younger subjects, but greater sensitivity in some older individuals cannot be ruled out. Population pharmacokinetics analysis did not reveal any differences in palonosetron pharmacokinetics between cancer patients 65 years of age and older compared to younger patients *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. No dose adjustment or special monitoring are required for geriatric patients.

No overall differences in safety were observed between older and younger subjects in these studies, though the possibility of heightened sensitivity in some older individuals cannot be excluded. No differences in efficacy were observed in geriatric patients for the CINV indication and none are expected for geriatric PONV patients. However, palonosetron HCl efficacy in geriatric patients has not been adequately evaluated.

10 OVERDOSAGE

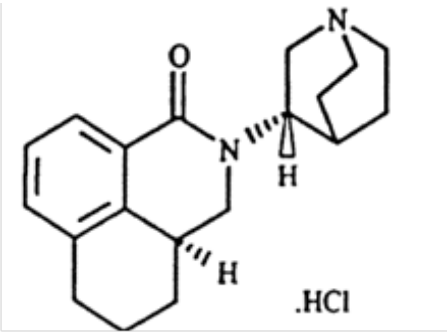
There is no known antidote to palonosetron HCl. Overdose should be managed with supportive care.

Dialysis studies have not been performed, however, due to the large volume of distribution, dialysis is unlikely to be an effective treatment for palonosetron HCl overdose. A single intravenous dose of palonosetron HCl at 30 mg/kg (947 and 474 times the human dose for rats and mice, respectively, based on body surface area) was lethal to rats and mice. The major signs of toxicity were convulsions, gasping, pallor, cyanosis and collapse.

11 DESCRIPTION

Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection contains palonosetron as palonosetron HCl, an antiemetic and antinauseant agent. It is a serotonin-3 (5-HT_3) receptor antagonist with a

strong binding affinity for this receptor. Chemically, palonosetron HCl is: (3a<u>S</u>)-2[(<u>S</u>)-1-Azabicyclo [2.2.2]oct-3-yl]-2,3,3a,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-oxo-1*H*benz[*de*]isoquinoline hydrochloride. The empirical formula is $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O.HCl$, with a molecular weight of 332.87. Palonosetron HCl exists as a single isomer and has the following structural formula:



Palonosetron HCl is a white to off-white crystalline powder. It is freely soluble in water, soluble in propylene glycol, and slightly soluble in ethanol and 2-propanol.

Palonosetron HCl Injection is a sterile, clear, colorless, non pyrogenic, isotonic, buffered solution for intravenous administration. Palonosetron HCl Injection is available as 5 mL single-dose vial or a 5 mL single-dose prefilled syringe.

Each 5 mL vial and prefilled syringe contains: 0.25 mg palonosetron base equivalent to 0.28 mg palonosetron HCl, 40 mg sodium chloride, 18 mg trisodium citrate dihydrate, 7 mg citric acid anhydrous, and water for injection.

The pH of the solution in the 5 mL vial and prefilled syringe is 4.5 to 5.5.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Palonosetron is a 5-HT_3 receptor antagonist with a strong binding affinity for this receptor and little or no affinity for other receptors.

Cancer chemotherapy may be associated with a high incidence of nausea and vomiting, particularly when certain agents, such as cisplatin, are used. 5-HT_3 receptors are located on the nerve terminals of the vagus in the periphery and centrally in the chemoreceptor trigger zone of the area postrema. It is thought that chemotherapeutic agents produce nausea and vomiting by releasing serotonin from the enterochromaffin cells of the small

intestine and that the released serotonin then activates 5-HT_3 receptors located on vagal afferents to initiate the vomiting reflex.

Postoperative nausea and vomiting is influenced by multiple patient, surgical and anesthesia related factors and is triggered by release of 5-HT in a cascade of neuronal events involving both the central nervous system and the gastrointestinal tract. The 5-HT_3 receptor has been demonstrated to selectively participate in the emetic response.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Cardiac Electrophysiology

The effect of intravenous palonosetron on blood pressure, heart rate, and ECG parameters including QTc were comparable to intravenous ondansetron and dolasetron in CINV clinical trials. In PONV clinical trials the effect of palonosetron on the QTc interval was no different from placebo. In non-clinical studies palonosetron possesses the ability to block ion channels involved in ventricular de- and re-polarization and to prolong action potential duration.

The effect of palonosetron on QTc interval was evaluated in a double blind, randomized, parallel, placebo and positive (moxifloxacin) controlled trial in adult men and women. The objective was to evaluate the ECG effects of intravenously administered palonosetron HCl at single doses of 0.25, 0.75 or 2.25 mg in 221 healthy subjects. At a dose 9 times the maximum recommended dose, palonosetron did not prolong the QT interval to any clinically relevant extent.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

After intravenous dosing of palonosetron HCl in healthy subjects and cancer patients, an initial decline in plasma concentrations is followed by a slow elimination from the body. Mean maximum plasma concentration (C_{max}) and area under the concentration-time curve ($AUC_{0-\infty}$) are generally dose-proportional over the dose range of 0.3 to 90 mcg/kg in healthy subjects and in cancer patients. Following single intravenous dose of palonosetron HCl at 3 mcg/kg (or 0.21 mg/70 kg) to six cancer patients, the mean (±SD) maximum plasma concentration was estimated to be 5,630 ± 5,480 ng/L and the mean AUC was 35.8 ± 20.9 h•mcg/L.

Following intravenous administration of palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg once every other day

for 3 doses in 11 cancer patients, the mean increase in plasma palonosetron concentration from Day 1 to Day 5 was 42 ± 34%. Following intravenous administration of palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg once daily for 3 days in 12 healthy subjects, the mean (±SD) increase in plasma palonosetron concentration from Day 1 to Day 3 was 110 ± 45%.

After intravenous dosing of palonosetron HCl in patients undergoing surgery (abdominal surgery or vaginal hysterectomy), the pharmacokinetic characteristics of palonosetron were similar to those observed in cancer patients.

Distribution

Palonosetron has a volume of distribution of approximately 8.3 ± 2.5 L/kg. Approximately 62% of palonosetron is bound to plasma proteins.

Elimination

After a single intravenous dose of 10 mcg/kg [^{14}C]-palonosetron HCl, approximately 80% of the dose was recovered within 144 hours in the urine with palonosetron representing approximately 40% of the administered dose. In healthy subjects, the total body clearance of palonosetron was 0.160 ± 0.035 L/h/kg and renal clearance was 0.067 ± .018 L/h/kg. The mean terminal elimination half-life is approximately 40 hours.

Metabolism

Palonosetron is eliminated by multiple routes with approximately 50% metabolized to form two primary metabolites: N-oxide-palonosetron and 6-S-hydroxy-palonosetron. These metabolites each have less than 1% of the 5-HT_3 receptor antagonist activity of palonosetron. *In vitro* metabolism studies have suggested that CYP2D6 and to a lesser extent, CYP3A4 and CYP1A2 are involved in the metabolism of palonosetron. However, clinical pharmacokinetic parameters are not significantly different between poor and extensive metabolizers of CYP2D6 substrates.

Excretion

Palonosetron is partially eliminated from the body through renal excretion.

Specific Populations

Pediatric Patients

Pharmacokinetic data was obtained from a subset of pediatric cancer patients that received 10 mcg/kg or 20 mcg/kg of palonosetron HCl as a single intravenous dose.

When the dose was increased from 10 mcg/kg to 20 mcg/kg a dose-proportional increase in mean AUC was observed. Following single dose intravenous infusion of palonosetron HCl 20 mcg/kg, peak plasma concentrations (CT) reported at the end of the 15 minute infusion were highly variable in all age groups and tended to be lower in patients < 6 years than in older patients. Median half-life was 29.5 hours in overall age groups and ranged from about 20 to 30 hours across age groups after administration of 20 mcg/kg.

The total body clearance (L/h/kg) in patients 12 to 17 years old was similar to that in healthy adults. There are no apparent differences in volume of distribution when expressed as L/kg.

Table 3: Pharmacokinetics Parameters in Pediatric Cancer Patients Following Intravenous Infusion of 20 mcg/kg Palonosetron HCl Over 15 minutes

PK Parameter[a]	**Pediatric Age Group**			
	<2 y	**2 to<6 y**	**6 to <12 y**	**12 to <17 y**
	N=12	**N=42**	**N=38**	**N=44**
C_T[b], ng/L	9025 (197)	9414 (252)	16275 (203)	11831 (176)
		N=5	**N=7**	**N=10**
$AUC_{0-\infty}$, h•mcg/L		103.5 (40.4)	98.7 (47.7)	124.5 (19.1)
	N=6	**N=14**	**N=13**	**N=19**
Clearance [c], L/h/kg	0.31 (34.7)	0.23 (51.3)	0.19 (46.8)	0.16 (27.8)
V_{ss} c, L/kg	6.08 (36.5)	5.29 (57.8)	6.26 (40.0)	6.20 (29.0)

[a] Geometric Mean (CV) except for $t_{1/2}$ which is median values
[b] CT is the plasma palonosetron concentration at the end of the 15 minute infusion.
[c] Clearance and V_{ss} calculated from 10 and 20 mcg/kg and are weight adjusted

Renal Impairment

Mild to moderate renal impairment does not significantly affect palonosetron pharmacokinetic parameters. Total systemic exposure increased by approximately 28% in severe renal impairment relative to healthy subjects. This increase is not considered clinically meaningful.

Hepatic Impairment

Hepatic impairment does not significantly affect total body clearance of palonosetron compared to the healthy subjects.

Race/Ethnicity

The pharmacokinetics of palonosetron were characterized in twenty-four healthy

Japanese subjects over an intravenous dose range of 3 to 90 mcg/kg. Total body clearance was 25% higher in Japanese subjects compared to Whites, however, this increase is not considered to be clinically meaningful. The pharmacokinetics of palonosetron in Blacks has not been adequately characterized.

Drug Interaction Studies

In vitro studies indicated that palonosetron is not an inhibitor of CYP1A2, CYP2A6, CYP2B6, CYP2C9, CYP2D6, CYP2E1 and CYP3A4/5 (CYP2C19 was not investigated) nor does it induce the activity of CYP1A2, CYP2D6, or CYP3A4/5. Therefore, the potential for clinically significant drug interactions with palonosetron appears to be low.

Dexamethasone

Coadministration of 0.25 mg palonosetron HCl and 20 mg dexamethasone administered intravenously in healthy subjects revealed no pharmacokinetic drug-interactions between palonosetron and dexamethasone.

Oral Aprepitant

In an interaction study in healthy subjects where a single 0.25 mg intravenous dose of palonosetron HCl was administered on day 1 and oral aprepitant for 3 days (125 mg/80 mg/80 mg), the pharmacokinetics of palonosetron were not significantly altered (AUC: no change, C_{max}: 15% increase).

Metoclopramide

A study in healthy subjects involving a single 0.75 mg intravenous dose of palonosetron HCl and steady state oral metoclopramide (10 mg four times daily) demonstrated no significant pharmacokinetic interaction.

Corticosteroids, Analgesics, Antiemetics/Antinauseants, Antispasmodics and Anticholinergic Agents

In controlled clinical trials, palonosetron HCl has been safely administered with corticosteroids, analgesics, antiemetics/antinauseants, antispasmodics and anticholinergic agents.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

In a 104-week carcinogenicity study in CD-1 mice, animals were treated with oral doses of palonosetron HCl at 10, 30 and 60 mg/kg/day. Treatment with palonosetron was not tumorigenic. The highest tested dose produced a systemic exposure to palonosetron (plasma AUC) of about 150 to 289 times the human exposure (AUC= 29.8 h•mcg/L) at the recommended intravenous dose of 0.25 mg. In a 104-week carcinogenicity study in Sprague-Dawley rats, male and female rats were treated with oral doses of 15, 30 and 60 mg/kg/day and 15, 45 and 90 mg/kg/day, respectively. The highest doses produced a systemic exposure to palonosetron (plasma AUC) of 137 and 308 times the human exposure at the recommended dose. Treatment with palonosetron HCl produced increased incidences of adrenal benign pheochromocytoma and combined benign and malignant pheochromocytoma, increased incidences of pancreatic Islet cell adenoma and combined adenoma and carcinoma and pituitary adenoma in male rats. In female rats, it produced hepatocellular adenoma and carcinoma and increased the incidences of thyroid C-cell adenoma and combined adenoma and carcinoma.

Palonosetron was not genotoxic in the Ames test, the Chinese hamster ovarian cell (CHO/HGPRT) forward mutation test, the *ex vivo* hepatocyte unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test or the mouse micronucleus test. It was, however, positive for clastogenic effects in the Chinese hamster ovarian (CHO) cell chromosomal aberration test.

Palonosetron HCl at oral doses up to 60 mg/kg/day (about 1,894 times the recommended human intravenous dose based on body surface area) was found to have no effect on fertility and reproductive performance of male and female rats.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The safety and efficacy of Palonosetron HCl Injection have been established based on adequate and well-controlled adult studies of another intravenous formulation of palonosetron HCl in chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting and postoperative nausea and vomiting. Below is a display of the results of these adequate and well-controlled studies of palonosetron HCl in these conditions.

14.1 Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting in Adults

Efficacy of a single intravenous dose of palonosetron HCl in preventing acute and

delayed nausea and vomiting induced by both moderately and highly emetogenic chemotherapy was studied in 4 trials. In these double-blind trials, complete response rates (no emetic episodes and no rescue medication) and other efficacy parameters were assessed through at least 120 hours after administration of chemotherapy. The safety and efficacy of palonosetron HCl in repeated courses of chemotherapy was also assessed.

Moderately Emetogenic Chemotherapy

Two double-blind trials (Study 1 and Study 2) involving 1,132 patients compared a single intravenous dose of palonosetron HCl with either a single intravenous dose of ondansetron (Study 1) or dolasetron (Study 2) given 30 minutes prior to moderately emetogenic chemotherapy including carboplatin, cisplatin ≤ 50 mg/m², cyclophosphamide < 1,500 mg/m², doxorubicin > 25 mg/m², epirubicin, irinotecan, and methotrexate > 250 mg/m². Concomitant corticosteroids were not administered prophylactically in Study 1 and were only used by 4 to 6% of patients in Study 2. The majority of patients in these studies were women (77%), White (65%) and naïve to previous chemotherapy (54%). The mean age was 55 years.

Highly Emetogenic Chemotherapy

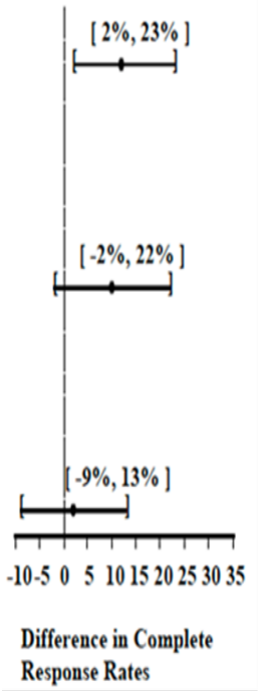
A double-blind, dose-ranging trial evaluated the efficacy of a single intravenous dose of palonosetron HCl from 0.3 to 90 mcg/kg (equivalent to < 0.1 mg to 6 mg fixed dose) in 161 chemotherapy-naïve adult cancer patients receiving highly-emetogenic chemotherapy (either cisplatin ≥ 70 mg/m² or cyclophosphamide > 1,100 mg/m²). Concomitant corticosteroids were not administered prophylactically. Analysis of data from this trial indicates that 0.25 mg is the lowest effective dose in preventing acute nausea and vomiting induced by highly emetogenic chemotherapy.

A double-blind trial involving 667 patients compared a single intravenous dose of palonosetron HCl with a single intravenous dose of ondansetron (Study 3) given 30 minutes prior to highly emetogenic chemotherapy including cisplatin ≥ 60 mg/m², cyclophosphamide > 1,500 mg/m², and dacarbazine. Corticosteroids were co-administered prophylactically before chemotherapy in 67% of patients. Of the 667 patients, 51% were women, 60% White, and 59% naïve to previous chemotherapy. The mean age was 52 years.

Efficacy Results

The antiemetic activity of palonosetron HCl was evaluated during the acute phase (0 to 24 hours) [Table 4], delayed phase (24 to 120 hours) [Table 5], and overall phase (0 to 120 hours) [Table 6] post-chemotherapy in Studies 1, 2 and 3.

Table 4: Prevention of Acute Nausea and Vomiting (0 to 24 hours): Complete Response Rates

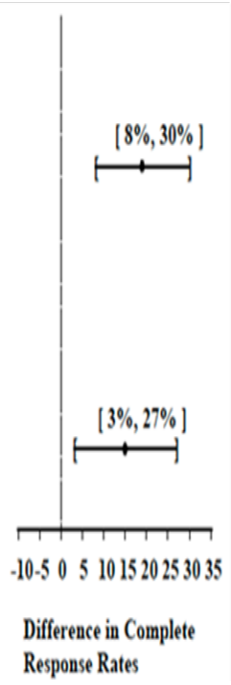
Chemotherapy	Study	Treatment Group	N[a]	% with Complete Response	p-value[b]	97.5% Confidence Interval Palonosetron HCl minus Comparator[c]
Moderately Emetogenic	1	Palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg Intravenous	189	81	<0.009	
		Ondansetron 32 mg Intravenous[d]	185	69		
	2	Palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg Intravenous	189	63	NS	
		Dolasetron 100 mg Intravenous	191	53		
Highly Emetogenic	3	Palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg Intravenous	223	59	NS	
		Ondansetron 32 mg Intravenous[d]	221	57		

[a] Intent-to-treat cohort.
[b] 2-sided Fisher's exact test. Significance level at α=0.025.
[c] These studies were designed to show non-inferiority. A lower bound greater than –15% demonstrates non-inferiority between palonosetron HCl and comparator.

[d] Ondansetron 32 mg intravenous was used in the clinical trial. Although this dose was used in the trial, this is no longer the currently recommended dose. Refer to the ondansetron prescribing information for the current recommended dose.

These trials show that palonosetron HCl was effective in the prevention of acute nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses of moderately and highly emetogenic cancer chemotherapy. In Study 3, efficacy was greater when prophylactic corticosteroids were administered concomitantly. Clinical superiority over other 5-HT_3 receptor antagonists has not been adequately demonstrated in the acute phase.

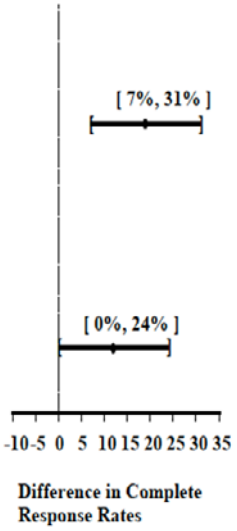
Table 5: Prevention of Delayed Nausea and Vomiting (24 to 120 hours): Complete Response Rates

Chemotherapy	Study	Treatment Group	N[a]	% with Complete Response	p-value[b]	97.5% Confidence Interval Palonosetron HCl minus Comparator[c]
Moderately Emetogenic	1	Palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg Intravenous	189	74	<0.001	
		Ondansetron 32 mg Intravenous[d]	185	55		
	2	Palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg Intravenous	189	54	0.004	
		Dolasetron 100 mg Intravenous	191	39		

[a] Intent-to-treat cohort.
[b] 2-sided Fisher's exact test. Significance level at α=0.025.
[c] These studies were designed to show non-inferiority. A lower bound greater than –15% demonstrates non-inferiority between palonosetron HCl and comparator.
[d] Ondansetron 32 mg intravenous was used in the clinical trial. Although this dose was used in the trial, this is no longer the currently recommended dose. Refer to the ondansetron prescribing information for the current recommended dose.

These trials show that palonosetron HCl was effective in the prevention of delayed nausea and vomiting associated with initial and repeat courses of moderately emetogenic chemotherapy.

Table 6: Prevention of Overall Nausea and Vomiting (0 to 120 hours): Complete Response Rates

Chemotherapy	Study	Treatment Group	N[a]	% with Complete Response	p-value[b]	97.5% Confidence Interval Palonosetron HCl minus Comparator[c]
Moderately Emetogenic	1	Palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg Intravenous	189	69	<0.001	
		Ondansetron 32 mg Intravenous[d]	185	50		
	2	Palonosetron HCl 0.25 mg Intravenous	189	46	0.021	
		Dolasetron 100 mg Intravenous	191	34		

[a] Intent-to-treat cohort.
[b] 2-sided Fisher's exact test. Significance level at α=0.025.
[c] These studies were designed to show non-inferiority. A lower bound greater than –15% demonstrates non-inferiority between palonosetron HCl and comparator.
[d] Ondansetron 32 mg intravenous was used in the clinical trial. Although this dose was used in the trial, this is no longer the currently recommended dose. Refer to the ondansetron prescribing information for the current recommended dose.

These trials show that palonosetron HCl was effective in the prevention of nausea and vomiting throughout the 120 hours (5 days) following initial and repeat courses of moderately emetogenic cancer chemotherapy.

14.2 Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting in Pediatrics

One double-blind, active-controlled clinical trial was conducted in pediatric cancer patients. The total population (N = 327) had a mean age of 8.3 years (range 2 months to 16.9 years) and were 53% male; and 96% white. Patients were randomized and received a 20 mcg/kg (maximum 1.5 mg) intravenous infusion of palonosetron HCl 30 minutes prior to the start of emetogenic chemotherapy (followed by placebo infusions 4 and 8 hours after the dose of palonosetron) or 0.15 mg/kg of intravenous ondansetron 30 minutes prior to the start of emetogenic chemotherapy (followed by ondansetron 0.15 mg/kg infusions 4 and 8 hours after the first dose of ondansetron, with a maximum total dose of 32 mg). Emetogenic chemotherapies administered included doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide (<1500 mg/m^2), ifosfamide, cisplatin, dactinomycin, carboplatin, and daunorubicin. Adjuvant corticosteroids, including dexamethasone, were administered with chemotherapy in 55% of patients.

Complete Response in the acute phase of the first cycle of chemotherapy was defined as no vomiting, no retching, and no rescue medication in the first 24 hours after starting chemotherapy. Efficacy was based on demonstrating non-inferiority of intravenous palonosetron compared to intravenous ondansetron. Non-inferiority criteria were met if the lower bound of the 97.5% confidence interval for the difference in Complete Response rates of intravenous palonosetron minus intravenous ondansetron was larger than -15%. The non-inferiority margin was 15%.

Efficacy Results

As shown in Table 7, intravenous palonosetron HCl 20 mcg/kg (maximum 1.5 mg) demonstrated non-inferiority to the active comparator during the 0 to 24 hour time interval.

Table 7: Prevention of Acute Nausea and Vomiting (0-24 hours): Complete Response Rates

I.V. Palonosetron HCl Injection 20 mcg/kg (N=165)	I.V. Ondansetron 0.15 mg/kg x 3 (N=162)	Difference [97.5% Confidence Interval]*: I.V. Palonosetron HCl Injection minus I.V. Ondansetron Comparator
59.4%	58.6%	0.36% [-11.7%, 12.4%]

* To adjust for multiplicity of treatment groups, a lower-bound of a 97.5% confidence interval was used to compare to -15%, the negative value of the non-inferiority margin.

In patients that received palonosetron HCl at a lower dose than the recommended dose of 20 mcg/kg, non-inferiority criteria were not met.

14.3 Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

In one multicenter, randomized, stratified, double-blind, parallel-group, clinical trial (Study 1), palonosetron HCl was compared with placebo for the prevention of PONV in 546 patients undergoing abdominal and gynecological surgery. All patients received general anesthesia. Study 1 was a pivotal study conducted predominantly in the US in the out-patient setting for patients undergoing elective gynecologic or abdominal laparoscopic surgery and stratified at randomization for the following risk factors: gender, non-smoking status, history of postoperative nausea and vomiting and/or motion sickness.

In Study 1 patients were randomized to receive palonosetron HCl 0.025 mg, 0.050 mg or 0.075 mg or placebo, each given intravenously immediately prior to induction of anesthesia. The antiemetic activity of palonosetron was evaluated during the 0 to 72 hour time period after surgery.

Of the 138 patients treated with 0.075 mg palonosetron HCl in Study 1 and evaluated for efficacy, 96% were women; 66% had a history of PONV or motion sickness; 85% were non-smokers. As for race, 63% were White, 20% were Black, 15% were Hispanic, and 1% were Asian. The age of patients ranged from 21 to 74 years, with a mean age of 37.9 years. Three patients were greater than 65 years of age.

Co-primary efficacy measures were Complete Response (CR) defined as no emetic episode and no use of rescue medication in the 0 to 24 and in the 24 to 72 hours postoperatively.

Secondary efficacy endpoints included:

- Complete Response (CR) 0 to 48 and 0 to 72 hours
- Complete Control (CC) defined as CR and no more than mild nausea
- Severity of nausea (none, mild, moderate, severe)

The primary hypothesis in Study 1 was that at least one of the three palonosetron HCl doses were superior to placebo.

Results for Complete Response in Study 1 for 0.075 mg palonosetron HCl versus placebo are described in the following table.

Table 8: Prevention of Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting: Complete Response (CR), Study 1, Palonosetron HCl 0.075 mg Vs Placebo

Treatment	n/N (%)	Palonosetron HCl Vs Placebo	
		Δ	p-value*
Co-Primary Endpoints			
CR-0 to 24 hours			
Palonosetron HCl	59/138 (42.8%)	16.8%	0.004
Placebo	35/135 (25.9%)		
CR-24 to 72 hours			
Palonosetron HCl	67/138 (48.6%)	7.8%	0.188
Placebo	55/135 (40.7%)		

* To reach statistical significance for each co-primary endpoint, the required significance limit for the lowest p-value was $p < 0.017$.

Δ Difference (%): palonosetron HCl 0.075 mg minus placebo.

Palonosetron HCl 0.075 mg reduced the severity of nausea compared to placebo. Analyses of other secondary endpoints indicate that palonosetron HCl 0.075 mg was numerically better than placebo, however, statistical significance was not formally demonstrated.

A randomized, double-blind, multicenter, placebo-controlled, dose ranging trial was performed to evaluate intravenous palonosetron HCl for the prevention of post-operative nausea and vomiting following abdominal or vaginal hysterectomy. Five intravenous palonosetron HCl doses (0.1, 0.3, 1, 3 and 30 mcg/kg) were evaluated in a total of 381 intent-to-treat patients. The primary efficacy measure was the proportion of patients with CR in the first 24 hours after recovery from surgery. The lowest effective dose was palonosetron HCl 1 mcg/kg (approximately 0.075 mg) which had a CR rate of 44% versus 19% for placebo, $p = 0.004$. Palonosetron HCl 1 mcg/kg also significantly reduced the severity of nausea versus placebo, $p = 0.009$.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

How Supplied

Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection is clear and colorless and is supplied in single-dose vials and pre-filled syringe as follows:

NDC No.	**Strength**	**Package**
63323-942-41	0.25 mg per 5 mL (0.05 mg per mL)	1 vial per carton
63323-942-05	0.25 mg per 5 mL (0.05 mg per mL)	10 vials per carton
63323-942-42	0.25 mg per 5 mL (0.05 mg per mL)	1 pre-filled syringe per carton
63323-942-90	0.25 mg per 5 mL (0.05 mg per mL)	10 pre-filled syringes per carton

Storage

- Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].
- Protect from freezing.
- Protect from light.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise patients to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information).

Hypersensitivity Reactions

Advise patients that hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, have been reported in patients with or without known hypersensitivity to other 5-HT_3 receptor antagonists. Advise patients to seek immediate medical attention if any signs or symptoms of a hypersensitivity reaction occur with administration of Palonosetron HCl Injection *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.

Serotonin Syndrome

Advise patients of the possibility of serotonin syndrome, especially with concomitant use of Palonosetron HCl Injection and another serotonergic agent such as medications to treat depression and migraines. Advise patients to seek immediate medical attention if the following symptoms occur: changes in mental status, autonomic instability, neuromuscular symptoms with or without gastrointestinal symptoms *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

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Manufactured for:

Lake Zurich, IL 60047
Made in Austria
www.fresenius-kabi.com/us

451435C

PATIENT INFORMATION
Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection (PAL-oh-NOE-se-tron HYE-droe-KLOR-ide)
for intravenous use

Read this Patient Information before you receive Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection and each time you receive Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking with your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment.

What is Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection?

Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection is a prescription medicine called an "antiemetic."

Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection is used in adults to help prevent the nausea and vomiting that happens:

- right away or later with certain anti-cancer medicines (chemotherapy)
- up to 24 hours while recovering from anesthesia after surgery

Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection is used in children 1 month old to less than 17 years of age to help prevent the nausea and vomiting that happens right away with certain anti-cancer medicines (chemotherapy).

- It is not known if Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection is safe and effective in children less than 1 month old to help prevent nausea and vomiting after chemotherapy.
- It is not known if Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection is safe and effective in children for the prevention of nausea and vomiting while recovering from anesthesia after surgery.

Who should not receive Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection?

Do not receive Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection if you are allergic to palonosetron hydrochloride or any of the ingredients in Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection.

What should I tell my doctor before receiving Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection?

Before receiving Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection, tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have had an allergic reaction to another medicine for nausea or vomiting
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection passes into your breast milk or if it will affect your baby or your breast milk. Talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you will receive Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection.

Tell your doctor about all of the medicines you take including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection and certain other medicines can affect each other, causing serious side effects.

How will I receive Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection?

- Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection will be given to you in your vein by intravenous (I.V.) injection.
- Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection is usually given about 30 minutes before you receive your anti-cancer medicine (chemotherapy) or right before anesthesia for surgery.

What are the possible side effects of Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection?
Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Serious allergic reactions.** Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection can cause allergic reactions that can sometimes be serious. Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you have any of the following symptoms of a serious allergic reaction with Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection:
  - hives
  - swollen face
  - breathing trouble
  - chest pain
- **Serotonin Syndrome.** A possible life-threatening problem called serotonin syndrome can happen with medicines called 5-HT_3 receptor antagonists, including Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection, especially when used with medicines used to treat depression and migraine headaches called serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) and certain other medicines. Tell your doctor or nurse right away if you have any of the following symptoms of serotonin syndrome:
  - agitation, seeing things that are not there (hallucinations), confusion, or coma
  - fast heartbeat or unusual and frequent changes in your blood pressure
  - dizziness, sweating, flushing, or fever
  - tremors, stiff muscles, muscle twitching, overactive reflexes, or loss of coordination
  - seizures
  - nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- The most common side effects of Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection in adults who receive Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection to help prevent nausea and vomiting that happens with certain anti-cancer medicine (chemotherapy) include: headache and constipation.
- The most common side effects of Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection in adults who receive Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection to help prevent nausea and vomiting that happens while recovering from anesthesia after surgery include: serious or life-threatening heart rhythm changes (QT prolongation), slow heartbeat, headache, and constipation.

These are not all the possible side effects of Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

General information about the safe and effective use of Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in Palonosetron Hydrochloride Injection?
Active ingredient: palonosetron hydrochloride
Inactive ingredients: sodium chloride, trisodium citrate dihydrate, citric acid anhydrous, and water for injection

Manufactured for:

FRESENIUS KABI

Lake Zurich, IL 60047
Made in Austria
For more information, go to www.fresenius-kabi.com/us or call 1-800-551-7176.

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Revised: December 2018

This is a representation of an electronic record that was signed electronically. Following this are manifestations of any and all electronic signatures for this electronic record.

/s/

JOYCE A KORVICK
12/06/2018