

TERLIVAZ® (terlipressin)

for injection, for intravenous use

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

TERLIVAZ (terlipressin) for injection, for intravenous use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2022

WARNING: SERIOUS OR FATAL RESPIRATORY FAILURE

TERLIVAZ may cause serious or fatal respiratory failure. Patients with volume overload or with ACLF Grade 3 are at increased risk. Assess oxygenation saturation (e.g., SpO₂) before initiating TERLIVAZ.

Do not initiate TERLIVAZ in patients experiencing hypoxia (e.g., SpO₂ <90%) until oxygenation levels improve. Monitor patients for hypoxia using continuous pulse oximetry during treatment and discontinue TERLIVAZ if SpO₂ decreases below 90% (2.1, 4, 5.1).

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

TERLIVAZ is a vasopressin receptor agonist indicated to improve kidney function in adults with hepatorenal syndrome with rapid reduction in kidney function. (1)

Limitation of Use

Patients with a serum creatinine >5 mg/dL are unlikely to experience benefit. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Prior to initial dosing, assess patients for ACLF Grade 3 and obtain patient baseline oxygenation level. Monitor patient oxygen saturation with pulse oximetry. (2.1)
- Recommended Dosage Regimen: (2.2)
 - Days 1 to 3 administer TERLIVAZ 0.85 mg (1 vial) intravenously every 6 hours.
 - Day 4: Assess serum creatinine (SCr) versus baseline.
 - If SCr has decreased by at least 30% from baseline, continue TERLIVAZ 0.85 mg (1 vial) intravenously every 6 hours.

- If SCr has decreased by less than 30% from baseline, dose may be increased to TERLIVAZ 1.7 mg (2 vials) intravenously every 6 hours.
- If SCr is at or above baseline value, discontinue TERLIVAZ.
- Continue TERLIVAZ until 24 hours after two consecutive SCr <1.5 mg/dL values at least 2 hours apart or a maximum of 14 days.

See full prescribing information for instructions on preparation and administration (2.3). Flush IV line after administration.

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

For injection: TERLIVAZ 0.85 mg (1 vial) as a lyophilized powder in a single-dose vial for reconstitution. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

TERLIVAZ is contraindicated:

- In patients experiencing hypoxia or worsening respiratory symptoms. (4)
- In patients with ongoing coronary, peripheral, or mesenteric ischemia. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- **Serious or Fatal Respiratory Failure:** Monitor patients for changes in respiratory status using pulse oximetry and regular clinical assessments. Actively manage intravascular volume overload and adjust TERLIVAZ therapy as appropriate. (5.1)
- **Ineligibility for Liver Transplant:** TERLIVAZ-related adverse reactions may make a patient ineligible for liver transplantation, if listed. (5.2)
- **Ischemic Events:** TERLIVAZ is a vasoconstrictor and can cause ischemic events (cardiac, peripheral, or mesenteric) that may require dose interruption or discontinuation. (5.3)
- **Embryo-Fetal Toxicity:** TERLIVAZ may cause fetal harm when used during pregnancy. Advise females of reproductive potential of the potential hazard to the fetus. (5.4, 8.1)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions (≥10%) include abdominal pain, nausea, respiratory failure, diarrhea, and dyspnea. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact 1-800-844-2830 and www.Mallinckrodt.com or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: SERIOUS OR FATAL RESPIRATORY FAILURE

TERLIVAZ may cause serious or fatal respiratory failure. Patients with volume overload or with acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF) Grade 3 are at increased risk [see References (15)]. Assess oxygenation saturation (e.g., SpO₂) before initiating TERLIVAZ.

Do not initiate TERLIVAZ in patients experiencing hypoxia (e.g., SpO₂ <90%) until oxygenation levels improve. Monitor patients for hypoxia using continuous pulse oximetry during treatment and discontinue TERLIVAZ if SpO₂ decreases below 90% [see Dosage and Administration (2.1), Contraindications (4), and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

TERLIVAZ is indicated to improve kidney function in adults with hepatorenal syndrome with rapid reduction in kidney function.

Limitation of Use

Patients with a serum creatinine > 5 mg/dL are unlikely to experience benefit.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Important Considerations Prior to Initiating and During Therapy

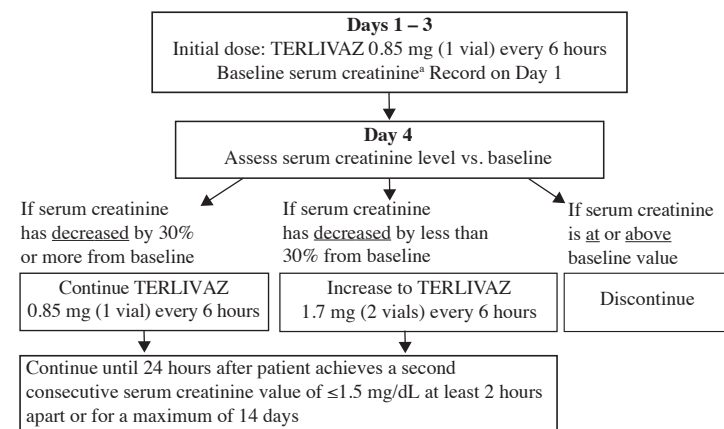
Obtain baseline oxygen saturation (SpO₂) prior to administering the first dose of TERLIVAZ. During treatment, monitor patient oxygen saturation using continuous pulse oximetry. Do not use TERLIVAZ treatment in patients experiencing hypoxia until hypoxia resolves [see Contraindications (4), and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Assess Acute-on-Chronic Liver Failure (ACLF) Grade and volume status before initiating TERLIVAZ [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1) and References (15)*].

2.2 Recommended Dosage

Record last available serum creatinine (SCr) value prior to initiating treatment (baseline SCr). The recommended starting dosage is TERLIVAZ 0.85 mg every 6 hours by slow intravenous bolus injection (over 2 minutes) on Days 1 through 3. Adjust the dose on Day 4 based on changes from baseline SCr using the dosing chart (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Dosing Chart



^a Baseline SCr is the last available serum creatinine before initiating treatment.

2.3 Preparation and Administration

Reconstitute each vial with 5 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection to prepare a 0.85 mg/5 mL solution. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit.

Administer TERLIVAZ through a peripheral or central line. A dedicated central line is not required. Flush the line after TERLIVAZ administration.

If not administered immediately, store TERLIVAZ at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) for up to 48 hours. Do not freeze. The reconstituted solution does not need protection from light.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

For injection: TERLIVAZ 0.85 mg is a white to off-white lyophilized powder in a single-dose vial for reconstitution.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

TERLIVAZ is contraindicated in patients experiencing hypoxia or worsening respiratory symptoms.

TERLIVAZ is contraindicated in patients with ongoing coronary, peripheral or mesenteric ischemia.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Serious or Fatal Respiratory Failure

In the primary clinical trial [see *Clinical Studies (14)*], serious or fatal respiratory failure occurred in 14% of patients treated with TERLIVAZ compared to 5% of patients on placebo.

Obtain baseline oxygen saturation and do not initiate TERLIVAZ in hypoxic patients [see *Contraindications (4)*]. Monitor patients for changes in respiratory status using continuous pulse oximetry and regular clinical assessments. Discontinue TERLIVAZ in patients experiencing hypoxia or increased respiratory symptoms.

Patients with fluid overload may be at increased risk of respiratory failure. Manage intravascular volume overload by reducing or discontinuing the administration of albumin and/or other fluids and judicious use of diuretics. Temporarily interrupt, reduce, or discontinue TERLIVAZ treatment until patient volume status improves [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

Avoid use in patients with ACLF Grade 3 because they are at significant risk for respiratory failure [see *References (15)*].

5.2 Ineligibility for Liver Transplant

TERLIVAZ-related adverse reactions (respiratory failure, ischemia) may make a patient ineligible for liver transplantation, if listed. For patients with high prioritization for liver transplantation (e.g., MELD \geq 35), the benefits of TERLIVAZ may not outweigh its risks [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

5.3 Ischemic Events

TERLIVAZ may cause cardiac, cerebrovascular, peripheral, or mesenteric ischemia. Avoid use of TERLIVAZ in patients with a history of severe cardiovascular conditions, cerebrovascular and ischemic disease. Discontinue TERLIVAZ in patients who experience signs or symptoms suggestive of ischemic adverse reactions [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1) and Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

5.4 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

TERLIVAZ may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman based on the mechanism of action and data from published literature. Terlipressin induces uterine contractions and endometrial ischemia in both humans and animals. If this drug is used during pregnancy, the patient should be apprised of the potential risk to the fetus [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.1)*].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed elsewhere in the labeling:

- Serious or Fatal Respiratory Failure [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Ischemic Events [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, the adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of TERLIVAZ 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 TERLIVAZ was evaluated in the CONFIRM trial [see *Clinical Studies (14)*]. The average daily dose of TERLIVAZ was 3.1 mg (range 0.8 to 5.8 mg), with a mean duration of exposure to TERLIVAZ of 6.2 days (range 1 to 15 days).

Treatment discontinuation due to adverse events occurred in 12.0% (24/200) of patients receiving TERLIVAZ and 5.1% (5/99) of patients receiving placebo. The most common adverse reactions that led to TERLIVAZ discontinuation were respiratory failure, abdominal pain, and intestinal ischemia/obstruction.

Table 1 lists adverse reactions that occurred more commonly on TERLIVAZ than on placebo, and in at least 4% of patients treated with TERLIVAZ in the CONFIRM trial. The most commonly observed adverse reactions in TERLIVAZ-treated patients (\geq 10%) were abdominal pain, nausea, respiratory failure, diarrhea, and dyspnea.

Table 1: Adverse Reactions Reported by \geq 4 % of TERLIVAZ-Treated Patients

	Patients, n (%)	
	TERLIVAZ (N=200)	Placebo (N=99)
Abdominal pain	39 (19.5)	6 (6.1)
Nausea	32 (16.0)	10 (10.1)
Respiratory failure	31 (15.5)	7 (7.1)
Diarrhea	26 (13.0)	7 (7.1)
Dyspnea	25 (12.5)	5 (5.1)
Fluid overload	17 (8.5)	3 (3.0)
Pleural effusion	11 (5.5)	0 (0.0)
Sepsis	11 (5.5)	1 (1.0)
Bradycardia	10 (5.0)	0 (0.0)
Ischemia-related events ^a	9 (4.5)	0 (0.0)

^a Ischemia-related events include: skin discoloration, cyanosis, ischemia and intestinal ischemia.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

Adverse reactions reported from the worldwide postmarketing experience with terlipressin include headache, hyponatremia, skin necrosis and gangrene. 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 terlipressin exposure.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Based on findings from the published literature and on its mechanism of action, TERLIVAZ may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.1)]. In small, published studies, administration of a single intravenous dose of terlipressin to pregnant women during the first trimester induced uterine contractions and endometrial ischemia. The limited published data are not sufficient to determine a drug-associated risk for major birth defects or miscarriage. If TERLIVAZ is used during pregnancy, the patient should be informed of the potential risk to the fetus.

The 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 published reproductive toxicity animal studies, administration of terlipressin to pregnant guinea pigs at doses lower than the maximum recommended human dose of 4 mg/day caused a marked decrease in blood flow to the uterus and placenta. In rabbits, terlipressin is both embryotoxic and teratogenic (increased resorptions, increased implantation loss, fetal anomalies and fetal deformities).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

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

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness of TERLIVAZ have not been established in pediatric patients.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the total number of patients in clinical studies treated with TERLIVAZ, 55 (16%) were ≥ 65 years of age. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these subjects and younger subjects; other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

8.6 Hepatic Impairment

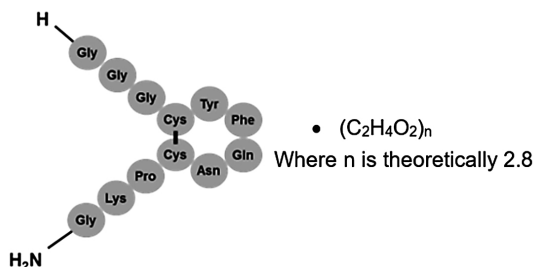
No dose adjustment is required in patients with hepatic impairment [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.3)].

10 OVERDOSAGE

Manifestations of TERLIVAZ overdose are expected to be similar to the adverse reactions described with therapeutic doses. In case of overdose, initiate close monitoring of vital signs, electrolytes, and potential ischemic events and initiate appropriate symptomatic treatment.

11 DESCRIPTION

TERLIVAZ contains terlipressin, a vasopressin receptor agonist. Terlipressin is a 12-amino acid peptide with the chemical name *N*-[*N*-(*N*-glycylglycyl)glycyl]-8-L-lysinevasopressin. The structure of terlipressin acetate is shown below:



Molecular formula: C₅₂H₇₄N₁₆O₁₅S₂ • (C₂H₄O₂)_n; (n=number of acetate molecules; theoretical n=2.8)

Average molecular weight: 1227.38 (as free base)

TERLIVAZ is supplied as a sterile, preservative-free, lyophilized, white-to off-white powder for intravenous administration. Each vial contains 0.85 mg terlipressin, equivalent to 1 mg terlipressin acetate, and 10.0 mg mannitol. Glacial acetic acid and/or sodium hydroxide may be added to adjust pH at the time of manufacture.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Terlipressin is a synthetic vasopressin analogue with twice the selectivity for vasopressin V₁ receptors versus V₂ receptors. Terlipressin acts as both a prodrug for lysine-vasopressin, as well as having pharmacologic activity on its own. Terlipressin is thought to increase renal blood flow in patients with hepatorenal syndrome by reducing portal hypertension and blood circulation in portal vessels and increasing effective arterial volume and mean arterial pressure (MAP).

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

After administration of a single 0.85 mg dose of terlipressin in patients with hepatorenal syndrome type 1 (HRS-1), an increase in the diastolic, systolic, and mean arterial pressure (MAP), and decrease in heart rate were evident within 5 minutes after dosing and were maintained for at least 6 hours after dosing. The maximum change in blood pressure and heart rate occurred at 1.2 to 2 hours post dose. For MAP, the estimated maximum effect was an increase of 16.2 mmHg. The estimated maximum effect for heart rate was a decrease of 10.6 beats/minute.

Cardiac Electrophysiology

The effect of terlipressin on QTc interval was evaluated in 41 patients with HRS-1. Patients received an initial dose of 1 mg terlipressin acetate every 6 hours for a period of up to 14 days. No clinically meaningful changes from baseline were detected in the trial based on the Fridericia correction method. Increases of the mean QTc interval of <10 ms were reported.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

The pharmacokinetic parameters of terlipressin and its major active metabolite, lysine-vasopressin, were derived from population pharmacokinetic modeling with sparse PK samples from 69 patients with HRS-1.

Following a 1 mg IV injection of terlipressin acetate, the median C_{max}, AUC_{24h} and C_{ave} of terlipressin at steady state was 70.5 ng/mL, 123 ng×hr/mL and 14.2 ng/mL, respectively. The median C_{max}, AUC_{24h} and C_{ave} of lysine-vasopressin were 1.2 ng/mL, 11.2 ng×hr/mL and 0.5 ng/mL, respectively.

Terlipressin and lysine-vasopressin exhibit linear pharmacokinetics in healthy subjects. Plasma concentrations of terlipressin demonstrate proportional increases with the dose administered.

Distribution

The volume of distribution (V_d) of terlipressin was 6.3 L and 1370 L for lysine-vasopressin.

Elimination

The clearance of terlipressin was 27.4 L/hr and 318 L/hr for lysine-vasopressin. There were no dose-dependent changes in the elimination rate constant of terlipressin in healthy subjects. Clearance of terlipressin in HRS-1 patients increased with body weight, while body weight had no effect on the clearance of lysine-vasopressin.

The terminal half-life of terlipressin was 0.9 hours and 3.0 hours for lysine-vasopressin.

Metabolism

Terlipressin is metabolized by cleavage of the N-terminal glycyl residues of terlipressin by various tissue peptidases, resulting in release of the pharmacologically active metabolite lysine-vasopressin. Once formed, lysine-vasopressin is metabolized by body tissue via various peptidase-mediated routes. Terlipressin is not metabolized in blood or plasma. Due to the ubiquitous nature of peptidases in body tissue, it is unlikely that the metabolism of terlipressin will be affected by disease state or other drugs.

Excretion

Less than 1% of terlipressin and <0.1% of lysine-vasopressin is excreted in urine in healthy subjects.

Specific Populations

Gender, age, creatinine clearance, Child-Pugh score, serum alkaline phosphatase, serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT), serum aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and total bilirubin do not appear to have any clinically significant effect on clearance of either terlipressin or lysine-vasopressin.

Drug Interactions

In vitro studies in human liver microsomes demonstrated that there was little or no evidence that terlipressin was a direct-, time-, or metabolism-dependent inhibitor and inducer of any of the CYP enzymes evaluated. In addition, there was little or no evidence that terlipressin is an inhibitor and substrate of human ABC and SLC transporters. No significant drug-drug interactions are anticipated with TERLIVAZ.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenicity studies have not been performed with terlipressin.

Terlipressin was not mutagenic or clastogenic in the following tests: in vitro bacterial reverse mutation assay, in vivo mouse micronucleus assay, and in vitro mammalian cell (CHO) chromosome aberration assay.

No studies with terlipressin have been conducted in animals to evaluate its effect on fertility.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The efficacy of TERLIVAZ was assessed in a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study (CONFIRM) (NCT02770716). Patients with cirrhosis, ascites, and a diagnosis of HRS-1 with a rapidly progressive worsening in renal function to a serum creatinine (SCr) ≥ 2.25 mg/dL and meeting a trajectory for SCr to double over two weeks, and without sustained improvement in renal function (<20% decrease in SCr and SCr ≥ 2.25 mg/dL) 48 hours after both diuretic withdrawal and the beginning of plasma volume expansion with albumin were eligible to participate. All patients underwent fluid challenge with intravenous albumin (1 g/kg on the first day (maximum 100 g) and 20 g/day to 40 g/day thereafter as clinically indicated). Patients with a baseline serum creatinine level >7.0 mg/dL, shock, sepsis, and/or uncontrolled bacterial infection were excluded from the study. Use of vasopressors was prohibited during the treatment period.

A total of 300 patients were enrolled; the median age was 55 years (range: 23 to 82), 60% were male, and 90% were White. At baseline, 40% had alcoholic hepatitis and 19% had ACLF Grade 3; the mean serum creatinine was 3.5 mg/dL, and the mean MELD score was 33.

Patients were randomized 2:1 to treatment with TERLIVAZ (N=199) or placebo (N=101). Patients received 1 mg terlipressin acetate (equivalent to TERLIVAZ 0.85 mg) or placebo every 6 hours administered as an IV bolus injection over 2 minutes for a maximum of 14 days. On Day 4 of therapy, if SCr decreased by less than 30% from the baseline value, the dose was increased to 2 mg terlipressin acetate (equivalent to TERLIVAZ 1.7 mg) every 6 hours. If SCr was at or above the baseline value on Day 4, then treatment was discontinued. Both treatment groups received albumin therapy during the study (median dose 50 g/day). Concomitant diuretics were used in 26% of patients treated with TERLIVAZ and 13% of patients treated with placebo. Median treatment duration was 5 days for TERLIVAZ-treated patients and 4 days for placebo-treated patients.

The primary efficacy endpoint was the incidence of Verified HRS Reversal, defined as the percentage of patients with 2 consecutive SCr values of ≤ 1.5 mg/dL, obtained at least 2 hours apart while on treatment by Day 14 or discharge. To be included in the primary efficacy endpoint analysis, patients had to be alive and without intervening renal replacement therapy (e.g., dialysis) at least 10 days after achieving Verified HRS Reversal.

A greater proportion of patients achieved Verified HRS Reversal in the TERLIVAZ arm compared to the placebo arm (Table 2).

Table 2: Efficacy Analyses

	TERLIVAZ N = 199	Placebo N = 101	P value
Verified HRS Reversal†, n (%) 95% CI	58 (29.1) (0.2, 0.4)	16 (15.8) (0.1, 0.2)	0.012
Durability of HRS Reversal ^{a,b} , n (%) 95% CI	63 (31.7) (0.3, 0.4)	16 (15.8) (0.1, 0.2)	0.003
Incidence of HRS Reversal ^a in the Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) Subgroup, n (%) 95% CI	N=84 28 (33.3) (0.2, 0.4)	N=48 3 (6.3) (0.0, 0.1)	<0.001
Incidence of Verified HRS Reversal without HRS Recurrence by Day 30, n (%) 95% CI	48 (24.1) (0.2, 0.3)	16 (15.8) (0.1, 0.2)	0.092

†Primary endpoint

CI = confidence interval

^a Patients with a SCr value of not more than 1.5 mg/dL while on treatment, by Day 14, or discharge.

^b Patients with HRS Reversal without renal replacement therapy to Day 30.

15 REFERENCES

Jalan R, et al; Development and validation of a prognostic score to predict mortality in patients with acute-on-chronic liver failure. *J Hepatol.* 2014 Nov;61(5):1038-47.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

TERLIVAZ is supplied as a sterile, preservative-free, white to off-white lyophilized powder in single-dose vials containing 0.85 mg of terlipressin. Each vial is supplied in a carton (NDC 43825-200-01).

Store TERLIVAZ vials in the carton under refrigerated conditions at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F). Store in the original carton to protect from light prior to reconstitution.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Inform female patients of reproductive potential that TERLIVAZ may cause fetal harm and to inform their prescriber of a known or suspected pregnancy [see *Use in Specific Populations* (8.1)].

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