HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use ADZENYS XR-ODT™ safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for ADZENYS XR-ODT.

ADZENYS XR-ODT (amphetamine) extended-release orally disintegrating tablets, CII
Initial U.S. Approval: 1960

WARNING: ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.
- CNS stimulants, including ADZENYS XR-ODT, other amphetamine-containing products, and methylphenidate, have a high potential for abuse and dependence. (5.1, 9.3)
- Assess the risk of abuse prior to prescribing and monitor for signs of abuse and dependence while on therapy (9.2, 9.3)

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES
Contraindications (4) 01/2017
Warnings and Precautions (5.7) 01/2017

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
ADZENYS XR-ODT is a central nervous system (CNS) stimulant indicated for the treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in patients 6 years and older. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
• May be taken with or without food. Allow tablet to disintegrate in saliva then swallow. (2.2)
• Pediatric patients (ages 6 to 17 years): Starting dose is 6.3 mg once daily in the morning. Maximum dose is 18.8 mg once daily for patients 6 to 12 years, and 12.5 mg once daily for patients 13 to 17 years. (2.3)
• Adults: 12.5 mg once daily in the morning. (2.4)
• To avoid substitution errors and overdosage, do not substitute for other amphetamine products on a milligram-per-milligram basis because of different amphetamine base compositions and differing pharmacokinetic profiles. (2.3, 5.7)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
Extended-release orally disintegrating tablets: 3.1 mg, 6.3 mg, 9.4 mg, 12.5 mg, 15.7 mg, 18.8 mg (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS
• Known hypersensitivity to amphetamine products or other ingredients in ADZENYS XR-ODT. (4)
• Use of monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) or within 14 days of the last MAOI dose (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
• Serious Cardiovascular Reactions: Sudden death has been reported in association with CNS stimulant treatment at recommended doses in pediatric patients with structural cardiac abnormalities or other serious heart problems. In adults, sudden death, stroke, and myocardial infarction have been reported. Avoid use in patients with known structural cardiac abnormalities, cardiomyopathy, serious heart arrhythmia, or coronary artery disease. (5.2)
• Blood Pressure and Heart Rate Increases: Monitor blood pressure and pulse. Consider benefits and risks before use in patients for whom blood pressure increases may be problematic. (5.3)
• Psychiatric Adverse Reactions: May cause psychotic or manic symptoms in patients with no prior history, or exacerbation of symptoms in patients with pre-existing psychosis. Evaluate for bipolar disorder prior to stimulant use. (5.4)
• Long-Term Suppression of Growth: Monitor height and weight in pediatric patients during treatment. (5.5)
• Peripheral Vasculopathy, including Raynaud’s phenomenon: Stimulants used to treat ADHD are associated with peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud’s phenomenon. Careful observation for digital changes is necessary during treatment with ADHD stimulants. (5.6)
• Serotonin Syndrome: Increased risk when co-administered with serotonergic agents (e.g. SSRIs, SNRIs, triptans), but also during overdosage situations. If it occurs, discontinue ADZENYS XR-ODT and initiate supportive treatment. (5.7,17)

ADVERSE REACTIONS
• Pediatric patients ages 6 to 12 years: Most common adverse reactions (≥5% and with a higher incidence than on placebo) were loss of appetite, insomnia, abdominal pain, emotional lability, vomiting, nervousness, nausea, and fever. (6.1)
• Pediatric patients ages 13 to 17 years: Most common adverse reactions (≥5% and with a higher incidence than on placebo) were loss of appetite, insomnia, abdominal pain, weight loss, and nervousness. (6.1)
• Adults: Most common adverse reactions (≥5% and with a higher incidence than on placebo were dry mouth, loss of appetite, insomnia, headache, weight loss, nausea, anxiety, agitation, dizziness, tachycardia, diarrhea, asthenia, and urinary tract infections. (6.1)

DRUG INTERACTIONS
Acidifying and Alkalining Agents: Agents that alter urinary pH can alter blood levels of amphetamine. Acidifying agents can decrease amphetamine blood levels, while alkalinizing agents can increase amphetamine blood levels. Adjust ADZENYS XR-ODT dosage accordingly. (7.1)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
• Pregnancy: Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm. (8.1)
• Nursing Mothers: Breastfeeding not recommended. (8.3)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.
Revised: 01/2017

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*
1. INDICATIONS AND USAGE
2. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
   2.1 Pre-treatment Screening
   2.2 Dosing Considerations for All Patients
   2.3 Pediatric Patients
   2.4 Adults
   2.5 Switching from Other Amphetamine Products
   2.6 Dosage Modifications Due to Drug Interactions
3. DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
4. CONTRAINDICATIONS
5. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
   5.1 Potential for Abuse and Dependence
   5.2 Serious Cardiovascular Reactions
   5.3 Blood Pressure and Heart Rate Increases
   5.4 Psychiatric Adverse Reactions
   5.5 Long-Term Suppression of Growth
   5.6 Peripheral Vasculopathy, including Raynaud’s Phenomenon
   5.7 Serotonin Syndrome
   5.8 Potential for Overdose Due to Medication Errors
6. ADVERSE REACTIONS
   6.1 Clinical Trials Experience
   6.2 Adverse Reactions from Clinical Trials and Spontaneous Postmarketing Reports of Other Amphetamine Products
7. DRUG INTERACTIONS
   7.1 Drugs Having Clinically Important Interactions with Amphetamines
   7.2 Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions
8. USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
   8.1 Pregnancy
   8.2 Labor and Delivery
   8.3 Nursing Mothers
   8.4 Pediatric Use
   8.5 Geriatric Use
9. DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
   9.1 Controlled Substance
   9.2 Abuse
   9.3 Dependence
10. OVERDOSAGE
11. DESCRIPTION
12. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
   12.1 Mechanism of Action
   12.3 Pharmacokinetics
13. NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
   13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
   13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology
14. CLINICAL STUDIES
16. HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
17. PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

*Sections or subsections omitted from full prescribing information are not listed.
ADZENYS XR-ODT (amphetamine) extended-release orally disintegrating tablets

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

CNS stimulants, including ADZENYS XR-ODT, other amphetamine-containing products, and methylphenidate, have a high potential for abuse and dependence. Assess the risk of abuse prior to prescribing and monitor for signs of abuse and dependence while on therapy [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 9.3), and Drug Abuse and Dependence (9.2, 9.3)].

1. INDICATIONS AND USAGE

ADZENYS XR-ODT is a central nervous system (CNS) stimulant indicated for the treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in patients 6 years and older [see Clinical Studies (14)].

2. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Pre-treatment Screening

Prior to treating patients with ADZENYS XR-ODT, assess for the presence of cardiac disease (i.e., perform a careful history, family history of sudden death or ventricular arrhythmia, and physical exam) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Assess the risk of abuse prior to prescribing, and monitor for signs of abuse and dependence while on therapy. Maintain careful prescription records, educate patients about abuse, monitor for signs of abuse and overdose, and periodically re-evaluate the need for ADZENYS XR-ODT use [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1), and Drug Abuse and Dependence (9)].

2.2 Dosing Considerations for All Patients

ADZENYS XR-ODT may be taken with or without food. Individualize the dosage according to the therapeutic needs and response of the patient.

ADZENYS XR-ODT should be taken as follows:

• The tablet should remain in the blister pack until the patient is ready to take it.
• The patient or caregiver should use dry hands to open the blister.
• Tear along the perforation, bend the blister where indicated and peel back the blister’s labeled backing to take out the tablet. The tablet should not be pushed through the foil.
• As soon as the blister is opened, the tablet should be removed and placed on the patient’s tongue.
• The whole tablet should be placed on the tongue and allowed to disintegrate without chewing or crushing.
• The tablet will disintegrate in saliva so that it can be swallowed.

2.3 Pediatric Patients

The recommended starting dosage is 6.3 mg once daily in the morning. Increase in increments of 3.1 mg or 6.3 mg at weekly intervals. The maximum recommended dose is 18.8 mg daily for patients 6 to 12 years, and 12.5 mg daily for patients 13 to 17 years [see Use in Specific Populations (8.3), Clinical Studies (14)].

2.4 Adults

The recommended dose is ADZENYS XR-ODT 12.5 mg daily.

2.5 Switching from Other Amphetamine Products

Patients taking ADDERALL XR may be switched to ADZENYS XR-ODT at the equivalent dose taken once daily [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Refer to Table 1 for equivalent doses of ADZENYS XR-ODT and ADDERALL XR. ADDERALL XR (dextroamphetamine sulfate, dextroamphetamine saccharate, amphetamine aspartate monohydrate, and amphetamine sulfate extended-release capsules) is also referred to as mixed salts of a single-entity amphetamine product extended-release capsules (MAS ER).

Table 1: Equivalent Doses of ADZENYS XR-ODT and ADDERALL XR (Mixed Salts of a Single-Entity Amphetamine Product) Extended-Release Capsules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADZENYS XR-ODT</th>
<th>Amphetamine extended-release orally disintegrating tablets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 mg</td>
<td>6.3 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4 mg</td>
<td>12.5 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.7 mg</td>
<td>18.8 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDERALL XR</th>
<th>Mixed salts of a single-entity amphetamine product extended-release capsules (MAS ER)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 mg</td>
<td>10 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 mg</td>
<td>20 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 mg</td>
<td>30 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If switching from any other amphetamine products, discontinue that treatment, and titrate with ADZENYS XR-ODT using the titration schedule [see Dosage and Administration (2.3), (2.4)].

Do not substitute for other amphetamine products on a milligram-per-milligram basis because of different amphetamine base compositions and differing pharmacokinetic profiles [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)].

2.6 Dosage Modifications Due to Drug Interactions

Agents that alter urinary pH can impact urinary excretion and alter blood levels of amphetamine. Acidifying agents (e.g., ascorbic acid) decrease blood levels, while alkalinizing agents (e.g., sodium bicarbonate) increase blood levels. Adjust ADZENYS XR-ODT dosage accordingly [see Drug Interactions (7.1)].

3. DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

ADZENYS XR-ODT 3.1 mg Amphetamine Extended Release Orally Disintegrating Tablet: round, orange to light orange mottled (debossed A1 on one side)

ADZENYS XR-ODT 6.3 mg Amphetamine Extended Release Orally Disintegrating Tablet: round, orange to light orange mottled (debossed A2 on one side)

ADZENYS XR-ODT 9.4 mg Amphetamine Extended Release Orally Disintegrating Tablet: round, orange to light orange mottled (debossed A3 on one side)

ADZENYS XR-ODT 12.5 mg Amphetamine Extended Release Orally Disintegrating Tablet: round, orange to light orange mottled (debossed A4 on one side)

ADZENYS XR-ODT 15.7 mg Amphetamine Extended Release Orally Disintegrating Tablet: round, orange to light orange mottled (debossed A5 on one side)

ADZENYS XR-ODT 18.8 mg Amphetamine Extended Release Orally Disintegrating Tablet: round, orange to light orange mottled (debossed A6 on one side)

4. CONTRAINDICATIONS

ADZENYS XR-ODT is contraindicated:

• In patients known to be hypersensitive to amphetamine, or other components of ADZENYS XR-ODT. Hypersensitivity reactions such as angioedema and anaphylactic reactions have been reported in patients treated with other amphetamine products [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)].
• Patients taking monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), or within 14 days of stopping MAOIs (including MAOIs such as linezolid or intravenous methylene blue), because of an increased risk of hypertensive crisis [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7), Drug Interactions (7.1)].

5. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Potential for Abuse and Dependence

CNS stimulants, including ADZENYS XR-ODT, other amphetamine-containing products, and methylphenidate, have a high potential for abuse and dependence. Assess the risk of abuse prior to prescribing, and monitor for signs of abuse and dependence while on therapy [see Boxed Warning, Drug Abuse and Dependence (9.2, 9.3)].

5.2 Serious Cardiovascular Reactions

Sudden death, stroke, and myocardial infarction have been reported in adults with CNS stimulant treatment at recommended doses. Sudden death has been reported in pediatric patients with structural cardiac abnormalities and other serious heart problems taking CNS stimulants at recommended doses for ADHD. Avoid use in patients with known structural cardiac abnormalities, cardiomyopathy, serious heart arrhythmia, coronary artery disease, and other serious heart problems. Further evaluate patients who develop exertional chest pain, unexplained syncope, or arrhythmias during ADZENYS XR-ODT treatment.

5.3 Blood Pressure and Heart Rate Increases

CNS stimulants cause an increase in blood pressure (mean increase about 2-4 mm Hg) and heart rate (mean increase about 3-6 bpm). Monitor all patients for potential tachycardia and hypertension.

5.4 Psychiatric Adverse Reactions

Exacerbation Pre-Existing Psychosis

CNS stimulants may exacerbate symptoms of behavior disturbance and thought disorder in patients with a pre-existing psychotic disorder.

Induction of a Manic Episode in Patients with Bipolar Illness

CNS stimulants may induce a manic or mixed episode in patients with bipolar disorder. Prior to initiating treatment, screen patients for risk factors for developing a manic episode (e.g., comorbid or for history of depressive symptoms or a family history of suicide, bipolar disorder, and depression).

New Psychotic or Manic Symptoms

CNS stimulants, at recommended doses, may cause psychotic or manic symptoms, e.g., hallucinations, delusional thinking, or mania in patients without prior history of psychotic illness or mania. If such symptoms occur, consider discontinuing ADZENYS XR-ODT. In a pooled analysis of multiple short-term, placebo-controlled studies of CNS stimulants, psychotic or manic symptoms occurred in about 0.1% of CNS stimulant-treated patients compared to 0% in placebo-treated patients.

5.5 Long-Term Suppression of Growth

CNS stimulants have been associated with weight loss and slowing of growth rate in pediatric patients. Closely monitor growth (weight and height) in pediatric patients treated with CNS stimulants, including ADZENYS XR-ODT.

5.6 Peripheral Vasculopathy, including Raynaud’s Phenomenon

Stimulants, including ADZENYS XR-ODT, used to treat ADHD are associated with peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud’s phenomenon. Signs and symptoms are
In a separate placebo-controlled 4-week study in pediatric patients ages 13 to 17 years with ADHD, five patients (2.1%) discontinued treatment due to adverse events among MAS ER-treated patients (N=233) compared to 0% who received placebo (N=54). The most frequent adverse event leading to discontinuation and considered to be drug-related (i.e., leading to discontinuation in at least 1% of MAS ER-treated patients and at a rate at least twice that of placebo) was insomnia (1.3%, n=3).

In one placebo-controlled 4-week study among adults with ADHD with doses 20 mg to 60 mg, 23 patients (12.0%) discontinued treatment due to adverse events among MAS ER-treated patients (N=191) compared to one patient (0.6%) who received placebo (N=64). The most frequent adverse events leading to discontinuation and considered to be drug-related (i.e., leading to discontinuation in at least 1% of MAS ER-treated patients and at a rate at least twice that of placebo) were insomnia (5.2%, n=10), anxiety (2.1%, n=4), nervousness (1.6%, n=3), dry mouth (1.6%, n=3), anorexia (1.6%, n=3), tachycardia (1.6%, n=3), headache (1.6%, n=3), and asthenia (1.0%, n=2).

Adverse Reactions Occurring in Clinical Trials
Adverse reactions reported in a 3-week clinical trial of pediatric patients 6 to 12 years of age and a 4-week clinical trial in pediatric patients 13 to 17 years of age and adults, respectively, treated with MAS ER or placebo are presented in the tables below.

Table 2: Adverse Reactions Reported by 2% or More of Pediatric Patients (6-12 year old) Receiving MAS ER with Higher Incidence than on Placebo in a 584-Patient Clinical Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>MAS ER (n=374)</th>
<th>Placebo (n=210)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>Abdominal Pain (stomachache)</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accident Injury</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asthenia (fatigue)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestive System</td>
<td>Loss of Appetite</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dyspepsia</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous System</td>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emotional Lability</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nervousness</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolic/Nutritional</td>
<td>Weight Loss</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Adverse Reactions Reported by 5% or More of Pediatric Patients (13-17 Years Old) Weighing ≥ 75kg Receiving MAS ER with Higher Incidence than Placebo in a 287 Patient Clinical Forced Weekly-Dose Titration Study*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Preferred Term</th>
<th>MAS ER (n=233)</th>
<th>Placebo (n=54)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>Abdominal Pain (stomachache)</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestive System</td>
<td>Loss of Appetite</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous System</td>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolic/Nutritional</td>
<td>Weight Loss</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Included doses up to 40 mg

Dose-related adverse reactions

Note: The following reactions did not meet the criterion for inclusion in Table 3 but were reported by 2% to 4% of adolescent patients receiving MAS ER with a higher incidence than patients receiving placebo in this study: accidental injury, asthenia (fatigue), dry mouth, dyspepsia, emotional lability, nausea, somnolence, and vomiting.
Table 4: Adverse Reactions Reported by 5% or More of Adults Receiving MAS ER with Higher Incidence Than Placebo in a 255 Patient Clinical Forced Weekly-Dose Titration Study*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System</th>
<th>Preferred Term</th>
<th>MAS ER (n=191)</th>
<th>Placebo (n=64)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestive System</td>
<td>Dry Mouth</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of Appetite</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous System</td>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agitation</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular System</td>
<td>Tachycardia</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolic/Nutritional</td>
<td>Weight Loss</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urogenital System</td>
<td>Urinary Tract Infection</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Included doses up to 60 mg.

Note: The following reactions did not meet the criterion for inclusion in Table 4 but were reported by 2% to 4% of adult patients receiving MAS ER with a higher incidence than patients receiving placebo in this study: infection, photosensitivity reaction, constipation, tooth disorder (e.g. teeth clenching, tooth infection), emotional liability, libido decreased, somnolence, speech disorder (e.g., stuttering, excessive speech), palpitation, twitching, dyspnea, sweating, dysmenorrhea, and impotence.

6.2 Adverse Reactions from Clinical Trials and Spontaneous Postmarketing Reports of Other Amphetamine Products

The following adverse reactions are from clinical trials and spontaneous postmarketing reports of other amphetamine products in pediatric patients and adults with ADHD. Because some of these reactions were reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to estimate their frequency reliably or to establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. Cardiovascular: Palpitations, sudden death, myocardial infarction. There have been isolated reports of cardiomyopathy associated with chronic amphetamine use.

Central Nervous System: Restlessness, irritability, euphoria, dizziness, depression, tremor, aggression, anger, logorrhea, and paresthesia (including formation).

Eye Disorders: Vision blurred, mydriasis.

Gastrointestinal: Unpleasant taste, constipation, other gastrointestinal disturbances.

Allergic: Urticaria, rash, hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema and anaphylaxis. Serious skin rashes, including Stevens-Johnson Syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis have been reported.

Endocrine: Impotence, change in libido, frequent or prolonged erections.

Skin: Alopecia.

Musculoskeletal, Connective Tissue, and Bone Disorders: rhombodysomy.

Psychiatric Disorders: dermatillomania, bruxism.

Vascular Disorders: Raynaud’s phenomenon.

7. DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Drugs Having Clinically Important Interactions with Amphetamines

Table 5: Drugs having clinically important interactions with amphetamines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAO Inhibitors (MAOI)</th>
<th>Clinical Impact</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAOI antidepressants slow amphetamine metabolism, increasing amphetamines effect on the release of norepinephrine and other monoamines from adrenergic nerve endings causing headaches and other signs of hypertensive crisis. Toxic neurological effects and malignant hyperpyrexia can occur, sometimes with fatal results.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do not administer ADZENYS XR-ODT during or within 14 days following the administration of MAOI [see Contraindications (4)].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples: selegiline, isocarboxazid, phenelzine, tranylcypromine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Serotonergic Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Impact</th>
<th>Clinical Impact</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The concomitant use of ADZENYS XR-ODT and serotonergic drugs increases the risk of serotonin syndrome.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiate with lower doses and monitor patients for signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome, particularly during ADZENYS XR-ODT initiation or dosage increase. If serotonin syndrome occurs, discontinue ADZENYS XR-ODT and the concomitant serotonergic drug(s) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alkalizing Agents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Impact</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase blood levels and potentiate the action of amphetamine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-administration of ADZENYS XR-ODT and gastrointestinal alkalizing agents should be avoided.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal alkalizing agents (e.g., sodium bicarbonate). Urinary alkalizing agents (e.g., acetazolamide, some thiazides).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acidifying Agents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Impact</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower blood levels and efficacy of amphetamines.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase dose based on clinical response.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal acidifying agents (e.g., guanethidine, reserpine, glutamic acid HCl, ascorbic acid).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tricyclic Antidepressants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Impact</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May enhance the activity of tricyclic or sympathomimetic agents causing striking and sustained increases in the concentration of d-amphetamine in the brain; cardiovascular effects can be potentiated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor frequently and adjust or use alternative therapy based on clinical response.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desipramine, protriptyline</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions

Amphetamines can cause a significant elevation in plasma corticosteroid levels. This increase is greatest in the evening. Amphetamines may interfere with urinary steroid determinations.

8. USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects

Pregnancy Category C.

Amphetamine, in the enantiomer ratio present in ADZENYS XR-ODT (d- to l- ratio of 3:1), had no apparent effects on embryofetal morphological development or survival when orally administered to pregnant rats and rabbits throughout the period of organogenesis at doses of up to 6 and 16 mg/kg/day, respectively. These doses are approximately 2 and 12 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) for adolescents of 12.5 mg/day (as base), on a mg/m² body surface area basis. Fetal malformations and death have been reported in mice following parenteral administration of d-amphetamine doses of 50 mg/kg/day (approximately 10 times the MRHD for adolescents on a mg/m² basis) or greater to pregnant animals. Administration of these doses was also associated with severe maternal toxicity.

A study was conducted in which pregnant rats received daily oral doses of amphetamine (d- to l- enantiomer ratio of 3:1, the same as in ADZENYS XR-ODT) of 2, 6, and 10 mg/kg from gestation day 6 to lactation day 20. These doses are approximately 0.8, 2, and 4 times the MRHD for adolescents of 12.5 mg/day (as base), on a mg/m² basis. All doses caused hyperactivity and decreased weight gain in the dams. A decrease in pup survival was seen at all doses. A decrease in pup bodyweight was seen at 6 and 10 mg/kg which correlated with delays in developmental landmarks. Increased pup locomotor activity was seen at 10 mg/kg on day 22 postpartum but not at 5 weeks post-weaning. When pups were tested for reproductive performance at maturation, gestational weight gain, number of implantations, and number of delivered pups were decreased in the group whose mothers had been given 10 mg/kg.

A number of studies in rodents indicate that prenatal or early postnatal exposure to amphetamine (d- or d, l-), at doses similar to those used clinically, can result in long-term neurochemical and behavioral alterations. Reported behavioral effects include learning and memory deficits, altered locomotor activity, and changes in sexual function. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. There are limited published data on the use of amphetamine in pregnant women. These data are insufficient to determine a drug-associated risk of major congenital malformations or miscarriage. Amphetamines should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Nonteratogenic Effects

Amphetamines, such as ADZENYS XR-ODT, may cause vasoconstriction, including vasoconstriction of placental blood vessels, and may increase the risk for intrauterine
ADZENYS XR-ODT (amphetamine) extended-release orally disintegrating tablets

growth restriction. In addition, amphetamines can stimulate uterine contractions increasing the risk of premature delivery. Premature delivery and low birth weight infants have been reported in amphetamine-dependent mothers. Monitor infants born to mothers taking amphetamines for symptoms of withdrawal, such as feeding difficulties, irritability, agitation, and excessive drowsiness.

8.2 Labor and Delivery
The effect of ADZENYS XR-ODT on labor and delivery in humans is unknown.

8.3 Nursing Mothers
Based on limited case reports in published literature, amphetamine (d- or d, l-) is present in human milk at relative infant doses of 2% to 13.8% of the maternal weight-adjusted dosage and a milk/plasma ratio ranging between 1.9 and 7.5. There are no reports of adverse effects on the breastfed infant and no effects on milk production. However, long-term neurodevelopmental effects on infants from maternal exposure are unknown. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in a breastfed infant, advise patients that breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment with ADZENYS XR-ODT.

8.4 Pediatric Use
Safety and effectiveness have been established in pediatric patients with ADHD ages 6-17 years of age in three adequate and well-controlled clinical trials of up to 4 weeks in duration (see Adverse Reactions (6.1), Clinical Pharmacology (12), Clinical Studies (14)). Safety and efficacy in pediatric patients younger than 6 years with ADHD have not been established.

Long-Term Growth Suppression
Growth should be monitored during treatment with stimulants, including ADZENYS XR-ODT, and pediatric patients aged 6 to 17 years who are not growing or gaining weight as expected may need to have their treatment interrupted (see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)).

Juvenile Animal Data
In a juvenile developmental study, rats received daily oral doses of amphetamine (d to l enantiomer ratio of 3:1, the same as in ADZENYS XR-ODT) of 2, 6, or 20 mg/kg on days 7 to 13 of age; from day 14 to approximately day 60 of age these doses were given twice daily for total daily doses of 4, 12, or 40 mg/kg. The latter doses are approximately 0.6, 2, and 6 times the maximum recommended human dose for children of 18.8 mg/day (as base), on a mg/m² basis. Post dosing hyperactivity was seen at all doses; motor activity measured prior to the daily dose was decreased during the dosing period but the decreased motor activity was largely absent after an 18 day drug-free recovery period. Performance in the Morris water maze test for learning and memory was impaired at the 40 mg/kg dose, and sporadically at the lower doses, when measured prior to the daily dose during the treatment period; no recovery was seen after a 19 day drug-free period. A delay in the developmental milestones of vaginal opening and preputial separation was seen at 40 mg/kg but recovery was seen after a 19 day drug-free period. A delay in the developmental milestones of vaginal opening and preputial separation was seen at 40 mg/kg but recovery was seen after a 19 day drug-free period. A delay in the developmental milestones of vaginal opening and preputial separation was seen at 40 mg/kg but recovery was seen after a 19 day drug-free period.

8.5 Geriatric Use
ADZENYS XR-ODT has not been studied in the geriatric population.

9. DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
9.1 Controlled Substance
ADZENYS XR-ODT contains amphetamine, which is a Schedule II controlled substance in the U.S. Controlled Substance Act (CSA).

9.2 Abuse
ADZENYS XR-ODT, is a CNS stimulant that contains amphetamine which has a high potential for abuse. Abuse is characterized by impaired control drug use, compulsive use despite harm, and craving.

Signs and symptoms of amphetamine abuse may include increased heart rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure, and/or sweating, dilated pupils, hyperactivity, restlessness, insomnia, decreased appetite, loss of coordination, tremors, flushed skin, vomiting, and/or abdominal pain. Anxiety, psychosis, hostility, aggression, suicidal or homicidal ideation have also been observed. Abuse of amphetamines may use other unapproved routes of administration which can result in overdose and death. (see Overdosage (10)).

To reduce the abuse of ADZENYS XR-ODT, assess the risk of abuse prior to prescribing. After prescribing, keep careful prescription records, educate patients and their families about abuse and proper storage and disposal of CNS stimulants, monitor for signs of abuse while on therapy, and re-evaluate the need for ADZENYS XR-ODT use.

9.3 Dependence
Tolerance
Tolerance (a state of adaptation in which exposure to a drug results in a reduction of the drug’s desired and/or undesired effects over time) may occur during the chronic therapy of CNS stimulants including ADZENYS XR-ODT.

Dependence
Physical dependence (which is manifested by a withdrawal syndrome produced by abrupt cessation, rapid dose reduction, or administration of an antagonist) may occur in patients treated with CNS stimulants including ADZENYS XR-ODT. Withdrawal symptoms after abrupt cessation following prolonged high dosage administration of CNS stimulants include dysphoric mood; fatigue; vivid, unpleasant dreams; insomnia or hypersomnia; increased appetite; and psychomotor retardation or agitation.

10. OVERDOSAGE
Consult with a Certified Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222) for up-to-date guidance and advice for treatment of overdose. Individual patient response to amphetamines varies widely. Toxic symptoms may occur idiosyncratically at low doses. Manifestations of amphetamine overdose include restlessness, tremor, hyperreflexia, rapid respiration, confusion, assaultiveness, hallucinations, panic states, hyperpyrexia and rhabdomyolysis. Fatigue and depression usually follow the central nervous system stimulation. Other reactions include arrhythmias, hypertension or hypotension, circulatory collapse, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Fatal poisoning is usually preceded by convulsions and coma.

11. DESCRIPTION
ADZENYS XR-ODT (amphetamine) extended-release orally disintegrating tablet contains 3 to 1 ratio of d- to l-amphetamine, a central nervous system stimulant. The labeled strengths reflect the amount of amphetamine base in ADZENYS XR-ODT whereas the strengths of the (mixed salts of a single-entity amphetamine) products are in terms of the amount of amphetamine salts. Table 1 in Section 2.5 details the equivalent amounts of active ingredient in these products.

Structural Formula:

![Structural Formula](image)

ADZENYS XR-ODT is an extended-release orally disintegrating tablet containing 50% immediate-release and 50% extended-release amphetamine for once daily dosing. ADZENYS XR-ODT also contains the following inactive ingredients: Mannitol, Crospovidone, Microcrystalline Cellulose, Methacrylic Acid, Sodium Polystyrene Sulfonate, Citric Acid, Fructose, Orange Flavor, Colloidal Silicon Dioxide, Triethyl Citrate, Sucrose, Lake Blend Orange, Magnesium Stearate, and Polyethylene Glycol.

12. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
12.1 Mechanism of Action
Amphetamines are non-catecholamine sympathomimetic amines with CNS stimulant activity. The mode of therapeutic action in ADHD is not known. Amphetamines are thought to block the reuptake of norepinephrine and dopamine into the presynaptic neuron and increase the release of these monoamines into the extraneuronal space.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
Absorption
Following a single, 18.8 mg single oral dose of ADZENYS XR-ODT in 40 healthy adult subjects in a crossover study under fasting conditions, d-amphetamine mean (± SD) peak plasma concentrations of 44.8 (+ 8.9) ng/mL occurred at a median time of 5.0 hours after dosing, and l-amphetamine mean (± SD) peak plasma concentrations of 14.5 (+ 3.0) ng/mL occurred at a median time of 5.25 hours after dosing (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Mean Concentration of D-Amphetamine and L-Amphetamine vs Time for ADZENYS XR-ODT (18.8 mg) and Mixed Salts of a Single-Entity Amphetamine Product Extended-Release Capsules (MAS ER 30 mg) in the Fasted State

![Figure 1](image)

The single dose pharmacokinetics of d-amphetamine under fed conditions are summarized (Table 6) from studies in healthy adults following an oral dose of 18.8 mg ADZENYS XR-ODT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (h)</th>
<th>D-Amphetamine (ng/mL)</th>
<th>L-Amphetamine (ng/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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</table>
ADZENYS XR-ODT (amphetamine) extended-release orally disintegrating tablets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PK parameter</th>
<th>Adults Fasted</th>
<th>Adults Fed a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T max (hr)b</td>
<td>5.00 (3.00-12.00)</td>
<td>7.00 (3.00-16.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T 1/2 (hr)</td>
<td>11.25±2.0</td>
<td>11.33±2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C max (ng/ml)</td>
<td>44.9±8.9</td>
<td>36.3±6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUC 0-∞ (hr*ng/mL)</td>
<td>876.9±182.4</td>
<td>856.3±166.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a A high-fat meal was consumed 30 minutes prior to drug administration
b Data presented as median (range)

A single dose of ADZENYS XR-ODT 18.8 mg provided comparable plasma concentration profiles of both d-amphetamine and l-amphetamine to mixed salts of a single-entity amphetamine product extended-release capsules (MAS ER) 30 mg. The mean elimination half-life for d-amphetamine is 11 hours in adults and 9-10 hours in pediatric patients aged 6 to 12 years. For l-amphetamine, the mean elimination in urine in adults is 14 hours and 10-11 hours in pediatric patients aged 6 to 12 years. Mean weight-normalized clearance values for d-amphetamine and l-amphetamine decreased slightly with an increase in age.

Food Effect
Food does not affect the extent of absorption of d-amphetamine and l-amphetamine but caused a 19% reduction in C max. Food also prolonged the median T max by approximately 2.0 hours for d-amphetamine and by 2.5 hours for l-amphetamine after administration of ADZENYS XR-ODT. These changes are not considered clinically significant.

Alcohol Effect
In an in vitro alcohol-induced dose dumping study, a substantial increase in amphetamine release occurred in the presence of 40%-alcohol but not with 5%, 10%, and 20% alcohol.

Elimination

Metabolism and Excretion
Amphetamine is reported to be oxidized at the 4 position of the benzene ring to form 4-hydroxyamphetamine, or on the side chain α or β carbons to form alpha-hydroxy-amphetamine or norephedrine, respectively. Norephedrine and 4-hydroxy-amphetamine are both active and each is subsequently oxidized to form 4-hydroxy-norephedrine. Alpha-hydroxy-amphetamine undergoes deamination to form phenylacetonate, which ultimately forms benzoic acid and its glucuronide and the glycine conjugate hippuric acid. Although the enzymes involved in amphetamine metabolism have not been clearly defined, CYP2D6 is known to be involved with formation of 4-hydroxy-amphetamine. Since CYP2D6 is genetically polymorphic, population variations in amphetamine metabolism are a possibility.

Amphetamine is known to inhibit monoamine oxidase, whereas the ability of amphetamine and its metabolites to inhibit various P450 isozymes and other enzymes has not been adequately elucidated. In vitro experiments with human microsomes indicate mixed inhibition of CYP2D6 by amphetamine and minor inhibition of CYP1A2, 2D6, and 3A4 by one or more metabolites. However, due to the probability of auto-inhibition and the lack of information on the concentration of these metabolites relative to in vivo concentrations, no predictions regarding the potential for amphetamine or its metabolites to inhibit the metabolism of other drugs by CYP isozymes in vivo can be made.

With normal urine pHs, approximately half of an administered dose of amphetamine is recoverable from the urine as derivatives of alpha-hydroxy-amphetamine and approximately another 30-40% of the dose is recoverable in urine as amphetamine itself. Since amphetamine has a pKa of 9.9, urinary recovery of amphetamine is highly dependent on pH and urine flow rates. Alkaline urine pHs result in less ionization and reduced renal elimination, and acidic pHs and high flow rates result in increased renal elimination with clearances greater than glomerular filtration rates, indicating the involvement of active secretion. Urinary recovery of amphetamine has been reported to range from 1% to 75%, depending on urinary pH, with the remaining fraction of the dose heparically metabolized. Consequently, both hepatic and renal dysfunction have the potential to inhibit the elimination of amphetamine and result in prolonged exposures. In addition, drugs that effect urinary pH are known to alter the elimination of amphetamine, and any decrease in amphetamine’s metabolism that might occur due to drug interactions or genetic polymorphisms is more likely to be clinically significant when renal elimination is decreased [see Drug Interactions (7)].

Specific Populations

Comparison of the pharmacokinetics of d- and l-amphetamine after oral administration of MAS ER in pediatric patients (6-12 years) and adolescent (13-17 years) ADHD patients and healthy adult volunteers indicates that body weight is the primary determinant of apparent differences in the pharmacokinetics of d- and l-amphetamine across the age range. Systemic exposure measured by area under the curve to infinity (AUC) and maximum plasma concentration (C max) decreased with increases in body weight, while oral volume of distribution (V/F), oral clearance (CL/F), and elimination half-life (T 1/2) increased with increases in body weight.

Pediatric Patients
The pharmacokinetics of ADZENYS XR-ODT in pediatric patients has been established based on the pharmacokinetics of MAS ER in pediatric patients. On a mg/kg weight basis, pediatric patients eliminate amphetamine faster than adults. The elimination half-life (T 1/2) is approximately 1 hour shorter for d-amphetamine and 2 hours shorter for l-amphetamine in pediatric patients than in adults. However, for a given dose of MAS ER, pediatric patients had higher systemic exposure to amphetamine (C max and AUC) than adults which was attributed to the higher dose administered to pediatric patients on a mg/kg body weight basis compared to adults. Upon dose normalization on a mg/kg basis, pediatric patients showed 30% less systemic exposure compared to adults.

Gender
Systemic exposure to amphetamine was 20-30% higher in women (N=20) than in men (N=20) due to the higher dose administered to women on a mg/kg body weight basis. When the exposure parameters (C max and AUC) were normalized by dose (mg/kg), these differences diminished. Age and gender had no direct effect on the pharmacokinetics of d- and l-amphetamine.

Race
Formal pharmacokinetic studies for race have not been conducted. However, amphetamine pharmacokinetics appeared to be comparable among Caucasians (N=33), Blacks (N=8) and Hispanics (N=10).

13. NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis
No evidence of carcinogenicity was found in studies in which d,l-amphetamine (enantiomer ratio of 1:1) was administered to mice and rats in the diet for 2 years at doses of up to 30 mg/kg/day in male mice, 19 mg/kg/day in female mice, and 5 mg/kg/day in male and female rats. These doses are approximately 2.4, 1.5, and 0.8 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose for children of 18.8 mg/day, on a mg/m² body surface area basis.

Mutagenesis
Amphetamine, in the enantiomer ratio present in ADZENYS XR-ODT (d- to l- ratio of 3:1), was not clastogenic in the mouse bone marrow micronucleus test in vivo and was negative when tested in the E. coli component of the Ames test in vitro. d,l-Amphetamine (1:1 enantiomer ratio) has been reported to produce a positive response in the mouse bone marrow micronucleus test, an equivocal response in the Ames test, and negative responses in the in vitro sister chromatid exchange and chromosomal aberration assays.

Amphetamine, in the enantiomer ratio present in ADZENYS XR-ODT (d- to l- ratio of 3:1), did not adversely affect fertility or early embryonic development in the rat at doses of up to 20 mg/kg/day (approximately 8 times the maximum recommended human dose for adolescents of 12.5 mg/day, on a mg/m² body surface area basis).

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

Acute administration of high doses of amphetamine (d- or d,l-) has been shown to produce long-lasting neurotoxic effects, including irreversible nerve fiber damage, in rodents. The significance of these findings to humans is unknown.

14. CLINICAL STUDIES

The safety and efficacy of ADZENYS XR-ODT has been established based on adequate and well-controlled studies of mixed salts of a single-entity amphetamine product extended-release capsules in the treatment of ADHD. Below is a description of the results of the adequate and well-controlled studies of mixed salts of a single-entity amphetamine product extended-release capsules or placebo once daily in the morning for three weeks.

The primary efficacy variable was the Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder-Rating Scale IV (ADHD-RS-IV) total score for the primary cohort. The ADHD-RS-IV is an 18-item scale that measures the core symptoms of ADHD. Significant improvements on the ADHD-RS-IV, based upon teacher ratings of attention and hyperactivity, were observed for all doses compared to patients who received placebo, for all three doses studied, including the first week of treatment, when all subjects were receiving a dose of 10 mg/day. Patients who received MAS ER showed improvements on the ADHD-RS-IV total score in both morning and afternoon assessments compared to patients on placebo.

In a classroom analogue study, patients (N=51) receiving fixed doses of 10 mg, 20 mg or 30 mg MAS ER demonstrated statistically significant improvements on teacher-rated Swanson, Kotkin, Agler, M-Flynn, and Pelham (SKAMP) scale Attention and Deficiency variables and Permanent Product Measure of Performance (PPMP) scales compared to patients treated with placebo. SKAMP is a validated 13-item scale.
ADZENYS XR-ODT (amphetamine) extended-release orally disintegrating tablets

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**Boxed Warning:** Use

**Controlled Substance Status/Potential for Abuse, Misuse, and Dependence**

Advising patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately if they develop symptoms such as chest pain, unexplained syncope, or other symptoms suggestive of cardiac disease [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

**Blood Pressure and Heart Rate Increases**

Instruct patients that ADZENYS XR-ODT can cause elevations of their blood pressure and heart rate [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

**Psychiatric Risks**

Advising patients that ADZENYS XR-ODT, at recommended doses, may cause psychosis or mania [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

**Long-Term Suppression of Growth**

Advising patients that ADZENYS XR-ODT may cause slowing of growth and weight loss [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

**Circulation problems in Fingers and Toes [Peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud’s phenomenon]**

Instruct patients beginning treatment with ADZENYS XR-ODT about the risk of peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud’s phenomenon, and associated signs and symptoms: fingers or toes may feel numb, cold, painful, and/or may change color from pale to blue to red.

• Instruct patients to report to their physician any new numbness, pain, skin color change, or sensitivity to temperature in fingers or toes.

• Instruct patients to call their physician immediately with any signs of unexplained wounds appearing on fingers or toes while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT.

Further clinical evaluation (e.g., rheumatology referral) may be appropriate for certain patients [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

**Serotonin Syndrome**

Concomitant Medications

Advising patients to notify their physicians if they are taking, or plan to take, any prescription or over-the-counter drugs because there is a potential for interactions [see Drug Interactions (7.1)].

• Pregnancy

Advising patients to notify their healthcare provider if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant during treatment with ADZENYS XR-ODT. Advise patients of the potential fetal effects from the use of ADZENYS XR-ODT during pregnancy [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

• Nursing

Advising patients not to breastfeed if they are taking ADZENYS XR-ODT [see Use in Specific Populations (8.3)].

• Alcohol

Advising patients to avoid alcohol while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT. Consumption of alcohol while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT may result in a more rapid release of the dose of amphetamine [see Clinical Pharmacology (12)].

Manufactured for Neos Therapeutics Brands LLC., Grand Prairie, TX 75050. Made in USA.

For more information call 1-888-319-1789.

Pharmacist: Medication Guide to be dispensed to patients

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Patent Number 8,709,491 B2

Rev. 01/2017
What is the most important information I should know about ADZENYS XR-ODT?

ADZENYS XR-ODT is a federally controlled substance (CII) because it can be abused or lead to dependence. Keep ADZENYS XR-ODT in a safe place to prevent misuse and abuse. Selling or giving away ADZENYS XR-ODT may harm others and is against the law.

Tell your doctor if you or your child has ever abused or been dependent on alcohol, prescription medicines, or street drugs.

ADZENYS XR-ODT is a stimulant medicine. Some patients have had the following problems when taking stimulant medicines.

1. Heart-related problems:
   • sudden death in patients who have heart problems or heart defects
   • sudden death, stroke and heart attack in adults
   • increased blood pressure and heart rate

Tell your doctor if you or your child has any heart problems, heart defects, high blood pressure, or a family history of these problems. Your doctor should check you or your child carefully for heart problems before starting ADZENYS XR-ODT.

Your doctor should check you or your child’s blood pressure and heart rate regularly during treatment with ADZENYS XR-ODT.

Call your doctor right away if you or your child has any signs of heart problems such as chest pain, shortness of breath, or fainting while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT.

2. Mental (Psychiatric) problems:

All Patients
   • new or worse behavior and thought problems
   • new or worse bipolar illness
   • new psychotic symptoms (such as hearing voices, believing things that are not true, or are suspicious) or new manic symptoms

Tell your doctor about any mental problems you or your child have, or about a family history of suicide, bipolar illness, or depression.

Call your doctor right away if you or your child have any signs of worsening mental symptoms or problems while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT, especially seeing or hearing things that are not real, believing things that are not real, or are suspicious.

3. Circulation problems in fingers and toes [Peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud's phenomenon]:
   • fingers or toes may feel num, cool, painful
   • fingers or toes may change from pale, to blue, to red

Tell your doctor if you have or your child has numbness, pain, skin color change, or sensitivity to temperature in your fingers or toes.

Call your doctor right away if you have or your child has any unexplained wounds appearing on fingers or toes while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT.

What is ADZENYS XR-ODT?

ADZENYS XR-ODT is a central nervous system stimulant prescription medicine. It is used for the treatment of Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). ADZENYS XR-ODT may help increase attention and decrease impulsiveness and hyperactivity in patients with ADHD.

It is not known if ADZENYS XR-ODT is safe and effective in children under 6 years of age.

Who should not take ADZENYS XR-ODT?

ADZENYS XR-ODT should not be taken if you or your child:

• are allergic to amphetamine, or any of the ingredients in ADZENYS XR-ODT. See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in ADZENYS XR-ODT.
• are taking or have taken within the past 14 days an anti-depression medicine called monoamine oxidase inhibitor or MAOI.

What should I tell my doctor before taking ADZENYS XR-ODT?

ADZENYS XR-ODT may not be right for you or your child. Before starting ADZENYS XR-ODT, tell your or your child’s doctor about all health conditions (or a family history of) including:

• heart problems, heart defects, or high blood pressure
• mental problems including psychosis, mania, bipolar illness, or depression
• circulation problems in fingers and toes
• kidney problems. Your doctor may do regular checks of your or your child's blood pressure while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT.
• if you or your child have or have ever had certain medical problems, including:
• heart problems, heart defects, or high blood pressure
• mental problems including psychosis, mania, bipolar illness, or depression
• kidney problems. Your doctor may do regular checks of your or your child's blood pressure while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT.
• if you or your child are pregnant. It is not known if ADZENYS XR-ODT will harm your unborn baby.
• if you or your child is breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. ADZENYS XR-ODT passes into breast milk. You should not breastfeed while you are taking ADZENYS XR-ODT.

Tell your doctor about all of the medicines that you or your child takes including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. ADZENYS XR-ODT and some medicines may interact with each other and cause serious side effects. Sometimes the doses of other medicines will need to be adjusted while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT.

Your doctor will decide whether ADZENYS XR-ODT can be taken with other medicines.

Especially tell your doctor if you or your child takes:

• anti-depression medicines including MAOIs

Know the medicines that you or your child take. Keep a list of your medicines with you to show your doctor and pharmacist.

Do not start any new medicine while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT without talking to your doctor first.

How should ADZENYS XR-ODT be taken?

• Take ADZENYS XR-ODT exactly as prescribed. Your doctor may adjust the dose until it is right for you or your child.
• Take ADZENYS XR-ODT 1 time each day in the morning.
  ? Leave the tablet in the blister pack until you are ready to take or give it.
  ? Use dry hands to open the blister pack.
  ? Tear along the perforation, bend the blister where indicated and peel back the blister's labeled backing to take out the tablet. Do not push the tablet through the foil.
  ? Place the tablet on the tongue.
  ? Take ADZENYS XR-ODT as soon as you open the blister pack. The tablet will dissolve in your mouth (saliva) so that it can be swallowed.
  ? Do not crush or chew.

• ADZENYS XR-ODT can be taken with or without food.
• Your doctor may sometimes stop ADZENYS XR-ODT treatment for a while to check ADHD symptoms.
• Your doctor may do regular checks of your or your child's blood, heart, and blood pressure while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT.
• Children should have their height and weight checked often while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT. ADZENYS XR-ODT treatment may be stopped if a problem is found during these check-ups.

If you or your child take(s) too much ADZENYS XR-ODT, call your doctor or poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 right away, or go to the nearest hospital emergency room.

What should I avoid while taking ADZENYS XR-ODT?
• drinking alcohol

What are possible side effects of ADZENYS XR-ODT?
ADZENYS XR-ODT can cause serious side effects, including:
• See “What is the most important information I should know about ADZENYS XR-ODT?” for information on reported heart and mental problems.
• slowing of growth (height and weight) in children

Common side effects of ADZENYS XR-ODT include decreased appetite and problems sleeping.

Common side effects of ADZENYS XR-ODT in children 6 to 12 years of age also include:
• stomach pain
• extreme mood change
• vomiting
• nervousness
• nausea
• fever

Common side effects of ADZENYS XR-ODT in children 13 to 17 years of age also include:
• stomach pain
• weight loss

Common side effects of ADZENYS XR-ODT in adults also include:
• dry mouth
• headache
• weight loss
• nausea
• anxiety
• restlessness
• dizziness
• fast heart beat
• diarrhea
• weakness
• urinary tract infections

Talk to your doctor if you or your child have side effects that are bothersome or do not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects ADZENYS XR-ODT. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for more information.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1800-FDA-1088.

How should I store ADZENYS XR-ODT?
• Store ADZENYS XR-ODT at room temperature between 68° F to 77° F (20° C to 25° C).
• Store ADZENYS XR-ODT in a safe place, like a locked cabinet.
• Store ADZENYS XR-ODT in the blister packaging until you are ready to take or give it.
• Store ADZENYS XR-ODT blister packages in the hard plastic travel case provided after removal from the carton.
• Dispose of remaining, unused, or expired ADZENYS XR-ODT by a medicine take-back program at authorized collection sites such as retail pharmacies, hospital or clinic pharmacies, and law enforcement locations. If no take-back program or authorized collector is available, mix ADZENYS XR-ODT with an undesirable, nontoxic substance such as dirt, cat litter, or used coffee grounds to make it less appealing to children and pets. Place the mixture in a container such as a sealed plastic bag and discard ADZENYS XR-ODT in the household trash.

Keep ADZENYS XR-ODT and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of ADZENYS XR-ODT
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in the Medication Guide. Do not use ADZENYS XR-ODT for a condition for which it has not been prescribed. Do not give ADZENYS XR-ODT to other people, even if they have the same condition. It may harm them and it is against the law.

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about ADZENYS XR-ODT. If you would like more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about ADZENYS XR-ODT that was written for healthcare professionals.

For more information about ADZENYS XR-ODT or to get a plastic travel case contact Neos Therapeutics, Inc. at 1-888-236-6816 or go to www.adzenysxrodt.com.

What are the ingredients in ADZENYS XR-ODT?
Active Ingredients: Amphetamine
Inactive Ingredients: Mannitol, Crospovidone, Microcrystalline Cellulose, Methacrylic Acid, Sodium Polystyrene Sulfonate, Citric Acid, Fructose, Orange Flavor, Colloidal Silicon Dioxide, Triethyl Citrate, Sucralose, Lake Blend Orange, Magnesium Stearate, and Polyethylene Glycol.

Manufactured for Neos Therapeutics Brands LLC., Grand Prairie, TX 75050.
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This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
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