WARNING: DIMINISHED ANTIPLATELET EFFECT IN PATIENTS WITH TWO LOSS-OF-FUNCTION ALLELES OF THE CYP2C19 GENE

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

• Effectiveness of Plavix depends on conversion to an active metabolite by the cytochrome P450 (CYP) system, principally CYP2C19. (5.1, 12.3)
• Tests are available to identify patients who are CYP2C19 poor metabolizers. (12.5)
• Consider use of another platelet P2Y12 inhibitor in patients identified as CYP2C19 poor metabolizers. (5.1)

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Boxed Warning 9/2016
Indications and Usage (1.1, 1.2) 9/2016
Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.2) 9/2016
Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.3) 9/2016

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Plavix is a P2Y_{12} platelet inhibitor indicated for:
• Acute coronary syndrome
  - For patients with non-ST-segment elevation ACS [unstable angina (UA)/non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI)], Plavix has been shown to reduce the rate of myocardial infarction (MI) and stroke. (1.1)
  - For patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI), Plavix has been shown to reduce the rate of MI and stroke. (1.1)
• Recent MI, recent stroke, or established peripheral arterial disease
  - Recent MI, recent stroke, or established peripheral arterial disease: 75 mg once daily orally without a loading dose. (1.2)

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

• Acute coronary syndrome (2.1)
  - Initiate Plavix with a single 300-mg oral loading dose and then continue at 75 mg once daily.
  - Initiating Plavix without a loading dose will delay establishment of an antiplatelet effect by several days.
  - Recent MI, recent stroke, or established peripheral arterial disease: 75 mg once daily orally without a loading dose (2.2)

DOSEAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Tablets: 75 mg, 300 mg (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

• Active pathological bleeding, such as peptic ulcer or intracranial hemorrhage (4.1)
• Hypersensitivity to clopidogrel or any component of the product (4.2)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

• CYP2C19 inhibitors: Avoid concomitant use of omeprazole or esomeprazole. (5.1)
• Bleeding: Plavix increases risk of bleeding. (5.2)
• Discontinuation: Premature discontinuation increases risk of cardiovascular events. Discontinue 5 days prior to elective surgery that has a major risk of bleeding. (5.3)
• Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) has been reported. (5.4)
• Cross-reactivity among thienopyridines has been reported. (5.5)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Bleeding, including life-threatening and fatal bleeding, is the most commonly reported adverse reaction. (5.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Bristol-Myers Squibb/Sanofi Pharmaceuticals Partnership at 1-800-633-1610 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

• Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), warfarin, selective serotonin and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs, SNRIs): Increases risk of bleeding. (7.2,7.3,7.4)
• Repaglinide (CYP2C8 substrates): Increases substrate plasma concentrations. (7.5)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Nursing mothers: Discontinue drug or nursing. (8.3)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide

Revised: 07/2017

7.4 SSRIs and SNRIs
7.5 Repaglinide (CYP2C8 Substrates)
8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
8.1 Pregnancy
8.3 Nursing Mothers
8.4 Pediatric Use
8.5 Geriatric Use
8.6 Renal Impairment
8.7 Hepatic Impairment
10 OVERDOSAGE
11 DESCRIPTION
12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
14 CLINICAL STUDIES
16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed
BAD PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS)

- Plavix is indicated to reduce the rate of myocardial infarction (MI) and stroke in patients with non-ST-segment elevation ACS (unstable angina [UA]/non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction [NSTEMI]), including patients who are to be managed medically and those who are to be managed medically with coronary revascularization. Plavix should be administered in conjunction with aspirin.
- Plavix is indicated to reduce the rate of myocardial infarction and stroke in patients with acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) who are to be managed medically. Plavix should be administered in conjunction with aspirin.

1.2 Recent MI, Recent Stroke, or Established Peripheral Arterial Disease

In patients with established peripheral arterial disease or with a history of recent myocardial infarction (MI) or recent stroke Plavix is indicated to reduce the rate of MI and stroke.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Acute Coronary Syndrome

In patients who need an antithrombotic effect within hours, initiate Plavix with a single 300-mg oral loading dose and then continue at 75 mg once daily. Initiating Plavix without a loading dose will delay establishment of an antithrombotic effect by several days [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) and Clinical Studies (14.1)].

2.2 Recent MI, Recent Stroke, or Established Peripheral Arterial Disease

75 mg once daily orally without a loading dose [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) and Clinical Studies (14.2)].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- 75 mg tablets: Pink, round, biconvex, film-coated tablets debossed with “75” on one side and “1171” on the other.
- 300 mg tablets: Pink, oblong, film-coated tablets debossed with “300” on one side and “1322” on the other.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

4.1 Active Bleeding

Plavix is contraindicated in patients with active pathological bleeding such as puerperal or intracranial hemorrhage.

4.2 Hypersensitivity

Plavix is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylaxis) to clopidogrel or any component of the product [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Diminished Antiplatelet Activity in Patients with Impaired CYP2C19 Function

Clopidogrel is a prodrug. Inhibition of platelet aggregation by clopidogrel is achieved through an active metabolite. The metabolism of clopidogrel to its active metabolite can be impaired by genetic variations in CYP2C19 [see Boxed Warning].

The metabolism of clopidogrel can also be impaired by drugs that inhibit CYP2C19, such as omeprazole or esomeprazole. Avoid concomitant use of Plavix with omeprazole or esomeprazole.

5.2 General Risk of Bleeding

Thienopyridines, including Plavix, increase the risk of bleeding. Thienopyridines inhibit platelet aggregation for the lifetime of the platelet (7-10 days). Because the half-life of clopidogrel’s active metabolite is short, it may be possible to restore hemostasis by administering exogenous platelets; however, platelet transfusions within 4 hours of the loading dose or 2 hours of the maintenance dose may be less effective.

5.3 Discontinuation of Plavix

Discontinuation of Plavix increases the risk of cardiovascular events. If Plavix must be temporarily discontinued (e.g., to treat bleeding or for surgery with a major risk of bleeding), restart it as soon as possible. When possible, interrupt therapy with Plavix for five days prior to such surgery. Resume Plavix as soon as hemostasis is achieved.

5.4 Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP)

TTP, sometimes fatal, has been reported following use of Plavix, sometimes after a short exposure (<2 weeks). TTP is a serious condition that requires urgent treatment including plasmapheresis (plasma exchange). TTP is characterized by thrombocytopenia, microangiopathic hemolytic anemia (schistocytes [fragmented RBCs] seen on peripheral smear), neurological findings, renal dysfunction, and fever [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)].

5.5 Cross-Reactivity among Thienopyridines

Hypersensitivity including rash, angioedema or hematologic reaction have been reported in patients receiving Plavix, including patients with a history of hypersensitivity or hematologic reaction to other thienopyridines [see Contraindications (4.2) and Adverse Reactions (6.2)].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are discussed below and elsewhere in the labeling:
- Bleeding [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]

6.1 Clinical Studies Experience

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

Plavix has been evaluated for safety in more than 54,000 patients, including over 21,000 patients treated for one year or more. The clinically important adverse reactions observed in trials comparing Plavix plus aspirin to placebo plus aspirin and trials comparing Plavix alone to aspirin alone are discussed below.

Bleeding

In CURE, Plavix use with aspirin was associated with an increase in major bleeding (primarily gastrointestinal and at puncture sites) compared to placebo with aspirin (see Table 1). The incidence of intracranial hemorrhage (0.1%) and fatal bleeding (0.2%) were the same in both groups. Other bleeding events that were reported more frequently in the clopidogrel group were epistaxis, hematuria, and bruising.

The overall incidence of bleeding is described in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Plavix (+ aspirin)</th>
<th>Placebo (+ aspirin)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major bleeding</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life-threatening bleeding</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 g/dl hemoglobin drop</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requiring surgical intervention</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemorrhagic strokes</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requiring transfusion (&lt;2 units)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other major bleeding</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significantly disabling</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intracranial bleeding with significant loss of vision</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requiring 2–3 units of blood</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor bleeding</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In COMMIT, similar rates of major bleeding were observed in the Plavix and placebo groups, both of which also received aspirin (see Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of bleeding</th>
<th>Plavix (+ aspirin) (n=22961)</th>
<th>Placebo (+ aspirin) (n=22891)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major noncerebral or cerebral bleeding</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major noncerebral</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemorrhagic stroke</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other noncerebral bleeding (non-major)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any noncerebral bleeding</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major bleeds were cerebral bleeds or non-cerebral bleeds thought to have caused death or that required transfusion.

CAPRIE (Plavix vs. Aspirin)

In CAPRIE, gastrointestinal hemorrhage occurred at a rate of 2.0% in those taking Plavix vs. 2.7% in those taking aspirin; bleeding requiring hospitalization occurred in 0.7% and 1.1%, respectively. The incidence of intracranial hemorrhage was 0.4% for Plavix compared to 0.5% for aspirin. Other bleeding events that were reported more frequently in the Plavix group were epistaxis and hematomata.

Other Adverse Events

In CURE and CHARISMA, which compared Plavix plus aspirin to aspirin alone, there was no difference in the rate of adverse events (other than bleeding) between Plavix and placebo.

In CAPRIE, which compared Plavix to aspirin, purpura was more frequently reported in those taking Plavix to no other difference in the rate of adverse events (other than bleeding) was reported.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

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

Hemorrhages, including those with fatal outcome, have been reported in patients treated with Plavix.
- Blood and lymphatic system disorders: Agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia/pancytopenia, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP), acquired hemophilia A
- Gastrointestinal disorders: Colitis (including ulcerative or lymphocytic colitis), pancreatitis, stomatitis, gastric/duodenal ulcer, diarrea
- General disorders and administration site condition: Fever
- Hepato-biliary disorders: Acute liver failure, hepatitis (non-infectious), abnormal liver function test
- Immune system disorders: Hypersensitivity reactions, anaphylactoid reactions, serum sickness
- Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders: Myalgia, arthralgia, arthritis
- Nervous system disorders: Taste disorders, headache
- Psychiatric disorders: Confusion, hallucinations
- Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: Bronchospasm, interstitial pneumonitis, eosinophilic pneumonia

2
7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 CYP2C19 Inhibitors
Clopidogrel is metabolized to its active metabolite in part by CYP2C19. Concomitant use of drugs that inhibit the activity of this enzyme results in reduced plasma concentrations of the active metabolite of clopidogrel and a reduction in platelet inhibition [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Omeprazole or esomeprazole
Avoid concomitant use of Plavix with omeprazole or esomeprazole. In clinical studies, omeprazole was shown to reduce significantly the antiplatelet activity of Plavix when given concomitantly or 12 hours apart. A similar reduction in antiplatelet activity was observed with esomeprazole when given concomitantly with Plavix. Lansoprazole, pantoprazole, and esomeprazole had less effect on the antiplatelet activity of Plavix than did omeprazole or esomeprazole [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

7.2 Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)
Coadministration of Plavix and NSAIDs increases the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding.

7.3 Warfarin (CYP2C9 Substrates)
Although the administration of clopidogrel 75 mg per day did not modify the pharmacokinetics of S-warfarin (a CYP2C9 substrate) or INR in patients receiving long-term warfarin therapy, coadministration of Plavix with warfarin increases the risk of bleeding because of independent effects on hemostasis. However, at high concentrations in vitro, clopidogrel inhibits CYP2C9.

7.4 SSRIs and SNRIs
Since selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) affect platelet activation, the concomitant administration of SSRIs and SNRIs with clopidogrel may increase the risk of bleeding.

7.5 Repaglinide (CYP2C8 Substrates)
The acl-β-glucuronide metabolite of clopidogrel is a strong inhibitor of CYP2C8. Plavix can increase the systemic exposure to drugs that are primarily cleared by CYP2C8, thereby needing dose-adjustment and appropriate monitoring.

Plavix increased repaglinide exposures by 3.9- to 5.1-fold [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Avoid concomitant use of repaglinide with Plavix. If concomitant use cannot be avoided, initiate repaglinide at 0.5 mg before each meal and do not exceed a total daily dose of 4 mg. Increased frequency of glucose monitoring may be required during concomitant use.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy
Pregnancy Category B
Reproduction studies performed in rats and rabbits at doses up to 500 and 300 mg/kg/day, respectively (50 and 150 times the maximum human dose based on body surface area), revealed no evidence of impaired fertility or fetotoxicity due to clopidogrel. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, Plavix should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

8.2 Nursing Mothers
Studies in rats have shown that clopidogrel and/or its metabolites are excreted in the milk. It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from clopidogrel, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

8.4 Pediatric Use
Safety and effectiveness in pediatric populations have not been established.

A randomized, placebo-controlled trial (CLARINET) did not demonstrate a clinical benefit of clopidogrel in neonates and infants with cyanotic congenital heart disease palliated with a systemic-to-pulmonary arterial shunt. Possible factors contributing to this outcome were the dose of clopidogrel, the concomitant administration of aspirin and the late initiation of therapy following shunt palliation. It cannot be ruled out that a trial with a different design would demonstrate a clinical benefit in this patient population.

8.5 Geriatric Use
Of the total number of subjects in the CAPRIE and CURE controlled clinical studies, approximately 50% of patients treated with Plavix were 65 years of age and older, and 15% were 75 years and older. In COMMIT, approximately 98% of the patients treated with Plavix were 60 years and older, 20% of whom were 70 years and older.

The observed risk of bleeding events with Plavix plus aspirin versus placebo plus aspirin by age category is provided in Table 1 and Table 2 for the CURE and COMMIT trials, respectively [see Adverse Reactions (16.1)]. No dosage adjustment is necessary in elderly patients.

8.6 Renal Impairment
Experience is limited in patients with severe and moderate renal impairment [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)].

8.7 Hepatic Impairment
No dosage adjustment is necessary in patients with hepatic impairment [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)].

10 OVERDOSAGE
Platelet inhibition by Plavix is irreversible and will last for the life of the platelet. Overdose following clopidogrel administration may result in bleeding complications. A single oral dose of clopidogrel ≥300 mg, or 2000 mg/kg was lethal to mice and to rats and at 3000 mg/kg to baboons. Symptoms of acute toxicity were vomiting, prostration, difficult breathing, and gastrointestinal hemorrhage in animals.

Based on biological plausibility, platelet transfusion may restore clotting ability.

11 DESCRIPTION
Plavix (clopidogrel bisulfate) is a thienopyridine class inhibitor of P2Y12, ADP platelet receptors. Chemically it is methyl (+)-(S)-2-chlorophenyl)-6,7-dihydroxy-5-(4-hydroxybutyl)ethyl-5H-cyclopentpyrrolo[1,2-c]pyridine-5-sulfonic acid (1:1). The empirical formula of clopidogrel bisulfate is C28H24ClNO6S3Sb and its molecular weight is 419.9.

The structural formula is as follows:
Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs)
The effect of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) on the systemic exposure to the clopidogrel active metabolite following multiple doses of Plavix 75 mg evaluated in dedicated drug interaction studies is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Exposure to Clopidogrel Active Metabolite Following Multiple Doses of Plavix 75 mg Alone or with Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPIs)

Pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic parameters measured in these studies showed that the interaction was highest with omeprazole and least with dexlansoprazole.

Effect of Plavix on other drugs
In vitro studies have shown that the glucuronide metabolite of clopidogrel is a strong inhibitor of CYP2C9. Concomitant administration of ropivacaine with Plavix increased the systemic exposure to ropivacaine (AUC0–24h) by 5.1-fold following the loading dose (300 mg) and by 3.9-fold on day 3 of the maintenance dose (75 mg) of Plavix [see Drug Interactions (7.5)].

12.5 Pharmacogenomics
CYP2C19 is involved in the formation of both the active metabolite and the 2-oxo-clopidogrel intermediate metabolite. Clopidogrel active metabolite pharmacokinetics and antiplatelet effects, as measured by ex vivo platelet aggregation assays, differ according to CYP2C19 genotype. Patients who are homozygous for nonfunctional alleles of the CYP2C19 gene are termed “CYP2C19 poor metabolizers”. Approximately 2% of White and 4% of Black patients are poor metabolizers; the prevalence of poor metabolism is higher in Asian patients (e.g., 14% of Chinese). Tests are available to identify patients who are CYP2C19 poor metabolizers. A crossover study in 40 healthy subjects, 10 each in the four CYP2C19 metabolizer groups, evaluated pharmacokinetic and antiplatelet responses using 300 mg followed by 75 mg per day and 600 mg followed by 150 mg per day, each for a total of 5 days. Decreased active metabolite exposure and diminished inhibition of platelet aggregation were observed in the poor metabolizers as compared to the other groups.

Table 3: Active Metabolite Pharmacokinetics and Antiplatelet Responses by CYP2C19 Metabolizer Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Poor (n=10)</th>
<th>Intermediate* (n=10)</th>
<th>Normal (n=10)</th>
<th>Ultrarapid† (n=10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cmax (ng/mL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 mg (24 h)</td>
<td>11 (4)</td>
<td>23 (11)</td>
<td>32 (21)</td>
<td>24 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 mg (24 h)</td>
<td>17 (6)</td>
<td>39 (23)</td>
<td>44 (27)</td>
<td>36 (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 mg (Day 5)</td>
<td>4 (1)</td>
<td>12 (5)</td>
<td>13 (7)</td>
<td>12 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 mg (Day 5)</td>
<td>7 (2)</td>
<td>18 (7)</td>
<td>19 (5)</td>
<td>16 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IPA (%)‡</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 mg (24 h)</td>
<td>24 (26)</td>
<td>37 (21)</td>
<td>39 (28)</td>
<td>40 (21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 mg (24 h)</td>
<td>32 (25)</td>
<td>56 (22)</td>
<td>49 (23)</td>
<td>51 (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 mg (Day 5)</td>
<td>37 (23)</td>
<td>60 (18)</td>
<td>58 (19)</td>
<td>56 (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 mg (Day 5)</td>
<td>61 (14)</td>
<td>74 (14)</td>
<td>73 (9)</td>
<td>68 (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VASP-PRI (%)§</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 mg (24 h)</td>
<td>91 (12)</td>
<td>78 (12)</td>
<td>68 (16)</td>
<td>73 (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 mg (24 h)</td>
<td>85 (14)</td>
<td>56 (26)</td>
<td>48 (20)</td>
<td>51 (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 mg (Day 5)</td>
<td>83 (13)</td>
<td>50 (16)</td>
<td>39 (14)</td>
<td>40 (9)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean (SD)
*Intermediate metabolizers have one but not two nonfunctional alleles
†Ultrarapid metabolizers have at least one gain-of-function allele
‡Inhibition of platelet aggregation with 5mcM ADP; larger value indicates greater platelet inhibition
§Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein – platelet reactivity index; smaller value indicates greater platelet inhibition

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
There was no evidence of tumorigenicity when clopidogrel was administered for 78 weeks to mice and 104 weeks to rats at dosages up to 77 mg/kg per day, which afforded plasma exposures >25 times that in humans at the recommended daily dose of 75 mg.

Clopidogrel was not genotoxic in four in vitro tests ( Ames test, DNA-repair test in rat hepatocytes, gene mutation assay in Chinese hamster fibroblasts, and metaphase chromosome analysis of human lymphocytes) and in one in vivo test (micronucleus test by oral route in mice).

Clopidogrel was found to have no effect on fertility of male and female rats at oral doses up to 400 mg/kg per day (52 times the recommended human dose on a mg/m² basis).

14 CLINICAL STUDIES
14.1 Acute Coronary Syndrome
CURE
The CURE study included 12,562 patients with ACS without ST-elevation (UA or NSTEMI) and presenting within 24 hours of onset of the most recent episode of chest pain or symptoms consistent with ischemia. Patients were required to have either ECG changes compatible with new ischemia (without ST-elevation) or elevated cardiac enzymes or troponin I or T to at least twice the upper limit of normal.

Patients were randomized to receive Plavix (300-mg loading dose followed by 75 mg once daily) or placebo, and were treated for up to one year. Patients also received aspirin (75–325 mg once daily) and other standard therapies such as heparin. The use of GP IIb/IIIa inhibitors was not permitted for three days prior to randomization.

The patient population was largely White (82%) and included 38% women, and 52% age ≥ 65 years of age. Only about 20% of patients underwent revascularization during the initial hospitalization and few underwent emergent or urgent revascularization.

The number of patients experiencing the primary outcome (CV death, MI, or stroke) was 582 (9.3%) in the Plavix-treated group and 719 (11.4%) in the placebo-treated group, a 22% relative risk reduction (95% CI of 10%–28%; p < 0.001) for the Plavix-treated group (see Table 4).

Table 4: Outcome Events in the CURE Primary Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Plavix (+ aspirin)*</th>
<th>Placebo (+ aspirin)</th>
<th>Relative Risk Reduction (%) (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(n=6259)</td>
<td>(n=6303)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary outcome</td>
<td>582 (9.3%)</td>
<td>719 (11.4%)</td>
<td>20% (10.3, 27.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Cardiovascular death, MI, stroke)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Individual Outcome Events‡</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV death</td>
<td>318 (5.1%)</td>
<td>345 (5.5%)</td>
<td>7% (-7.7, 20.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>324 (5.2%)</td>
<td>419 (6.6%)</td>
<td>23% (11.0, 33.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>75 (1.2%)</td>
<td>87 (1.4%)</td>
<td>14% (-17.7, 36.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Other standard therapies were used as appropriate.
‡The individual components do not represent a breakdown of the primary and co-primary outcomes, but rather the total number of subjects experiencing an event during the course of the study.
Most of the benefit of Plavix occurred in the first two months, but the difference from placebo was maintained throughout the course of the trial (up to 12 months) (see Figure 2).

The use of Plavix in CURE was associated with a decrease in the use of thrombolytic therapy (71 patients [1.1%] in the Plavix group, 126 patients [2.0%] in the placebo group; relative risk reduction of 43%), and GPIIb/IIIa inhibitors (369 patients [5.9%] in the Plavix group, 454 patients [7.2%] in the placebo group, relative risk reduction of 18%). The use of Plavix in CURE did not affect the number of patients treated with CABG or PCI (with or without stenting), (2253 patients [36.0%] in the Plavix group, 2324 patients [36.9%] in the placebo group; relative risk reduction of 4.0%).

COMMIT

In patients with STEMI, the safety and efficacy of Plavix were evaluated in the randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind study, COMMIT. COMMIT included 45,852 patients presenting within 24 hours of the onset of the symptoms of myocardial infarction with supporting ECG abnormalities (i.e., ST-elevation, ST-depression or left bundle-branch block). Patients were randomized to receive Plavix (75 mg once daily) or placebo, in combination with aspirin (162 mg per day), for 28 days or until hospital discharge, whichever came first.

The primary endpoints were death from any cause and the first occurrence of re-infarction, stroke or death.

The patient population was 28% women and 58% age ≥ 60 years (26% age ≥ 70 years). Fifty-five percent (55%) of patients received thrombolytics and only 3% underwent PCI.

As shown in Table 5 and Figure 4 and Figure 5 below, Plavix significantly reduced the relative risk of death from any cause by 7% (p=0.002), and the relative risk of the combination of re-infarction, stroke or death by 9% (p=0.02).

**Table 5: Outcome Events in COMMIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Plavix (+ aspirin) (N=22961)</th>
<th>Placebo (+ aspirin) (N=22891)</th>
<th>Odds ratio (95% CI)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Composite endpoint: Death, MI, or Stroke</td>
<td>2121 (9.2%)</td>
<td>2310 (10.1%)</td>
<td>0.91 (0.86, 0.97)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>1726 (7.5%)</td>
<td>1845 (8.1%)</td>
<td>0.93 (0.87, 0.99)</td>
<td>0.029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-fatal MI†</td>
<td>270 (1.2%)</td>
<td>330 (1.4%)</td>
<td>0.81 (0.69, 0.95)</td>
<td>0.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-fatal Stroke†</td>
<td>127 (0.6%)</td>
<td>142 (0.6%)</td>
<td>0.89 (0.70, 1.15)</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*9 patients (2 clopidogrel and 7 placebo) suffered both a non-fatal stroke and a non-fatal MI.
†Non-fatal MI and non-fatal stroke exclude patients who died (of any cause).

Figure 4: Cumulative Event Rates for Death in the COMMIT Study

*All treated patients received aspirin.
The effect of Plavix did not differ significantly in various pre-specified subgroups as shown in Figure 6. The effect was also similar in non-prespecified subgroups including those based on infarct location, Killip class or prior MI history. Such subgroup analyses should be interpreted cautiously.

### Table 6: Outcome Events in the CAPRIE Primary Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Plavix</th>
<th>Aspirin</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ischemic stroke (fatal or not)</td>
<td>438 (4.6%)</td>
<td>461 (4.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI (fatal or not)</td>
<td>275 (2.9%)</td>
<td>333 (3.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vascular death</td>
<td>226 (2.4%)</td>
<td>226 (2.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>938 (9.8%)</td>
<td>1020 (10.6%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in Table 6, Plavix was associated with a lower incidence of outcome events, primarily MI. The overall relative risk reduction (9.8% vs. 10.6%) was 8.7%, p=0.045. Similar results were obtained when all-cause mortality and all-cause strokes were counted instead of vascular mortality and ischemic strokes (risk reduction 6.9%). In patients who survived an on-study stroke or myocardial infarction, the incidence of subsequent events was lower in the Plavix group.

The curves showing the overall event rate are shown in Figure 7. The event curves separated early and continued to diverge over the 3-year follow-up period.

The statistical significance favoring Plavix over aspirin was marginal (p=0.045). However, because aspirin is itself effective in reducing cardiovascular events in patients with recent myocardial infarction or stroke, the effect of Plavix is substantial.

The CAPRIE trial enrolled a population that had recent MI, recent stroke, or PAD. The efficacy of Plavix relative to aspirin was heterogeneous across these subgroups (p=0.043) (see Figure 8). Nonetheless this difference may be a chance occurrence because the CAPRIE trial was not designed to evaluate the relative benefit of Plavix over aspirin in the individual patient subgroups. The benefit was most apparent in patients who were enrolled because of peripheral arterial disease and less apparent in stroke patients. In patients who were enrolled in the trial on the sole basis of a recent myocardial infarction, Plavix was not numerically superior to aspirin.
Advise patients to read FDA approved patient labeling (Medication Guide).

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Temperature.

Store at 25° C (77° F); excursions permitted to 15°–30° C (59°–86° F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Plavix (clopidogrel bisulfate) 300 mg tablets are available as pink, oblong, film-coated tablets debossed with “300” on one side and “133E” on the other. Tablets are provided as follows:

NDC 03653-1171-6 Bottles of 30
NDC 03653-1171-1 Bottles of 90
NDC 03653-1171-5 Bottles of 300
NDC 03653-1171-3 Blisters of 100

Plavix (clopidogrel bisulfate) 75 mg tablets are available as pink, round, biconvex, film-coated tablets debossed with “75” on one side and “1171” on the other. Tablets are provided as follows:

NDC 03653-1332-2 Unit-dose packages of 30

Store at 25° C (77° F); excursions permitted to 15°–30° C (59°–86° F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

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Plavix is a prescription medicine used to treat people who have any of the following:

• chest pain due to heart problems
• poor circulation in their legs (peripheral arterial disease)
• a heart attack
• a stroke

Plavix is used alone or with aspirin to lower your chance of having another serious problem with your heart or blood vessels such as heart attack, stroke, or blood clot that can lead to death.

Platelets are blood cells that help your blood clot normally. Plavix helps to prevent platelets from sticking together and forming a clot that can block an artery.

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

Who should not take Plavix?

Do not take Plavix if you:

• currently have a condition that causes bleeding, such as a stomach ulcer
• are allergic to clopidogrel or other ingredients in Plavix. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in Plavix.

Before you take Plavix, tell your doctor if you:

• have a history of bowel (gastrointestinal) or stomach ulcers
• have a history of bleeding problems
• plan to have surgery or a dental procedure. See “How should I take Plavix?”
• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Plavix will harm your unborn baby
• are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Plavix passes into your breast milk.

Tell all of your doctors and your dentist that you are taking Plavix. They should talk to the doctor who prescribed Plavix for you before you have any surgery or invasive procedure.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription, non-prescription medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. Plavix may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how Plavix works. See “What is the most important information I should know about Plavix?”

Take Plavix with other medicines that may increase your risk of bleeding. Especially tell your doctor if you take:

• aspirin, especially if you have had a stroke. Always talk to your doctor about whether you should take aspirin along with Plavix to treat your condition.
• Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). Ask your doctor or pharmacist for a list of NSAID medicines if you are not sure.
• warfarin (Coumadin®, Jantoven®)
• selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and serotonin nor-epinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs). Ask your doctor or pharmacist for a list of SSRIs or SNRI medicines if you are not sure.

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

How should I take Plavix?

• Take Plavix exactly as your doctor tells you.
• Do not change your dose or stop taking Plavix without talking to your doctor first. Stopping Plavix may increase your risk of heart attack or stroke.
• Take Plavix with aspirin as instructed by your doctor.
• If you miss a dose, take Plavix as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose. Take the next dose at your regular time. Do not take 2 doses of Plavix at the same time unless your doctor tells you to.
• If you take too much Plavix, call your doctor or go to the nearest emergency room right away.
• Talk with your doctor about stopping your Plavix before you have surgery. Your doctor may tell you to stop taking Plavix at least 5 days before you have surgery to avoid excessive bleeding during surgery.

What are the possible side effects of Plavix?

Plavix can cause serious side effects including:

• See “What is the most important information I should know about Plavix?”

A blood clotting problem called Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP). TTP can happen with Plavix, sometimes after a
short time (less than 2 weeks). TTP is a blood clotting problem where blood clots form in blood vessels; and can happen anywhere in the body. TTP needs to be treated in a hospital right away, because it may cause death. Get medical help right away if you have any of these symptoms and they can not be explained by another medical condition:

- purplish spots (called purpura) on the skin or in the mouth (mucous membranes) due to bleeding under the skin
- your skin or the whites of your eyes are yellow (jaundice)
- you feel tired or weak
- your skin looks very pale
- fever
- fast heart rate or feeling short of breath
- headache
- speech changes
- confusion
- coma
- stroke
- seizures
- low amount of urine, or urine that is pink or has blood in it
- stomach area (abdominal) pain
- nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- vision changes

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. Tell your doctor if you develop an allergic reaction including skin reactions while taking Plavix.

These are not all the possible side effects of Plavix. 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 Plavix?
- Store Plavix at 59°F to 86°F (15°C to 30°C).

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

General information about Plavix

Medicines are sometimes used for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not take Plavix for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give Plavix to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about Plavix. If you would like more information, talk to your doctor. Ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about Plavix that was written for healthcare professionals.

For more information, go to www.sanofi-avenus.us or www.bms.com or call 1-800-321-1335.

What are the ingredients in Plavix?
Active ingredient: clopidogrel bisulfate

Inactive ingredients:
Tablet: hydrogenated castor oil, hydroxypropylcellulose, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol 6000
Film coating: ferric oxide, hypromellose 2910, lactose monohydrate, titanium dioxide, triacetin, Carnauba wax

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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