

## **1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

SUBOXONE FILM 2MG/0.5MG

SUBOXONE FILM 4MG/1MG

SUBOXONE FILM 8MG/2MG

SUBOXONE FILM 12MG/3MG

## **2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION**

Each SUBOXONE (2 mg buprenorphine/0.5 mg naloxone) FILM contains 2 mg buprenorphine (as 2.16 mg buprenorphine HCl) and 0.5 mg naloxone (as 0.61 mg naloxone HCl dihydrate)

### Excipients with known effect

Each film contains 5.87 mg maltitol liquid and 0.01 mg FD&C yellow #6.

Each SUBOXONE (4 mg buprenorphine/1 mg naloxone) FILM contains 4 mg buprenorphine (as 4.32 mg buprenorphine HCl) and 1 mg naloxone (as 1.22 mg naloxone HCl dihydrate)

### Excipients with known effect

Each film contains 11.74 mg maltitol liquid and 0.02 mg FD&C yellow #6.

Each SUBOXONE (8 mg buprenorphine/2 mg naloxone) FILM contains 8 mg buprenorphine (as 8.64 mg buprenorphine HCl) and 2 mg naloxone (as 2.44 mg naloxone HCl dihydrate)

### Excipients with known effect

Each film contains 6.02 mg maltitol liquid and 0.02 mg FD&C yellow #6.

Each SUBOXONE (12 mg buprenorphine/3 mg naloxone) FILM contains 12 mg buprenorphine (as 12.96 mg buprenorphine HCl) and 3 mg naloxone (as 3.66 mg naloxone HCl dihydrate)

### Excipients with known effect

Each film contains 9.03 mg maltitol liquid and 0.02 mg FD&C yellow #6.

For the full list of excipients, see section 13.

## **3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Film, for sublingual or buccal use

## **4 THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS**

SUBOXONE sublingual film is indicated for treatment of opioid dependence in adults and adolescents over 15 years of age. SUBOXONE sublingual film should be used as part of a complete treatment plan that includes counseling and psychosocial support.

## **5 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

### **5.1 Important Dosage and Administration Information**

SUBOXONE film is administered sublingually or buccally as a single daily dose.

Medication should be prescribed in consideration of the frequency of visits. Provision of multiple refills is not advised early in treatment or without appropriate patient follow-up visits.

## 5.2 Induction

Prior to induction, consideration should be given to the type of opioid dependence (i.e., long- or short-acting opioid products), the time since last opioid use, and the degree or level of opioid dependence.

### Patients dependent on heroin or other short-acting opioid products

Patients dependent on heroin or other short-acting opioid products may be inducted with either SUBOXONE film or with sublingual buprenorphine monotherapy. At treatment initiation, the first dose of SUBOXONE film should be administered when objective signs of moderate opioid withdrawal appear, not less than six hours after the patient last used opioids.

It is recommended that an adequate treatment dose, titrated to clinical effectiveness, be achieved as rapidly as possible. In some studies, a too-gradual induction over several days led to a high rate of drop-out of buprenorphine patients during the induction period.

On Day 1, an induction dosage of up to 8 mg/2 mg SUBOXONE film is recommended. Clinicians should start with an initial dose of 2 mg/0.5 mg or 4 mg/1 mg buprenorphine/naloxone and may titrate upwards in 2 or 4 mg increments of buprenorphine, at approximately 2-hour intervals, under supervision, to 8 mg/2 mg buprenorphine/naloxone based on the control of acute withdrawal symptoms.

On Day 2, a single daily dose of up to 16 mg/4 mg SUBOXONE film is recommended.

Because the exposure to naloxone is somewhat higher after buccal than after sublingual administration, it is recommended that the sublingual site of administration be used during induction to minimize exposure to naloxone, to reduce the risk of precipitated withdrawal.

### Patients dependent on methadone or long-acting opioid products

Patients dependent upon methadone or long-acting opioid products may be more susceptible to precipitated and prolonged withdrawal during induction than those on short-acting opioid products.

Buprenorphine/naloxone combination products have not been evaluated in adequate and well-controlled studies for induction in patients who are physically dependent on long-acting opioid products, and the naloxone in these combination products is absorbed in small amounts by the sublingual route and could cause worse precipitated and prolonged withdrawal. For this reason, buprenorphine monotherapy is recommended in patients taking long-acting opioids when used according to approved administration instructions. Following induction, the patient may then be transitioned to once-daily SUBOXONE film.

## 5.3 Maintenance

- For maintenance, SUBOXONE film may be administered buccally or sublingually.
- The dosage of SUBOXONE film from Day 3 onwards should be progressively adjusted in increments/decrements of 2 mg/0.5 mg or 4 mg/1 mg buprenorphine/naloxone to a level that holds the patient in treatment and suppresses opioid withdrawal signs and symptoms.
- After treatment induction and stabilization, the maintenance dose of SUBOXONE film is generally in the range of 4 mg/1 mg buprenorphine/naloxone to 24 mg/6 mg buprenorphine/naloxone per day depending on the individual patient and clinical response. The recommended target dosage of SUBOXONE film during maintenance is 16 mg/4 mg buprenorphine/naloxone/day as a single daily dose. Dosages higher than 24 mg/6 mg daily have not been demonstrated to provide a clinical advantage.
- When determining the prescription quantity for unsupervised administration, consider the patient's level of stability, the security of his or her home situation, and other factors likely to affect the ability to manage supplies of take-home medication.

- There is no maximum recommended duration of maintenance treatment. Patients may require treatment indefinitely and should continue for as long as patients are benefiting and the use of SUBOXONE film contributes to the intended treatment goals.

#### **5.4 Method of Administration**

SUBOXONE film must be administered whole. Do not cut, chew, or swallow SUBOXONE film. Advise patients not to eat or drink anything until the film is completely dissolved.

##### Sublingual Administration

Place one film under the tongue, close to the base on the left or right side. If an additional film is necessary to achieve the prescribed dose, place an additional film sublingually on the opposite side from the first film. Place the film in a manner to minimize overlapping as much as possible. The film must be kept under the tongue until the film is completely dissolved. If a third film is necessary to achieve the prescribed dose, place it under the tongue on either side after the first 2 films have dissolved.

##### Buccal Administration

Place one film on the inside of the right or left cheek. If an additional film is necessary to achieve the prescribed dose, place an additional film on the inside of the opposite cheek. The film must be kept on the inside of the cheek until the film is completely dissolved. If a third film is necessary to achieve the prescribed dose, place it on the inside of the right or left cheek after the first two films have dissolved.

SUBOXONE film should NOT be moved after placement.

To ensure consistency in bioavailability, patients should follow the same manner of dosing with continued use of the product. Proper administration technique should be demonstrated to the patient.

#### **5.5 Clinical Supervision**

Treatment should be initiated with supervised administration, progressing to unsupervised administration as the patient's clinical stability permits. SUBOXONE film is subject to diversion and abuse. When determining the prescription quantity for unsupervised administration, consider the patient's level of stability, the security of his or her home situation, and other factors likely to affect the ability to manage supplies of take-home medication.

Ideally patients should be seen at reasonable intervals (e.g., at least weekly during the first month of treatment) based upon the individual circumstances of the patient. Medication should be prescribed in consideration of the frequency of visits. Provision of multiple refills is not advised early in treatment or without appropriate patient follow-up visits. Periodic assessment is necessary to determine compliance with the dosing regimen, effectiveness of the treatment plan, and overall patient progress.

Once a stable dosage has been achieved and patient assessment (e.g., urine drug screening) does not indicate illicit drug use, less frequent follow-up visits may be appropriate. A once-monthly visit schedule may be reasonable for patients on a stable dosage of medication who are making progress toward their treatment objectives. Continuation or modification of pharmacotherapy should be based on the healthcare provider's evaluation of treatment outcomes and objectives such as:

1. Absence of medication toxicity.
2. Absence of medical or behavioral adverse effects.
3. Responsible handling of medications by the patient.
4. Patient's compliance with all elements of the treatment plan (including recovery-oriented activities, psychotherapy, and/or other psychosocial modalities).
5. Abstinence from illicit drug use (including problematic alcohol and/or benzodiazepine use).

If treatment goals are not being achieved, the healthcare provider should re-evaluate the appropriateness of continuing the current treatment.

### 5.6 Unstable Patients

Healthcare providers will need to decide when they cannot appropriately provide further management for particular patients. For example, some patients may be abusing or dependent on various drugs, or unresponsive to psychosocial intervention such that the healthcare provider does not feel that he/she has the expertise to manage the patient. In such cases, the healthcare provider may want to assess whether to refer the patient to a specialist or more intensive behavioral treatment environment. Decisions should be based on a treatment plan established and agreed upon with the patient at the beginning of treatment.

Patients who continue to misuse, abuse, or divert buprenorphine products or other opioids should be provided with, or referred to, more intensive and structured treatment.

### 5.7 Discontinuing Treatment

The decision to discontinue therapy with SUBOXONE sublingual film after a period of maintenance should be made as part of a comprehensive treatment plan. Advise patients of the potential to relapse to illicit drug use following discontinuation of opioid agonist/partial agonist medication-assisted treatment. Taper patients to reduce the occurrence of opioid withdrawal signs and symptoms [See *Warnings and Precautions (7.6)*].

### 5.8 Switching Between Buprenorphine or Buprenorphine and Naloxone Sublingual Tablets and SUBOXONE Sublingual Film

Patients being switched between buprenorphine and naloxone or buprenorphine only sublingual tablets and SUBOXONE film should be started on the same dosage of the previously administered product. However, dosage adjustments may be necessary when switching between buprenorphine products. Not all strengths and combinations of the SUBOXONE films are bioequivalent to SUBOXONE sublingual tablets as observed in pharmacokinetic studies [see *Clinical Pharmacology (14.3)*]. Therefore, systemic exposures of buprenorphine and naloxone may be different when patients are switched from tablets to film or vice-versa. Patients should be monitored for symptoms related to over-dosing or under-dosing.

### 5.9 Switching Between SUBOXONE Sublingual Film Strengths

As indicated in Table 1, the sizes and the compositions of the four units of SUBOXONE films, i.e., 2 mg/0.5 mg, 4 mg/1 mg, 8 mg/2 mg and the 12 mg/3 mg units, are different from one another. If patients switch between various combinations of lower and higher strength units of SUBOXONE films to obtain the same total dose, (e.g., from three 4 mg/1 mg units to a single 12 mg/3 mg unit, or vice-versa), systemic exposures of buprenorphine and naloxone may be different and patients should be monitored for over-dosing or under-dosing. For this reason, pharmacist should not substitute one or more film strengths for another without approval of the prescriber.

**Table 1. Comparison of Available SUBOXONE Sublingual Film Strengths by Dimensions and Drug Concentrations.**

SUBOXONE film unit strength (buprenorphine/naloxone)	SUBOXONE film unit dimensions	Buprenorphine Concentration % (w/w)	Naloxone Concentration % (w/w)
2 mg/0.5 mg	22.0 mm x 12.8 mm	5.4	1.53

4 mg/1 mg (2 times the length of the 2 mg/0.5 mg unit)	22.0 mm x 25.6 mm	5.4	1.53
8 mg/2 mg	22.0 mm x 12.8 mm	17.2	4.88
12 mg/3 mg (1.5 times the length of the 8 mg/2 mg unit)	22.0 mm X 19.2 mm	17.2	4.88

### 5.10 Switching Between Sublingual and Buccal Sites of Administration

The systemic exposure of buprenorphine between buccal and sublingual administration of SUBOXONE film is similar. Therefore, once induction is complete, patients can switch between buccal and sublingual administration without significant risk of under or overdosing.

## 6 CONTRAINDICATIONS

SUBOXONE film is contraindicated in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to buprenorphine or naloxone as serious adverse reactions, including anaphylactic shock, have been reported [see *Warnings and Precautions (7.8)*].

SUBOXONE film is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic impairment [see *Warnings and Precautions 7.12*].

## 7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

### 7.1 Addiction, Abuse, and Misuse

SUBOXONE film contains buprenorphine, a substance that can be abused in a manner similar to other opioids, legal or illicit. Prescribe and dispense buprenorphine with appropriate precautions to minimize risk of misuse, abuse, or diversion, and ensure appropriate protection from theft, including in the home. Clinical monitoring appropriate to the patient's level of stability is essential [see *Drug Abuse and Dependence (11.1)*].

### 7.2 Risk of Life-Threatening Respiratory and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression

Buprenorphine has been associated with life-threatening respiratory depression and death. Many, but not all, post-marketing reports regarding coma and death involved misuse by self-injection or were associated with the concomitant use of buprenorphine and benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants, including alcohol. Warn patients of the potential danger of self-administration of benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants while under treatment with SUBOXONE film [see *Warnings and Precautions (7.3), Drug Interactions (9)*].

Use SUBOXONE film with caution in patients with compromised respiratory function (e.g., chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cor pulmonale, decreased respiratory reserve, hypoxia, hypercapnia, or pre-existing respiratory depression).

Educate patients and caregivers on how to recognize respiratory depression and emphasize the importance of getting emergency medical help right away in the event of a known or suspected overdose.

Opioids can cause sleep-related breathing disorders including central sleep apnea (CSA) and sleep-related hypoxemia. Opioid use increases the risk of CSA in a dose-dependent fashion. In patients who present with CSA, consider decreasing the opioid dosage using best practices for opioid taper [see *Dosage and Administration (5.7)*].

Patient Access to Naloxone for the Emergency Treatment of Opioid Overdose

Discuss the availability of naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose with the patient and caregiver.

Because patients being treated for opioid use disorder have the potential for relapse, putting them at risk for opioid overdose, strongly consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose, both when initiating and renewing treatment with SUBOXONE sublingual film. Also consider prescribing naloxone if the patient has household members (including children) or other close contacts at risk for accidental ingestion or opioid overdose.

Advise patients and caregivers that naloxone may also be administered for a known or suspected overdose with SUBOXONE sublingual film itself. Higher than normal doses and repeated administration of naloxone may be necessary due to the long duration of action of SUBOXONE sublingual film and its affinity for the mu-opioid receptor [see *Overdosage (12)*].

Educate patients and caregivers on how to recognize respiratory depression and, if naloxone is prescribed, how to treat with naloxone. Emphasize the importance of getting emergency medical help, even if naloxone is administered.

### **7.3 Managing Risks from Concomitant Use of Benzodiazepines or Other CNS Depressants**

Concomitant use of buprenorphine and benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants increases the risk of adverse reactions including overdose and death. Medication-assisted treatment of opioid use disorder, however, should not be categorically denied to patients taking these drugs. Prohibiting or creating barriers to treatment can pose an even greater risk of morbidity and mortality due to the opioid use disorder alone.

As a routine part of orientation to buprenorphine treatment, educate patients about the risks of concomitant use of benzodiazepines, sedatives, opioid analgesics, and alcohol.

Develop strategies to manage use of prescribed or illicit benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants at initiation of buprenorphine treatment, or if it emerges as a concern during treatment. Adjustments to induction procedures and additional monitoring may be required. There is no evidence to support dose limitations or arbitrary caps of buprenorphine as a strategy to address benzodiazepine use in buprenorphine-treated patients. However, if a patient is sedated at the time of buprenorphine dosing, delay or omit the buprenorphine dose if appropriate.

Cessation of benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants is preferred in most cases of concomitant use. In some cases, monitoring in a higher level of care for taper may be appropriate. In others, gradually tapering a patient off of a prescribed benzodiazepine or other CNS depressant or decreasing to the lowest effective dose may be appropriate.

For patients in buprenorphine treatment, benzodiazepines are not the treatment of choice for anxiety or insomnia. Before co-prescribing benzodiazepines, ensure that patients are appropriately diagnosed and consider alternative medications and non-pharmacologic treatments to address anxiety or insomnia. Ensure that other healthcare providers prescribing benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants are aware of the patient's buprenorphine treatment and coordinate care to minimize the risks associated with concomitant use.

If concomitant use is warranted, strongly consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose, as is recommended for all patients in buprenorphine treatment for opioid use disorder [see *Warnings and Precautions (7.2)*].

In addition, take measures to confirm that patients are taking their medications as prescribed and are not diverting or supplementing with illicit drugs. Toxicology screening should test for prescribed and illicit benzodiazepines [see *Drug Interactions (9)*].

#### **7.4 Unintentional Pediatric Exposure**

Buprenorphine can cause severe, possibly fatal, respiratory depression in children who are accidentally exposed to it. Store buprenorphine-containing medications safely out of the sight and reach of children and destroy any unused medication appropriately.

#### **7.5 Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome**

Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome (NOWS) is an expected and treatable outcome of prolonged use of opioids during pregnancy, whether that use is medically-authorized or illicit. Unlike opioid withdrawal syndrome in adults, NOWS may be life-threatening if not recognized and treated in the neonate. Healthcare professionals should observe newborns for signs of NOWS and manage accordingly [see *Use in Specific Populations (10.1)*].

Advise pregnant women receiving opioid addiction treatment with SUBOXONE film of the risk of neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome and ensure that appropriate treatment will be available [see *Use in Specific Populations (10.1)*]. This risk must be balanced against the risk of untreated opioid addiction which often results in continued or relapsing illicit opioid use and is associated with poor pregnancy outcomes. Therefore, prescribers should discuss the importance and benefits of management of opioid addiction throughout pregnancy.

#### **7.6 Adrenal Insufficiency**

Cases of adrenal insufficiency have been reported with opioid use, more often following greater than one month of use. Presentation of adrenal insufficiency may include non-specific symptoms and signs including nausea, vomiting, anorexia, fatigue, weakness, dizziness, and low blood pressure. If adrenal insufficiency is suspected, confirm the diagnosis with diagnostic testing as soon as possible. If adrenal insufficiency is diagnosed, treat with physiologic replacement doses of corticosteroids. Wean the patient off of the opioid to allow adrenal function to recover and continue corticosteroid treatment until adrenal function recovers. Other opioids may be tried as some cases reported use of a different opioid without recurrence of adrenal insufficiency. The information available does not identify any particular opioids as being more likely to be associated with adrenal insufficiency.

#### **7.7 Risk of Opioid Withdrawal with Abrupt Discontinuation**

Buprenorphine is a partial agonist at the mu-opioid receptor and chronic administration produces physical dependence of the opioid type, characterized by withdrawal signs and symptoms upon abrupt discontinuation or rapid taper. The withdrawal syndrome is typically milder than seen with full agonists and may be delayed in onset [see *Drug Abuse and Dependence (11.2)*]. When discontinuing SUBOXONE film, gradually taper the dosage [see *Dosage and Administration (5.7)*].

#### **7.8 Risk of Hepatitis, Hepatic Events**

SUBOXONE film is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic impairment [see *Contraindications (6)*].

Cases of cytolytic hepatitis and hepatitis with jaundice have been observed in individuals receiving buprenorphine in clinical trials and through post-marketing adverse event reports. The spectrum of abnormalities ranges from transient asymptomatic elevations in hepatic transaminases to case reports of death, hepatic failure, hepatic necrosis, hepatorenal syndrome, and hepatic encephalopathy. In many cases, the presence of pre-existing liver enzyme abnormalities, infection with hepatitis B or hepatitis C virus, concomitant usage of other potentially hepatotoxic drugs, and ongoing injecting drug use may have played a causative or contributory role. In other cases, insufficient data were available to determine the etiology of the

abnormality. Withdrawal of buprenorphine has resulted in amelioration of acute hepatitis in some cases; however, in other cases no dose reduction was necessary. The possibility exists that buprenorphine had a causative or contributory role in the development of the hepatic abnormality in some cases. Liver function tests, prior to initiation of treatment, are recommended to establish a baseline. Periodic monitoring of liver function during treatment is also recommended. A biological and etiological evaluation is recommended when a hepatic event is suspected. Depending on the case, SUBOXONE film may need to be carefully discontinued to prevent withdrawal signs and symptoms and a return by the patient to illicit drug use, and strict monitoring of the patient should be initiated.

### **7.9 Hypersensitivity Reactions**

Cases of hypersensitivity to buprenorphine and naloxone containing products have been reported both in clinical trials and in the post-marketing experience. Cases of bronchospasm, angioneurotic edema, and anaphylactic shock have been reported. The most common signs and symptoms include rashes, hives, and pruritus. A history of hypersensitivity to buprenorphine or naloxone is a contraindication to the use of SUBOXONE film.

### **7.10 Precipitation of Opioid Withdrawal Signs and Symptoms**

Because it contains naloxone, SUBOXONE film is likely to produce withdrawal signs and symptoms if misused parenterally by individuals dependent on full opioid agonists such as heroin, morphine, or methadone. Because of the partial agonist properties of buprenorphine, SUBOXONE film may precipitate opioid withdrawal signs and symptoms in such persons if administered before the agonist effects of the opioid have subsided.

### **7.11 Risk of Overdose in Opioid Naïve Patients**

There have been reported deaths of opioid-naïve individuals who received a 2 mg dose of buprenorphine as a sublingual tablet for analgesia. SUBOXONE film is not appropriate as an analgesic.

### **7.12 Use in Patients With Impaired Hepatic Function**

SUBOXONE film is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic impairment [see Contraindications (6)] and may not be appropriate for patients with moderate hepatic impairment. The doses of buprenorphine and naloxone in this fixed-dose combination product cannot be individually titrated, and hepatic impairment results in a reduced clearance of naloxone to a much greater extent than buprenorphine. Therefore, patients with severe hepatic impairment will be exposed to substantially higher levels of naloxone than patients with normal hepatic function. This may result in an increased risk of precipitated withdrawal at the beginning of treatment (induction) and may interfere with buprenorphine's efficacy throughout treatment. In patients with moderate hepatic impairment, the differential reduction of naloxone clearance compared to buprenorphine clearance is not as great as in subjects with severe hepatic impairment. However, buprenorphine/naloxone products are not recommended for initiation of treatment (induction) in patients with moderate hepatic impairment due to the increased risk of precipitated withdrawal. Buprenorphine/naloxone products may be used with caution for maintenance treatment in patients with moderate hepatic impairment who have initiated treatment on a buprenorphine product without naloxone. However, patients should be carefully monitored and consideration given to the possibility of naloxone interfering with buprenorphine's efficacy [see *Use in Specific Populations (10.6)*].

### **7.13 Dental Adverse Events**

Cases of dental caries, some severe (i.e., tooth fracture, tooth loss), have been reported following the use of transmucosal buprenorphine-containing products. Reported events include cavities, tooth decay, dental abscesses/infection, rampant caries, tooth erosion, fillings falling out, and, in some cases, total tooth loss. Treatment for these events included tooth extraction, root canal, dental surgery, as well as other restorative



procedures (i.e., fillings, crowns, implants, dentures). Multiple cases were reported in individuals without any prior history of dental problems.

Refer patients to dental care services and encourage them to have regular dental checkups while taking SUBOXONE. Educate patients to seek dental care and strategies to maintain or improve oral health while being treated with transmucosal buprenorphine-containing products. Strategies include, but are not limited to, gently rinsing the teeth and gums with water and then swallowing after SUBOXONE has been completely dissolved in the oral mucosa. Advise patients to wait for at least one hour after taking SUBOXONE before brushing teeth.

#### **7.14 QTc Prolongation**

Thorough QT studies with buprenorphine products have demonstrated QT prolongation  $\leq 15$  msec. This QTc prolongation effect does not appear to be mediated by hERG channels. Based on these two findings, buprenorphine is unlikely to be pro-arrhythmic when used alone in patients without risk factors. The risk of combining buprenorphine with other QT-prolonging agents is not known.

Consider these observations in clinical decisions when prescribing SUBOXONE sublingual film to patients with risk factors such as hypokalemia, bradycardia, recent conversion from atrial fibrillation, congestive heart failure, digitalis therapy, baseline QT prolongation, subclinical long-QT syndrome, or severe hypomagnesemia.

#### **7.15 Impairment of Ability to Drive or Operate Machinery**

SUBOXONE film may impair the mental or physical abilities required for the performance of potentially dangerous tasks such as driving a car or operating machinery, especially during treatment induction and dose adjustment. Caution patients about driving or operating hazardous machinery until they are reasonably certain that SUBOXONE film therapy does not adversely affect his or her ability to engage in such activities.

#### **7.16 Orthostatic Hypotension**

Like other opioids, SUBOXONE film may produce orthostatic hypotension in ambulatory patients.

#### **7.17 Elevation of Cerebrospinal Fluid Pressure**

Buprenorphine, like other opioids, may elevate cerebrospinal fluid pressure and should be used with caution in patients with head injury, intracranial lesions, and other circumstances when cerebrospinal pressure may be increased. Buprenorphine can produce miosis and changes in the level of consciousness that may interfere with patient evaluation.

#### **7.18 Elevation of Intrahepatic Pressure**

Buprenorphine has been shown to increase intrahepatic pressure, as do other opioids, and thus should be administered with caution to patients with dysfunction of the biliary tract.

#### **7.19 Effects in Acute Abdominal Conditions**

As with other opioids, buprenorphine may obscure the diagnosis or clinical course of patients with acute abdominal conditions.

#### **7.20 Excipients**

SUBOXONE film contains maltitol liquid. Patients with rare hereditary problems of fructose intolerance should not take this medicinal product.

SUBOXONE film contains FD&C yellow #6. FD&C yellow #6 may cause allergic reactions.

SUBOXONE film contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per film i.e. essentially "sodium free".

#### **7.21 Use in adolescents (Age 15-<18)**

Due to the lack of data in adolescents (age 15-<18), patients in this age group should be more closely monitored during treatment.

## 8 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Addiction, Abuse, and Misuse [see Warnings and Precautions (7.1)]
- Respiratory and CNS Depression [see Warnings and Precautions (7.2), (7.3)]
- Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome [see Warnings and Precautions (7.5)]
- Adrenal Insufficiency [see Warnings and Precautions (7.6)]
- Opioid Withdrawal [see Warnings and Precautions (7.7, 7.10)]
- Hepatitis, Hepatic Events [see Warnings and Precautions (7.8)]
- Hypersensitivity Reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (7.9)]
- Orthostatic Hypotension [see Warnings and Precautions (7.16)]
- Elevation of Cerebrospinal Fluid Pressure [see Warnings and Precautions (7.17)]
- Elevation of Intracholedochal Pressure [see Warnings and Precautions (7.18)]

### 8.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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

The safety of SUBOXONE film is supported by clinical trials using SUBUTEX (buprenorphine) sublingual tablets and SUBOXONE (buprenorphine and naloxone) sublingual tablets, and other trials using buprenorphine sublingual solutions, as well as an open-label study in 194 patients treated with SUBOXONE film administered sublingually and 188 patients treated with the film administered buccally. In total, safety data from clinical studies are available from over 3000 opioid-dependent subjects exposed to buprenorphine at doses in the range used in the treatment of opioid dependence. Few differences in the adverse event profile were noted with regard to sublingually and buccally administered SUBOXONE film, SUBOXONE sublingual tablets, SUBUTEX sublingual tablets and a buprenorphine ethanolic sublingual solution.

The most common adverse event (>1%) associated with the sublingual administration of the SUBOXONE film was oral hypoesthesia. Other adverse events were constipation, glossodynia, oral mucosal erythema, vomiting, intoxication, disturbance in attention, palpitations, insomnia, withdrawal syndrome, hyperhidrosis, and blurred vision.

The most common adverse events associated with the buccal administration were similar to those observed with sublingual administration of the film.

Other adverse event data were derived from larger, controlled studies of SUBOXONE sublingual tablets and SUBUTEX sublingual tablets and of buprenorphine sublingual solution. In a comparative study of SUBOXONE sublingual tablets and SUBUTEX sublingual tablets, adverse event profiles were similar for subjects treated with 16 mg/4 mg SUBOXONE sublingual tablets or 16 mg SUBUTEX sublingual tablets. The following adverse events were reported to occur by at least 5% of patients in a 4 week study of SUBOXONE sublingual tablets and SUBUTEX sublingual tablets.

**Table 2. Adverse Events (≥5%) by Body System and Treatment Group in a 4 Week Study**

<b>Body System/ Adverse Event (COSTART Terminology)</b>	<b>SUBOXONE sublingual tablets 16 mg/4 mg/day N=107 n (%)</b>	<b>SUBUTEX sublingual tablets 16 mg/day N=103 n (%)</b>	<b>Placebo N=107 n (%)</b>
<b>Body as a Whole</b>			
Asthenia	7 (6.5%)	5 (4.9%)	7 (6.5%)
Chills	8 (7.5%)	8 (7.8%)	8 (7.5%)
Headache	39 (36.4%)	30 (29.1%)	24 (22.4%)
Infection	6 (5.6%)	12 (11.7%)	7 (6.5%)
Pain	24 (22.4%)	19 (18.4%)	20 (18.7%)
Pain abdomen	12 (11.2%)	12 (11.7%)	7 (6.5%)
Pain back	4 (3.7%)	8 (7.8%)	12 (11.2%)
Withdrawal syndrome	27 (25.2%)	19 (18.4%)	40 (37.4%)
<b>Cardiovascular System</b>			
Vasodilation	10 (9.3%)	4 (3.9%)	7 (6.5%)
<b>Digestive System</b>			
Constipation	13 (12.1%)	8 (7.8%)	3 (2.8%)
Diarrhea	4 (3.7%)	5 (4.9%)	16 (15.0%)
Nausea	16 (15.0%)	14 (13.6%)	12 (11.2%)
Vomiting	8 (7.5%)	8 (7.8%)	5 (4.7%)
<b>Nervous System</b>			
Insomnia	15 (14.0%)	22 (21.4%)	17 (15.9%)
<b>Respiratory System</b>			
Rhinitis	5 (4.7%)	10 (9.7%)	14 (13.1%)
<b>Skin And Appendages</b>			
Sweating	15 (14.0%)	13 (12.6%)	11 (10.3%)

Abbreviations: COSTART = Coding Symbols for Thesaurus of Adverse Reaction Terms.

The adverse event profile of buprenorphine was also characterized in the dose-controlled study of a buprenorphine ethanolic solution, over a range of doses in four months of treatment. Table 3 shows adverse events reported by at least 5% of subjects in any dose group in the dose-controlled trial.

**Table 3. Adverse Events (≥5%) by Body System and Treatment Group in a 16 Week Study**

Body System/ Adverse Event (COSTART Terminology)	Buprenorphine Dose				
	Very Low* N=184 n (%)	Low* N=180 n (%)	Moderate* N=186 n (%)	High* N=181 n (%)	Total* N=731 n (%)
<b>Body as a Whole</b>					
Abscess	9 (5%)	2 (1%)	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	16 (2%)
Asthenia	26 (14%)	28 (16%)	26 (14%)	24 (13%)	104 (14%)
Chills	11 (6%)	12 (7%)	9 (5%)	10 (6%)	42 (6%)
Fever	7 (4%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	10 (6%)	21 (3%)
Flu syndrome	4 (2%)	13 (7%)	19 (10%)	8 (4%)	44 (6%)
Headache	51 (28%)	62 (34%)	54 (29%)	53 (29%)	220 (30%)
Infection	32 (17%)	39 (22%)	38 (20%)	40 (22%)	149 (20%)
Injury accidental	5 (3%)	10 (6%)	5 (3%)	5 (3%)	25 (3%)
Pain	47 (26%)	37 (21%)	49 (26%)	44 (24%)	177 (24%)
Pain back	18 (10%)	29 (16%)	28 (15%)	27 (15%)	102 (14%)
Withdrawal syndrome	45 (24%)	40 (22%)	41 (22%)	36 (20%)	162 (22%)
<b>Digestive System</b>					
Constipation	10 (5%)	23 (13%)	23 (12%)	26 (14%)	82 (11%)
Diarrhea	19 (10%)	8 (4%)	9 (5%)	4 (2%)	40 (5%)
Dyspepsia	6 (3%)	10 (6%)	4 (2%)	4 (2%)	24 (3%)
Nausea	12 (7%)	22 (12%)	23 (12%)	18 (10%)	75 (10%)
Vomiting	8 (4%)	6 (3%)	10 (5%)	14 (8%)	38 (5%)

<b>Nervous System</b>					
Anxiety	22 (12%)	24 (13%)	20 (11%)	25 (14%)	91 (12%)
Depression	24 (13%)	16 (9%)	25 (13%)	18 (10%)	83 (11%)
Dizziness	4 (2%)	9 (5%)	7 (4%)	11 (6%)	31 (4%)
Insomnia	42 (23%)	50 (28%)	43 (23%)	51 (28%)	186 (25%)
Nervousness	12 (7%)	11 (6%)	10 (5%)	13 (7%)	46 (6%)
Somnolence	5 (3%)	13 (7%)	9 (5%)	11 (6%)	38 (5%)
<b>Respiratory System</b>					
Cough increase	5 (3%)	11 (6%)	6 (3%)	4 (2%)	26 (4%)
Pharyngitis	6 (3%)	7 (4%)	6 (3%)	9 (5%)	28 (4%)
Rhinitis	27 (15%)	16 (9%)	15 (8%)	21 (12%)	79 (11%)
<b>Skin and Appendages</b>					
Sweat	23 (13%)	21 (12%)	20 (11%)	23 (13%)	87 (12%)
<b>Special Senses</b>					
Runny eyes	13 (7%)	9 (5%)	6 (3%)	6 (3%)	34 (5%)

\*Sublingual solution. Doses in this table cannot necessarily be delivered in tablet form, but for comparison purposes:

"Very low" dose (1 mg solution) would be less than a tablet dose of 2 mg

"Low" dose (4 mg solution) approximates a 6 mg tablet dose

"Moderate" dose (8 mg solution) approximates a 12 mg tablet dose

"High" dose (16 mg solution) approximates a 24 mg tablet dose

The safety of SUBOXONE film during treatment induction is supported by a clinical trial using 16 patients treated with SUBOXONE film and 18 treated with a buprenorphine-only sublingual film. Few differences in the adverse event profiles were noted between SUBOXONE film and the buprenorphine-only sublingual film.

The most common adverse event occurring during treatment induction and the 3 days following induction using SUBOXONE film was restlessness. Other adverse events were anxiety, piloerection, stomach discomfort, irritability, headache, rhinorrhea, cold sweat, arthralgia, and lacrimation increased.

Four subjects left the study early on the first day of sublingual film administration. However, there was no evidence to suggest that any of the four subjects experienced precipitated withdrawal secondary to the administration of buprenorphine or buprenorphine/naloxone sublingual films.

## 8.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of SUBOXONE film. 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.

The most frequently reported postmarketing adverse events were peripheral edema, stomatitis, glossitis, and blistering and ulceration of the mouth or tongue.

Serotonin syndrome: Cases of serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening condition, have been reported during concomitant use of opioids with serotonergic drugs.

Adrenal insufficiency: Cases of adrenal insufficiency have been reported with opioid use, more often following greater than one month of use.

Anaphylaxis: Anaphylaxis has been reported with ingredients contained in SUBOXONE film.

Androgen deficiency: Cases of androgen deficiency have occurred with chronic use of opioids [see *Clinical Pharmacology (14.2)*].

Local reactions: Dental decay (including caries, tooth fracture, and tooth loss), glossodynia, glossitis, oral mucosal erythema, oral hypoesthesia, and stomatitis

### Report of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorization of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Any suspected adverse events should be reported to the Ministry of Health according to the National Regulation by using an online form: [/https://sideeffects.health.gov.il](https://sideeffects.health.gov.il)

## 9 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Table 4 Includes clinically significant drug interactions with SUBOXONE.

**Table 4. Clinically Significant Drug Interactions**

<b>Benzodiazepines and Other Central Nervous System (CNS) Depressants</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Due to additive pharmacologic effects, the concomitant use of benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants, including alcohol, increases the risk of respiratory depression, profound sedation, coma, and death.
<i>Intervention:</i>	<p>Cessation of benzodiazepines or other CNS depressants is preferred in most cases of concomitant use. In some cases, monitoring in a higher level of care for taper may be appropriate. In others, gradually tapering a patient off of a prescribed benzodiazepine or other CNS depressant or decreasing to the lowest effective dose may be appropriate.</p> <p>Before co-prescribing benzodiazepines for anxiety or insomnia, ensure that patients are appropriately diagnosed and consider alternative medications and non-pharmacologic treatments [see <i>Warnings and Precautions (7.2, 7.3)</i>].</p> <p>If concomitant use is warranted, strongly consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose, as is recommended for all patients in treatment for opioid use disorder [see <i>Warnings and Precautions (7.2)</i>].</p>

<i>Examples:</i>	Alcohol, benzodiazepines and other sedatives/hypnotics, anxiolytics, tranquilizers, muscle relaxants, general anesthetics, antipsychotics, and other opioids.
<b>Inhibitors of CYP3A4</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	<p>The concomitant use of buprenorphine and CYP3A4 inhibitors can increase the plasma concentration of buprenorphine, resulting in increased or prolonged opioid effects, particularly when an inhibitor is added after a stable dose of SUBOXONE sublingual film is achieved.</p> <p>After stopping a CYP3A4 inhibitor, as the effects of the inhibitor decline, the buprenorphine plasma concentration will decrease [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (14.3)</i>], potentially resulting in decreased opioid efficacy or a withdrawal syndrome in patients who had developed physical dependence to buprenorphine.</p>
<i>Intervention:</i>	<p>If concomitant use is necessary, consider dosage reduction of SUBOXONE film until stable drug effects are achieved. Monitor patients for respiratory depression and sedation at frequent intervals.</p> <p>If a CYP3A4 inhibitor is discontinued, consider increasing the SUBOXONE film dosage until stable drug effects are achieved. Monitor for signs of opioid withdrawal.</p>
<i>Examples:</i>	Macrolide antibiotics (e.g., erythromycin), azole-antifungal agents (e.g. ketoconazole), protease inhibitors (e.g., ritonavir)
<b>CYP3A4 Inducers</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	<p>The concomitant use of buprenorphine and CYP3A4 inducers can decrease the plasma concentration of buprenorphine [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (14.3)</i>], potentially resulting in decreased efficacy or onset of a withdrawal syndrome in patients who have developed physical dependence to buprenorphine.</p> <p>After stopping a CYP3A4 inducer, as the effects of the inducer decline, the buprenorphine plasma concentration will increase [see <i>Clinical Pharmacology (14.3)</i>], which could increase or prolong both therapeutic effects and adverse reactions and may cause serious respiratory depression.</p>
<i>Intervention:</i>	<p>If concomitant use is necessary, consider increasing the SUBOXONE film dosage until stable drug effects are achieved. Monitor for signs of opioid withdrawal.</p> <p>If a CYP3A4 inducer is discontinued, consider SUBOXONE film dosage reduction and monitor for signs of respiratory depression.</p>
<i>Examples:</i>	Rifampin, carbamazepine, phenytoin
<b>Antiretrovirals: Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs)</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) are metabolized principally by CYP3A4. Efavirenz, nevirapine, and etravirine are known CYP3A

	inducers, whereas delavirdine is a CYP3A inhibitor. Significant pharmacokinetic interactions between NNRTIs (e.g., efavirenz and delavirdine) and buprenorphine have been shown in clinical studies, but these pharmacokinetic interactions did not result in any significant pharmacodynamic effects.
<i>Intervention:</i>	Patients who are on chronic SUBOXONE film treatment should have their dose monitored if NNRTIs are added to their treatment regimen.
<i>Examples:</i>	efavirenz, nevirapine, etravirine, delavirdine
<b>Antiretrovirals: Protease inhibitors (PIs)</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Studies have shown some antiretroviral protease inhibitors (PIs) with CYP3A4 inhibitory activity (nelfinavir, lopinavir/ritonavir, ritonavir) have little effect on buprenorphine pharmacokinetic and no significant pharmacodynamic effects. Other PIs with CYP3A4 inhibitory activity (atazanavir and atazanavir/ritonavir) resulted in elevated levels of buprenorphine and norbuprenorphine, and patients in one study reported increased sedation. Symptoms of opioid excess have been found in post-marketing reports of patients receiving buprenorphine and atazanavir with and without ritonavir concomitantly.
<i>Intervention:</i>	Monitor patients taking SUBOXONE film and atazanavir with and without ritonavir, and reduce dose of SUBOXONE film if warranted.
<i>Examples:</i>	atazanavir, ritonavir
<b>Antiretrovirals: Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs)</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) do not appear to induce or inhibit the P450 enzyme pathway, thus no interactions with buprenorphine are expected.
<i>Intervention:</i>	None
<b>Serotonergic Drugs</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	The concomitant use of opioids with other drugs that affect the serotonergic neurotransmitter system has resulted in serotonin syndrome.
<i>Intervention:</i>	If concomitant use is warranted, carefully observe the patient, particularly during treatment initiation and dose adjustment. Discontinue SUBOXONE film if serotonin syndrome is suspected.
<i>Examples:</i>	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), triptans, 5-HT <sub>3</sub> receptor antagonists, drugs that affect the serotonin neurotransmitter system (e.g., mirtazapine, trazodone, tramadol), certain muscle relaxants (i.e., cyclobenzaprine, metaxalone), monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors (those intended to treat psychiatric disorders and also others, such as linezolid and intravenous methylene blue).



<b>Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs)</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	MAOI interactions with opioids may manifest as serotonin syndrome or opioid toxicity (e.g., respiratory depression, coma).
<i>Intervention:</i>	The use of SUBOXONE film is not recommended for patients taking MAOIs or within 14 days of stopping such treatment.
<i>Examples:</i>	phenelzine, tranylcypromine, linezolid
<b>Muscle Relaxants</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Buprenorphine may enhance the neuromuscular blocking action of skeletal muscle relaxants and produce an increased degree of respiratory depression.
<i>Intervention:</i>	Monitor patients receiving muscle relaxants and SUBOXONE film for signs of respiratory depression that may be greater than otherwise expected and decrease the dosage of SUBOXONE film and/or the muscle relaxant as necessary. Due to the risk of respiratory depression with concomitant use of skeletal muscle relaxants and opioids, strongly consider prescribing naloxone for the emergency treatment of opioid overdose [see Warnings and Precautions (7.2, 7.3)].
<b>Diuretics</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	Opioids can reduce the efficacy of diuretics by inducing the release of antidiuretic hormone.
<i>Intervention:</i>	Monitor patients for signs of diminished diuresis and/or effects on blood pressure and increase the dosage of the diuretic as needed.
<b>Anticholinergic Drugs</b>	
<i>Clinical Impact:</i>	The concomitant use of anticholinergic drugs may increase the risk of urinary retention and/or severe constipation, which may lead to paralytic ileus.
<i>Intervention:</i>	Monitor patients for signs of urinary retention or reduced gastric motility when SUBOXONE film is used concomitantly with anticholinergic drugs.

## **10 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

### **10.1 Pregnancy**

#### Risk Summary

The data on use of buprenorphine, one of the active ingredients in SUBOXONE film, in pregnancy, are limited; however, these data do not indicate an increased risk of major malformations specifically due to buprenorphine exposure. There are limited data from randomized clinical trials in women maintained on buprenorphine that were not designed appropriately to assess the risk of major malformations [see Data]. Observational studies have reported on congenital malformations among buprenorphine-exposed pregnancies, but were also not designed appropriately to assess the risk of congenital malformations specifically due to

buprenorphine exposure [see *Data*]. The extremely limited data on sublingual naloxone exposure in pregnancy are not sufficient to evaluate a drug-associated risk.

Reproductive and developmental studies in rats and rabbits identified adverse events at clinically relevant and higher doses. Embryofetal death was observed in both rats and rabbits administered buprenorphine during the period of organogenesis at doses approximately 6 and 0.3 times, respectively, the human sublingual dose of 16 mg/day of buprenorphine. Pre- and postnatal development studies in rats demonstrated increased neonatal deaths at 0.3 times and above and dystocia at approximately 3 times the human sublingual dose of 16 mg/day of buprenorphine. No clear teratogenic effects were seen when buprenorphine was administered during organogenesis with a range of doses equivalent to or greater than the human sublingual dose of 16 mg/day of buprenorphine. However, increases in skeletal abnormalities were noted in rats and rabbits administered buprenorphine daily during organogenesis at doses approximately 0.6 and approximately equal to the human sublingual dose of 16 mg/day of buprenorphine, respectively. In a few studies, some events such as acephalus and omphalocele were also observed but these findings were not clearly treatment-related [see *Data*]. Based on animal data, advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus.

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

#### Clinical Considerations

##### *Disease-associated maternal and embryo-fetal risk*

Untreated opioid addiction in pregnancy is associated with adverse obstetrical outcomes such as low birth weight, preterm birth, and fetal death. In addition, untreated opioid addiction often results in continued or relapsing illicit opioid use.

##### *Dose Adjustment during Pregnancy and the Postpartum Period*

Dosage adjustments of buprenorphine may be required during pregnancy, even if the patient was maintained on a stable dose prior to pregnancy. Withdrawal signs and symptoms should be monitored closely and the dose adjusted as necessary.

##### *Fetal/neonatal adverse reactions*

Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome may occur in newborn infants of mothers who are receiving treatment with SUBOXONE film.

Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome presents as irritability, hyperactivity and abnormal sleep pattern, high pitched cry, tremor, vomiting, diarrhea, and/or failure to gain weight. Signs of neonatal withdrawal usually occur in the first days after birth. The duration and severity of neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome may vary. Observe newborns for signs of neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome and manage accordingly [see *Warnings and Precautions (7.4)*].

##### *Labor or Delivery*

Opioid-dependent women on buprenorphine maintenance therapy may require additional analgesia during labor.

#### Data

##### *Human Data*

Studies have been conducted to evaluate neonatal outcomes in women exposed to buprenorphine during pregnancy. Limited data on malformations from trials, observational studies, case series, and case reports on buprenorphine use in pregnancy do not indicate an increased risk of major malformations specifically due to

buprenorphine. Several factors may complicate the interpretation of investigations of the children of women who take buprenorphine during pregnancy, including maternal use of illicit drugs, late presentation for prenatal care, infection, poor compliance, poor nutrition, and psychosocial circumstances. Interpretation of data is complicated further by the lack of information on untreated opioid-dependent pregnant women, who would be the most appropriate group for comparison. Rather, women on another form of opioid medication-assisted treatment, or women in the general population are generally used as the comparison group. However, women in these comparison groups may be different from women prescribed buprenorphine-containing products with respect to maternal factors that may lead to poor pregnancy outcomes.

In a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, controlled trial [Maternal Opioid Treatment: Human Experimental Research (MOTHER)] designed primarily to assess neonatal opioid withdrawal effects, opioid-dependent pregnant women were randomized to buprenorphine (n=86) or methadone (n=89) treatment, with enrollment at an average gestational age of 18.7 weeks in both groups. A total of 28 of the 86 women in the buprenorphine group (33%) and 16 of the 89 women in the methadone group (18%) discontinued treatment before the end of pregnancy.

Among women who remained in treatment until delivery, there was no difference between buprenorphine-treated and methadone-treated groups in the number of neonates requiring NOWS treatment or in the peak severity of NOWS. Buprenorphine-exposed neonates required less morphine (mean total dose, 1.1 mg vs. 10.4 mg), had shorter hospital stays (10.0 days vs. 17.5 days), and shorter duration of treatment for NOWS (4.1 days vs. 9.9 days) compared to the methadone-exposed group. There were no differences between groups in other primary outcomes (neonatal head circumference,) or secondary outcomes (weight and length at birth, preterm birth, gestational age at delivery, and 1-minute and 5-minute Apgar scores), or in the rates of maternal or neonatal adverse events. The outcomes among mothers who discontinued treatment before delivery and may have relapsed to illicit opioid use are not known. Because of the imbalance in discontinuation rates between the buprenorphine and methadone groups, the study findings are difficult to interpret.

#### *Animal Data*

The exposure margins listed below are based on body surface area comparisons ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2$ ) to the human sublingual dose of 16 mg buprenorphine via SUBOXONE sublingual tablets.

Effects on embryo-fetal development were studied in Sprague-Dawley rats and Russian white rabbits following oral (1:1) and intramuscular (IM) (3:2) administration of mixtures of buprenorphine and naloxone during the period of organogenesis. Following oral administration to rats no teratogenic effects were observed at buprenorphine doses up to 250 mg/kg/day (estimated exposure approximately 150 times the human sublingual dose of 16 mg) in the presence of maternal toxicity (mortality). Following oral administration to rabbits, no teratogenic effects were observed at buprenorphine doses up to 40 mg/kg/day (estimated exposure approximately 50 times, the human sublingual dose of 16 mg) in the absence of clear maternal toxicity.

No definitive drug-related teratogenic effects were observed in rats and rabbits at IM doses up to 30 mg/kg/day (estimated exposure approximately 20 times and 35 times, respectively, the human sublingual dose of 16 mg). Maternal toxicity resulting in mortality was noted in these studies in both rats and rabbits. Acephalus was observed in one rabbit fetus from the low-dose group and omphalocele was observed in two rabbit fetuses from the same litter in the mid-dose group; no findings were observed in fetuses from the high-dose group. Maternal toxicity was seen in the high-dose group but not at the lower doses where the findings were observed. Following oral administration of buprenorphine to rats, dose-related post-implantation losses, evidenced by increases in the numbers of early resorptions with consequent reductions in the numbers of fetuses, were observed at doses of 10 mg/kg/day or greater (estimated exposure approximately 6 times the human sublingual dose of 16 mg). In the rabbit, increased post-implantation losses occurred at an oral dose of 40 mg/kg/day. Following IM administration in the rat and the rabbit, post-implantation losses, as evidenced by decreases in live fetuses and increases in resorptions, occurred at 30 mg/kg/day.

Buprenorphine was not teratogenic in rats or rabbits after IM or subcutaneous (SC) doses up to 5 mg/kg/day (estimated exposure was approximately 3 and 6 times, respectively, the human sublingual dose of 16 mg), after IV doses up to 0.8 mg/kg/day (estimated exposure was approximately 0.5 times and equal to, respectively, the human sublingual dose of 16 mg), or after oral doses up to 160 mg/kg/day in rats (estimated exposure was approximately 95 times the human sublingual dose of 16 mg) and 25 mg/kg/day in rabbits (estimated exposure was approximately 30 times the human daily sublingual dose of 16 mg). Significant increases in skeletal abnormalities (e.g., extra thoracic vertebra or thoraco-lumbar ribs) were noted in rats after SC administration of 1 mg/kg/day and up (estimated exposure was approximately 0.6 times the human sublingual dose of 16 mg), but were not observed at oral doses up to 160 mg/kg/day. Increases in skeletal abnormalities in rabbits after IM administration of 5 mg/kg/day (estimated exposure was approximately 6 times the human daily sublingual dose of 16 mg) in the absence of maternal toxicity or oral administration of 1 mg/kg/day or greater (estimated exposure was approximately equal to the human sublingual dose of 16 mg) were not statistically significant.

In rabbits, buprenorphine produced statistically significant pre-implantation losses at oral doses of 1 mg/kg/day or greater and post-implantation losses that were statistically significant at IV doses of 0.2 mg/kg/day or greater (estimated exposure approximately 0.3 times the human daily sublingual dose of 16 mg). No maternal toxicity was noted at doses causing post-implantation loss in this study.

Dystocia was noted in pregnant rats treated intramuscularly with buprenorphine from Gestation Day 14 through Lactation Day 21 at 5 mg/kg/day (approximately 3 times the human sublingual dose of 16 mg). Fertility, pre- and post-natal development studies with buprenorphine in rats indicated increases in neonatal mortality after oral doses of 0.8 mg/kg/day and up (approximately 0.5 times the human daily sublingual dose of 16 mg), after IM doses of 0.5 mg/kg/day and up (approximately 0.3 times the human sublingual dose of 16 mg), and after SC doses of 0.1 mg/kg/day and up (approximately 0.06 times the human sublingual dose of 16 mg). An apparent lack of milk production during these studies likely contributed to the decreased pup viability and lactation indices. Delays in the occurrence of righting reflex and startle response were noted in rat pups at an oral dose of 80 mg/kg/day (approximately 50 times the human sublingual dose of 16 mg).

## **10.2 Lactation**

### Risk Summary

Based on two studies in 13 lactating women maintained on buprenorphine treatment, buprenorphine and its metabolite norbuprenorphine were present in low levels in human milk and infant urine. Available data have not shown adverse reactions in breastfed infants. There are no data on the combination product buprenorphine/naloxone in breastfeeding, however oral absorption of naloxone is limited. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for SUBOXONE film and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from the drug or from the underlying maternal condition.

### Clinical Considerations

Advise breastfeeding women taking buprenorphine products to monitor the infant for increased drowsiness and breathing difficulties.

### Data

Data were consistent from two studies (N=13) of breastfeeding infants whose mothers were maintained on sublingual doses of buprenorphine ranging from 2.4 to 24 mg/day, showing that the infants were exposed to less than 1% of the maternal daily dose.

In a study of six lactating women who were taking a median sublingual buprenorphine dose of 0.29 mg/kg/day 5 to 8 days after delivery, breast milk provided a median infant dose of 0.42 mcg/kg/day of buprenorphine and 0.33 mcg/kg/day of norbuprenorphine, equal to 0.2% and 0.12%, respectively, of the maternal weight-adjusted

dose (relative dose/kg (%) of norbuprenorphine was calculated from the assumption that buprenorphine and norbuprenorphine are equipotent).

Data from a study of seven lactating women who were taking a median sublingual buprenorphine dose of 7 mg/day an average of 1.12 months after delivery indicated that the mean milk concentrations ( $C_{avg}$ ) of buprenorphine and norbuprenorphine were 3.65 mcg/L and 1.94 mcg/L respectively. Based on the study data, and assuming milk consumption of 150 mL/kg/day, an exclusively breastfed infant would receive an estimated mean absolute infant dose (AID) of 0.55 mcg/kg/day of buprenorphine and 0.29 mcg/kg/day of norbuprenorphine, or a mean relative infant dose (RID) of 0.38% and 0.18%, respectively, of the maternal weight-adjusted dose.

### **10.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential**

#### **Infertility**

Chronic use of opioids may cause reduced fertility in females and males of reproductive potential. It is not known whether these effects on fertility are reversible [see *Adverse Reactions (8.2)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (14.2)*, *Nonclinical Toxicology (15.1)*].

### **10.4 Pediatric Use**

The safety and effectiveness of SUBOXONE film in children below the age of 15 years have not been established. No data are available.

This product is not appropriate for the treatment of neonatal abstinence syndrome in neonates, because it contains naloxone, an opioid antagonist.

### **10.5 Geriatric Use**

Clinical studies of SUBOXONE film, SUBOXONE sublingual tablets, or SUBUTEX sublingual tablets did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they responded differently than younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. Due to possible decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy in geriatric patients, the decision to prescribe SUBOXONE film should be made cautiously in individuals 65 years of age or older and these patients should be monitored for signs and symptoms of toxicity or overdose.

### **10.6 Hepatic Impairment**

SUBOXONE Film is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic impairment [see *Contraindications (6)*] and may not be appropriate for patients with moderate hepatic impairment [see *Warnings and Precautions (7.12)*, *Clinical Pharmacology (14.3)*]. The effect of hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of buprenorphine and naloxone has been evaluated in a pharmacokinetic study. Both drugs are extensively metabolized in the liver. While no clinically significant changes have been observed in subjects with mild hepatic impairment; the plasma levels have been shown to be higher and half-life values have been shown to be longer for both buprenorphine and naloxone in subjects with moderate and severe hepatic impairment. The magnitude of the effects on naloxone are greater than that on buprenorphine in both moderately and severely impaired subjects. The difference in magnitude of the effects on naloxone and buprenorphine are greater in subjects with severe hepatic impairment than in subjects with moderate hepatic impairment, and therefore the clinical impact of these effects is likely to be greater in patients with severe hepatic impairment than in patients with moderate hepatic impairment.

### **10.7 Renal Impairment**

No differences in buprenorphine pharmacokinetics were observed between 9 dialysis-dependent and 6 normal patients following IV administration of 0.3 mg buprenorphine. The effects of renal failure on naloxone pharmacokinetics are unknown.

## **11 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE**

### **11.1 Abuse**

Buprenorphine, like morphine and other opioids, has the potential for being abused and is subject to criminal diversion. This should be considered when prescribing or dispensing buprenorphine in situations when the clinician is concerned about an increased risk of misuse, abuse, or diversion. Healthcare professionals should contact their state professional licensing board or state controlled substances authority for information on how to prevent and detect abuse or diversion of this product.

Patients who continue to misuse, abuse, or divert buprenorphine products or other opioids should be provided with or referred for more intensive and structured treatment.

Abuse of buprenorphine poses a risk of overdose and death. This risk is increased with the abuse of buprenorphine and alcohol and other substances, especially benzodiazepines.

The healthcare provider may be able to more easily detect misuse or diversion by maintaining records of medication prescribed including date, dose, quantity, frequency of refills, and renewal requests of medication prescribed.

Proper assessment of the patient, proper prescribing practices, periodic re-evaluation of therapy, and proper handling and storage of the medication are appropriate measures that help to limit abuse of opioid drugs.

### **11.2 Dependence**

Buprenorphine is a partial agonist at the mu-opioid receptor and chronic administration produces physical dependence of the opioid type, characterized by moderate withdrawal signs and symptoms upon abrupt discontinuation or rapid taper. The withdrawal syndrome is typically milder than seen with full agonists and may be delayed in onset [*see Warnings and Precautions (7.6)*].

Neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome (NOWS) is an expected and treatable outcome of prolonged use of opioids during pregnancy [*see Warnings and Precautions (7.4)*].

## **12 OVERDOSAGE**

### Clinical Presentation

The manifestations of acute overdose include pinpoint pupils, sedation, hypotension, respiratory depression, and death.

### Treatment of Overdose

In the event of overdose, the respiratory and cardiac status of the patient should be monitored carefully. When respiratory or cardiac functions are depressed, primary attention should be given to the re-establishment of adequate respiratory exchange through provision of a patent airway and institution of assisted or controlled ventilation. Oxygen, IV fluids, vasopressors, and other supportive measures should be employed as indicated.

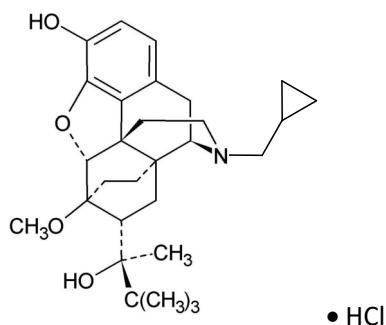
In the case of overdose, the primary management should be the re-establishment of adequate ventilation with mechanical assistance of respiration, if required. Naloxone may be of value for the management of buprenorphine overdose. Higher than normal doses and repeated administration may be necessary. The long duration of action of SUBOXONE film should be taken into consideration when determining the length of treatment and medical surveillance needed to reverse the effects of an overdose. Insufficient duration of monitoring may put patients at risk.

## **13 DESCRIPTION**

SUBOXONE® (buprenorphine and naloxone) film is an orange film, imprinted with a logo identifying the product

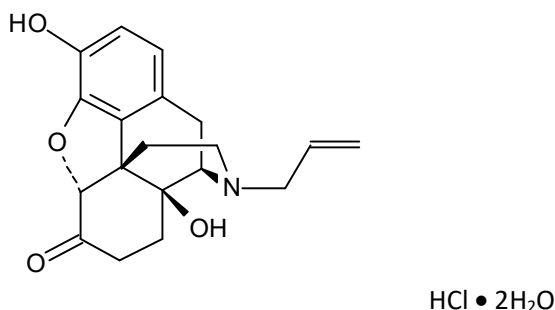
and strength in white ink. It contains buprenorphine HCl, a mu-opioid receptor partial agonist, and a kappa-opioid receptor antagonist, and naloxone HCl dihydrate, an opioid antagonist, at a ratio of 4:1 (ratio of free bases). It is intended for sublingual or buccal administration and is available in four dosage strengths, 2 mg buprenorphine with 0.5 mg naloxone, 4 mg buprenorphine with 1 mg naloxone, 8 mg buprenorphine with 2 mg naloxone and 12 mg buprenorphine with 3 mg naloxone. Each film also contains polyethylene oxide, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, maltitol, acesulfame potassium, lime flavor, citric acid, sodium citrate, FD&C yellow #6, and white ink.

Chemically, buprenorphine HCl is (2S)-2-[17-Cyclopropylmethyl-4,5 $\alpha$ -epoxy-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-6 $\alpha$ ,14-ethano-14 $\alpha$ -morphinan-7 $\alpha$ -yl]-3,3-dimethylbutan-2-ol hydrochloride. It has the following chemical structure:



Buprenorphine HCl has the molecular formula  $C_{29}H_{41}NO_4 \cdot HCl$  and the molecular weight is 504.10. It is a white or off-white crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in methanol, soluble in alcohol, and practically insoluble in cyclohexane.

Chemically, naloxone HCl dihydrate is 17-Allyl-4,5  $\alpha$ -epoxy-3, 14-dihydroxymorphinan-6-one hydrochloride dihydrate. It has the following chemical structure:



Naloxone hydrochloride dihydrate has the molecular formula  $C_{19}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot HCl \cdot 2H_2O$  and the molecular weight is 399.87. It is a white to slightly off-white powder and is freely soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and practically insoluble in toluene and ether.

## 14 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

### 14.1 Mechanism of Action

SUBOXONE film contains buprenorphine and naloxone. Buprenorphine is a partial agonist at the mu-opioid receptor and an antagonist at the kappa-opioid receptor. Naloxone is a potent antagonist at mu opioid receptors and produces opioid withdrawal signs and symptoms in individuals physically dependent on full opioid agonists when administered parenterally.

## 14.2 Pharmacodynamics

### Subjective Effects

Comparisons of buprenorphine to full opioid agonists such as methadone and hydromorphone suggest that sublingual buprenorphine produces typical opioid agonist effects which are limited by a ceiling effect.

In opioid-experienced subjects who were not physically dependent, acute sublingual doses of buprenorphine/naloxone tablets produced opioid agonist effects which reached a maximum between doses of 8 mg/2 mg and 16 mg/4 mg buprenorphine/naloxone.

Opioid agonist ceiling-effects were also observed in a double-blind, parallel group, dose-ranging comparison of single doses of buprenorphine sublingual solution (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32 mg), placebo and a full agonist control at various doses. The treatments were given in ascending dose order at intervals of at least one week to 16 opioid-experienced subjects who were not physically dependent. Both active drugs produced typical opioid agonist effects. For all measures for which the drugs produced an effect, buprenorphine produced a dose-related response. However, in each case, there was a dose that produced no further effect. In contrast, the highest dose of the full agonist control always produced the greatest effects. Agonist objective rating scores remained elevated for the higher doses of buprenorphine (8 mg to 32 mg) longer than for the lower doses and did not return to baseline until 48 hours after drug administration. The onset of effects appeared more rapidly with buprenorphine than with the full agonist control, with most doses nearing peak effect after 100 minutes for buprenorphine compared to 150 minutes for the full agonist control.

### Physiologic Effects

Buprenorphine in IV (2, 4, 8, 12 and 16 mg) and sublingual (12 mg) doses has been administered to opioid-experienced subjects who were not physically dependent to examine cardiovascular, respiratory, and subjective effects at doses comparable to those used for treatment of opioid dependence. Compared to placebo, there were no statistically significant differences among any of the treatment conditions for blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, O<sub>2</sub> saturation, or skin temperature across time. Systolic BP was higher in the 8 mg group than placebo (3 hour AUC values). Minimum and maximum effects were similar across all treatments. Subjects remained responsive to low voice and responded to computer prompts. Some subjects showed irritability, but no other changes were observed.

The respiratory effects of sublingual buprenorphine were compared with the effects of methadone in a double-blind, parallel group, dose ranging comparison of single doses of buprenorphine sublingual solution (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 32 mg) and oral methadone (15, 30, 45, or 60 mg) in non-dependent, opioid-experienced volunteers. In this study, hypoventilation not requiring medical intervention was reported more frequently after buprenorphine doses of 4 mg and higher than after methadone. Both drugs decreased O<sub>2</sub> saturation to the same degree.

### Effect of Naloxone

Physiologic and subjective effects following acute sublingual administration of buprenorphine tablets and buprenorphine/naloxone tablets were similar at equivalent dose levels of buprenorphine. Naloxone had no clinically significant effect when administered by the sublingual route, although blood levels of the drug were measurable. Buprenorphine/naloxone, when administered sublingually to an opioid-dependent cohort, was recognized as an opioid agonist, whereas when administered intramuscularly, combinations of buprenorphine with naloxone produced opioid antagonist actions similar to naloxone. This finding suggests that the naloxone in buprenorphine/naloxone tablets may deter injection of buprenorphine/naloxone tablets by persons with active substantial heroin or other full mu-opioid dependence. However, clinicians should be aware that some opioid-dependent persons, particularly those with a low level of full mu-opioid physical dependence or those whose opioid physical dependence is predominantly to buprenorphine, abuse buprenorphine/naloxone combinations by the intravenous or intranasal route. In methadone-maintained patients and heroin-dependent subjects, IV administration of buprenorphine/naloxone combinations precipitated opioid



withdrawal signs and symptoms and was perceived as unpleasant and dysphoric. In morphine-stabilized subjects, intravenously administered combinations of buprenorphine with naloxone produced opioid antagonist and withdrawal signs and symptoms that were ratio-dependent; the most intense withdrawal signs and symptoms were produced by 2:1 and 4:1 ratios, less intense by an 8:1 ratio.

#### Effects on the Endocrine System

Opioids inhibit the secretion of adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), cortisol, and luteinizing hormone (LH) in humans [see *Adverse Reactions (8.2)*]. They also stimulate prolactin, growth hormone (GH) secretion, and pancreatic secretion of insulin and glucagon.

Chronic use of opioids may influence the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis, leading to androgen deficiency that may manifest as low libido, impotence, erectile dysfunction, amenorrhea, or infertility. The causal role of opioids in the clinical syndrome of hypogonadism is unknown because the various medical, physical, lifestyle, and psychological stressors that may influence gonadal hormone levels have not been adequately controlled for in studies conducted to date. Patients presenting with symptoms of androgen deficiency should undergo laboratory evaluation.

#### Cardiac Electrophysiology

Through QT studies with buprenorphine products have demonstrated QT prolongation  $\leq 15$  msec.

### **14.3 Pharmacokinetics**

#### Absorption

In several pharmacokinetic studies following the administration of different dosages, a dose of one or two of the 2 mg/0.5 mg SUBOXONE films administered sublingually or buccally showed comparable relative bioavailability to the same total dose of SUBOXONE sublingual tablets. In contrast, one 8 mg/2 mg and one 12 mg/3 mg SUBOXONE films administered sublingually or buccally showed higher relative bioavailability for both buprenorphine and naloxone compared to the same total dose of SUBOXONE sublingual tablets. A combination of one 8 mg/2 mg and two 2 mg/0.5 mg SUBOXONE films (total dose of 12 mg/ 3 mg) administered sublingually showed comparable relative bioavailability to the same total dose of SUBOXONE sublingual tablets, while buccally administered SUBOXONE films showed higher relative bioavailability. Table 5, below, illustrates the relative increase in exposure to buprenorphine and naloxone associated with SUBOXONE films compared to SUBOXONE sublingual tablets, and shows the effect of route of administration [see *Dosage and Administration (5.9, 5.10)*].

Across relevant pharmacokinetic studies, the pharmacokinetic parameters and exposures derived from the buccal and sublingual administrations of SUBOXONE film were comparable to one another.

**Table 5. Changes in Pharmacokinetic Parameters for SUBOXONE Film Administered Sublingually or Buccally in Comparison to SUBOXONE Sublingual Tablet**

Dosage	PK Parameter	Increase in Buprenorphine			PK Parameter	Increase in Naloxone		
		Film Sublingual Compared to Tablet Sublingual	Film Buccal Compared to Tablet Sublingual	Film Buccal Compared to Film Sublingual		Film Sublingual Compared to Tablet Sublingual	Film Buccal Compared to Tablet Sublingual	Film Buccal Compared to Film Sublingual
1 x 2 3mg/0.5 mg	C <sub>max</sub>	22%	25%	-	C <sub>max</sub>	-	-	-
	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	-	19%	-	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	-	-	-
2 x 2 mg/0.5 mg	C <sub>max</sub>	-	21%	21%	C <sub>max</sub>	-	17%	21%
	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	-	23%	16%	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	-	22%	24%
1 x 8 mg/2 mg	C <sub>max</sub>	28%	34%	-	C <sub>max</sub>	41%	54%	-
	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	20%	25%	-	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	30%	43%	-
1 x 12 mg/3 mg	C <sub>max</sub>	37%	47%	-	C <sub>max</sub>	57%	72%	9%
	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	21%	29%	-	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	45%	57%	-
1 x 8 mg/2 mg plus 2 x 2 mg/0.5 mg	C <sub>max</sub>	-	27%	13%	C <sub>max</sub>	17%	38%	19%
	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	-	23%	-	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	-	30%	19%
1 x 16 mg/4 mg film	C <sub>max</sub>	34%	29%	7%	C <sub>max</sub>	44%	46%	9%
	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	32%	-	-	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	49%	36%	3%

Note: 1. the 16 mg/4 mg strength film is not marketed; it is compositionally proportional to the 8 mg/2 mg strength film and has the same size of 2 x 8 mg/2 mg film. 2. – represents no change when the 90% confidence intervals for the geometric mean ratios of the C<sub>max</sub> and AUC<sub>0-last</sub> values are within the 80% to 125% limit. 3. There are no data for the 4 mg/1 mg strength film; it is compositionally proportional to 2 mg/0.5 mg strength film and has the same size of 2 x 2 mg/0.5 mg film strength.

### Distribution

Buprenorphine is approximately 96% protein bound, primarily to alpha and beta globulin.

Naloxone is approximately 45% protein bound, primarily to albumin.

### Elimination

Buprenorphine is metabolized and eliminated in urine and feces. Naloxone undergoes metabolism as well. When SUBOXONE film is administered sublingually or buccally, buprenorphine has a mean elimination half-life ranging from 24 to 42 hours and naloxone has a mean elimination half-life ranging from 2 to 12 hours.

### Metabolism

Buprenorphine undergoes both N-dealkylation to norbuprenorphine and glucuronidation. The N-dealkylation pathway is mediated primarily by the CYP3A4. Norbuprenorphine, the major metabolite, can further undergo glucuronidation. Norbuprenorphine has been found to bind opioid receptors *in vitro*; however, it has not been

studied clinically for opioid-like activity. Naloxone undergoes direct glucuronidation to naloxone-3-glucuronide as well as N-dealkylation, and reduction of the 6-oxo group.

#### Excretion

A mass balance study of buprenorphine showed complete recovery of radiolabel in urine (30%) and feces (69%) collected up to 11 days after dosing. Almost all of the dose was accounted for in terms of buprenorphine, norbuprenorphine, and two unidentified buprenorphine metabolites. In urine, most of buprenorphine and norbuprenorphine was conjugated (buprenorphine, 1% free and 9.4% conjugated; norbuprenorphine, 2.7% free and 11% conjugated). In feces, almost all of the buprenorphine and norbuprenorphine were free (buprenorphine, 33% free and 5% conjugated; norbuprenorphine, 21% free and 2% conjugated). Based on all studies performed with sublingually and buccally administered SUBOXONE film, buprenorphine has a mean elimination half-life from plasma ranging from 24 to 42 hours and naloxone has a mean elimination half-life from plasma ranging from 2 to 12 hours.

#### Drug Interactions Studies

##### CYP3A4 Inhibitors and Inducers

Buprenorphine has been found to be a CYP2D6 and CYP3A4 inhibitor and its major metabolite, norbuprenorphine, has been found to be a moderate CYP2D6 inhibitor in *in vitro* studies employing human liver microsomes. However, the relatively low plasma concentrations of buprenorphine and norbuprenorphine resulting from therapeutic doses are not expected to raise significant drug-drug interaction concerns [see Drug Interactions (9)].

#### Specific Populations

##### Hepatic Impairment

In a pharmacokinetic study, the disposition of buprenorphine and naloxone were determined after administering a 2.0/0.5 mg SUBOXONE sublingual tablet in subjects with varied degrees of hepatic impairment as indicated by Child-Pugh criteria. The disposition of buprenorphine and naloxone in patients with hepatic impairment were compared to disposition in subjects with normal hepatic function.

In subjects with mild hepatic impairment, the changes in mean  $C_{max}$ ,  $AUC_{0-last}$ , and half-life values of both buprenorphine and naloxone were not clinically significant. No dosing adjustment is needed in patients with mild hepatic impairment.

For subjects with moderate and severe hepatic impairment, mean  $C_{max}$ ,  $AUC_{0-last}$ , and half-life values of both buprenorphine and naloxone were increased; the effects on naloxone are greater than that on buprenorphine (Table 6).

**Table 6. Changes in Pharmacokinetic Parameters in Subjects With Moderate and Severe Hepatic Impairment**

Hepatic Impairment	PK Parameters	Increase in buprenorphine compared to healthy subjects	Increase in naloxone compared to healthy subjects
Moderate	$C_{max}$	8%	170%
	$AUC_{0-last}$	64%	218%
	Half-life	35%	165%
Severe	$C_{max}$	72%	1030%

	AUC <sub>0-last</sub>	181%	1302%
	Half-life	57%	122%

The difference in magnitude of the effects on naloxone and buprenorphine are greater in subjects with severe hepatic impairment than subjects with moderate hepatic impairment [see *Warnings and Precautions (7.12), Use in Specific Populations (10.6)*].

#### HCV infection

In subjects with HCV infection but no sign of hepatic impairment, the changes in the mean C<sub>max</sub>, AUC<sub>0-last</sub>, and half-life values of buprenorphine and naloxone were not clinically significant in comparison to healthy subjects without HCV infection.

## 15 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

### 15.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

#### Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity data on SUBOXONE film are not available.

A carcinogenicity study of buprenorphine/naloxone (4:1 ratio of the free bases) was performed in Alderley Park rats. Buprenorphine/naloxone was administered in the diet at doses of approximately 7, 31, and 123 mg/kg/day for 104 weeks (estimated exposure was approximately 4, 18, and 44 times the recommended human sublingual dose of 16 mg/4 mg buprenorphine/naloxone based on buprenorphine AUC comparisons). A statistically significant increase in Leydig cell adenomas was observed in all dose groups. No other drug-related tumors were noted.

Carcinogenicity studies of buprenorphine were conducted in Sprague-Dawley rats and CD-1 mice. Buprenorphine was administered in the diet to rats at doses of 0.6, 5.5, and 56 mg/kg/day (estimated exposure was approximately 0.4, 3, and 35 times the recommended human daily sublingual dose of 16 mg on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis) for 27 months. As in the buprenorphine/naloxone carcinogenicity study in rats, statistically significant dose-related increases in Leydig cell tumors occurred. In an 86 week study in CD-1 mice, buprenorphine was not carcinogenic at dietary doses up to 100 mg/kg/day (estimated exposure was approximately 30 times the recommended human daily sublingual dose of 16 mg on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis).

#### Mutagenicity

The 4:1 combination of buprenorphine and naloxone was not mutagenic in a bacterial mutation assay (Ames test) using four strains of *S. typhimurium* and two strains of *E. coli*. The combination was not clastogenic in an *in vitro* cytogenetic assay in human lymphocytes or in an IV micronucleus test in the rat.

Buprenorphine was studied in a series of tests utilizing gene, chromosome, and DNA interactions in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic systems. Results were negative in yeast (*S. cerevisiae*) for recombinant, gene convertant, or forward mutations; negative in *Bacillus subtilis* "rec" assay, negative for clastogenicity in CHO cells, Chinese hamster bone marrow and spermatogonia cells, and negative in the mouse lymphoma L5178Y assay.

Results were equivocal in the Ames test: negative in studies in two laboratories, but positive for frame shift mutation at a high dose (5 mg/plate) in a third study. Results were positive in the Green-Tweets (*E. coli*) survival test, positive in a DNA synthesis inhibition (DSI) test with testicular tissue from mice, for both *in vivo* and *in vitro* incorporation of [<sup>3</sup>H]thymidine, and positive in unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test using testicular cells from mice.

### Impairment of Fertility

Dietary administration of buprenorphine in the rat at dose levels of 500 ppm or greater (equivalent to approximately 47 mg/kg/day or greater; estimated exposure approximately 28 times the recommended human daily sublingual dose of 16 mg on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis) produced a reduction in fertility demonstrated by reduced female conception rates. A dietary dose of 100 ppm (equivalent to approximately 10 mg/kg/day; estimated exposure approximately 6 times the recommended human daily sublingual dose of 16 mg on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis) had no adverse effect on fertility.

## **16 HOW SUPPLIED / STORAGE AND HANDLING**

### 16.1 How supplied

SUBOXONE film is a pale orange film, imprinted with a logo identifying the product and strength in white ink, in polyester/foil laminated pouches – 30 individually pouched films per carton.

### **Storage and Handling**

Store below 25°C. Store SUBOXONE film securely and dispose of properly

### **Registration No.**

- Suboxone film 2 mg/0.5 mg - 164-25-35832-00
- Suboxone film 4 mg/1 mg - 164-26-35833-00
- Suboxone film 8 mg/2 mg - 164-27-35834-00
- Suboxone film 12 mg/3 mg - 164-28-35831-00

### Manufacturer:

Aquestive Therapeutics, Indiana, USA

For

Indivior, Inc., Virginia, USA

### Registration Holder:

Naomi Shaco Ezra Ltd., P.O.B. 6825, Ramat-Gan

Revised in July 2023 according to MOHs guidelines