HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

BRILINTA® (ticagrelor) tablets, for oral use

Initial U.S. Approval: 2011

WARNING: (A) BLEEDING RISK, and (B) ASPIRIN DOSE AND BRILINTA EFFECTIVENESS

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

BLEEDING RISK
• BRILINTA, like other antiplatelet agents, can cause significant, sometimes fatal bleeding. (5.1, 6.1)
• Do not use BRILINTA in patients with active pathological bleeding or a history of intracranial hemorrhage. (4.1, 4.2)
• Do not start BRILINTA in patients undergoing urgent coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG). (5.1, 6.1)
• If possible, manage bleeding without discontinuing BRILINTA. Stopping BRILINTA increases the risk of subsequent cardiovascular events. (5.4)

ASPIRIN DOSE AND BRILINTA EFFECTIVENESS
• Maintenance doses of aspirin above 100 mg reduce the effectiveness of BRILINTA and should be avoided. (2.1, 5.2, 14.1)

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS * WARNING: (A) BLEEDING RISK, (B) ASPIRIN DOSE AND BRILINTA EFFECTIVENESS

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
10 OVERDOSAGE
11 DESCRIPTION
12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
14 CLINICAL STUDIES
15 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide

Revised: 03/2018
2.2 Administration
For patients who are unable to swallow tablets whole, BRILINTA tablets can be crushed, mixed with water and drunk. The mixture can also be administered via a nasogastric tube (CH8 or greater) [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
BRILINTA (ticagrelor) 90 mg is supplied as a round, biconvex, yellow, film-coated tablet marked with “90” above “T” on one side. BRILINTA (ticagrelor) 60 mg is supplied as a round, biconvex, pink, film-coated tablet marked with “60” above “T” on one side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
4.1 History of Intracranial Hemorrhage
BRILINTA is contraindicated in patients with a history of intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) because of a high risk of recurrent ICH in this population [see Clinical Studies (14.1)].

4.2 Active Bleeding
BRILINTA is contraindicated in patients with active pathological bleeding such as peptic ulcer or intracranial hemorrhage [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1) and Clinical Studies (14.1)]. A patient who misses a dose of BRILINTA should take one tablet (their next dose) at its scheduled time.

4.3 Hypersensitivity
BRILINTA is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity (e.g., angioedema) to ticagrelor or any component of the product.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
5.1 General Risk of Bleeding
Drugs that inhibit platelet function including BRILINTA increase the risk of bleeding [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]. If possible, manage bleeding without discontinuing BRILINTA. Stopping BRILINTA increases the risk of subsequent cardiovascular events [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

5.2 Concomitant Aspirin Maintenance Dose
In PLATO the use of BRILINTA with maintenance doses of aspirin above 100 mg decreased the effectiveness of BRILINTA. Therefore, after the initial loading dose of aspirin, use BRILINTA with a maintenance dose of aspirin of 75-100 mg [see Dosage and Administration (2.1) and Clinical Studies (14.1)].
BRILINTA® (ticagrelor) tablets, for oral use

Table 1 – Non-CABG related bleeds (PLATO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BRILINTA®</th>
<th>Clopidogrel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=9235</td>
<td>N=9186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLATO Major + Minor</td>
<td>713 (7.7)</td>
<td>567 (6.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>362 (3.9)</td>
<td>306 (3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal/Life-threatening</td>
<td>171 (1.9)</td>
<td>151 (1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>15 (0.2)</td>
<td>16 (0.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intracranial hemorrhage (Fatal/Life-threatening)</td>
<td>26 (0.3)</td>
<td>15 (0.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLATO Minor bleed: requires medical intervention to stop or treat bleeding.

PLATO Major bleed: any one of the following: fatal; intracranial; intrapericardial with cardiac tamponade; hypovolemic shock or severe hypotension requiring intervention; significantly disabling (e.g., intracranial with permanent vision loss); associated with a decrease in Hb of at least 5 g/dL (or a fall in hematocrit (Hct) of at least 9%); transfusion of 2 or more units.

PLATO Major bleed, fatal/life-threatening: any major bleed as described above and associated with a decrease in Hb of more than 5 g/dL (or a fall in hematocrit (Hct) of at least 15%); transfusion of 4 or more units.

PLATO Minor bleed: any major bleed as described above and associated with a decrease in Hb of at least 5 g/dL (or a fall in hematocrit (Hct) of at least 9%); transfusion of 2 or more units.

PLATO Major: fatal bleeding, OR any intracranial bleeding, OR clinically overt signs of hemorrhage associated with a drop in hemoglobin (Hgb) of ≥5 g/dL, or a fall in hematocrit (Hct) of ≥15%.

Fatal: A bleeding event that directly led to death within 7 days.

PLATO Minor bleed: requires medical intervention to stop or treat bleeding.

PLATO Major bleed: any one of the following: fatal; intracranial; intrapericardial with cardiac tamponade; hypovolemic shock or severe hypotension requiring intervention; significantly disabling (e.g., intracranial with permanent vision loss); associated with a decrease in Hb of at least 5 g/dL (or a fall in hematocrit (Hct) of at least 9%); transfusion of 2 or more units.

PLATO Major bleed, fatal/life-threatening: any major bleed as described above and associated with a decrease in Hb of more than 5 g/dL (or a fall in hematocrit (Hct) of at least 15%); transfusion of 4 or more units.

When antiplatelet therapy was stopped 5 days before CABG, major bleeding occurred in 75% of BRILINTA treated patients and 79% on clopidogrel.

Other Adverse Reactions in PLATO

Adverse reactions that occurred at a rate of 4% or more in PLATO are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Percentage of patients reporting non-hemorrhagic adverse reactions at least 4% or more in either group and more frequently on BRILINTA (PLATO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BRILINTA®</th>
<th>Clopidogrel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=9235</td>
<td>N=9186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspnea</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradycardia</td>
<td>90 mg BID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bleeding in PEGASUS (Secondary Prevention in Patients with a History of Myocardial Infarction)

Overall outcome of bleeding events in the PEGASUS study are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 – Bleeding events (PEGASUS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BRILINTA® + Aspirin</th>
<th>Aspirin Alone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=6958</td>
<td>N=6996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n (%) patients with event</td>
<td>Events / 100 pt yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMI Major</td>
<td>115 (1.7)</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>11 (0.2)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intracranial hemorrhage</td>
<td>28 (0.4)</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMI Major or Minor</td>
<td>168 (2.4)</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradycardia</td>
<td>90 mg BID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bleeding profile of BRILINTA 60 mg compared to aspirin alone was consistent across multiple pre-defined subgroups (e.g., by age, gender, weight, race, geographic region, concurrent conditions, concomitant therapy, stent, and medical history) for TIMI Major and TIMI Major or Minor bleeding events.

Other Adverse Reactions in PEGASUS

Adverse reactions that occurred in PEGASUS at rates of 3% or more are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 – Non-hemorrhagic adverse reactions reported in >3.0% of patients in the ticagrelor 60 mg treatment group (PEGASUS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BRILINTA® + Aspirin</th>
<th>Aspirin Alone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N=6958</td>
<td>N=6996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspnea</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradycardia</td>
<td>90 mg BID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BRILINTA® and clopidogrel were statistically similar in reducing the risk of TIMI Major or Minor bleeding events in patients with a history of myocardial infarction.

Table 2 – CABG-related bleeding (PLATO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BRILINTA® N=770</th>
<th>Clopidogrel N=814</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n (%) patients with event</td>
<td>n (%) patients with event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLATO Total Major</td>
<td>626 (81.3)</td>
<td>666 (81.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal/Life-threatening</td>
<td>337 (43.8)</td>
<td>350 (43.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>6 (0.8)</td>
<td>7 (0.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 90 mg BID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bradycardia

In a Holter substudy of about 3000 patients in PLATO, more patients had ventricular pauses with BRILINTA (6.0%) than with clopidogrel (3.5%) in the acute phase; rates were 2.2% and 1.6%, respectively, after 1 month. PLATO and PEGASUS excluded patients at increased risk of bradycardic events (e.g., patients who have sick sinus syndrome, 2nd or 3rd degree AV block, or bradycardic-related syncope and not protected with a pacemaker). In PLATO, syncope, pre-syncope and loss of consciousness were reported by 1.7% and 1.5% of BRILINTA 90 mg and clopidogrel patients, respectively. In PEGASUS, syncope was reported by 1.2% and 0.9% of patients on BRILINTA 60 mg and aspirin alone, respectively.

Lab abnormalities

Serum Uric Acid:

In PLATO, serum uric acid levels increased approximately 0.6 mg/dL from baseline on BRILINTA 90 mg and approximately 0.2 mg/dL on clopidogrel. The difference disappeared within 30 days of discontinuing treatment. Reports of gout did not differ between treatment groups in PLATO (0.6% in each group).
In PLATO, a >50% increase in serum creatinine levels was observed in 7.4% of patients receiving BRILINTA 90 mg compared to 5.9% of patients receiving clopidogrel. The increases typically did not progress with ongoing treatment and often decreased with continued therapy. Evidence of reversibility upon discontinuation was observed even in those with the greatest on treatment increases. Treatment groups in PLATO did not differ for renal-related serious adverse events such as acute renal failure, chronic renal failure, toxic nephropathy, or oliguria.

In PEGASUS, serum creatinine concentration increased by >50% in approximately 4% of patients receiving BRILINTA 60 mg, similar to aspirin alone. The frequency of renal related adverse events was similar for ticagrelor and aspirin alone regardless of age and baseline renal function.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of BRILINTA. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of an unknown size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency.

- **Immune system disorders:** Hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema [see Contraindications (4.3)].
- **Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:** Rash

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors

Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors substantially increase ticagrelor exposure and so increase the risk of dyspnea, bleeding, and other adverse events. Avoid use of strong inhibitors of CYP3A (e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, clarithromycin, nefazodone, ritonavir, saquinavir, nelfinavir, indinavir, azanuvir and telithromycin) [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

7.2 Strong CYP3A4 Inducers

Strong CYP3A4 inducers substantially reduce ticagrelor exposure and so decrease the efficacy of ticagrelor. Avoid use with strong inducers of CYP3A (e.g., rifampin, phenytoin, carbamazepine and phenobarbital) [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

7.3 Aspirin

Use of BRILINTA with aspirin maintenance doses above 100 mg reduced the effectiveness of BRILINTA [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2) and Clinical Studies (14.1)].

7.4 Opioids

As with other oral P2Y12 inhibitors, co-administration of opioid agonists delay and reduce the absorption of ticagrelor and its active metabolite presumably because of slowed gastric emptying [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Consider the use of a parenteral anti-platelet agent in acute coronary syndrome patients requiring co-administration of morphine or other opioid agonists.

7.5 Simvastatin, Lovastatin

BRILINTA increases serum concentrations of simvastatin and lovastatin because these drugs are metabolized by CYP3A4. Avoid simvastatin and lovastatin doses greater than 40 mg [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

7.6 Digoxin

BRILINTA inhibits the P-glycoprotein transporter; monitor digoxin levels with initiation of or change in BRILINTA therapy [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of BRILINTA use in pregnant women. In animal studies, ticagrelor caused structural abnormalities at maternal doses of about 5 to 7 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) based on body surface area. BRILINTA should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

In reproductive toxicology studies, pregnant rabbits received ticagrelor during organogenesis at doses from 21 to 63 mg/kg/day. Fetuses exposed to the highest maternal dose of 63 mg/kg/day (6.8 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis) had delayed gall bladder development and incomplete ossification of the hyoid, pubis and sternum occurred.

In a prenatal/postnatal study, pregnant rats received ticagrelor at doses of 10 to 180 mg/kg/day during late gestation and lactation. Pup death and effects on pup growth were observed at 180 mg/kg/day (approximately 10 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis). Relatively minor effects such as delays in pinna unfolding and eye opening occurred at doses of 10 and 60 mg/kg (approximately one-half and 3.2 times the MRHD on a mg/m² basis).

8.3 Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether ticagrelor or its active metabolites are excreted in human milk. Ticagrelor is excreted in rat milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from BRILINTA, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue BRILINTA.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of BRILINTA in pediatric patients have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

In PLATO and PEGASUS, about half of patients in each study were ≥65 years of age and about 15% were ≥75 years of age. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between elderly and younger patients.

8.6 Hepatic Impairment

Ticagrelor is metabolized by the liver and impaired hepatic function can increase risks for bleeding and other adverse events. Avoid use of BRILINTA in patients with severe hepatic impairment. There is limited experience with BRILINTA in patients with moderate hepatic impairment; consider the risks and benefits of treatment, noting the probable increase in exposure to ticagrelor. No dosage adjustment is needed in patients with mild hepatic impairment [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

8.7 Renal Impairment

No dosage adjustment is needed in patients with renal impairment. Patients receiving dialysis have not been studied [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

10 OVERDOSAGE

There is currently no known treatment to reverse the effects of BRILINTA, and ticagrelor is not expected to be dialyzable. Treatment of overdose should follow local standard medical practice. Bleeding is the expected pharmacologic effect of overdosing. If bleeding occurs, appropriate supportive measures should be taken.

Platelet transfusion did not reverse the antiplatelet effect of BRILINTA in healthy volunteers and is unlikely to be of clinical benefit in patients with bleeding.

Other effects of overdose may include gastrointestinal effects (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) or ventricular pauses. Monitor the ECG.

11 DESCRIPTION

BRILINTA contains ticagrelor, a cyclopyrrolone, inhibitor of platelet activation and aggregation mediated by the P2Y12 ADP-receptor. Chemically it is \( (S,S,R,S)-3-[7-[(1R,2S)-2-(2,3,4-difluorophenyl) cyclopropyl]amino]-5-(propylthio)-3H-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-d]pyrimidin-3-yl]-5-(2-hydroxyethyl)cyclopentane-1,2-diol \). The empirical formula of ticagrelor is \( C_{20}H_{19}F_{2}N_{4}O_{2}S \) and its molecular weight is 322.57. The chemical structure of ticagrelor is:

![Chemical structure of ticagrelor](image)

Ticagrelor is a crystalline powder with an aqueous solubility of approximately 10 µg/mL at room temperature.

BRILINTA 90 mg tablets for oral administration contain 90 mg of ticagrelor and the following ingredients: mannitol, dibasic calcium phosphate, sodium starch glycolate, hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, titanium dioxide, tcalc, polyethylene glycol 400, and ferric oxide yellow.
BRILINTA® (ticagrelor) tablets, for oral use

BRILINTA 60 mg tablets for oral administration contain 60 mg of ticagrelor and the following ingredients: mannitol, dibasic calcium phosphate, sodium starch glycolate, hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, titanium dioxide, polyethylene glycol 400, ferric oxide black, and ferric oxide red.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action
Ticagrelor and its major metabolite reversibly interact with the platelet P2Y12 ADP-receptor to prevent signal transduction and platelet activation. Ticagrelor and its active metabolite are approximately equipotent.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics
The inhibition of platelet aggregation (IPA) by ticagrelor and clopidogrel was compared in a 6-week study examining both acute and chronic platelet inhibition effects in response to 20 μM ADP as the platelet aggregation agonist. The onset of IPA was evaluated on Day 1 of the study following loading doses of 180 mg ticagrelor or 600 mg clopidogrel. As shown in Figure 3, IPA was higher in the ticagrelor group at all time points. The maximum IPA effect of ticagrelor was reached at around 2 hours, and was maintained for at least 8 hours.

The offset of IPA was examined after 6 weeks on ticagrelor or clopidogrel. As shown in Figure 4, mean maximum IPA following the last dose of ticagrelor or clopidogrel was compared in a 6-week study examining both acute and chronic platelet inhibition. The maximum IPA effect of 180 mg ticagrelor was reached at around 2 hours, and was maintained for at least 8 hours.

The steady state volume of distribution of ticagrelor is 88 L. Ticagrelor and the active metabolite are extensively bound to human plasma proteins (>99%).

Figure 3 – Mean inhibition of platelet aggregation (±SE) following single oral doses of placebo, 180 mg ticagrelor or 600 mg clopidogrel

Figure 4 – Mean inhibition of platelet aggregation (IPA) following 6 weeks on ticagrelor 90 mg twice daily, or clopidogrel 75 mg daily

Transitioning from clopidogrel to BRILINTA resulted in an absolute IPA increase of 26.4% and from BRILINTA to clopidogrel resulted in an absolute IPA decrease of 24.5%. Patients can be transitioned from clopidogrel to BRILINTA without interruption of antiplatelet effect [see Dosage and Administration (2)].

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
Ticagrelor demonstrates dose proportional pharmacokinetics, which are similar in patients and healthy volunteers.

Absorption
BRILINTA can be taken with or without food. Absorption of ticagrelor occurs with a median tmax of 1.5 h (range 1.0 – 4.0). The formation of the major circulating metabolite AR-C124910XX (active) from ticagrelor occurs with a median tmax of 2.5 h (range 1.5-5.0).

The mean absolute bioavailability of ticagrelor is about 36% (range 30%-42%). Ingestion of a high-fat meal had no effect on ticagrelor Cmax, but resulted in a 21% increase in AUC. The Cmax of its major metabolite was decreased by 22% with no change in AUC.

BRILINTA as crushed tablets mixed in water, given orally or administered through a nasogastric tube into the stomach, is bioequivalent to whole tablets (AUC and Cmax within 80-125% for ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX) with a median tmax of 1.0 hour (range 1.0 – 4.0) for ticagrelor and 2.0 hours (range 1.0 – 8.0) for AR-C124910XX.

Distribution
The steady state volume of distribution of ticagrelor is 88 L. Ticagrelor and the active metabolite are extensively bound to human plasma proteins (>99%).

Metabolism
CYP3A4 is the major enzyme responsible for ticagrelor metabolism and the formation of its major active metabolite. Ticagrelor and its major active metabolite are weak P-glycoprotein substrates and inhibitors. The systemic exposure to the active metabolite is approximately 30-40% of the exposure of ticagrelor.

Excretion
The primary route of ticagrelor elimination is hepatic metabolism. When radio-labeled ticagrelor is administered, the mean recovery of radioactivity is approximately 84% (58% in feces, 26% in urine). Recoveries of ticagrelor and its active metabolite in urine were both less than 1% of the dose. The primary route of elimination for the major metabolite of ticagrelor is most likely to be biliary secretion. The mean t1/2 is approximately 7 hours for ticagrelor and 9 hours for the active metabolite.

Specific Populations
The effects of age, gender, ethnicity, renal impairment and mild hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of ticagrelor are presented in Figure 5. Effects are modest and do not require dose adjustment.

Figure 5 – Impact of intrinsic factors on the pharmacokinetics of ticagrelor

*BRILINTA has not been studied in patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment.

Effects of Other Drugs on BRILINTA
CYP3A4 is the major enzyme responsible for ticagrelor metabolism and the formation of its major active metabolite. The effects of other drugs on the pharmacokinetics of ticagrelor are presented in Figure 6 as change relative to ticagrelor given alone (test/reference). Strong CYP3A inhibitors (e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole, and clarithromycin) substantially increase ticagrelor exposure. Moderate CYP3A inhibitors have lesser effects (e.g., diltiazem). CYP3A inducers (e.g., rifampin) substantially reduce ticagrelor blood levels. P-gp inhibitors (e.g., cyclosporine) increase ticagrelor exposure.
Co-administration of 5 mg intravenous morphine with 180 mg loading dose of ticagrelor decreased observed mean ticagrelor exposure by up to 25% in healthy adults and up to 36% in ACS patients undergoing PCI. Tmax was delayed by 2 hours. Exposure of the active metabolite decreased to a similar extent. Morphine co-administration did not delay or decrease platelet inhibition in healthy adults. Mean platelet aggregation was higher up to 3 hours post loading dose in ACS patients co-administered with morphine.

Co-administration of intravenous fentanyl with 180 mg loading dose of ticagrelor in ACS patients undergoing PCI resulted in similar effects on ticagrelor exposures and platelet inhibition.

**Figure 6 – Effect of co-administered drugs on the pharmacokinetics of ticagrelor**

![Diagram showing the impact of co-administered drugs on ticagrelor pharmacokinetics](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interacting drug</th>
<th>Ticagrelor AUC</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors; Ritonavir 200 mg, twice daily</td>
<td>Avoid concomitant use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate CYP3A4 Inhibitors</td>
<td>No dose adjustment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythromycin 400 mg, once daily</td>
<td>Avoid concomitant use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-gp and CYP3A4 Inhibitors</td>
<td>No dose adjustment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirin 300 mg, once daily</td>
<td>Use ≤ 100 mg/day*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexamethasone 0.5 mg, 2 hour infusion</td>
<td>No dose adjustment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metoclopramide 10 mg, i.v. bolus</td>
<td>No dose adjustment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enalapril 1 mg/kg subcutaneous</td>
<td>No dose adjustment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl 50 mg single oral dose</td>
<td>No dose adjustment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphine 2.5 mg, i.v.</td>
<td>See Section 7.A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temafuran 100 mg mean total dose, 90 mg morphine</td>
<td>See Section 7.A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Dosage and Administration (2).

**Effects of BRILINTA on Other Drugs**

In vitro metabolism studies demonstrate that ticagrelor and its major active metabolite are weak inhibitors of CYP3A4, potential activators of CYP3A5 and inhibitors of the P-gp transporter. Ticagrelor and AR-C124910XX were shown to have no inhibitory effect on human CYP1A2, CYP2C19, and CYP2E1 activity. For specific in vivo effects on the pharmacokinetics of simvastatin, atorvastatin, ethinyl estradiol, levonorgestrel, tolbutamide, digoxin and cyclosporine, see Figure 7.

**Figure 7 – Impact of BRILINTA on the pharmacokinetics of co-administered drugs**

![Diagram showing the impact of BRILINTA on the pharmacokinetics of co-administered drugs](image)

For specific in vivo effects on the pharmacokinetics of simvastatin, atorvastatin, ethinyl estradiol, levonorgestrel, tolbutamide, digoxin and cyclosporine, see Figure 7.

12.5 Pharmacogenetics

In a genetic substudy cohort of PLATO, the rate of thrombotic CV events in the BRILINTA arm did not depend on CYP2C19 loss of function status.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

Ticagrelor was not carcinogenic in the male mouse at doses up to 250 mg/kg/day or in the male rat at doses up to 120 mg/kg/day (19 and 15 times the MRHD of 90 mg twice daily on the basis of AUC, respectively). Uterine carcinomas, uterine adenocarcinomas and hepatocellular adenomas were seen in female rats at doses of 180 mg/kg/day (29-fold the maximally recommended dose of 90 mg twice daily on the basis of AUC), whereas 60 mg/kg/day (8-fold the MRHD based on AUC) was not carcinogenic in female rats.

Mutagenesis

Ticagrelor did not demonstrate genotoxicity when tested in the Ames bacterial mutagenicity test, mouse lymphoma assay and the rat micronucleus test. The active O-demethylated metabolite did not demonstrate genotoxicity in the Ames assay and mouse lymphoma assay.

Impairment of Fertility

Ticagrelor had no effect on male fertility at doses up to 180 mg/kg/day or on female fertility at doses up to 200 mg/kg/day (9-fold the MRHD on the basis of the overall study). Doses of ≥10 mg/kg/day given to female rats caused an increased incidence of irregular duration estrus cycles (1.5-fold the MRHD based on AUC).

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Acute Coronary Syndromes and Secondary Prevention after Myocardial Infarction

**PLATO**

PLATO was a randomized double-blind study comparing BRILINTA (N=9333) to clopidogrel (N=9291), both given in combination with aspirin and other standard therapy, in patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS), who presented within 24 hours of onset of the most recent episode of chest pain or symptoms. The study’s primary endpoint was the composite of first occurrence of cardiovascular death, non-fatal MI (excluding silent MI), or non-fatal stroke. Patients who had already been treated with clopidogrel could be enrolled and randomized to either study treatment. Patients with previous intracranial hemorrhage, gastrointestinal bleeding within the past 6 months, or with known bleeding diathesis or coagulation disorder were excluded. Patients taking anticoagulants were excluded from participating and patients who developed an indication for anticoagulation during the trial were discontinued from study drug. Patients could be included whether there was intent to manage the ACS medically or invasively, but patient randomization was not stratified by this intent.

All patients randomized to BRILINTA received a loading dose of 180 mg followed by a maintenance dose of 90 mg twice daily. Patients in the clopidogrel arm were treated with an initial loading dose of clopidogrel 300 mg, if clopidogrel therapy had not already been given. Patients undergoing PCI could receive an additional 300 mg of clopidogrel at investigator discretion. A daily maintenance dose of aspirin 75-100 mg was recommended, but higher maintenance doses of aspirin were allowed according to local judgment. Patients were treated for at least 6 months and for up to 12 months.

PLATO patients were predominantly male (72%) and Caucasian (92%). About 43% of patients were >65 years and 15% were >75 years. Median exposure to study drug was 277 days. About half of the patients received pre-study antithrombotic therapy. Patients with active bleeding, recent major procedures, severe aortic stenosis, serious unstable angina, recent myocardial infarction, and recent coronary angioplasty or bypass surgery were excluded from randomization. Patients presenting with an event within the first 6 hours of symptom onset were excluded. Patients with a history of a recent MI, percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass grafting within 4 months before randomization were also excluded.

**Table 6 – Patients with outcome events (KM%)(PLATO)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Event</th>
<th>BRILINTA* N=9333</th>
<th>Clopidogrel N=9291</th>
<th>Hazard Ratio (95% CI)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Composite of CV death, MI or stroke</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>0.84 (0.77, 0.92)</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV death</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-fatal MI</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-fatal stroke</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary endpoints2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Event</th>
<th>Hazard Ratio (95% CI)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CV death</td>
<td>0.79 (0.69, 0.91)</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI3</td>
<td>0.84 (0.75, 0.95)</td>
<td>0.0045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke3</td>
<td>1.17 (0.91, 1.52)</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-cause mortality</td>
<td>0.78 (0.69, 0.89)</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Dosed at 90 mg bid.
2. Note: rates of first events for the components CV Death, MI and Stroke are the actual rates for first events for each component and do not add up to the overall rate of events in the composite endpoint.
3. Including patients who could have had other non-fatal events or died.

The Kaplan-Meier curve (Figure 8) shows time to first occurrence of the primary composite endpoint of CV death, non-fatal MI or non-fatal stroke in the overall study.
The curves separate by 30 days [relative risk reduction (RIR) 12%] and continue to diverge throughout the 12-month treatment period (RIR 16%). Among 11289 patients with PCI receiving any stent during PLATO, there was a lower risk of stent thrombosis (1.3% for adjudicated ‘definite’) than with clopidogrel (1.9%) (HR 0.67, 95% CI 0.50–0.91, p=0.009). The results were similar for drug-eluting and bare metal stents. A wide range of demographic, concurrent baseline medications, and other treatment differences were examined for their influence on outcome. Some of these are shown in Figure 9. Such analyses must be interpreted cautiously, as differences can reflect the play of chance among a large number of analyses. Most of the analyses show effects consistent with the overall results, but there are two exceptions: a finding of heterogeneity by region and a strong influence of the maintenance dose of aspirin. These are considered further below.

Most of the characteristics shown are baseline characteristics, but some reflect post-randomization determinations (e.g., aspirin maintenance dose, use of PCI).

Figure 9 – Subgroup analyses of (PLATO)

**BRILINTA® (ticagrelor) tablets, for oral use**

A wide variety of baseline and procedural differences between the US and non-US (including intended invasive vs. planned medical management, use of GPI/IIa inhibitors, use of drug eluting vs. bare-metal stents) were examined to see if they could account for regional differences, but with one exception, aspirin maintenance dose, these differences did not appear to lead to differences in outcome.

**Aspirin Dose**

The PLATO protocol left the choice of aspirin maintenance dose up to the investigator and use patterns were different in US sites from sites outside of the US. About 8% of non-US investigators administered aspirin doses above 100 mg, and about 2% administered doses above 300 mg. In the US, 57% of patients received doses above 100 mg and 54% received doses above 300 mg. Overall results favored BRILINTA when used with low maintenance doses (<100 mg) of aspirin, and results analyzed by aspirin dose were similar in the US and elsewhere. Figure 10 shows overall results by median aspirin dose. Figure 10 shows results by region and dose.

**Figure 10 – CV death, MI, stroke by maintenance aspirin dose in the US and outside the US (PLATO)**
The Kaplan-Meier curve (Figure 11) shows time to first occurrence of the primary composite endpoint of CV death, non-fatal MI or non-fatal stroke.

Figure 11 – Time to First Occurrence of CV death, MI or Stroke (PEGASUS)

Both the 60 mg and 90 mg regimens of BRILINTA in combination with aspirin were superior to aspirin alone in reducing the incidence of CV death, MI or stroke. The absolute risk reductions for BRILINTA plus aspirin were superior to aspirin alone in reducing the incidence of CV death, MI or stroke. The relative risk reductions for BRILINTA plus aspirin were superior to aspirin alone in reducing the incidence of CV death, MI or stroke.

Both the 60 mg and 90 mg regimens of BRILINTA were superior to aspirin alone in reducing the incidence of CV death, MI or stroke. The absolute risk reductions for BRILINTA plus aspirin were superior to aspirin alone in reducing the incidence of CV death, MI or stroke.

Note: The figure above presents effects in various subgroups all of which are baseline characteristics and most of which were pre-specified. The effect of these subgroups shown do not take into account how many comparisons were made, nor do they reflect the effect of a particular factor after adjustment for all other factors. Apparent homogeneity or heterogeneity among groups should not be over-interpreted.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

BRILINTA (ticagrelor) 90 mg is supplied as a round, biconvex, yellow, film-coated tablet with a “90” above “T” on one side.

Bottles of 60 – NDC 0186-0777-60
100 count Hospital Unit Dose – NDC 0186-0777-39

BRILINTA (ticagrelor) 60 mg is supplied as a round, biconvex, pink, film-coated tablet with a “60” above “T” on one side.

Bottles of 60 – NDC 0186-0778-60

Storage and Handling

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP controlled room temperature].

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide).

Advise patients daily doses of aspirin should not exceed 100 mg/100 count Hospital Unit Dose – NDC 0186-0777-39

Advise patients to contact their doctor if they experience unexpected shortness of breath, especially if severe.

Advise patients to inform physicians and dentists that they are taking BRILINTA before any surgery or dental procedure.

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BRILINTA® (ticagrelor) Tablets, for oral use

MEDICATION GUIDE
BRILINTA® (brih-LIN-tah)
(ticagrelor) Tablets

What is the most important information I should know about BRILINTA?

BRILINTA is used to lower your chance of having a heart attack or dying from a heart attack or stroke but BRILINTA (and similar drugs) can cause bleeding that can be serious and sometimes lead to death. In cases of serious bleeding, such as internal bleeding, the bleeding may result in the need for blood transfusions or surgery. While you take BRILINTA:

• you may bruise and bleed more easily
• you are more likely to have nose bleeds
• it will take longer than usual for any bleeding to stop

Call your doctor right away, if you have any of these signs or symptoms of bleeding while taking BRILINTA:

• bleeding that is severe or that you cannot control
• pink, red or brown urine
• vomiting blood or your vomit looks like “coffee grounds”
• red or black stools (looks like tar)
• coughing up blood or blood clots

Do not stop taking BRILINTA without talking to the doctor who prescribes it for you. People who are treated with a stent, and stop taking BRILINTA too soon, have a higher risk of getting a blood clot in the stent, having a heart attack, or dying. If you stop BRILINTA because of bleeding, or for other reasons, your risk of a heart attack or stroke may increase.

Your doctor may instruct you to stop taking BRILINTA 5 days before surgery. This will help to decrease your risk of bleeding with your surgery or procedure. Your doctor should tell you when to start taking BRILINTA again, as soon as possible after surgery.

Taking BRILINTA with aspirin

BRILINTA is taken with aspirin. Talk to your doctor about the dose of aspirin that you should take with BRILINTA. You should not take a dose of aspirin higher than 100 mg daily because it can affect how well BRILINTA works. Do not take doses of aspirin higher than what your doctor tells you to take. Tell your doctor if you take other medicines that contain aspirin, and do not take new over-the-counter medicines with aspirin in them.

What is BRILINTA?

BRILINTA is a prescription medicine used to treat people who:

• have had a heart attack or severe chest pain that happened because their heart was not getting enough oxygen.

BRILINTA is used with aspirin to lower your chance of having another serious problem with your heart or blood vessels, such as heart attack, stroke, or blood clots in your stent. These can be fatal.

Platelets are blood cells that help with normal blood clotting. BRILINTA helps prevent platelets from sticking together and forming a clot that can block an artery.

It is not known if BRILINTA is safe and effective in children.

Who should not take BRILINTA?

Do not take BRILINTA if you:

• have a history of bleeding in the brain
• are bleeding now
• are allergic to ticagrelor or any of the ingredients in BRILINTA. See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in BRILINTA.

What should I tell my doctor before taking BRILINTA?

Before you take BRILINTA, tell your doctor if you:

• have had bleeding problems in the past
• have had any recent serious injury or surgery
• plan to have surgery or a dental procedure
• have a history of stomach ulcers or colon polyps
• have lung problems, such as COPD or asthma
• have liver problems
• have a history of stroke
• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if BRILINTA will harm your unborn baby. You and your doctor should decide if you will take BRILINTA.
• are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if BRILINTA passes into your breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you will take BRILINTA or breastfeed. You should not do both without talking with your doctor.
Tell all of your doctors and dentists that you are taking BRILINTA. They should talk to the doctor who prescribed BRILINTA for you before you have any surgery or invasive procedure.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. BRILINTA may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how BRILINTA works.

Especially tell your doctor if you take:
- an HIV-AIDS medicine
- medicine for heart conditions or high blood pressure
- medicine for high blood cholesterol levels
- an anti-fungal medicine by mouth
- an anti-seizure medicine
- a blood thinner medicine
- rifampin (Rifater, Rifamate, Rimactane, Rifadin)

Ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure if your medicine is listed above.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your doctor and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I take BRILINTA?
- Take BRILINTA exactly as prescribed by your doctor.
- Your doctor will tell you how many BRILINTA tablets to take and when to take them.
- Take BRILINTA with a low dose (not more than 100 mg daily) of aspirin. You may take BRILINTA with or without food.
- Take your doses of BRILINTA around the same time every day.
- If you forget to take your scheduled dose of BRILINTA, take your next dose at its scheduled time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time unless your doctor tells you to.
- If you take too much BRILINTA or overdose, call your doctor or poison control center right away, or go to the nearest emergency room.

If you are unable to swallow the tablet(s) whole, you may crush the BRILINTA tablet(s) and mix it with water. Drink all the water right away. Refill the glass with water, stir, and drink all the water.

What are the possible side effects of BRILINTA?
BRILINTA can cause serious side effects, including:
- See “What is the most important information I should know about BRILINTA?”
- Shortness of breath. Call your doctor if you have new or unexpected shortness of breath when you are at rest, at night, or when you are doing any activity. Your doctor can decide what treatment is needed.

These are not all of the possible side effects of BRILINTA. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store BRILINTA?
- Store BRILINTA at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

Keep BRILINTA and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about BRILINTA
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use BRILINTA for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give BRILINTA to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about BRILINTA that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in BRILINTA?
Active ingredient: ticagrelor.
90 mg tablets:
- Inactive ingredients: mannitol, dibasic calcium phosphate, sodium starch glycolate, hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, titanium dioxide, talc, polyethylene glycol 400, and ferric oxide yellow.
60 mg tablets:
- Inactive ingredients: mannitol, dibasic calcium phosphate, sodium starch glycolate, hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, titanium dioxide, polyethylene glycol 400, ferric oxide black and ferric oxide red.

Distributed by: AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Wilmington, DE 19850
For more information call 1-800-236-9933 or go to www.Brilinta.com.