

ABBREVIATED PACKAGE INSERT – See Product Monograph for Complete Information.

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP

500 mg/vial mycophenolate mofetil (as mycophenolate mofetil hydrochloride)

SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION

Route of Administration	Dosage Form / Strength	Clinically Relevant Nonmedicinal Ingredients
Intravenous	Lyophilized powder, 500 mg/vial (as hydrochloride)	Polysorbate 80 (TWEEN) (see CONTRAINDICATIONS). <i>For a complete listing of nonmedicinal ingredients see Dosage Forms, Composition and Packaging section.</i>

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is indicated for:

Adults

- The prophylaxis of organ rejection in patients receiving allogeneic renal, cardiac or hepatic transplants. Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should be used concomitantly with cyclosporine and corticosteroids.
- Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is an alternative dosage form to mycophenolate mofetil capsules, tablets and oral suspension. Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should be administered within 24 hours following transplantation. Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP can be administered for up to 14 days; patients should be switched to oral mycophenolate mofetil as soon as they can tolerate oral medication.

Pediatrics (2-18 years of age)

- Mycophenolate mofetil is indicated for the prophylaxis of organ rejection in pediatric patients (2 to 18 years) receiving allogeneic renal transplants. Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should be used concomitantly with cyclosporine and corticosteroids.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is contraindicated in patients with a hypersensitivity to mycophenolate mofetil, mycophenolic acid or any component of the drug product (see DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING).
- Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is contraindicated in patients who are allergic to Polysorbate 80 (TWEEN) (see DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING).
- Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is contraindicated during pregnancy due to its mutagenic and teratogenic potential (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).
- Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is contraindicated in women of childbearing potential not using highly effective contraceptive methods and without providing a pregnancy test result (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).
- Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is contraindicated in women who are breastfeeding (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Serious Warnings and Precautions

- There have been reports of first trimester pregnancy loss and congenital malformations following the use of mycophenolate mofetil in combination with other immunosuppressants during pregnancy (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).
- Increased susceptibility to infection and the possible development of lymphoma may result from immunosuppression. Only physicians experienced in immunosuppressive therapy and management of solid organ transplant patients should use Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP. Patients receiving the drug should be managed in facilities equipped and staffed with adequate laboratory and supportive medical resources. The physician responsible for maintenance therapy should have complete information requisite for the follow-up of the patient.

General

Caution: Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should never be administered by rapid or bolus intravenous injection.

Caution should be exercised when switching combination therapy from regimens containing immunosuppressants, which interfere with mycophenolic acid (MPA) enterohepatic recirculation e.g. cyclosporine to others devoid of this effect e.g. tacrolimus, sirolimus, belatacept, or vice versa, as this might result in changes of MPA exposure. Drugs which interfere with MPA's enterohepatic cycle (e.g. cholestyramine, antibiotics) should be used with caution due to their potential to reduce the plasma levels and efficacy of Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP (see Drug-Drug Interactions). Therapeutic drug monitoring of MPA may be appropriate when switching combination therapy (e.g. from ciclosporin to tacrolimus or vice versa) or to ensure adequate immunosuppression in patients with high immunological risk (e.g. risk of rejection, treatment with antibiotics).

It is recommended that Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should not be administered concomitantly with azathioprine because both have the potential to cause bone marrow suppression and such concomitant administration has not been studied clinically.

Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis

Neoplasms

Patients receiving immunosuppressive regimens involving combinations of drugs, including Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP, as part of an immunosuppressive regimen are at increased risk of developing lymphomas and other malignancies, particularly of the skin. The risk appears to be related to the intensity and duration of immunosuppression rather than to the use of any specific agent. As with all patients at an increased risk for skin cancer, exposure to sunlight and UV light should be limited by wearing protective clothing and using a sunscreen with a high protection factor.

Lymphoproliferative disease or lymphoma developed in 0.4%-1% of patients receiving mycophenolate mofetil (2 g or 3 g) with other immunosuppressive agents in controlled clinical trials of renal, cardiac and hepatic transplant patients (see ADVERSE REACTIONS).

Endocrine and Metabolism

Mycophenolate mofetil is an inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) inhibitor, therefore it should be avoided in patients with rare hereditary deficiency of hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl-transferase (HGPRT) such as Lesch-Nyhan and Kelley-Seegmiller syndrome.

Gastrointestinal

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should be administered with caution in patients with active serious digestive system disease. Gastrointestinal bleeding (requiring hospitalization) has been observed in approximately 3% of renal, in 1.7% of cardiac and in 5.4% of hepatic transplant patients treated with mycophenolate mofetil 3 g daily. Mycophenolate mofetil has been associated with an increased incidence of digestive system adverse events, including infrequent cases of gastrointestinal tract ulceration, and rarely perforation (colon, gall bladder). Most patients receiving mycophenolate mofetil were also receiving other drugs that are known to be associated with these complications. Patients with active peptic ulcer disease were excluded from enrollment in studies with mycophenolate mofetil.

Hematologic

Cases of pure red cell aplasia (PRCA) have been reported in patients treated with mycophenolate mofetil in combination with other immunosuppressive agents. The mechanism for mycophenolate mofetil induced PRCA is unknown. In some cases PRCA was found to be reversible with dose reduction or cessation of mycophenolate mofetil therapy. In transplant patients however reduced immunosuppression may place the graft at risk.

Patients receiving Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should be instructed to report immediately any evidence of infection, unexpected bruising, bleeding or any other manifestation of bone marrow depression.

Patients receiving Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should be monitored for neutropenia. Complete blood counts should be performed weekly during the first month, twice monthly for the second and third months of treatment, then monthly through the first year (see Monitoring and Laboratory Tests and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Dosage Adjustment). The development of neutropenia may be related to Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP itself, concomitant medications, viral infections, or some combination of these causes. If neutropenia develops (absolute neutrophil count [ANC] < 1.3 x 10³/µL), dosing with mycophenolate mofetil should be interrupted or the dose should be reduced, appropriate diagnostic tests performed, and the patient managed appropriately. Neutropenia has been observed most frequently in the period from 31 to 180 days post-transplant for patients treated for prevention of renal, cardiac and hepatic rejection.

Severe neutropenia (ANC < 0.5 x 10³/µL) developed in up to 2.0% of renal, up to 2.8% of cardiac and up to 3.6% hepatic transplant patients receiving mycophenolate mofetil 3 g daily (see ADVERSE REACTIONS).

Patients should not donate blood during therapy and for at least 6 weeks following discontinuation of Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP.

Immune

Mycophenolate mofetil has been administered in combination with the following agents in clinical trials: anti-thymocyte globulin [equine] (Atgam®) induction, muromonab-CD3 (Orthoclone OKT®), cyclosporine (Sandimmune®, Neoral®), and corticosteroids. The efficacy and safety of the use of mycophenolate mofetil in combination with other immunosuppressive agents has not been determined.

Oversuppression of the immune system can also increase susceptibility to infection, including opportunistic infections, fatal infections and sepsis. Such infections include latent viral reactivation, such as hepatitis B or hepatitis C reactivation or infections caused by polyomaviruses. Cases of hepatitis due to reactivation of hepatitis B or hepatitis C have been reported in carrier patients treated with immunosuppressants.

Cases of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) associated with the JC virus, sometimes fatal, have been reported in mycophenolate mofetil treated patients. The reported cases had risk factors for PML, including immunosuppressant therapies and impairment of immune function. In immunosuppressed patients, physicians should consider PML in the differential diagnosis in patients reporting neurological symptoms and consultation with a neurologist should be considered as clinically indicated.

BK virus-associated nephropathy has been observed during the use of mycophenolate mofetil in patients post renal transplant. This infection can be associated with serious outcomes, sometimes leading to renal graft loss. Patient monitoring may help detect patients at risk for BK virus-associated nephropathy. Reduction in immunosuppression should be considered for patients who develop evidence of BK virus-associated nephropathy.

In patients receiving mycophenolate mofetil (2 g or 3 g) in controlled studies for prevention of renal, cardiac or hepatic rejection, fatal infection/sepsis occurred in approximately 2% of renal and cardiac patients and in 5% of hepatic patients (see ADVERSE REACTIONS).

Renal

Administration of doses of mycophenolate mofetil greater than 1 g administered twice a day to renal transplant patients with severe chronic renal impairment (GFR < 25 mL/min/1.73 m²) should be avoided and patients should be carefully observed (see ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Pharmacokinetics, Special Populations and Conditions, Renal Insufficiency and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Dosage Adjustment, Renal Impairment).

No data are available for cardiac or hepatic transplant patients with severe chronic, renal impairment. Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should be used for cardiac or hepatic transplant patients with severe, chronic, renal impairment if the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks.

Special Populations

Pregnant Women:

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is contraindicated during pregnancy and in women of childbearing potential not using highly effective contraceptive methods and without providing a pregnancy test result (see CONTRAINDICATIONS and Post-Market Adverse Drug Reactions). Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is a powerful teratogen and mutagen. Spontaneous abortion (rate of 45-49% compared to a reported rate between 12 and 33% in solid organ transplant patients treated with other immunosuppressants) and congenital malformations (estimated rate of 23-27% have been reported following MMF exposure during pregnancy (see Post-Market Adverse Drug Reactions). For comparison the risk of malformations is estimated at approximately 2% of live births in the overall population and at approximately 4 to 5% in solid organ transplant patients treated with immunosuppressants other than mycophenolate mofetil.

Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see TOXICOLOGY: Reproductive Toxicity).

Labor and delivery: The safe use of Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP during labor and delivery has not been established.

Contraception

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is contraindicated in women of childbearing potential not using highly effective contraceptive methods (see CONTRAINDICATIONS). Before the start of treatment, female and male patients of reproductive potential must be made aware of the increased risk of pregnancy loss and congenital malformations and must be counseled regarding pregnancy prevention, and planning. Women of child bearing potential should use two reliable forms of contraception simultaneously, at least one of which must be highly effective, before beginning Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP therapy, during therapy, and for six weeks following discontinuation of therapy, unless abstinence is the chosen method of contraception.

Prior to starting therapy with Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP, female patients of childbearing potential must have two negative serum or urine pregnancy tests with a sensitivity of at least 25 mIU/mL; the second test should be performed 8-10 days later. Repeat pregnancy tests should be performed during routine follow-up visits. Results of all pregnancy tests should be discussed with the patient. Patients should be instructed to consult their physician immediately should pregnancy occur.

Limited clinical evidence is currently available on paternal exposure to mycophenolate mofetil. Based on the animal data, the risk of genotoxic effects on sperm cells cannot completely be excluded. In absence of sufficient data to exclude a risk of harm to the fetus conceived during or directly after the treatment of the father, the following precautionary measure is recommended: sexually active male patients and/or their female partners are recommended to use effective contraception during treatment of the male patient and for at least 90 days after cessation of treatment. If pregnancy does occur during treatment, the physician and patient should discuss the desirability of continuing the pregnancy. Men should not donate semen during therapy and for 90 days following discontinuation of Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP.

Nursing Women:

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is contraindicated during breastfeeding due to the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants (see CONTRAINDICATIONS). Studies in rats have shown mycophenolate mofetil is excreted in milk. It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk.

Pediatrics (2 years to 18 years):

Safety and efficacy in children receiving allogeneic cardiac or hepatic transplants have not been established.

For pediatric patients receiving renal transplants also see ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Pharmacokinetics, Special Populations and Conditions, Pediatrics; CLINICAL TRIALS; ADVERSE REACTIONS: Pediatrics; and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Pediatrics.

Geriatric:

Elderly patients may be at an increased risk of adverse events such as certain infections (including cytomegalovirus tissue invasive disease) and possibly gastrointestinal haemorrhage and pulmonary oedema, compared with younger individuals.

Monitoring and Laboratory Tests

Complete blood counts should be performed weekly during the first month, twice monthly for the second and third months of treatment, then monthly through the first year (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS: Immune and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Information for Patients

Patients should be informed of the need for repeated appropriate laboratory tests while they are receiving Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS: Immune). Patients should be given complete dosage instructions and informed of the increased risk of lymphoproliferative disease and certain other malignancies.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Drug-Drug Interactions

It is recommended that Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should not be administered concomitantly with azathioprine because both have the potential to cause bone marrow suppression and such concomitant administration has not been studied clinically.

In view of the significant reduction in the AUC of mycophenolic acid (MPA) by cholestyramine, caution should be used in the concomitant administration of Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP with drugs that interfere with enterohepatic recirculation because of the potential to reduce the efficacy of mycophenolate mofetil. See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS.

Patients should be advised that during treatment with Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP vaccinations may be less effective and the use of live attenuated vaccines should be avoided. Prescribers should refer to the Canadian Immunization Guideline for further guidance.

Drug interaction studies with mycophenolate mofetil have been conducted with acyclovir, antacids, cholestyramine, cyclosporine A, ganciclovir, tacrolimus, oral contraceptives, and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole. Drug interaction studies have not been conducted with other drugs that may be commonly administered to renal, cardiac or hepatic transplant patients. Mycophenolate mofetil has not been administered concomitantly with azathioprine.

Acyclovir: Coadministration of mycophenolate mofetil (1 g) and acyclovir (800 mg) to twelve healthy volunteers resulted in no significant change in MPA AUC and C_{max}. However, the phenolic glucuronide of MPA (MPAG) and acyclovir plasma AUCs were increased 10.6% and 21.9%, respectively. Because MPAG plasma concentrations are increased in the presence of renal impairment, as are acyclovir concentrations, the potential exists for mycophenolate and acyclovir or its prodrug e.g., valacyclovir to compete for tubular secretion, further increasing the concentrations of both drugs.

Antacids with magnesium and aluminum hydroxides and proton pump inhibitors (PPIs): Absorption of a single dose of mycophenolate mofetil (2 g) was decreased when administered to rheumatoid arthritis patients also taking Maalox® TC (10 mL four times daily). The C_{max} and AUC values for MPA were 38% and 17% lower, respectively, than when mycophenolate mofetil was administered alone under fasting conditions. Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP may be administered to patients who are also taking antacids containing magnesium and aluminum hydroxides; however, it is recommended that Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP and the antacid not be administered simultaneously. Decreased mycophenolic acid (MPA) exposure has also been observed when PPIs, including lansoprazole and pantoprazole, were administered with mycophenolate mofetil. This information from pharmacokinetic studies needs to be interpreted with caution as potential effects of decreased MPA exposure (when mycophenolate mofetil is given with PPIs or antacid medication) on efficacy endpoints, such as transplant rejection rates or graft loss, have not been studied.

Cholestyramine: Following single dose administration of 1.5 g mycophenolate mofetil to normal healthy subjects pretreated with 4 g three times daily of cholestyramine for 4 days, there was a mean 40% reduction in the AUC of MPA. This decrease is consistent with interruption of enterohepatic recirculation by irreversible binding, in the intestine, of recirculating MPAG with cholestyramine. Some degree of enterohepatic recirculation is also anticipated following IV administration of Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP. Therefore, Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is not recommended to be given with cholestyramine or other agents that may interfere with enterohepatic recirculation.

Cyclosporine: Mycophenolate mofetil has been investigated with Sandimmune® but not with the Neoral® formulation. Cyclosporine (Sandimmune®) pharmacokinetics (at doses of 275 mg/day to 415 mg/day) were unaffected by single and multiple doses of 1.5 g twice daily of mycophenolate mofetil in ten stable renal transplant patients. The mean (±SD) AUC₀₋₁₂ and C_{max} of cyclosporine after 14 days of multiple doses of mycophenolate mofetil were 3290 (±822) ng•h/mL and 753 (±161) ng/mL, respectively, compared to 3245 (±1088) ng•h/mL and 700 (±246) ng/mL, respectively, 1 week before administration of mycophenolate mofetil. The effect of cyclosporine on mycophenolate mofetil pharmacokinetics could not be evaluated in this study; however, plasma concentrations of MPA were similar to that for healthy volunteers. Cyclosporine A (CsA) interferes with MPA enterohepatic recycling, resulting in reduced MPA exposures by 30-50% in renal transplant patients treated with mycophenolate mofetil and CsA compared with patients receiving sirolimus or belatacept and similar doses of mycophenolate mofetil. Conversely, changes of MPA exposure should be expected when switching patients from CsA to one of the immunosuppressants which do not interfere with MPA's enterohepatic cycle (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

Drugs affecting glucuronidation

Concomitant administration of drugs inhibiting glucuronidation of MPA may increase MPA exposure (e.g., increase of MPA AUC_{0-∞} by 35% was observed with concomitant administration of isavuconazole). Caution is therefore recommended when administering these drugs concomitantly with Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP.

Ganciclovir: Following single-dose administration to twelve stable renal transplant patients, no pharmacokinetic interaction was observed between mycophenolate mofetil (1.5 g) and IV ganciclovir (5 mg/kg). Mean (±SD) ganciclovir AUC and C_{max} (n=10) were 54.3 (±19.0) ng•h/mL and 11.5 (±1.8) mcg/mL, respectively after coadministration of the two drugs, compared to 51.0 (±17.0) mcg•h/mL and 10.6 (±2.0) mcg/mL, respectively after administration of IV ganciclovir alone. The mean (±SD) AUC and C_{max} of MPA (n=12) after coadministration were 80.9 (±21.6) mcg•h/mL and 27.8 (±13.9) mcg/mL, respectively compared to values of 80.3 (±16.4) mcg•h/mL and 30.9 (±11.2) mcg/mL, respectively after administration of mycophenolate mofetil alone. Therefore, no substantial alteration of MPA pharmacokinetics is anticipated and mycophenolate mofetil dose adjustment is not required. However, because MPAG plasma concentrations are increased in the presence of renal impairment, as are ganciclovir concentrations, the potential exists for the two drugs to compete for tubular secretion and thus further increases in concentrations of both drugs may occur. In patients with renal impairment in which mycophenolate mofetil and ganciclovir or its prodrug e.g., valganciclovir are coadministered, the dose recommendations for ganciclovir, or its prodrug e.g., valganciclovir should be observed and patients monitored carefully.

Rifampicin: After correction for dose a 70% decrease in MPA exposure (AUC_{0-12h}) has been observed with concomitant rifampicin administration in a single heart-lung transplant patient. It is therefore recommended to monitor MPA exposure levels and to adjust Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP doses accordingly to maintain clinical efficacy when the drugs are administered concomitantly.

Tacrolimus: Exposure to tacrolimus concomitantly administered with mycophenolate mofetil had no effect on the AUC or C_{max} of MPA in hepatic transplant recipients. A similar finding was observed in a recent study in kidney transplant recipients.

In renal transplant patients it was shown that the tacrolimus concentration did not appear to be altered by mycophenolate mofetil.

However, in hepatic transplant patients, there was a 20% increase in tacrolimus AUC when multiple doses of mycophenolate mofetil (1.5 g twice daily) were administered to patients on tacrolimus.

Telmisartan: Concomitant administration of telmisartan and mycophenolate mofetil resulted in an approximately 30% decrease of mycophenolic acid (MPA) concentrations. Telmisartan changes MPA's elimination by enhancing PPAR gamma (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma) expression which in turn results in an enhanced UGT1A9 expression and activity. Experience with mycophenolate mofetil and telmisartan co-administration is limited. Caution should be exercised when Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is co-administered with telmisartan and monitoring of Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP levels may be considered.

Oral contraceptives: Following single dose administration to healthy women, no pharmacokinetic interaction was observed between mycophenolate mofetil (1 g) and two tablets of Ortho-Novum® 7/7/7 (1 mg norethindrone [NET] and 35 mcg ethinyl estradiol [EE]).

Similarly, a study of coadministration of mycophenolate mofetil (1 g twice daily) and combined oral contraceptives containing ethinylestradiol (0.02 mg-0.04 mg) and levonorgestrel (0.05 mg-0.20 mg), desogestrel (0.15 mg) or gestodene (0.05 mg-0.10 mg), conducted in 18 women with psoriasis over 3 menstrual cycles and showed no clinically relevant influence of mycophenolate mofetil on serum levels of progesterone, LH and FSH, thus indicating no influence of mycophenolate mofetil on the ovulation-suppressing action of the oral contraceptives. The pharmacokinetics of oral contraceptives were not affected to a clinically relevant degree by coadministration of mycophenolate mofetil.

Although these studies demonstrate the lack of a gross pharmacokinetic interaction, one cannot exclude the possibility of changes in the pharmacokinetics of the oral contraceptive under long term dosing conditions with mycophenolate mofetil which might adversely affect the efficacy of the oral contraceptive.

Antibiotics: antibiotics eliminating β-glucuronidase-producing bacteria in the intestine (e.g. aminoglycoside, cephalosporin, fluoroquinolone, and penicillin classes of antibiotics) may interfere with MPAG/MPA enterohepatic recirculation thus leading to reduced systemic MPA exposure (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS).

Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, norfloxacin and metronidazole: Following single dose administration of mycophenolate mofetil (1.5 g) to twelve healthy male volunteers on day 8 of a 10 day course of Bactrim® DS (trimethoprim 160 mg/sulfamethoxazole 800 mg) administered twice daily, no effect on the bioavailability of MPA was observed. The mean (±SD) AUC and C_{max} of MPA after concomitant administration were 75.2 (±19.8) mcg•h/mL and 34.0 (±5.6) mcg/mL, respectively compared to 79.2 (±27.9) mcg•h/mL and 34.2 (±10.7) mcg/mL, respectively after administration of mycophenolate mofetil alone.

No effect on the systemic exposure of MPA was observed when mycophenolate mofetil was concomitantly administered with any antibiotic separately. In contrast, the systemic exposure (AUC) of MPA was reduced by 10%, 19%, and 33% when mycophenolate mofetil was concomitantly administered with norfloxacin, metronidazole, and norfloxacin plus metronidazole, respectively, following a single dose of mycophenolate mofetil (statistically significant only for the differences seen in norfloxacin plus metronidazole when compared to baseline (P=0.1)).

Ciprofloxacin and amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid: Reductions in pre-dose (trough) MPA concentrations of 54% have been reported in renal transplant recipients in the days immediately following commencement of oral ciprofloxacin or amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid. Effects tended to diminish with continued antibiotic use and cease after discontinuation. The change in pre-dose level may not accurately represent changes in overall MPA exposure therefore clinical relevance of these observations is unclear.

Live vaccines: Live vaccines should not be given to patients with an impaired immune response. The antibody response to other vaccines may be diminished.

Other interactions: The measured value for renal clearance of MPAG indicates removal occurs by renal tubular secretion as well as glomerular filtration. Consistent with this, co-administration of probenecid, a known inhibitor of tubular secretion, with mycophenolate mofetil in monkeys raises plasma AUC of MPAG by 3-fold. Thus, other drugs known to undergo renal tubular secretion may compete with MPAG and thereby raise plasma concentrations of MPAG or the other drug undergoing tubular secretion.

Drugs that alter the gastrointestinal flora may interact with mycophenolate mofetil by disrupting enterohepatic recirculation. Interference of MPAG hydrolysis may lead to less MPA available for absorption.

Concomitant administration of sevelamer and mycophenolate mofetil in adults and pediatric patients decreased the MPA C_{max} and AUC₀₋₁₂ by 30% and 25%, respectively. This data suggests that sevelamer or other calcium free phosphate binders should not be administered simultaneously with mycophenolate mofetil to minimize the impact on the absorption of MPA.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Dosing Considerations

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should be used concomitantly with standard cyclosporine and corticosteroid therapy.

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is an alternative dosage form to mycophenolate mofetil capsules and tablets recommended for patients unable to take mycophenolate mofetil capsules or tablets. Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP should be administered within 24 hours following transplantation. Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP can be administered for up to 14 days; patients should be switched to oral mycophenolate mofetil as soon as they can tolerate oral medication.

Caution: Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP solution should never be administered by rapid or bolus intravenous injection.

Recommended Dose

Adults

Renal Transplantation

A dose of 1 g administered intravenously (over 2 hours) twice a day (daily dose of 2 g) is recommended for use in renal transplant patients. Although a dose of 1.5 g administered twice daily (daily dose of 3 g) was used in clinical trials and was shown to be safe and effective, no efficacy advantage could be established for renal transplant patients. Patients receiving 2 g per day of mycophenolate mofetil in these trials demonstrated an overall better safety profile than did patients receiving 3 g per day of mycophenolate mofetil.

Cardiac Transplantation

A dose of 1.5 g twice daily administered intravenously (over no less than 2 hours) is recommended for use in adult cardiac transplant patients.

Hepatic Transplantation

A dose of 1 g twice daily administered intravenously (over no less than 2 hours) is recommended for use in adult hepatic transplant patients.

*Pediatrics (2 to 18 years)

The recommended dose of mycophenolate mofetil oral suspension for renal transplant patients is 600 mg/m² body surface area twice daily (up to a maximum of 2 g daily).

Patients with a body surface area of 1.25 to 1.5 m² may be dosed with mycophenolate mofetil capsules at a dose of 750 mg twice daily (1.5 g daily dose). Patients with a body surface area > 1.5 m² may be dosed with mycophenolate mofetil capsules or tablets at a dose of 1 g twice daily (2 g daily dose).

***There is no data for the mycophenolate mofetil intravenous infusion (IV infusion) in children.**

Dosage Adjustment

Renal Impairment

In renal transplant patients with severe chronic renal impairment (GFR <25mL/min/1.73m²) outside the immediate post-transplant period, doses of mycophenolate mofetil greater than 1 g administered twice a day should be avoided. These patients should also be carefully observed (see ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Pharmacokinetics, Special Populations and Conditions, Renal Insufficiency).

No data are available for cardiac or hepatic transplant patients with severe chronic renal impairment. Mycophenolate mofetil should be used for cardiac or hepatic transplant patients with severe chronic renal impairment if the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks.

If neutropenia develops (ANC <1.3 x 10³/µL), dosing with mycophenolate mofetil should be interrupted or the dose reduced, appropriate diagnostic tests performed, and the patient managed appropriately (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS: Immune, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests and ADVERSE REACTIONS).

Delayed Renal Graft Function Post Transplant:

No dose adjustment is recommended for these patients, however, they should be carefully observed (see ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Pharmacokinetics, Special Populations and Conditions, Renal Insufficiency).

Administration

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP must be reconstituted and diluted to a concentration of 6 mg/mL using 5% Dextrose Injection, USP (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Reconstitution, Preparation of Infusion Solutions). Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP is incompatible with other intravenous infusion solutions.

Following reconstitution, Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP solution must be administered by slow intravenous infusion over a period of no less than 2 hours by either peripheral or central vein.

Reconstitution:

Preparation of Infusion Solution (6 mg/mL)

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP does not contain an antibacterial preservative; therefore reconstitution and dilution of the product must be performed under aseptic conditions.

Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP infusion solution must be prepared in two steps: the first step is a reconstitution step with 5% Dextrose Injection, USP and the second step is a dilution step with 5% Dextrose Injection, USP. A detailed description of the preparation is given below:

Step 1

- Two (2) vials of Mycophenolate Mofetil for Injection USP are used for preparing each 1 g dose, whereas three (3) vials are needed for each 1.5 g dose. Reconstitute the contents of each vial by injecting 14 mL of 5% Dextrose Injection, USP.
- Gently shake the vial to dissolve the drug.
- Inspect the resulting slightly yellow solution for particulate matter and discoloration prior to further dilution. Discard the vial if particulate matter or discoloration is observed.

Step 2

