Indications and Usage

Patients Not Taking a Phosphate Binder

The recommended starting dose of Renagel is 800 to 1600 mg, which can be administered as one or two 800 mg Renagel tablets with meals based on serum phosphorus level. Table 1 provides recommended starting doses of Renagel for patients not taking a phosphate binder.

Table 1: Starting Dose for Dialysis Patients Not Taking a Phosphate Binder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serum Phosphorus</th>
<th>Renagel 800 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5.5 and ≤7.5 mg/dL</td>
<td>1 tablet three times daily with meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;7.5 and ≤9.0 mg/dL</td>
<td>2 tablets three times daily with meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥9.0 mg/dL</td>
<td>2 tablets three times daily with meals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients Switching from Calcium Acetate. In a study in 84 CKD patients on hemodialysis, a similar reduction in serum phosphorus was seen with equivalent doses (approximately mg for mg) of Renagel and calcium acetate. Table 2 gives recommended starting doses of Renagel based on a patient’s current calcium acetate dose.

Table 2: Starting Dose for Dialysis Patients Switching from Calcium Acetate to Renagel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calcium Acetate 667 mg (Tablets per meal)</th>
<th>Renagel 800 mg (Tablets per meal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 tablet</td>
<td>1 tablet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 tablets</td>
<td>2 tablets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 tablets</td>
<td>3 tablets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dose Titration for All Patients Taking Renagel. Adjust dosage based on the serum phosphorus concentration with a goal of lowering serum phosphorus to 5.5 mg/dL or less. Increase or decrease by one tablet per meal at two-week intervals as necessary. Table 3 gives a dose titration guideline. The average dose in a Phase 3 trial designed to lower serum phosphorus to 5.0 mg/dL or less was approximately three Renagel 800 mg tablets per meal. The maximum average daily Renagel dose studied was 13 g.

Table 3: Dose Titration Guideline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serum Phosphorus</th>
<th>Renagel Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5.5 mg/dL</td>
<td>Increase 1 tablet per meal at 2-week intervals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5-5.5 mg/dL</td>
<td>Maintain current dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;3.5 mg/dL</td>
<td>Decrease 1 tablet per meal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dosing Forms and Strengths

Tablets: 800 mg white, oval, film-coated, compressed tablets imprinted with RENAGEL 800.

Contraindications

Renagel is contraindicated in patients with bowel obstruction. Renagel is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to sevelamer hydrochloride or to any of the excipients.

Warnings and Precautions

Serious cases of dysphagia, bowel obstruction, bleeding gastrointestinal ulcers, colitis, ulceration, necrosis, and perforation have been associated with sevelamer use, some requiring hospitalization and surgery. (5.1)
8.2 Lactation

The equivalent dose approximately 5 times the maximum clinical trial dose based on 60 kg body weight).

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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

In a parallel design study of sevelamer hydrochloride with treatment duration of 52 weeks, adverse reactions reported for sevelamer hydrochloride (n=99) were similar to those reported for the active-control group (n=101). Overall adverse reactions among those treated with sevelamer hydrochloride and 2 reactions in 2 patients (4%) on active control. Thirteen patients (14%) in the sevelamer group and 9 patients (20%) in the active-control group discontinued, mostly for gastrointestinal adverse reactions. Patients on peritoneal dialysis should be closely monitored to ensure the reliable use of appropriate aseptic technique with the prompt recognition and management of any signs and symptoms associated with peritonitis.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of sevelamer hydrochloride (Renagel): hypersensitivity, pruritus, rash, abdominal pain, bleeding, gastrointestinal ulcers, colitis, ulceration, necrosis, fecal impaction and uncommon cases of ileus, intestinal obstruction, and intestinal perforation. Appropriate medical management should be given to patients who develop constipation or have worsening of existing constipation to avoid severe complications.

Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to estimate their frequency or to establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

There are no empirical data on avoiding drug interactions between Renagel and most concomitant oral drugs. For oral medication where a reduction in the bioavailability of that medication would have a clinically significant effect on its safety or efficacy (e.g., cyclosporine, tacrolimus, levonorgestrel), consider separation of the timing of the administration of the two drugs [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

The duration of separation depends upon the absorption characteristics of the medication concomitantly administered, such as the time to reach peak systemic levels and whether the drug is an immediate-release or an extended-release product. Where possible monitor clinical responses or blood levels of concomitant drugs that have a narrow therapeutic range.

Table 4: Sevelamer Drug Interactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral drugs for which sevelamer did not alter the pharmacokinetics when administered concomitantly</th>
<th>Dosing Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doxigoxin</td>
<td>Enalapril</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral drugs that have demonstrated interaction with sevelamer and are to be dosed separately from Renagel</td>
<td>Take at least 2 hours before or 6 hours after sevelamer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

Sevelamer hydrochloride is not absorbed systemically following oral administration and maternal use is not expected to result in fetal exposure to the drug. Clinical Considerations

Sevelamer hydrochloride may decrease serum levels of fat-soluble vitamins and folic acid in lactating women [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)]. Consider supplementing with these vitamins.

Data

Animal data

In pregnant rats given dietary doses of 0.5, 1.3, or 4.5 g/kg/day of Renagel during organogenesis, reduced or delayed ossification of fetal bones, probably due to a reduced absorption of fat-soluble vitamin D, occurred at 7–21 times the maximum human equivalent dose of 13 g based on 60 kg body weight. In pregnant rabbits given oral doses of 100, 500, or 1000 mg/kg/day of Renagel by gavage during organogenesis, an increase of early resorptions occurred in the high-dose group (human equivalent dose approximately 5 times the maximum clinical trial dose based on 60 kg body weight).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

Renagel is not absorbed systemically by the mother following oral administration and breastfeeding is not expected to result in exposure of the child to Renagel.

Clinical Considerations

Sevelamer hydrochloride may decrease serum levels of fat-soluble vitamins and folic acid in lactating women [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)]. Consider supplementing with these vitamins.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and efficacy of Renagel has not been established in pediatric patients.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of Renagel did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range.

10 OVERDOSAGE

Renagel has been given to normal healthy volunteers in doses of up to 14 g per day for eight days with no adverse effects. Renagel has been given in average doses up to 13 g per day to hemodialysis patients. There are no reports of overdosage with Renagel in patients. Since Renagel is not absorbed, the risk of systemic toxicity is low.

11 DESCRIPTION

The active ingredient in Renagel tablets is sevelamer hydrochloride, a polymeric amine that binds phosphate and is meant for oral administration. Sevelamer hydrochloride is poly[(amino hydrochloride) crosslinked with epichlorohydrin in which 40% of the amines are protonated. It is known chemically as poly[(allylamine-co-N,N'-diallyl-1,3-diamino-2-hydroxypropene) hydrochloride. Sevelamer hydrochloride is hygroscopic. EQ resolution in water. The structure is represented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Chemical Structure of Sevelamer Hydrochloride

The primary amino groups shown in the structure are derived directly from poly[allylamine hydrochloride], the crosslinking groups consist of two secondary amine groups derived from poly[allylamine hydrochloride] and one molecule of epichlorohydrin. Renagel tablets: Each film-coated tablet of Renagel contains 800 mg of sevelamer hydrochloride on an anhydrous basis. The inactive ingredients are hypromellose, dicalcium phosphate, colloidal silicon dioxide, and steatic acid. The tablet imprint contains iron oxide black ink.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Renagel contains sevelamer hydrochloride, a non-absorbed binding crosslinked polymer. It contains multiple amines separated by one carbon from the polymer backbone. These amines exist in a protonated form in the intestine and interact with the phosphate molecules through ionic and hydrogen bonding. By binding phosphate in the dietary tract and decreasing absorption, sevelamer hydrochloride lowers the phosphate concentration in the serum.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

In addition to effects on serum phosphate levels, sevelamer hydrochloride has been shown to bind bile acids in vitro and in vivo in experimental animal models. Bile acid binding by iron exchange resins is a well-established method of lowering blood cholesterol. Because sevelamer binds bile acids, it may interfere with normal fat absorption and thus may reduce absorption of fat-soluble vitamins such as A, D, and K. In clinical trials of sevelamer hydrochloride, both the mean total and LDL cholesterol declined by 15% to 31%. This effect is observed after 2 weeks. Triglycerides, HDL cholesterol, and albumin did not change.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

A mass balance study using 14C-sevelamer hydrochloride in 16 healthy male and female volunteers showed that sevelamer hydrochloride is not systemically absorbed. No absorption studies have been performed in patients with renal disease.

Drug Interactions

In vivo

Sevelamer carbonate has been studied in human drug-drug interaction studies (9.6 g once daily with a meal) with warfarin and digoxin. Sevelamer hydrochloride, which contains the same active moiety as sevelamer carbonate, has been studied in human drug-drug interaction studies (2.4–2.8 g single dose or three times daily with meals) with ciprofloxacin, digoxin, enalapril, iron, metoprolol, mycophenolate mofetil and warfarin. Coadministered single dose of 2.8 g of sevelamer hydrochloride in fasted state decreased the bioavailability of ciprofloxacin by approximately 50% in healthy subjects. Concomitant administration of sevelamer and mycophenolate mofetil in adult and pediatric patients decreased the mean MPA Cmax and AUC0-12h by 36% and 26%, respectively. Sevelamer carbonate or sevelamer hydrochloride did not alter pharmacokinetics of a single dose of enalapril, digoxin, iron, metoprolol and warfarin when coadministered.

During postmarketing experience, cases of increased thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) levels have been reported in patients coadministered sevelamer hydrochloride and levonorgestrel. Reduction in concentrations of cyclosporine and tacrolimus leading to dose increases has also been reported in

5.3 Monitor Serum Chemistries

Bicarbonate and chloride levels should be monitored.
transplant patients when coadministered with sevelamer hydrochloride without any clinical consequences (e.g., graft rejection). The possibility of an interaction cannot be excluded with these drugs.

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
Standard lifetime carcinogenicity bioassays were conducted in mice and rats. Rats were given sevelamer hydrochloride by diet at 0.3, 1, or 3 g/kg/day. There was an increased incidence of urinary bladder transitional cell papilloma in male rats of the high-dose group (human equivalent dose twice the maximum clinical trial dose of 13 g). Mice received dietary administration of sevelamer hydrochloride at doses of up to 9 g/kg/day (human equivalent dose 3 times the maximum clinical trial dose). There was no increased incidence of tumors observed in mice.

In an in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test with metabolic activation, sevelamer hydrochloride caused a statistically significant increase in the number of structural chromosome aberrations. Sevelamer hydrochloride was not mutagenic in the Ames bacterial mutation assay.

Sevelamer hydrochloride did not impair the fertility of male or female rats in a dietary administration study in which the females were treated from 14 days prior to mating through gestation and the males were treated for 28 days prior to mating. The highest dose in this study was 4.5 g/kg/day (human equivalent dose 3 times the maximum clinical trial dose of 13 g).

14 CLINICAL STUDIES
The ability of Renagel to lower serum phosphorus in CKD patients on dialysis was demonstrated in six clinical trials: one double-blind placebo-controlled 2-week study (Renagel N=24); two open-label uncontrolled 8-week studies (Renagel N=220) and three active-controlled open-label studies with treatment durations of 8 to 52 weeks (Renagel N=226). Three of the active-controlled studies are described here. One is a crossover study with two 8-week periods comparing Renagel to an active control. The second is a 52-week parallel study comparing Renagel with active control. The third is a 12-week parallel study comparing Renagel and active control in peritoneal dialysis patients.

14.1 Active-Control, Cross-Over Study in Hemodialysis Patients
Eighty-four CKD patients on hemodialysis were considered hyperphosphatemic (serum phosphorus >6.0 mg/dL) following a two-week phosphate-binder washout period received Renagel and active control for eight weeks each in random order. Treatment periods were separated by a two-week phosphate-binder washout period. Patients started on treatment three times per day with meals. Over each eight-week treatment period, at three separate time points the dose of Renagel could be titrated up 1 capsule or tablet per meal (3 per day) to control serum phosphorus. The dose of active control could also be altered to attain phosphate control. Both treatments significantly decreased mean serum phosphorus by about 2 mg/dL (Table 5).

Table 5: Mean Serum Phosphorus (mg/dL) at Baseline and Endpoint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Baseline at End of Washout</th>
<th>Change from Baseline at Endpoint (95% Confidence Interval)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renagel (N=81)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>-2.0 (-2.5, -1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active-Control (N=83)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>-2.1 (-2.6, -1.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.0001, within treatment group comparison

The distribution of responses is shown in Figure 2. The distributions are similar for sevelamer hydrochloride and active control. The median response is a reduction of about 2 mg/dL in both groups. About 50% of subjects have reductions between 1 and 3 mg/dL.

Figure 2: Percentage of Patients (Y-axis) Attaining a Phosphorus Reduction from Baseline (mg/dL) at Least as Great as the Value of the X-axis

Average daily Renagel dose at the end of treatment was 4.9 g (range of 0.0 to 12.6 g).

14.2 Active-Control, Parallel Study in Hemodialysis Patients
Two hundred CKD patients on hemodialysis who were hyperphosphatemic (serum phosphorus >5.5 mg/dL) following a two-week phosphate-binder washout period were randomized to receive Renagel 800 mg tablets (N=101) or an active control (N=101). The two treatments produced similar decreases in serum phosphorus. At week 52, using last observation carried forward, Renagel and active control both significantly decreased mean serum phosphorus (Table 6).

Table 6: Mean Serum Phosphorus (mg/dL) and Ion Product at Baseline and Change from Baseline to End of Treatment (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Renagel (N=94)</th>
<th>Active-Control (N=98)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus Baseline</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from Baseline at Endpoint</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sixty-one percent of Renagel patients and 73% of the control patients completed the full 52 weeks of treatment. Figure 3, a plot of the phosphorus change from baseline for the completers, illustrates the durability of response for patients who are able to remain on treatment.

Figure 3: Phosphorus Change from Baseline for Patients who Completed 52 Weeks of Treatment

Average daily Renagel dose at the end of treatment was 6.5 g (range of 0.8 to 13 g).

14.3 Active-Control, Parallel Study in Peritoneal Dialysis Patients
One hundred and forty-three patients on peritoneal dialysis, who were hyperphosphatemic (serum phosphorus >5.5 mg/dL) following a two-week phosphate-binder washout period, were randomized to receive Renagel (N=97) or active control (N=46) open label for 12 weeks. Average daily Renagel dose at the end of treatment was 5.9 g (range 0.8 to 14.3 g). There were statistically significant changes in serum phosphorus (p<0.001) for Renagel (-1.6 mg/dL from baseline of 7.5 mg/dL), similar to the active control.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
Renagel® (sevelamer hydrochloride) tablets are supplied as white, oval, film-coated, compressed tablets, imprinted with RENAGEL 800 containing 800 mg of sevelamer hydrochloride. Renagel 800 mg Tablets are packaged in bottles of 180 tablets.

1 Bottle of 180 ct 800 mg Tablets (NDC 58468-0021-1)

Storage: Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15°C–30°C (59°F–86°F). Do not use Renagel after the expiration date on the bottle. [See USP controlled room temperature]

Protect from moisture.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
Advise patients to take Renagel with meals and adhere to their prescribed diets. Provide instructions on concomitant medications that should be dose apart from Renagel. Advise patients to report new onset or worsening of existing constipation or bloody stools promptly to their healthcare provider [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Manufactured by: Genzyme Ireland Ltd.
For: Genzyme Corporation
Cambridge, MA 02142

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SEVH-FPLR-SL-MAY21 Rx Only