HUMATROPE- somatropin
Eli Lilly and Company

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use HUMATROPE safely and effectively. See full
prescribing information for HUMATROPE.
HUMATROPE® [somatropin (rDNA ORIGIN)] for injection, for subcutaneous use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1987

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Contraindications, Hypersensitivity (4) 12/2016
Warnings and Precautions, Severe Hypersensitivity (5.6) 12/2016
Warnings and Precautions, Hypoadrenalism (5.8) 12/2016
Warnings and Precautions, Lipoatrophy (5.14) 12/2016

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
Humatrope® is a recombinant human growth hormone (somatropin) indicated for:

- **Pediatric Patients:** Treatment of children with short stature or growth failure associated with growth hormone (GH) deficiency, Turner syndrome, idiopathic short stature, SHOX deficiency, and failure to catch up in height after small for gestational age birth. (1.1)
- **Adult Patients:** Treatment of adults with either childhood-onset or adult-onset GH deficiency. (1.2)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
Humatrope should be administered subcutaneously. (2.2)

Injection sites should always be rotated regularly to avoid lipoatrophy. (2.2)

For pediatric patients, the recommended weekly dosages in milligrams (mg) per kilogram (kg) of body weight (given in divided doses 6 to 7 times per week) are:

- **Pediatric GH deficiency:** 0.18 to 0.30 mg/kg/week (2.3)
- **Turner syndrome:** Up to 0.375 mg/kg/week (2.3)
- **Idiopathic short stature:** Up to 0.37 mg/kg/week (2.3)
- **SHOX deficiency:** 0.35 mg/kg/week (2.3)
- **Small for gestational age:** Up to 0.47 mg/kg/week (2.3)

- **Adult GH deficiency:** Either a non-weight based or a weight-based dosing regimen may be followed, with doses adjusted based on treatment response and IGF-I concentrations. (2.4)

  - **Non-weight based dosing:** A starting dose of approximately 0.2 mg/day (range, 0.15-0.30 mg/day) may be used without consideration of body weight, and increased gradually every 1-2 months by increments of approximately 0.1-0.2 mg/day. (2.4)
  
  - **Weight-based dosing:** The recommended initial daily dose is not more than 0.006 mg/kg (6 μg/kg); the dose may be increased to a maximum of 0.0125 mg/kg (12.5 μg/kg) daily. (2.4)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- 5 mg vial and 5-mL vial of Diluent for Humatrope (3)
- 6 mg (gold), 12 mg (teal) and 24 mg (purple) cartridge, and prefilled syringe of Diluent for Humatrope (3)
- Humatrope cartridges should be used only with the appropriate corresponding pen device

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Acute critical illness. (4)
- Children with Prader-Willi syndrome who are severely obese or have severe respiratory impairment – reports of sudden death. (4)
- Active malignancy. (4)
- Hypersensitivity to somatropin or excipients. (4)
- Active proliferative or severe non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy. (4)
- Children with closed epiphyses. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Acute Critical Illness: Evaluate potential benefit of treatment continuation against potential risk. (5.1)
- Prader-Willi Syndrome: Evaluate for signs of upper airway obstruction and sleep apnea before initiation of treatment for
GH deficiency. Discontinue treatment if these signs occur. (5.2)

- Neoplasm: Monitor patients with preexisting tumors for progression or recurrence. Increased risk of a second neoplasm in childhood cancer survivors treated with somatropin - in particular meningiomas in patients treated with radiation to the head for their first neoplasm. (5.3)

- Impaired Glucose Tolerance (IGT) and Diabetes Mellitus (DM): Periodically monitor glucose levels in all patients, as IGT or DM may be unmasked. Doses of concurrent antihyperglycemic drugs in patients with DM may require adjustment. (5.4)

- Intracranial Hypertension (IH): Exclude preexisting papilledema. IH may develop, but is usually reversible after discontinuation or dose reduction. (5.5)

- Hypersensitivity: Serious hypersensitivity reactions may occur. In the event of an allergic reaction, seek prompt medical attention. (5.6)

- Fluid Retention (e.g., edema, arthralgia, carpal tunnel syndrome – especially in adults): Reduce dose as necessary if such signs develop. (5.7)

- Hypoadrenalism: Monitor patients for reduced serum cortisol levels and/or need for glucocorticoid dose increases in those with known hypoadrenalism. (5.8)

- Hypothyroidism: Monitor thyroid function periodically as hypothyroidism may first become evident or worsen after initiation of somatropin. (5.9)

- Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis (SCFE): Evaluate any child with onset of a limp or hip/knee pain for possible SCFE. (5.10)

- Progression of Preexisting Scoliosis: Monitor any child with scoliosis for progression of the curve. (5.11)

- Pancreatitis: Consider pancreatitis in patients with abdominal pain, especially children. (5.13)

--- ADVERSE REACTIONS ---

Common adverse reactions reported in adult and pediatric patients receiving somatropin include injection site reactions, hypersensitivity to the diluent, and hypothyroidism (6). Additional common adverse reactions in adults include edema, arthralgia, myalgia, carpal tunnel syndrome, paraesthesias, and hyperglycemia (6, 6.1).

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Eli Lilly and Company at 1-800-LillyRx (1-800-545-5979) or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

--- DRUG INTERACTIONS ---

- Inhibition of 11β-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type 1: May require the initiation of glucocorticoid replacement therapy. Patients treated with glucocorticoid replacement for previously diagnosed hypoadrenalism may require an increase in their maintenance doses. (7.1, 7.2)

- Glucocorticoid Replacement: Should be carefully adjusted. (7.2)

- Cytochrome P450-Metabolized Drugs: Monitor carefully if used with somatropin. (7.3)

- Oral Estrogen: Larger doses of somatropin may be required in women. (7.4)

- Insulin and/or Other Hypoglycemic Agents: May require adjustment (7.5)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION, FDA-approved patient labeling and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 12/2016
1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Pediatric Patients

**Growth Hormone Deficiency** — Humatrope is indicated for the treatment of pediatric patients who have growth failure due to inadequate secretion of endogenous growth hormone (GH).

**Short Stature Associated with Turner Syndrome** — Humatrope is indicated for the treatment of short stature associated with Turner syndrome [see Clinical Studies (14.2)].

**Idiopathic Short Stature** — Humatrope is indicated for the treatment of idiopathic short stature, also called non-GH-deficient short stature, defined by height SDS ≤-2.25 and associated with growth rates unlikely to permit attainment of adult height in the normal range, in pediatric patients for whom diagnostic evaluation excludes other causes of short stature that should be observed or treated by other means [see Clinical Studies (14.3)]; SDS = standard deviation scores.

**SHOX Deficiency** — Humatrope is indicated for the treatment of short stature or growth failure in children with short stature homeobox-containing gene (SHOX) deficiency [see Clinical Studies (14.4)].

**Small for Gestational Age** — Humatrope is indicated for the treatment of growth failure in children born small for gestational age (SGA) who fail to demonstrate catch-up growth by age two to four years [see Clinical Studies (14.5)].

1.2 Adult Patients

Humatrope is indicated for the replacement of endogenous GH in adults with GH deficiency who meet either of the following two criteria [see Clinical Studies (14.1)]:

**Adult-Onset (AO):** Patients who have GH deficiency, either alone or associated with multiple hormone deficiencies (hypopituitarism), as a result of pituitary disease, hypothalamic disease, surgery, radiation therapy, or trauma; or

**Childhood-Onset (CO):** Patients who were GH deficient during childhood as a result of congenital, genetic, acquired, or idiopathic causes.

Patients who were treated with somatropin for GH deficiency in childhood and whose epiphyses are closed should be reevaluated before continuation of somatropin therapy at the reduced dose level recommended for GH deficient adults. According to current standards, confirmation of the diagnosis of adult GH deficiency in both groups involves an appropriate GH provocative test with two exceptions: (1) patients with multiple other pituitary hormone deficiencies due to organic disease; and (2) patients with congenital/genetic GH deficiency.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For subcutaneous injection.

Therapy with Humatrope should be supervised by a physician who is experienced in the diagnosis and management of pediatric patients with short stature associated with GH deficiency, Turner syndrome, idiopathic short stature, SHOX deficiency, small for gestational age birth, or adult patients with either childhood-onset or adult-onset GH deficiency.

2.1 Reconstitution

**Vial** — Each 5-mg vial of Humatrope should be reconstituted with 1.5 to 5 mL of Diluent for Humatrope. The diluent should be injected into the vial of Humatrope by aiming the stream of liquid gently against the vial wall. Following reconstitution, the vial should be swirled with a GENTLE rotary motion until the contents are completely dissolved. DO NOT SHAKE. The resulting solution should be clear. If the solution is cloudy or contains particulate matter, the contents MUST NOT be injected.

If sensitivity to the diluent should occur, the vials may be reconstituted with Bacteriostatic Water for
Injection (Benzyl Alcohol preserved), USP or Sterile Water for Injection, USP. When Humatrope is reconstituted with Bacteriostatic Water for Injection, USP, the solution should be kept refrigerated at 36° to 46°F (2° to 8°C) and used within 14 days. It is important to note that benzyl alcohol used as a preservative in Bacteriostatic Water has been associated with toxicity in newborns. Therefore, Bacteriostatic Water for Injection must not be used to reconstitute Humatrope for use in a newborn infant. When Humatrope is to be administered to a newborn infant it should be reconstituted with the diluent provided or, if the infant is sensitive to the diluent, Sterile Water for Injection, USP. When reconstituted with Sterile Water for Injection the solution should be kept refrigerated at 36° to 46°F (2° to 8°C) and used within 24 hours.

**Cartridge** — The Humatrope cartridge has been designed for use only with the Humatrope injection device. Each cartridge of Humatrope should be reconstituted using only the diluent syringe that accompanies the cartridge and should not be reconstituted with the Diluent for Humatrope provided with Humatrope vials. The reconstituted solution should be clear. If the solution is cloudy or contains particulate matter, the contents MUST NOT be injected. Humatrope cartridges should not be used if the patient is allergic to metacresol or glycerin.

The somatropin concentrations for the reconstituted Humatrope cartridges are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cartridge (Color)</th>
<th>Concentration (mg/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 mg cartridge (gold)</td>
<td>2.08 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 mg cartridge (teal)</td>
<td>4.17 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 mg cartridge (purple)</td>
<td>8.33 mg/mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[See How Supplied (16.2) and Information for the Patient for comprehensive directions on Humatrope cartridge reconstitution].

### 2.2 General Administration Guidelines

For all indications, the following general principles for administration should be followed:

- When using the Humatrope vial the septum of the vial should be wiped with an alcoholic antiseptic solution before and after each injection to prevent contamination of the contents by repeated needle insertions. Sterile disposable syringes and needles should be used. The volume of the syringe should be small enough so that the prescribed dose can be withdrawn from the vial with reasonable accuracy.
- When using the Humatrope cartridge a sterile disposable needle should be used for each injection.
- Humatrope should be administered by subcutaneous injection with regular rotation of injection sites to avoid lipoatrophy.
- For pediatric patients the calculated weekly Humatrope dosage should be divided into equal doses given either 6 or 7 days per week.
- For adult patients the prescribed dose should be administered daily.

### 2.3 Dosing for Pediatric Patients

The Humatrope dosage and administration schedule should be individualized for each patient based on the growth response. Failure to increase height velocity, particularly during the first year of treatment, should prompt close assessment of compliance and evaluation of other causes of poor growth, such as hypothyroidism, under-nutrition, advanced bone age and antibodies to recombinant human growth hormone. Response to somatropin treatment tends to decrease with time. Somatropin treatment for stimulation of linear growth should be discontinued once epiphyseal fusion has occurred.

The recommended weekly dosages in milligrams (mg) per kilogram (kg) of body weight for pediatric patients are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Dosage Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth hormone deficiency</td>
<td>0.026 to 0.043 mg/kg/day (0.18 to 0.30 mg/kg/week)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner syndrome</td>
<td>up to 0.054 mg/kg/day (0.375 mg/kg/week)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recent literature has recommended initial treatment with larger doses of somatropin (e.g., 0.067 mg/kg/day), especially in very short children (i.e., height SDS < –3), and/or older pubertal children, and that a reduction in dosage (e.g., gradually towards 0.033 mg/kg/day) should be considered if substantial catch-up growth is observed during the first few years of therapy. On the other hand, in younger SGA children (e.g., approximately < 4 years) (who respond the best in general) with less severe short stature (i.e., baseline height SDS values between -2 and -3), consideration should be given to initiating treatment at a lower dose (e.g., 0.033 mg/kg/day), and titrating the dose as needed over time. In all children, clinicians should carefully monitor the growth response, and adjust the somatropin dose as necessary.

2.4 Dosing for Patients with Adult Growth Hormone Deficiency

Either of two approaches to Humatrope dosing may be followed: a non-weight-based regimen or a weight-based regimen.

Non-weight based — based on published consensus guidelines, a starting dose of approximately 0.2 mg/day (range, 0.15-0.30 mg/day) may be used without consideration of body weight. This dose can be increased gradually every 1-2 months by increments of approximately 0.1-0.2 mg/day, according to individual patient requirements based on the clinical response and serum insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) concentrations. The dose should be decreased as necessary on the basis of adverse events and/or serum IGF-I concentrations above the age- and gender-specific normal range. Maintenance dosages vary considerably from person to person, and between male and female patients.

Weight-based — based on the dosing regimen used in the original adult GH deficiency registration trials, the recommended dosage at the start of treatment is not more than 0.006 mg/kg (6 μg/kg) daily. The dose may be increased according to individual patient requirements to a maximum of 0.0125 mg/kg (12.5 μg/kg) daily. Clinical response, side effects, and determination of age- and gender-adjusted serum IGF-I concentrations should be used as guidance in dose titration.

A lower starting dose and smaller dose increments should be considered for older patients, who are more prone to the adverse effects of somatropin than younger individuals. In addition, obese individuals are more likely to manifest adverse effects when treated with a weight-based regimen. Estrogen-replete women may need higher doses than men. Oral estrogen administration may increase the dose requirements in women.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Humatrope is a sterile, white lyophilized powder available in the following vial and cartridge sizes:
- 5 mg vial and a 5-mL vial of Diluent for Humatrope
- 6 mg cartridge (gold) and a prefilled syringe of Diluent for Humatrope
- 12 mg cartridge (teal) and a prefilled syringe of Diluent for Humatrope
- 24 mg cartridge (purple) and a prefilled syringe of Diluent for Humatrope

Humatrope cartridges should be used only with the appropriate corresponding pen device.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Acute Critical Illness — Treatment with pharmacologic amounts of somatropin is contraindicated in patients with acute critical illness due to complications following open heart surgery, abdominal surgery or multiple accidental trauma, or those with acute respiratory failure [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Prader-Willi Syndrome in Children — Somatropin is contraindicated in patients with Prader-Willi syndrome who are severely obese, have a history of upper airway obstruction or sleep apnea, or have...
severe respiratory impairment. There have been reports of sudden death when somatropin was used in such patients. Humatrope is not indicated for the treatment of pediatric patients who have growth failure due to genetically confirmed Prader-Willi syndrome. [See Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

**Active Malignancy** — In general, somatropin is contraindicated in the presence of active malignancy. Any preexisting malignancy should be inactive and its treatment complete prior to instituting therapy with somatropin. Somatropin should be discontinued if there is evidence of recurrent activity. Since GH deficiency may be an early sign of the presence of a pituitary tumor (or, rarely, other brain tumors), the presence of such tumors should be ruled out prior to initiation of treatment. Somatropin should not be used in patients with any evidence of progression or recurrence of an underlying intracranial tumor [See Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

**Hypersensitivity** — Humatrope is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to somatropin or any of its excipients. Systemic hypersensitivity reactions have been reported with postmarketing use of somatropin products [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

**Diabetic Retinopathy** — Somatropin is contraindicated in patients with active proliferative or severe non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy.

**Closed Epiphyses** — Somatropin should not be used for growth promotion in pediatric patients with closed epiphyses.

### 5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

#### 5.1 Acute Critical Illness

Increased mortality in patients with acute critical illness due to complications following open heart surgery, abdominal surgery or multiple accidental trauma, or those with acute respiratory failure has been reported after treatment with pharmacologic doses of somatropin [see Contraindications (4)]. Two placebo-controlled clinical trials in non-GH deficient adult patients (n=522) with these conditions in intensive care units revealed a significant increase in mortality (42% vs. 19%) among somatropin-treated patients (doses 5.3-8.0 mg/day) compared to those receiving placebo. The safety of continuing somatropin treatment in patients receiving replacement doses for approved indications who concurrently develop these illnesses has not been established. Therefore, the potential benefit of treatment continuation with somatropin in patients experiencing acute critical illnesses should be weighed against the potential risk.

#### 5.2 Prader-Willi Syndrome in Children

There have been reports of fatalities after initiating therapy with somatropin in pediatric patients with Prader-Willi syndrome who had one or more of the following risk factors: severe obesity, history of upper airway obstruction or sleep apnea, or unidentified respiratory infection. Male patients with one or more of these factors may be at greater risk than females. Patients with Prader-Willi syndrome should be evaluated for signs of upper airway obstruction and sleep apnea before initiation of treatment with somatropin. If, during treatment with somatropin, patients show signs of upper airway obstruction (including onset of, or increased, snoring) and/or new onset sleep apnea, treatment should be interrupted. All patients with Prader-Willi syndrome treated with somatropin should also have effective weight control and be monitored for signs of respiratory infection, which should be diagnosed as early as possible and treated aggressively [see Contraindications (4)]. Humatrope is not indicated for the treatment of pediatric patients who have growth failure due to genetically confirmed Prader-Willi syndrome.

#### 5.3 Neoplasms

In childhood cancer survivors who were treated with radiation to the brain/head for their first neoplasm and who developed subsequent GH deficiency and were treated with somatropin, an increased risk of a second neoplasm has been reported. Intracranial tumors, in particular meningiomas, were the most
common of these second neoplasms. In adults, it is unknown whether there is any relationship between somatropin replacement therapy and CNS tumor recurrence [see Contraindications (4)]. Monitor all patients receiving somatropin therapy who have a history of GH deficiency secondary to an intracranial neoplasm for progression or recurrence of the tumor.

Because children with certain rare genetic causes of short stature have an increased risk of developing malignancies, practitioners should thoroughly consider the risks and benefits of starting somatropin in these patients. If treatment with somatropin is initiated, these patients should be carefully monitored for development of neoplasms.

Monitor patients receiving somatropin therapy carefully for increased growth, or potential malignant changes, of preexisting nevi.

5.4 Glucose Intolerance and Diabetes Mellitus

Treatment with somatropin may decrease insulin sensitivity, particularly at higher doses in susceptible patients. As a result, previously undiagnosed impaired glucose tolerance and overt diabetes mellitus may be unmasked, and new onset type 2 diabetes mellitus has been reported in patients taking somatropin. Therefore, glucose levels should be monitored periodically in all patients treated with somatropin, especially in those with risk factors for diabetes mellitus, such as obesity, Turner syndrome, or a family history of diabetes mellitus. Patients with preexisting type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus or impaired glucose tolerance should be monitored closely during somatropin therapy. The doses of antihyperglycemic drugs (e.g., insulin or oral agents) may require adjustment when somatropin therapy is instituted in these patients.

5.5 Intracranial Hypertension

Intracranial hypertension (IH) with papilledema, visual changes, headache, nausea, and/or vomiting has been reported in a small number of patients treated with somatropin products. Symptoms usually occurred within the first eight (8) weeks after the initiation of somatropin therapy. In all reported cases, IH-associated signs and symptoms rapidly resolved after cessation of therapy or a reduction of the somatropin dose. Funduscopic examination should be performed routinely before initiating treatment with somatropin to exclude preexisting papilledema, and periodically during the course of somatropin therapy. If papilledema is observed by funduscopy during somatropin treatment, treatment should be stopped. If somatropin-induced IH is diagnosed, treatment with somatropin can be restarted at a lower dose after IH-associated signs and symptoms have resolved. Patients with Turner syndrome may be at increased risk for the development of IH.

5.6 Severe Hypersensitivity

Serious systemic hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic reactions and angioedema have been reported with postmarketing use of somatropin products. Patients and caregivers should be informed that such reactions are possible and that prompt medical attention should be sought if an allergic reaction occurs [see Contraindications (4)].

5.7 Fluid Retention

Fluid retention during somatropin replacement therapy in adults may frequently occur. Clinical manifestations of fluid retention (e.g., edema, arthralgia, myalgia, nerve compression syndromes including carpal tunnel syndrome/paraesthesias) are usually transient and dose dependent.

5.8 Hypoadrenalism

Patients receiving somatropin therapy who have or are at risk for pituitary hormone deficiency(s) may be at risk for reduced serum cortisol levels and/or unmasking of central (secondary) hypoadrenalism. In addition, patients treated with glucocorticoid replacement for previously diagnosed hypoadrenalism may require an increase in their maintenance or stress doses following initiation of somatropin treatment [see Section 7.1, 11-β Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type 1].
5.9 Hypothyroidism
Undiagnosed/untreated hypothyroidism may prevent an optimal response to somatropin, in particular, the growth response in children. Patients with Turner syndrome have an inherently increased risk of developing autoimmune thyroid disease and primary hypothyroidism. In patients with GH deficiency, central (secondary) hypothyroidism may first become evident or worsen during somatropin treatment. Therefore, patients treated with somatropin should have periodic thyroid function tests performed, and thyroid hormone replacement therapy should be initiated or appropriately adjusted when indicated.

5.10 Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis in Pediatric Patients
Slipped capital femoral epiphysis may occur more frequently in patients with endocrine disorders (including pediatric GH deficiency and Turner syndrome) or in patients undergoing rapid growth. Any pediatric patient with the onset of a limp or complaints of hip or knee pain during somatropin therapy should be carefully evaluated.

5.11 Progression of Preexisting Scoliosis in Pediatric Patients
Progression of scoliosis can occur in patients who experience rapid growth. Because somatropin increases growth rate, patients with a history of scoliosis who are treated with somatropin should be monitored for progression of scoliosis. However, somatropin has not been shown to increase the occurrence of scoliosis. Skeletal abnormalities including scoliosis are commonly seen in untreated patients with Turner syndrome. Scoliosis is also commonly seen in untreated patients with Prader-Willi syndrome. Physicians should be alert to these abnormalities, which may manifest during somatropin therapy.

5.12 Otitis Media and Cardiovascular Disorders in Patients with Turner Syndrome
Patients with Turner syndrome should be evaluated carefully for otitis media and other ear disorders, as these patients have an increased risk of ear and hearing disorders. Somatropin treatment may increase the occurrence of otitis media in patients with Turner syndrome. In addition, patients with Turner syndrome should be monitored closely for cardiovascular disorders (e.g., hypertension, aortic aneurysm or dissection, stroke) as patients with Turner syndrome are also at increased risk for these conditions.

5.13 Pancreatitis
Cases of pancreatitis have been reported rarely in children and adults receiving somatropin treatment, with some evidence supporting a greater risk in children compared with adults. Published literature indicates that girls who have Turner syndrome may be at greater risk than other somatropin-treated children. Pancreatitis should be considered in any somatropin-treated patient, especially a child, who develops abdominal pain.

5.14 Lipoatrophy
When somatropin is administered subcutaneously at the same site over a long period of time, tissue atrophy may result. This can be avoided by rotating the injection site [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].

5.15 Laboratory Tests
Serum levels of inorganic phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase, parathyroid hormone and IGF-I may increase after somatropin therapy.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
The following important adverse reactions are also described elsewhere in the labeling:
- Increased mortality in patients with acute critical illness [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed during the clinical trials performed with one somatropin formulation cannot always be directly compared to the rates observed during the clinical trials performed with a second somatropin formulation, and may not reflect the adverse reaction rates observed in practice.

Pediatric Patients

GH Deficiency

As with all protein pharmaceuticals, a small percentage of patients may develop antibodies to the protein. During the first 6 months of Humatrope therapy in 314 naive patients, only 1.6% developed specific antibodies to Humatrope (binding capacity ≥0.02 mg/L). None had antibody concentrations which exceeded 2 mg/L. Throughout 8 years of this same study, two patients (0.6%) had binding capacity >2 mg/L. Neither patient demonstrated a decrease in growth velocity at or near the time of increased antibody production. It has been reported that growth attenuation from pituitary-derived GH may occur when antibody concentrations are ≥1.5 mg/L.

In addition to an evaluation of compliance with the treatment program and of thyroid status, testing for antibodies to somatropin should be carried out in any patient who fails to respond to therapy.

In studies with GH deficient pediatric patients, injection site pain was reported infrequently. A mild and transient edema, which appeared in 2.5% of patients, was observed early during the course of treatment.

Turner Syndrome

In a randomized, concurrent-controlled, open-label trial, there was a statistically significant increase in the occurrence of otitis media (43% vs. 26%), ear disorders (18% vs. 5%) and surgical procedures (45% vs. 27%) in patients receiving Humatrope compared with untreated control patients (Table 1). A similar increase in otitis media was observed in an 18-month placebo-controlled trial.

| Table 1: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions of Special Interest by Treatment Group in Turner Syndrome |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Adverse Reaction                            | Treatment Group^a                            | Significance                                |
|                                              | Untreated                                    | Humatrope^b                                  |                                               |
| Total Number of Patients                     | 62                                           | 74                                           |                                               |
| Surgical procedure                           | 17 (27.4%)                                   | 33 (44.6%)                                  | p≤0.05                                       |
| Otitis media                                 | 16 (25.8%)                                   | 32 (43.2%)                                  | p≤0.05                                       |
| Ear disorders                                | 3 (4.8%)                                     | 13 (17.6%)                                  | p≤0.05                                       |

^a | ^b
**Idiopathic Short Stature**

In a randomized, placebo-controlled study of Humatrope treatment (0.22 mg/kg/week) to adult height in patients with idiopathic short stature, the adverse events reported in Humatrope-treated patients (Table 2) were similar to those observed in other pediatric populations treated with Humatrope. Mean serum glucose concentration did not change during Humatrope treatment. Mean fasting serum insulin concentration increased 10% in the Humatrope treatment group at the end of treatment relative to baseline, but remained within the normal reference range. For the same duration of treatment, the mean fasting serum insulin concentration decreased by 2% in the placebo group. The occurrence rates of above-range values for glucose, insulin, and HbA$_1c$ were similar in the Humatrope (somatropin)- and placebo-treated groups. No patient developed diabetes mellitus. Consistent with the known mechanism of growth hormone action, Humatrope-treated patients had greater mean increases, relative to baseline, in serum insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) than placebo-treated patients at each study observation. However, there was no significant difference between the Humatrope and placebo treatment groups in the proportion of patients who had at least one serum IGF-I concentration more than 2.0 SD above the age- and gender-appropriate mean (Humatrope: 9 of 35 patients [26%]; placebo: 7 of 28 patients [25%]).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>Humatrope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Patients</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoliosis</td>
<td>4 (12.9%)</td>
<td>7 (18.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otitis media</td>
<td>2 (6.5%)</td>
<td>6 (16.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperlipidemia</td>
<td>1 (3.2%)</td>
<td>3 (8.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecomastia</td>
<td>1 (3.2%)</td>
<td>2 (5.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip pain</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (2.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>1 (3.2%)</td>
<td>4 (10.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthrosis</td>
<td>2 (6.5%)</td>
<td>4 (10.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myalgia</td>
<td>4 (12.9%)</td>
<td>9 (24.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (2.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adverse events observed in the dose-response study (239 patients treated for 2 years) did not indicate a pattern suggestive of a somatropin dose effect. Among Humatrope dose groups, mean fasting blood glucose, mean glycosylated hemoglobin, and the incidence of elevated fasting blood glucose concentrations were similar. One patient developed abnormalities of carbohydrate metabolism (glucose intolerance and high serum HbA$_1c$) on treatment.

**SHOX Deficiency**

Clinically significant adverse events (adverse events previously observed in association with growth hormone treatment in general) were assessed prospectively during the 2-year randomized, open-label study; those observed are presented in Table 3. In both treatment groups, the mean fasting plasma glucose concentration at the end of the first year was similar to the baseline value and remained in the normal range. No patient developed diabetes mellitus or had an above normal value for fasting plasma glucose at the end of one-year of treatment. During the 2 year study period, the proportion of patients who had at least one IGF-I concentration greater than 2.0 SD above the age- and gender-appropriate mean was 10 of 27 [37.0%] for the Humatrope-treated group vs. 0 of 24 patients [0.0%] for the untreated group. The proportion of patients who had at least one IGFBP-3 concentration greater than 2.0

---

*a* Open-label study.

*b* Dose=0.3 mg/kg/wk.
SD above the age and gender appropriate mean was 16 of 27 [59.3%] for the Humatrope treated group vs. 7 of 24 [29.2%] for the untreated group.

Table 3: Clinically Significant Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions\(^{a,b}\) by Treatment Group in Patients with SHOX Deficiency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Treatment Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Untreated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Patients</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients with at least one event</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>2 (8.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecomastia(^c)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive number of cutaneous nevi</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scoliosis</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) All events were non-serious.

\(^b\) Events are included only if reported for a greater number of Humatrope-treated than Untreated patients.

\(^c\) Percentage calculated for males only (1/12).

Small for Gestational Age

Study 1 — In a 2-year, multicenter, randomized study, 193 non-GH deficient children with short stature born SGA who failed to demonstrate catch-up growth were treated with 2 different Humatrope treatment regimens: a fixed dose of 0.067 mg/kg/day (FHD group) or an individually adjusted dose regimen (IAD group; starting dose 0.035 mg/kg/day which could be increased as early as Month 3 to 0.067 mg/kg/day based on a validated growth prediction model). The most frequently reported adverse events were common childhood infectious diseases. Adverse events possibly/probably related to Humatrope were otitis media and headaches (where there was a suggestion of a modest dose response), and slipped capital femoral epiphysis (1 child) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10) and Adverse Reactions (6)].

There were no clear cut cases of new-onset diabetes mellitus, no children treated for hyperglycemia, and no children whose fasting blood glucose exceeded 126 mg/dL at any time during the study. However, 6 children (4 in the FHD group and 2 in the IAD group whose dose was increased from 0.035 mg/kg/day to 0.067 mg/kg/day [one at Month 3 and one at Year 1]) manifested impaired fasting glucose at Year 2. Two of these six children displayed impaired fasting glucose during the study as well, and one of them was required to discontinue Humatrope at Month 15 as a consequence [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4) and Adverse Reactions (6)]. A modestly dose-dependent increase in mean serum IGF-I SDS concentrations within the reference range was observed; of note, at study completion, 20-25% of these children had serum IGF-I SDS values > +2.

Study 2 — A 2-year, open-label, single-arm study of Humatrope at a dosage of 0.067 mg/kg/day in 35 non-GH deficient children with short stature born SGA who failed to demonstrate catch-up growth did not reveal further safety data of note.

Study 3 — Additional safety information was obtained from 340 short children born SGA who received an average Humatrope dosage of 0.041 mg/kg/day (maximum dose: 0.084 mg/kg/day) for an average of 3.0 years. Type 2 diabetes mellitus apparently precipitated by Humatrope therapy was reported in a single patient, but appeared to resolve after discontinuation of Humatrope treatment, as the child had a normal oral glucose tolerance test and was receiving no antihyperglycemic medications 9 months after the drug was discontinued. One patient manifested carpal tunnel syndrome [see Adverse Reactions (6)] and another developed an exacerbation of preexisting scoliosis [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11) and Adverse Reactions (6)] which may have been related to Humatrope treatment.

In both Study 1 and Study 2, after treatment with Humatrope, bone maturation did not accelerate excessively, and the timing of puberty was age-appropriate in boys and girls.
Therefore, it can be concluded that no novel adverse events potentially related to treatment with Humatrope were reported in either short-term study or were apparent after a review of the post-marketing, observational, safety database.

**Adult Patients**

In clinical studies in which high doses of Humatrope were administered to healthy adult volunteers, the following events occurred infrequently: headache, localized muscle pain, weakness, mild hyperglycemia, and glucosuria.

**Adult-Onset GH Deficiency**

In the first 6 months of controlled blinded trials during which patients received either Humatrope or placebo, adult-onset GH deficient adults who received Humatrope experienced a statistically significant increase in edema (Humatrope 17.3% vs. placebo 4.4%, p=0.043) and peripheral edema (11.5% vs. 0%, respectively, p=0.017). In patients with adult-onset GH deficiency, edema, muscle pain, joint pain, and joint disorder were reported early in therapy and tended to be transient or responsive to dosage titration.

Two of 113 adult-onset patients developed carpal tunnel syndrome after beginning maintenance therapy without a low dose (0.00625 mg/kg/day) lead-in phase. Symptoms abated in these patients after dosage reduction.

All treatment-emergent adverse events with ≥5% overall occurrence rate during 12 or 18 months of replacement therapy with Humatrope are shown in Table 4 (adult-onset patients) and in Table 5 (childhood-onset patients).

Adult patients treated with Humatrope who had been diagnosed with GH deficiency in childhood reported side effects less frequently than those with adult-onset GH deficiency.

**Table 4: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions with ≥5% Overall Occurrence in Adult-Onset Growth Hormone-Deficient Patients Treated with Humatrope for 18 Months as Compared with 6-Month Placebo and 12-Month Humatrope Exposure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>18 Months Exposure [Placebo (6 Months)/GH (12 Months)] (N=46)</th>
<th>18 Months GH Exposure (N=52)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edema</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paresthesia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myalgia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral edema</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back pain</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acne</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint disorder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical procedure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu syndrome</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*a Abbreviations: GH=Humatrope; N=number of patients receiving treatment in the period stated; n=number of patients reporting each treatment-emergent adverse event.

b p=0.04 as compared to placebo (6 months).
p=0.02 as compared to placebo (6 months).

**Childhood-Onset GH Deficiency**

Two double-blind, placebo-controlled trials were conducted in 67 adult patients with childhood-onset GH deficiency who had received previous somatropin treatment during childhood. Patients were randomized to receive either placebo injections or Humatrope (0.00625 mg/kg/day [6.25 μg/kg/day] for the first 4 weeks, then 0.0125 mg/kg/day [12.5 μg/kg/day] thereafter) for the first 6 months, followed by open-label Humatrope for the next 12 months for all patients. The patients in these studies reported side effects less frequently than those with adult-onset GH deficiency. During the placebo-controlled phase (first 6 months) of the study, elevations of serum glutamic oxaloacetic transferase were reported significantly more often for Humatrope-treated (12.5%) than placebo-treated patients (0.0%, p=0.031). No other events were reported significantly more often for Humatrope-treated patients during the placebo-controlled phase. The following events were reported for at least 5% of patients in either of the 2 treatment groups over the 18-month duration of the study, listed in descending order of maximum frequency for either group: aspartate aminotransferase increased 13%, headache 11%, edema 9%, pain 9%, alanine aminotransferase increased 6%, asthenia 6%, myalgia 6%, respiratory disorder 6%.

**Table 5: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Reactions with ≥5% Overall Occurrence in Childhood-Onset Growth Hormone-Deficient Patients Treated with Humatrope for 18 Months as Compared with 6-Month Placebo and 12-Month Humatrope Exposure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>18 Months Exposure [Placebo (6 Months)/GH (12 Months)] (N=35)</th>
<th>18 Months GH Exposure (N=32)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flu syndrome</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST increased</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough increased</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edema</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypesthesia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myalgia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT increased</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory disorder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastritis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharyngitis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: GH=Humatrope; N=number of patients receiving treatment in the period stated; n=number of patients reporting each treatment-emergent adverse event; ALT=alanine aminotransferase, formerly SGPT; AST=aspartate aminotransferase, formerly SGOT.

b p=0.03 as compared to placebo (6 months).

**6.2 Post-Marketing Experience**

Because these adverse events are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. The adverse events reported during post-marketing surveillance do not differ from those listed/discussed above in Sections 6 and 6.1 in children and adults.

Other adverse events that have been reported in somatropin-treated patients include the following:
Severe Hypersensitivity Reactions — Serious systemic hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic reactions and angioedema have been reported with postmarketing use of somatropin products [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

Neurologic — Headaches (common in children and occasional in adults).

Skin — Increase in size or number of cutaneous nevi, especially in patients with Turner syndrome and those with SHOX deficiency [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Endocrine — Gynecomastia.

Gastrointestinal — Pancreatitis. Cases of pancreatitis have been reported rarely in children and adults receiving somatropin treatment, with some evidence supporting a greater risk in children compared with adults. Published literature indicates that girls who have Turner syndrome may be at greater risk than other somatropin-treated children. Pancreatitis should be considered in any somatropin-treated patient, especially a child, who develops abdominal pain [see Warnings and Precautions (5.13)].

Metabolic — New-onset type 2 diabetes mellitus in patients.

Neoplasia — Leukemia has been reported in a small number of GH deficient children treated with somatropin, somatrem (methionylated rhGH), and GH of pituitary origin. It is uncertain whether these cases of leukemia are related to GH therapy, the pathology of GH deficiency itself, or other associated treatments such as radiation therapy. On the basis of current evidence, experts have not been able to conclude that GH therapy per se was responsible for these cases of leukemia. The risk for children with GH deficiency, if any, remains to be established [see Contraindications (4) and Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

In an ongoing post-marketing observational study of somatropin treatment in 3,102 GH-deficient adults, hypertension, dyspnea, and sleep apnea were reported by 1% to less than 10% of patients after various durations of treatment.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 11β-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type 1

The microsomal enzyme 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (11βHSD-1) is required for conversion of cortisone to its active metabolite, cortisol, in hepatic and adipose tissue. GH and somatropin inhibit 11βHSD-1. Consequently, individuals with untreated GH deficiency have relative increases in 11βHSD-1 and serum cortisol. Introduction of somatropin treatment may result in inhibition of 11βHSD-1 and reduced serum cortisol concentrations. As a consequence, previously undiagnosed central (secondary) hypoadrenalism may be unmasked and glucocorticoid replacement may be required in patients treated with somatropin. In addition, patients treated with glucocorticoid replacement for previously diagnosed hypoadrenalism may require an increase in their maintenance or stress doses following initiation of somatropin treatment; this may be especially true for patients treated with cortisone acetate and prednisone since conversion of these drugs to their biologically active metabolites is dependent on the activity of 11βHSD-1 [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].

7.2 Pharmacologic Glucocorticoid Therapy and Supraphysiologic Glucocorticoid Treatment

Pharmacologic glucocorticoid therapy and supraphysiologic glucocorticoid treatment may attenuate the growth promoting effects of somatropin in children. Therefore, glucocorticoid replacement dosing should be carefully adjusted in children receiving concomitant somatropin and glucocorticoid treatments to avoid both hypoadrenalism and an inhibitory effect on growth.

7.3 Cytochrome P450-Metabolized Drugs

Limited published data indicate that somatropin treatment increases cytochrome P450 (CP450)-mediated antipyrine clearance in man. These data suggest that somatropin administration may alter the clearance of
compounds metabolized by CP450 liver enzymes (e.g., corticosteroids, sex steroids, anticonvulsants, cyclosporine). Therefore, careful monitoring is advised when somatropin is administered in combination with drugs metabolized by CP450 liver enzymes. However, formal drug interaction studies have not been conducted.

7.4 Oral Estrogen

Because oral estrogens may reduce the serum IGF-I response to somatropin treatment, girls and women receiving oral estrogen replacement may require greater somatropin dosages [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)].

7.5 Insulin and/or Other Hypoglycemic Agents

Patients with diabetes mellitus who receive concomitant treatment with somatropin may require adjustment of their doses of insulin and/or other hypoglycemic agents [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C — Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with Humatrope. It is not known whether Humatrope can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproductive capacity. Humatrope should be given to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

There have been no studies conducted with Humatrope in nursing mothers. It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when Humatrope is administered to a nursing woman.

8.5 Geriatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of Humatrope in patients aged 65 years and over has not been evaluated in clinical studies. Elderly patients may be more sensitive to the action of somatropin, and therefore may be more prone to development of adverse reactions. A lower starting dose and smaller dose increments should be considered for older patients [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)].

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

Inappropriate use of somatropin by individuals who do not have indications for which somatropin is approved, may result in significant negative health consequences. Somatropin is not a drug of dependence.

10 OVERDOSAGE

Short-term — Acute overdosage could lead initially to hypoglycemia and subsequently to hyperglycemia.

Long-term — Long-term overdosage could result in signs and symptoms of gigantism or acromegaly consistent with the known effects of excess endogenous human GH.

11 DESCRIPTION

Humatrope (somatropin, rDNA origin, for injection) is a polypeptide hormone of recombinant DNA origin. Humatrope is synthesized in a strain of Escherichia coli that has been modified by the addition
of the gene for human GH. The peptide is comprised of 191 amino acid residues and has a molecular weight of about 22,125 daltons. The amino acid sequence of the peptide is identical to that of human GH of pituitary origin.

Humatrope is a sterile, white, lyophilized powder intended for subcutaneous or intramuscular administration after reconstitution to its liquid form. Humatrope is a highly purified preparation. Phosphoric acid and/or sodium hydroxide may have been added to adjust the pH. Reconstituted solutions have a pH of approximately 7.5. This product is oxygen sensitive.

Vial — Each vial of Humatrope contains 5 mg somatropin (15 IU or 225 nanomoles); 25 mg mannitol; 5 mg glycine; and 1.13 mg dibasic sodium phosphate. Each vial is supplied in a combination package with an accompanying 5-mL vial of diluting solution (diluent). The diluent contains Water for Injection with 0.3% metacresol as a preservative and 1.7% glycerin.

Cartridge — Cartridges of Humatrope contain either 6 mg (18 IU), 12 mg (36 IU), or 24 mg (72 IU) of somatropin. Each Humatrope cartridge contains the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>6 mg (gold)</th>
<th>12 mg (teal)</th>
<th>24 mg (purple)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somatropin</td>
<td>6 mg</td>
<td>12 mg</td>
<td>24 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannitol</td>
<td>18 mg</td>
<td>36 mg</td>
<td>72 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycine</td>
<td>6 mg</td>
<td>12 mg</td>
<td>24 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibasic sodium phosphate</td>
<td>1.36 mg</td>
<td>2.72 mg</td>
<td>5.43 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each cartridge is supplied in a combination package with an accompanying syringe containing approximately 3 mL of diluting solution (diluent). The diluent contains Water for Injection; 0.3% metacresol as a preservative; and 1.7%, 0.29%, and 0.29% glycerin in the 6, 12, and 24 mg cartridges, respectively.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

GH binds to dimeric GH receptors located within the cell membranes of target tissue cells. This interaction results in intracellular signal transduction and subsequent induction of transcription and translation of GH-dependent proteins including IGF-I, IGF BP-3 and acid-labile subunit. GH has direct tissue and metabolic effects, including stimulation of chondrocyte differentiation, stimulation of lipolysis and stimulation of hepatic glucose output. In addition, some effects of somatropin are mediated indirectly by IGF-I, including stimulation of protein synthesis and chondrocyte proliferation.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

In vitro, preclinical, and clinical testing have demonstrated that Humatrope is therapeutically equivalent to human GH of pituitary origin and achieves equivalent pharmacokinetic profiles in healthy adults. The following effects have been reported for human GH of pituitary origin, and/or somatropin.

Cell Growth — Total numbers of muscle cells are reduced in GH deficient children. Somatropin increases the number and size of muscle cells in such children.

Skeletal Growth — Somatropin stimulates skeletal growth in children with GH deficiency as a result of effects on the growth plates (epiphyses) of long bones. Concentrations of IGF-I, which play a role in skeletal growth, are low in the serum of GH deficient children but increase during somatropin treatment in most patients. The stimulation of skeletal growth increases linear growth rate (height velocity) in
most somatropin-treated children.

**Protein Metabolism** — Linear growth is facilitated in part by increased cellular protein synthesis as reflected by nitrogen retention, which can be demonstrated by decreased urinary nitrogen excretion and serum urea nitrogen.

**Connective Tissue Metabolism** — Somatropin stimulates the synthesis of chondroitin sulfate and collagen, and increases the urinary excretion of hydroxyproline.

**Carbohydrate Metabolism** — GH has a physiological role in the maintenance of normoglycemia during times of substrate restriction (e.g., fasting), via mechanisms such as stimulation of hepatic gluconeogenesis and suppression of insulin-stimulated glucose uptake by peripheral tissues. Because of these actions GH is considered an insulin antagonist with respect to carbohydrate metabolism. Consequently, the fasting hypoglycemia that may occur in some children with hypopituitarism may be improved by somatropin treatment. As an extension of its physiological actions, supraphysiological GH concentrations may increase glucose production sufficiently to stimulate insulin secretion to maintain normoglycemia. Large doses of somatropin may impair glucose tolerance if compensatory insulin secretion is inadequate. Administration of somatropin to healthy adults and patients with Turner syndrome resulted in increases in mean serum fasting and postprandial insulin concentrations, although mean values remained in the normal range. In addition, mean HbA\textsubscript{1c} concentrations and mean fasting and postprandial glucose concentrations remained in the normal range.

**Lipid Metabolism** — Somatropin stimulates intracellular lipolysis, and administration of somatropin leads to an increase in plasma free fatty acids and triglycerides. Untreated GH deficiency is associated with increased body fat stores, including increased abdominal visceral and subcutaneous adipose tissue. Treatment of GH deficient patients with somatropin results in a general reduction of fat stores, and decreased serum concentrations of low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol.

**Mineral Metabolism** — Administration of somatropin results in an increase in total body potassium and phosphorus and to a lesser extent sodium, probably as the result of cell growth. Serum concentrations of inorganic phosphate increase in somatropin-treated GH deficient children because of the metabolic activities associated with bone growth. Although urinary calcium excretion is increased, there is a simultaneous increase in calcium absorption from the intestine. Consequently, serum calcium concentrations generally are not altered, although negative calcium balance may occur occasionally during somatropin treatment. Associated with the changes in mineral metabolism, parathyroid hormone may increase during somatropin treatment.

### 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

**Absorption** — Humatrope has been studied following intramuscular, subcutaneous, and intravenous administration in adult volunteers (see Figure 1). The absolute bioavailability of somatropin is 75% and 63% after subcutaneous and intramuscular administration, respectively.

**Distribution** — The volume of distribution of somatropin after intravenous injection is about 0.07 L/kg (Table 6).

**Metabolism** — Extensive metabolism studies have not been conducted. The metabolic fate of somatropin involves classical protein catabolism in both the liver and kidneys. In renal cells, at least a portion of the breakdown products of somatropin is returned to the systemic circulation. In healthy volunteers, mean somatropin clearance is 0.14 L/hr/kg. The mean half-life of intravenous somatropin is 0.36 hours, whereas subcutaneously and intramuscularly administered somatropin have mean half-lives of 3.8 and 4.9 hours, respectively. The longer half-life observed after subcutaneous or intramuscular administration is due to slow absorption from the injection site.

**Excretion** — Urinary excretion of intact Humatrope has not been measured. Small amounts of somatropin have been detected in the urine of pediatric patients following replacement therapy.

**Geriatric patients** — The pharmacokinetics of Humatrope have not been studied in patients greater than 65 years of age.
**Pediatric patients** — The pharmacokinetics of Humatrope in pediatric patients are similar to those of adults.

**Gender** — No gender-specific pharmacokinetic studies have been performed with Humatrope. The available literature indicates that the pharmacokinetics of somatropin are similar in men and women.

**Race** — No data are available.

**Renal, hepatic insufficiency** — No studies have been performed with Humatrope.

### Table 6: Summary of Somatropin Parameters in Healthy Adult Volunteers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>C&lt;sub&gt;max&lt;/sub&gt; (ng/mL)</th>
<th>t&lt;sub&gt;1/2&lt;/sub&gt; (hr)</th>
<th>AUC&lt;sub&gt;0-∞&lt;/sub&gt; (ng•hr/mL)</th>
<th>Cls (L/kg•hr)</th>
<th>V&lt;sub&gt;β&lt;/sub&gt; (L/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.02 mg (0.05 IU&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;)/kg, iv</td>
<td>415 (75)</td>
<td>0.363 (0.053)</td>
<td>156 (33)</td>
<td>0.135 (0.029)</td>
<td>0.0703 (0.0173)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 mg (0.27 IU&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;)/kg, im</td>
<td>53.2 (25.9)</td>
<td>4.93 (2.66)</td>
<td>495 (106)</td>
<td>0.215 (0.047)</td>
<td>1.55 (0.91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 mg (0.27 IU&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;)/kg, sc</td>
<td>63.3 (18.2)</td>
<td>3.81 (1.40)</td>
<td>585 (90)</td>
<td>0.179 (0.028)</td>
<td>0.957 (0.301)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Abbreviations: C<sub>max</sub>=maximum concentration; t<sub>1/2</sub>=half-life; AUC<sub>0-∞</sub>=area under the curve; Cls=systemic clearance; V<sub>β</sub>=volume distribution; iv=intravenous; SD=standard deviation; im=intramuscular; sc=subcutaneous.

<sup>b</sup> Based on previous International Standard of 2.7 IU=1 mg.

![Single Dose Average Plasma Concentrations vs Time in Normal Adult Volunteers](image)

**Figure 1**

### 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

#### 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

There has been no evidence to date of Humatrope-induced mutagenicity. No long-term animal studies for carcinogenicity or impairment of fertility with somatropin have been performed.

### 14 CLINICAL STUDIES

#### 14.1 Adult Patients with Growth Hormone Deficiency

Two multicenter trials in patients with adult-onset GH deficiency (n=98) and two studies in patients with childhood-onset GH deficiency (n=67) were designed to assess the effects of replacement therapy with Humatrope. These four studies each included a 6-month randomized, blinded, placebo-controlled phase, during which approximately half of the patients received placebo injections, while the
other half received Humatrope injections. The Humatrope dosages for all studies were identical: 1 month of treatment at 0.00625 mg/kg/day (6.25 μg/kg/day) followed by 0.0125 mg/kg/day (12.5 μg/kg/day) for the next 5 months. The 6-month, double-blind phase was followed by 12 months of open-label Humatrope treatment for all patients. The primary efficacy measures were body composition (lean body mass and fat mass), lipid parameters, and quality of life, as measured by the Nottingham Health Profile (a general health-related quality of life questionnaire). Lean body mass was determined by bioelectrical impedance analysis (BIA), validated with potassium 40. Body fat was assessed by BIA and sum of skinfold thickness. Lipid subfractions were analyzed by standard assay methods in a central laboratory. Adult-onset patients and childhood-onset patients differed by diagnosis (organic vs. idiopathic pituitary disease), body size (average vs. small [mean height and weight]), and age (mean 44 vs. 29 years).

In patients with adult-onset GH deficiency, Humatrope treatment (vs. placebo) resulted in an increase in mean lean body mass (2.59 vs. -0.22 kg, p<0.001) and a decrease in body fat (-3.27 vs. 0.56 kg, p<0.001). Similar changes were seen in childhood-onset GH deficient patients. These significant changes in lean body mass persisted throughout the 18-month period for both the adult-onset and childhood-onset groups; the changes in fat mass persisted in the childhood-onset group. Serum concentrations of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol which were low at baseline (mean, 30.1 mg/mL and 33.9 mg/mL in adult-onset and childhood-onset patients, respectively) had normalized by the end of 18 months of Humatrope treatment (mean change of 13.7 and 11.1 mg/dL for the adult-onset and childhood-onset groups, respectively p<0.001). After 6 months, the physical mobility and social isolation domains on the Nottingham Health Profile were significantly improved in Humatrope-treated vs. placebo-treated patients with adult-onset GH deficiency (p<0.01) (Table 7). There were no significant between-group differences (Humatrope vs. placebo) for the other Nottingham Health Profile domains (energy level, emotional reactions, sleep, pain) in patients with adult-onset GH deficiency, and no significant between-group differences in any of the domains were demonstrated for patients with childhood-onset GH deficiency.

Two additional studies on the effect of Humatrope on exercise capacity were conducted. Improved physical function was documented by increased exercise capacity (VO₂ max, p<0.005) and work performance (Watts, p<0.01).

Table 7: Changes in Nottingham Health Profile Scores in Adult-Onset Growth Hormone-Deficient Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Measure</th>
<th>Placebo (6 Months)</th>
<th>Humatrope Therapy (6 Months)</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy level</td>
<td>-11.4</td>
<td>-15.5</td>
<td>NS⁺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical mobility</td>
<td>-3.1</td>
<td>-10.5</td>
<td>p&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social isolation</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-4.7</td>
<td>p&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional reactions</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
<td>-5.4</td>
<td>NS⁺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep</td>
<td>-6.4</td>
<td>-3.7</td>
<td>NS⁺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td>-2.9</td>
<td>NS⁺</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a An improvement in score is indicated by a more negative change in the score.

b To account for multiple analyses, appropriate statistical methods were applied and the required level of significance is 0.01.

c NS=not significant.

Two studies evaluating the effect of Humatrope on bone mineralization were conducted subsequently. In a 2-year, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, 67 patients with previously untreated adult-onset GH deficiency received placebo or Humatrope injections titrated to maintain serum IGF-I within the age-adjusted normal range. In men, but not women, lumbar spine bone mineral density (BMD) increased with Humatrope treatment compared to placebo, with a treatment difference of
approximately 4% (p=0.001). There was no significant change in hip BMD with Humatrope treatment in men or women, when compared to placebo.

In a 2-year, open-label, randomized trial, 149 patients with childhood-onset GH deficiency who had completed pediatric somatropin therapy, had attained final height (height velocity < 1 cm/yr) and were confirmed to be GH-deficient as young adults (commonly referred to as transition patients), were randomized to receive Humatrope 0.0125 mg/kg/day (12.5 μg/kg/day), Humatrope 0.025 mg/kg/day (25 μg/kg/day), or no injections (control). Patients who were randomized to treatment with Humatrope at 12.5 μg/kg/day achieved a 2.9% greater increase from baseline than control patients in total body bone mineral content (BMC) (8.1 ± 9.0% vs. 5.2 ± 8.2%, p=0.02), whereas patients treated with Humatrope at 25 μg/kg/day had no significant change in BMC. These results include data from patients who received less than 2 years of treatment. A greater treatment effect was observed for patients who completed 2 years of treatment. Increases in lumbar spine BMD and BMC were also statistically significant compared to control with the 12.5 μg/kg/day dose but not the 25 μg/kg/day dose. Hip BMD and BMC did not change significantly compared to control with either dose. The effect of GH treatment on BMC and BMD in transition patients at doses lower than 12.5 μg/kg/day was not studied. The effect of Humatrope on the occurrence of osteoporotic fractures has not been studied.

14.2 Pediatric Patients with Turner Syndrome

One long-term, randomized, open-label, Canadian multicenter, concurrently controlled study, two long-term, open-label multicenter, historically controlled US studies and one long-term, randomized, US dose-response study were conducted to evaluate the efficacy of somatropin treatment of short stature due to Turner syndrome.

The Canadian randomized study compared near-adult height outcomes for Humatrope-treated patients to those of a concurrent control group who received no injections. The Humatrope-treated patients received a dosage of 0.3 mg/kg/week given in divided doses 6 times per week from a mean age of 11.7 years for a mean duration of 4.7 years. Puberty was induced with a standardized estrogen regimen initiated at 13 years of age for both treatment groups. The Humatrope-treated group (n=27) attained a mean (± SD) near-final height of 146.0 ± 6.2 cm; the untreated control group (n=19) attained a near-final height of 142.1 ± 4.8 cm. By analysis of covariance (with adjustments for baseline height and mid-parental height), the effect of somatropin treatment was a mean height increase of 5.4 cm (p=0.001).

In two of the US studies, the effect of long-term somatropin treatment (0.375 mg/kg/week given in divided doses either 3 times per week or daily) on adult height was determined by comparing adult heights in the treated patients with those of age-matched historical controls with Turner syndrome who received no growth-promoting therapy. Puberty was induced with a standardized estrogen regimen initiated after 14 years of age in one study; in the second study patients treated with early somatropin (before 11 years of age) were randomized to begin pubertal induction at either age 12 (n=26) or 15 (n=29) years (conjugated estrogens, 0.3 mg escalating to 0.625 mg daily); those whose somatropin was initiated after 11 years of age began estrogen replacement after 1 year of somatropin. Mean height gains from baseline to adult (or near-adult) height ranged from 5.0 to 8.3 cm, depending on age at initiation of somatropin treatment and estrogen replacement (Table 8).

In the third US study, a randomized, blinded dose-response study, patients were treated from a mean age of 11.1 years for a mean duration of 5.3 years with a weekly Humatrope dosage of either 0.27 mg/kg or 0.36 mg/kg administered in divided doses 3 or 6 times weekly. The mean near-final height of Humatrope-treated patients was 148.7 ± 6.5 cm (n=31). When compared to historical control data, the mean gain in adult height was approximately 5 cm.

In summary, patients with Turner syndrome (total n=181 from the 4 studies above) treated to adult height achieved statistically significant average height gains ranging from 5.0 to 8.3 cm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Number at</th>
<th>GH</th>
<th>Estrogen</th>
<th>GH</th>
<th>Adult Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 8: Summary Table of Efficacy Results
14.3 Pediatric Patients with Idiopathic Short Stature

Two randomized, multicenter trials, 1 placebo-controlled and 1 dose-response, were conducted in pediatric patients with idiopathic short stature, also called non-GH-deficient short stature. The diagnosis of idiopathic short stature was made after excluding other known causes of short stature, as well as GH deficiency. Limited safety and efficacy data are available below the age of 7 years. No specific studies have been conducted in pediatric patients with familial short stature. The placebo-controlled study enrolled 71 pediatric patients (55 males, 16 females) 9 to 15 years old (mean age 12.4 ± 1.5 years), with short stature, 68 of whom received Humatrope. Patients were predominately prepubertal (Tanner I, 45%) or in early puberty (Tanner II, 47%) at baseline. In this double-blind trial, patients received subcutaneous injections of either Humatrope 0.222 mg/kg/week (equivalent to 32 μg/kg/day), or placebo given in divided doses 3 times per week until height velocity decreased to ≤1.5 cm/year (“final height”). Final height measurements were available for 33 subjects (22 Humatrope, 11 placebo) after a mean treatment duration of 4.4 years (range 0.1-9.1 years).

The Humatrope-treated group achieved a mean final height SDS of -1.8 (Table 9), whereas placebo-treated patients had a mean final height SDS of -2.3 (mean treatment difference, 0.51 SDS, p=0.017). Height gain across the duration of the study and final height SDS minus baseline predicted height SDS were also significantly greater in Humatrope-treated patients than in placebo-treated patients (Tables 9 and 10). In addition, the number of patients whose final height was above the 5th percentile of the general population height standard for age and sex was significantly greater in the Humatrope group than the placebo group (41% vs. 0%, p<0.05), as was the number of patients who gained at least 1 SDS unit in height across the duration of the study (50% vs. 0%, p<0.05).

Table 9: Baseline Height Characteristics and Effect of Humatrope on Final Height in Placebo-Controlled Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placebo (n=11) Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Humatrope (n=22) Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Treatment Effect Mean (95%CI)</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline height SDS</td>
<td>-2.75 (0.6)</td>
<td>-2.7 (0.6)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPH SDS</td>
<td>-2.3 (0.8)</td>
<td>-2.1 (0.7)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final height SDS</td>
<td>-2.3 (0.6)</td>
<td>-1.8 (0.8)</td>
<td>0.51 (0.10, 0.92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FH SDS - baseline height SDS</td>
<td>0.4 (0.2)</td>
<td>0.9 (0.7)</td>
<td>0.51 (0.04, 0.97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FH SDS - BPH SDS</td>
<td>-0.1 (0.6)</td>
<td>0.3 (0.6)</td>
<td>0.46 (0.02, 0.89)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Abbreviations: BPH=baseline predicted height; CI=confidence interval; FH=final height; NA=not applicable; SDS=standard deviation score.
For final height population.

Between-group comparison was performed using analysis of covariance with baseline predicted height SDS as the covariate. Treatment effect is expressed as least squares mean (95% CI).

The dose-response study included 239 pediatric patients (158 males, 81 females), 5 to 15 years old, (mean age 9.8 ± 2.3 years). Mean ± SD baseline characteristics included: height SDS -3.21 ± 0.70, predicted adult height SDS -2.63 ± 1.08, and height velocity SDS -1.09 ± 1.15. All but 3 patients were prepubertal. Patients were randomized to one of three Humatrope treatment groups: 0.24 mg/kg/week (equivalent to 34 μg/kg/day); 0.24 mg/kg/week for 1 year, followed by 0.37 mg/kg/week (equivalent to 53 μg/kg/day); and 0.37 mg/kg/week. The primary hypothesis of this study was that treatment with Humatrope would increase height velocity during the first 2 years of therapy in a dose-dependent manner. Additionally, after completing the initial 2-year dose-response phase of the study, 50 patients were followed to final height.

Patients who received the Humatrope dosage of 0.37 mg/kg/week had a significantly greater increase in mean height velocity after 2 years of treatment than patients who received 0.24 mg/kg/week (4.04 vs. 3.27 cm/year, p=0.003). The mean difference between final height and baseline predicted height was 7.2 cm for patients who received Humatrope 0.37 mg/kg/week and 5.4 cm for patients who received 0.24 mg/kg/week (Table 10). While no patient had height above the 5th percentile in any dosage group at baseline, 82% of the patients who received 0.37 mg/kg/week and 47% of the patients who received 0.24 mg/kg/week achieved final heights above the 5th percentile of the general population height standards (p=NS).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placebo-controlled Trial 3x per week dosing</th>
<th>Dose Response Trial 6x per week dosing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo (n=10)</td>
<td>Humatrope 0.22 mg/kg (n=22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Humatrope 0.24 mg/kg (n=13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FH - Baseline PH</td>
<td>Humatrope 0.24/0.37 mg/kg (n=13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean (95% CI), cm</td>
<td>Humatrope 0.37 mg/kg (n=13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-0.7 (-3.6, 2.3)</td>
<td>+2.2 (0.4, 3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+5.4 (2.8, 7.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+6.7 (4.1, 9.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+7.2 (4.6, 9.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: FH=final height; PH=predicted height; CI=confidence interval; cm=centimeters.

14.4 Pediatric Patients with SHOX Deficiency

SHOX deficiency may result either from a deletion of one copy of the short stature homeobox-containing (SHOX) gene or from a mutation within or outside one copy of the SHOX gene that impairs the production or function of SHOX protein.

A randomized, controlled, two-year, three-arm, open-label study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of Humatrope treatment of short stature in pediatric patients with SHOX deficiency who were not GH-deficient. 52 patients (24 male, 28 female) with SHOX deficiency, 3.0 to 12.3 years of age, were randomized to either a Humatrope-treated arm (27 patients; mean age 7.3 ± 2.1 years) or an untreated control arm (25 patients; mean age 7.5 ± 2.7 years). To determine the comparability of treatment effect between patients with SHOX deficiency and patients with Turner syndrome, the third study arm enrolled 26 patients with Turner syndrome, 4.5 to 11.8 years of age (mean age 7.5 ± 1.9 years), to Humatrope treatment. All patients were prepubertal at study entry. Patients in the Humatrope-treated group(s) received daily subcutaneous injections of 0.05 mg/kg (50 μg/kg) of Humatrope, equivalent to 0.35 mg/kg/week. Patients in the untreated group received no injections.

Patients with SHOX deficiency who received Humatrope had significantly greater first-year height velocity than untreated patients (8.7 cm/year vs. 5.2 cm/year, p<0.001, primary efficacy analysis) and similar first-year height velocity to Humatrope-treated patients with Turner syndrome (8.7 cm/year vs.
In addition, patients who received Humatrope had significantly greater second year height velocity, and first- and second-year height gain (cm and SDS) than untreated patients (Table 11).

| Table 11: Summary of Efficacy Results in Patients with SHOX deficiency and Turner Syndrome |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                                               | SHOX Deficiency              |                                 | Turner Syndrome  |
|                                                               | Untreated (n=24) | Mean (SD) | Humatrope (n=27) | Mean (SD) | Treatment Difference<sup>a</sup> Mean (95% CI) | Humatrope (n=26) | Mean (SD) |
| **Height Velocity (cm/yr)**                                   |                             |                      |                 |                  |                          |                 |           |
| 1<sup>st</sup> Year                                           | 5.2 (1.1)                   | 8.7 (1.6)<sup>b</sup> | +3.5 (2.8, 4.2) | +2.0 (1.3, 2.6) | 8.9 (2.0)                |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> Year                                           | 5.4 (1.2)                   | 7.3 (1.1)<sup>b</sup> |                      |                  | 7.0 (1.1)                |
| **Height Gain (cm)**                                         |                             |                      |                 |                  |                          |                 |           |
| Baseline to 1<sup>st</sup> Year                               | +5.4 (1.2)                  | +9.1 (1.5)<sup>b</sup> | +3.7 (2.9, 4.5)  | +5.8 (4.6, 7.1) | +8.9 (1.9)                |
| Baseline to 2<sup>nd</sup> Year                               | +10.5 (1.9)                 | +16.4 (2.0)<sup>b</sup> |                      |                  | +15.7 (2.7)              |
| **Height SDS Gain**                                          |                             |                      |                 |                  |                          |                 |           |
| Baseline to 1<sup>st</sup> Year                               | +0.1 (0.5)                  | +0.7 (0.5)<sup>b</sup> | +0.5 (0.3, 0.8)   | +1.0 (0.7, 1.3) | +0.8 (0.5)                |
| Baseline to 2<sup>nd</sup> Year                               | +0.2 (0.5)                  | +1.2 (0.7)<sup>b</sup> |                      |                  | +1.2 (0.7)               |
| **Patients with height SDS > -2.0 at 2 years**                | 1 (4%)                      | 11 (41%)<sup>c</sup>  |                      |                  | 8 (31%)                  |

<sup>a</sup> Positive values favor Humatrope
<sup>b</sup> Statistically significantly different from untreated, p<0.001.
<sup>c</sup> Statistically significantly different from untreated, p<0.05.

14.5 Pediatric Patients Born Small for Gestational Age (SGA) Who Fail to Demonstrate Catch-up Growth by Age 2 - 4 Years

Data from 2 clinical trials demonstrate the effectiveness of Humatrope in promoting linear growth in short children born SGA who fail to demonstrate catch-up growth.

The primary objective of Study 1 was to demonstrate that the increase from baseline in height SDS after 1 year of treatment would be similar when Humatrope is administered according to an individually adjusted dose (IAD) regimen or a fixed high dose (FHD) regimen. The height increases would be considered similar if the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval (CI) for the mean difference between the groups (IAD – FHD) was greater than -0.5 height SDS. This 2-year, open-label, multicenter, European study enrolled 193 prepubertal, non-GH deficient children with mean chronological age 6.8 ± 2.4 years (range: 3.0 to 12.3). Additional study entry criteria included birth weight <10th percentile and/or birth length SDS <-2 for gestational age, and height SDS for chronological age ≤-3. Exclusion criteria included syndromal conditions (e.g., Turner syndrome), chronic disease (e.g., diabetes mellitus), and tumor activity. Children were randomized to either a FHD (0.067 mg/kg/day [0.47 mg/kg/week]; n=99) or an IAD treatment group (n=94). The initial Humatrope dosage in the IAD treatment group was 0.035 mg/kg/day (0.25 mg/kg/week). The dosage was increased to 0.067 mg/kg/day in those patients in the IAD group whose 1-year height gain predicted at Month 3 was <0.75 height SDS (n=40) or whose actual height gain measured at Year 1 was <0.75 height SDS (n=11). Approximately 85% of the randomized patients completed 2 years of therapy.

At baseline, the FHD and IAD treatment groups had comparable height SDS (mean -3.9; Table 12). Although the mean 1-year height increase in the IAD group was statistically significantly lower than that observed in the FHD group, the study achieved its primary objective by demonstrating that the increase from baseline in height SDS in the IAD group was clinically similar (non-inferior) to that in the FHD group (mean between-group difference = -0.3 SDS [95% CI: -0.4, -0.2 SDS]). The mean changes
from baseline in height SDS at the end of the 2-year study were 1.4 and 1.6 SDS in the IAD and FHD groups, respectively. The results were similar when children who entered puberty during the study were removed from the analysis.

Table 12: Study 1 – Results for Height SDS and Change from Baseline in Height SDS at Year 1 and Year 2 After Humatrope Treatment of Short Children Born SGA Who Fail to Demonstrate Catch-up Growth\(^a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IAD Group 0.035 to 0.067 mg/kg/day Mean (SD)</th>
<th>FHD Group 0.067 mg/kg/day Mean (SD)</th>
<th>Between-Group Difference IAD – FHD(^b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>(n=86) -3.9 (0.6)</td>
<td>(n=93) -3.9 (0.7)</td>
<td>-0.0 ± 0.1 (-0.2, 0.2) p-value = 0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height SDS</td>
<td>(n=86) -3.0 (0.7)</td>
<td>(n=93) -2.7 (0.7)</td>
<td>-0.3 ± 0.1 (-0.4, -0.2) p-value &lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from baseline</td>
<td>0.9 (0.4)</td>
<td>1.1 (0.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height SDS</td>
<td>(n=82) -2.5 (0.8)</td>
<td>(n=88) -2.2 (0.7)</td>
<td>-0.3 ± 0.1 (-0.4, -0.1) p-value = 0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from baseline</td>
<td>1.4 (0.5)</td>
<td>1.6 (0.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{a}\) Abbreviations: IAD=individually adjusted dose; FHD=fixed high dose; SD=standard deviation; SDS=standard deviation score
\(^{b}\) Least squares mean difference ± standard error and 95% confidence interval based on ANCOVA model with treatment and gender as fixed effects, and baseline height SDS, baseline chronological age, baseline bone age, and mid-parental target height SDS as covariates.
\(^{c}\) Only children with actual height measurements were included in the Year 1 and Year 2 analyses.

Study 2 was an open-label, multicenter, single arm study conducted in France, during which 35 prepubertal, non-GH deficient children were treated for 2 years with Humatrope 0.067 mg/kg/day (0.47 mg/kg/week). Mean chronological age at baseline was 9.3 ± 0.9 years (range: 6.7 to 10.8). Additional study entry criteria included birth length SDS <-2 or <3rd percentile for gestational age, and height SDS for chronological age <-2. Exclusion criteria included syndromal conditions (e.g., Turner syndrome), chronic disease (e.g., diabetes mellitus), and any active disease. All 35 patients completed the study. Mean height SDS increased from a baseline value of -2.7 (SD 0.5) to -1.5 (SD 0.6) after 2 years of Humatrope treatment.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

Vials
- Vial Kit (VL7335)
  - 5 mg vial (No. 7335) and 5-mL vial of Diluent for Humatrope (No. 7336)
  - 1 Kit: NDC 0002-7335-11

Cartridges
- 6 mg Cartridge Kit (MS8147): NDC 0002-8147-01 (gold)
  - 6 mg cartridge (gold) (VL7554) and prefilled syringe of Diluent for Humatrope (VL7616)
- 12 mg Cartridge Kit (MS8148): NDC 0002-8148-01 (teal)
  - 12 mg cartridge (teal) (VL7555) and prefilled syringe of Diluent for Humatrope (VL7617)
- 24 mg Cartridge Kit (MS8149): NDC 0002-8149-01 (purple)
  - 24 mg cartridge (purple) (VL7556) and prefilled syringe of Diluent for Humatrope (VL7617)
16.2 Storage and Handling

Vials

Before Reconstitution — Vials of Humatrope and Diluent for Humatrope are stable when refrigerated at 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F). Avoid freezing Diluent for Humatrope. Expiration dates are stated on the labels.

After Reconstitution — Vials of Humatrope are stable for up to 14 days when reconstituted with Diluent for Humatrope or Bacteriostatic Water for Injection, USP and refrigerated at 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F). Avoid freezing the reconstituted vial of Humatrope.

After Reconstitution with Sterile Water, USP — Use only one dose per Humatrope vial and discard the unused portion. If the solution is not used immediately, it must be refrigerated at 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F) and used within 24 hours.

Cartridges

Before Reconstitution — Cartridges of Humatrope and Diluent for Humatrope are stable when refrigerated at 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F). Avoid freezing Diluent for Humatrope. Expiration dates are stated on the labels.

After Reconstitution — Cartridges of Humatrope are stable for up to 28 days when reconstituted with Diluent for Humatrope and refrigerated at 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F). Store the Humatrope injection device without the needle attached. Avoid freezing the reconstituted cartridge of Humatrope. Cartridges should be reconstituted only with the supplied diluent. Cartridges should not be reconstituted with the Diluent for Humatrope provided with Humatrope vials, or with any other solution.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

See FDA-approved patient labeling.

Patients being treated with Humatrope (and/or their parents) should be informed about the potential benefits and risks associated with Humatrope treatment, and the contents of the Patient Information Insert should be reviewed. This information is intended to educate patients (and caregivers); it is not a disclosure of all possible intended or adverse effects.

Patients and caregivers who will administer Humatrope should receive appropriate training and instruction on the proper use of Humatrope from the physician or other suitably qualified health care professional. A puncture-resistant container for the disposal of used needles and syringes should be strongly recommended. Patients and/or parents should be thoroughly instructed in the importance of proper disposal, and cautioned against any reuse of needles and syringes. This information is intended to aid in the safe and effective administration of the medication.

Literature revised December 13, 2016

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HTR-0003-USPI-20161213

HUMATROPE®
Somatropin (rDNA origin) for Injection

INFORMATION FOR THE PATIENT

Do not mix (reconstitute) the drug or inject it until you have been thoroughly trained in the proper techniques by your doctor. Use sterile techniques as instructed by your doctor. Destroy and discard syringes and/or needles after each use.

Humatrope should be kept refrigerated (36° to 46°F [2° to 8°C]) before and after reconstitution. Do not
freeze. Reconstituted Humatrope should be used within 14 days.

**Reconstituting the Vial of Humatrope**

Reconstitute Humatrope only with Diluent for Humatrope. Do not use other solutions for reconstitution unless instructed to do so by your doctor. Your doctor will also tell you what size syringe and needle to use and how much diluent to add to the vial of Humatrope.

**Always start by washing your hands.**

1. Remove and discard plastic caps from tops of vials of diluent and Humatrope. Wipe tops of both vials with an alcohol swab (Figure 1). Remove needle cover and save. Pull back on syringe plunger to draw up an amount of air equal to the amount of diluent your doctor has prescribed. Insert needle in stopper of diluent vial, and inject air into vial.

2. Hold vial upside down and, making sure needle tip remains in solution, withdraw the amount of diluent your doctor has prescribed (Figure 2). After making sure that no air bubbles are in the syringe, turn vial upright and, holding barrel, remove syringe.
3. Insert same needle into vial of Humatrope and gently aim needle tip toward wall of vial. Slowly inject the diluent by aiming the stream of liquid against the wall of vial (Figure 3). *Do not aim it at the white powder at the bottom of the vial.* To equalize the pressure, withdraw a volume of air equal to the amount of diluent added before removing the syringe from the vial. If the needle can be removed from the barrel of the syringe, remove, destroy, and discard the needle. If the needle and syringe are made as 1 unit, destroy and discard the entire unit.

4. Swirl the vial with a gentle rotary motion until contents are completely dissolved (Figure 4). *Do not shake.*

**Preparing the Injection**
1. Do not use reconstituted Humatrope if it is cloudy or contains particles.
2. If the needle can be removed from the type of syringe you are using, a new needle should be placed on the syringe before the injection. If the syringe and needle are made as 1 unit, another unit should be used for the injection.
3. Before and after injection, the rubber stopper of the vial should be wiped with rubbing alcohol or an alcoholic antiseptic solution to prevent contamination of the contents by repeated needle insertions.
4. Remove the needle cover and draw an amount of air into the syringe equal to your dose of Humatrope.
5. Insert needle into vial of reconstituted Humatrope and inject the air into the vial. Turn the vial upside down, and, making sure needle tip is in solution, withdraw your correct dose (see Figure 2). Make sure that no air bubbles are in the syringe.
6. Remove syringe and replace needle cover. Write date of reconstitution on vial label, and discard unused diluent.
7. Return unused portion of reconstituted Humatrope to refrigerator and use within 14 days.
8. Destroy needle or the needle and syringe after use.

**Injecting Humatrope**
1. Gently tap injection site several times with fingers.
2. Wipe the area thoroughly with an alcohol swab. Use a circular motion and work outward from the inside of the circle.
3. **Subcutaneous Injection:** With the thumb and forefinger, stabilize the skin by spreading or pinching up a large area of skin.
   - Holding the syringe at a 90-degree angle to injection site, quickly insert the needle all the way into the skin.
   - Slowly inject the solution.
   - Remove the needle quickly, and apply pressure over the injection site with a dry gauze pad or cotton ball. Rub for several seconds.
   - Destroy needle or needle and syringe after use.
4. **Intramuscular Injection:** With the thumb and first 2 fingers, press the skin down firmly against a large muscle mass, such as the thigh.
   - Holding the syringe at a 90-degree angle to injection site, quickly insert the needle all the way into the skin.
   - When the needle is in place, slowly pull back on the plunger. If blood enters the syringe, remove needle, discard syringe and drug, and prepare another injection.
   - If no blood enters the syringe, slowly inject the solution.
   - Remove the needle quickly, and apply pressure over the injection site with a dry gauze pad or cotton ball. Rub for several seconds.
   - Destroy needle or needle and syringe after use.

*If you have any questions, consult your doctor.*

Literature revised August 1, 2011

**Marketed by:** LILLY USA, LLC, INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46285, USA

**PA 1686 AMP**

**INFORMATION AND PATIENT INSTRUCTIONS**

**HUMATROPE®**

**Somatropin (rDNA origin) for Injection**

**CARTRIDGES**

**HUMATROPE CARTRIDGES ARE ONLY TO BE USED WITH HUMATROPEN® OR HUMATROPEN® 3 INJECTION DEVICES.**

**Important Things to Know**

It is important to learn the names of the parts of the Humatrope Cartridge Kit and how these parts work before injecting yourself or your child. Make sure you have been properly trained by your nurse, pharmacist or doctor before you mix the drug (add the diluent liquid to the dry Humatrope powder) or inject it. Wash your hands and be careful to follow the instructions given to you by your nurse, pharmacist or doctor. After mixing, throw away the diluent syringe in a puncture-resistant container such as the type your nurse, pharmacist or doctor has told you to use.

**Storage**

Humatrope must be kept refrigerated (36° to 46°F [2° to 8°C]) before and after it is mixed. Do not freeze. Once Humatrope has been mixed and is in liquid form, it must be used within 28 days. Throw away any mixed Humatrope left over after 28 days. Before giving an injection, check the date on the cartridge. Do not use the cartridge if it has expired.

**WARNING**

**HUMATROPE CARTRIDGES SHOULD NOT BE USED IF THE PATIENT IS ALLERGIC TO METACRESOL OR GLYCERIN.**

**Contents**

- one cartridge with 6, 12, or 24 mg of dried Humatrope
- one prefilled syringe with diluent (the liquid used to mix the dried Humatrope)

**NOTE:** There are three kinds of Humatrope cartridges that have different amounts of Humatrope (6, 12, or 24 mg). Make sure that you have the cartridge that your doctor prescribed.

**Mixing the Humatrope in the Cartridge**

Use only the prefilled diluent syringe to mix the Humatrope in the cartridge. DO NOT use the diluent that comes in the Humatrope vial box, or any other liquid.

**Reconstitution Instructions**
Use only this kit to prepare the Humatrope cartridge.

*Note: The liquid is colorless.
It is shown here as blue for illustration purposes only.

**Preparing Your New Cartridge**

Remove ALL contents from the tray.
Note: This product is designed for left or right handed use so you may use whichever hand is most comfortable for you.

Grasp the gray Needle Cover, at the bottom of the Diluent Syringe.

Remove the Needle Cover and discard. DO NOT depress the Plunger yet. It is okay if a drop of fluid is lost. It is not necessary to release air from the Diluent Syringe.
Hold the cartridge, with the Black Triangles toward the Diluent Syringe. Align the cartridge and Diluent Syringe in a straight line. DO NOT insert the cartridge at an angle.

PUSH the cartridge STRAIGHT in until it stops AND the Black Triangles ARE COVERED. You may hear or feel a click. DO NOT twist the cartridge.

Hold the Diluent Syringe and the cartridge together with TWO HANDS. Push and release the Plunger 2 or 3 times until the Diluent is in the cartridge.

Remove your thumb from the Plunger and check that the Diluent Syringe is empty [it is normal for small drops of Diluent to remain in the Diluent Syringe].

With your thumb OFF the Plunger, pull the cartridge away from the Diluent Syringe.

Place the End Cap on a hard, flat surface. Push the Diluent Syringe onto the End Cap and immediately discard the Diluent Syringe as instructed by your healthcare professional.
Mix the cartridge by gently inverting 10 times and let it sit for 3 minutes, DO NOT SHAKE.

Inspect the solution. The Humatrope solution should be clear. If the solution is clear, your cartridge is now prepared and ready to be attached to your pen injection device (see the User Manual for your pen injection device). If the solution is cloudy or contains particles, gently invert the cartridge 10 additional times. Let the cartridge sit for 5 more minutes. If the solution remains cloudy or contains particles, DO NOT USE THE CARTRIDGE. Contact your healthcare professional or Lilly. If you have questions about preparing your Humatrope cartridge, you should contact your Humatrope provider or your healthcare professional.

Injections can be given in the following areas:
- Abdomen (above, below, or either side of the navel)
- Front of the upper thighs
- Upper, outer buttocks
- Back of the arms above the elbow and below the shoulder

Discuss use of the pen injection device, the right places to inject, and site rotation with your nurse or doctor.

Literature revised August 1, 2011

Marketed by: Lilly USA, LLC, Indianapolis, IN 46285, USA

www.humatrope.com

RA 119 FSAM 00

Humatrope®
somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection
HumatroPen® 6 mg
Growth Hormone Delivery System
Injection Device for Use with Humatrope® [somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection] Cartridges

PEN USER MANUAL

SECTION 1 Read this section completely before you begin.
Then, move on to Section 2.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE HUMATROPEN® 6 MG
Read these instructions carefully BEFORE using the HumatroPen® 6 mg. You need to use the Pen correctly in order to get the most benefit from the Humatrope® treatment. Failure to follow these instructions completely may result in too much or too little Humatrope being injected.

INTRODUCTION

The HumatroPen 6 mg is an injection device intended for use with Humatrope 6 mg Cartridges. Your healthcare professional has prescribed the Humatrope dose and Pen that you or your child should receive.

DO NOT CHANGE the dose or Pen unless directed by your healthcare professional.

If your healthcare professional changes the prescribed cartridge size from the 6 mg Humatrope Cartridge to the 12 mg or 24 mg Humatrope Cartridge, you must get a new HumatroPen to match the new cartridge size.

Before using the HumatroPen 6 mg, make sure that you thoroughly read this user manual. It explains the Pen operations and has a troubleshooting guide, should questions arise.

These instructions do not take the place of talking with your healthcare professional about your or your child’s medical condition, or its treatment. If you are having problems using the HumatroPen 6 mg, call 1-800-545-5979.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE HUMATROPEN 6 MG

- Where you see ⚠ in this manual, please pay special attention.
- DO NOT USE the Pen if any part of the Pen or Cartridge appears broken or damaged. Contact your healthcare professional.
- Confirm that you have a 6 mg Humatrope Cartridge to match the HumatroPen 6 mg. If it does not match DO NOT USE and contact your healthcare professional. This is important to ensure the correct dose of Humatrope is given.
- DO NOT use the Humatrope Cartridge past the expiration date.
- Follow Section 2 ONLY to set up a new Cartridge before first use.
- Section 3 of this manual should be used for every injection.
- DO NOT transfer the contents of the Humatrope Cartridge to a syringe.
- DO NOT share your HumatroPen 6 mg or needles with anyone else. You may give an infection to them, or get an infection from them.
- The HumatroPen 6 mg is not recommended for use by blind or visually impaired individuals without the assistance of a sighted individual trained in its use.

ABOUT PEN NEEDLES

What kinds of Needles can be used with the HumatroPen 6 mg?

- Pen Needles are not included. You may need a prescription to get the Needles from your pharmacist.
- Becton, Dickinson and Company Pen Needles are suitable for use with the HumatroPen 6 mg.
- Ask your healthcare professional what Needle gauge and length is best to use.
- Follow your healthcare professional’s instructions on safe handling of needles.

Must a new Needle be used for each injection?

- Yes, a new Needle must be used for each injection.
- Remove the Needle immediately after each injection. Use a new Needle for each injection. This will help minimize the risk of infection, prevent leakage of Humatrope, keep out air bubbles, and reduce Needle clogs.

How do I throw away used Needles?

- Throw away used Needles in a puncture-proof container. Follow your healthcare professional’s instructions on how to do this safely.
CARE AND STORAGE FOR THE HUMATROPEN 6 MG

**Care**
- Soiled parts can be cleaned with a damp cloth. DO NOT USE alcohol or other cleaning agents.
- DO NOT SOAK or immerse the Pen in liquid.
- DO NOT APPLY oil or any other lubricant.

**Storage**
- Store the HumatroPen 6 mg with attached Humatrope Cartridge in the storage case in the refrigerator until the time of the next injection. DO NOT FREEZE.
- All Humatrope Cartridges and diluent must be refrigerated at temperatures between 36°F to 46°F (+2°C and +8°C). DO NOT FREEZE. A prepared Cartridge can be left on a Pen for 28 days in the refrigerator. DO NOT USE any prepared Cartridge after 28 days.
- Let the HumatroPen 6 mg with attached Humatrope Cartridge stand at room temperature for 10 minutes before injecting. Discomfort may be noticed at the injection site if Humatrope is injected cold.
- Daily room temperature exposure should not exceed 30 minutes.
- DO NOT STORE the Pen with the Needle attached.

**REPLACEMENT**

The HumatroPen 6 mg has been designed to be used for up to 3 years after first use. Record the date the Pen was first used here: __ / __ / __. Contact your healthcare professional if a new HumatroPen 6 mg is needed, or when the Pen has been used for 3 years.

**Please see the accompanying complete Humatrope Patient Information Sheet. For additional information, call 1-800-545-5979 or visit www.humatrope.com**

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**HUMATROPEN 6 MG PARTS**

- Pen Cap
- Rubber Seal
- White Tip
- Front Housing
- Dose Window
- Dose Knob
- Screw
- 6 mg Pen Body
- Injection Button
- Humatrope 6 mg Cartridge (sold separately)

**PEN NEEDLE PARTS (PEN NEEDLES NOT INCLUDED)**

- Outer Cap
- Inner Cap
- Needle
- Paper Tab
SECTION 2  Read and follow the directions in this section only after you have read Section 1.

GETTING STARTED

Be sure to follow the reconstitution (mixing) directions as described in the Humatrope Cartridge Kit. Perform the New Cartridge Setup only once at the beginning of each new Cartridge. For daily use, **DO NOT REPEAT** this one-time-only New Cartridge Setup. If you do, you may run out of Humatrope early.

NEW CARTRIDGE SETUP

STEP A - CHECK THE PEN AND CARTRIDGE

Be sure to check the Cartridge:
- For 6 mg Cartridge label
- For expiration date
- Contents should be clear and free of particles

**NOTE**

**DO NOT USE** the Cartridge past the expiration date.

**DO NOT USE** the Pen if any part of the Pen or Cartridge appears broken or damaged. Contact your healthcare professional.

STEP B - ATTACH THE CARTRIDGE

Use the White Tip of the Cartridge to push the Screw back. Push the White Tip of a reconstituted Cartridge into the Pen Body. Screw the 6 mg Pen Body onto the Cartridge until it is secure.

**NOTE**

The Screw may not be out

**NOTE**

If the Cartridge is not

**CHECK**

Look at the Injection Button and the Front Housing to confirm it is a 6 mg Pen.
when you get the Pen. completely attached, the Screw may not move and an incorrect dose may be given.

**STEP C - ATTACH THE NEEDLE**

- Remove the Paper Tab from the end of the Outer Cap.
- Push the Needle **straight** onto the 6 mg Cartridge and screw on clockwise until secure.
- Pull off the Outer Cap and the Inner Cap.
- Keep the Outer Cap to remove the Needle after the injection.

**STEP D – REMOVE AIR FROM NEW CARTRIDGE**

- Dial 1.25 mg.
- Point the Needle straight up.
- Push the Injection Button and hold for five seconds.
- Dial 0.05 mg and repeat these steps until you see a stream of liquid.

**NOTE**
- The Pen must be set up before injecting the first dose from each new 6 mg Cartridge.
- Setting up the new Cartridge is important to remove large air bubbles that may be present after reconstitution (mixing).
- If a stream is not seen after several attempts, contact your healthcare professional or Lilly.

**STEP E – CONTINUE ON TO DAILY USE**
- DO NOT REPEAT Cartridge Setup before each dose.
- Leave the Cartridge attached and DO NOT REMOVE until the Cartridge is empty.
- Go to Section 3, Step 3, for instructions on how to inject the first dose.

**SECTION 3**

Now that you have done the one-time-only New Cartridge Setup, follow Section 3 for all of the injections.

**DAILY USE**
STEP 1 – CHECK THE PEN

Pull off the Pen Cap. Be sure to check the Cartridge:
- For 6 mg Cartridge label
- For expiration date
- Contents should be clear and free of particles

Look at the Injection Button and the Front Housing to confirm it is a 6 mg Pen.

NOTE
DO NOT USE the Pen if any part of the Pen or Cartridge appears broken or damaged. Contact your healthcare professional.

NOTE
DO NOT USE the Cartridge past the expiration date.

CHECK
Check that the number on the Front Housing matches the Cartridge strength on the Cartridge label. If the Pen and Cartridge do not match, contact your healthcare professional.

STEP 2 – ATTACH THE NEEDLE

Remove the Paper Tab from the end of the Outer Cap. Push the Needle straight onto the 6 mg Cartridge and screw on clockwise until secure.

Pull off the Outer Cap and the Inner Cap. Keep the Outer Cap to remove the Needle after the injection.

NOTE
Hidden Needle Cover is available separately from the HumatroPen 6 mg Cartridge Kit. Refer to the Hidden Needle Cover user manual for instructions.

STEP 3 – DIAL AND INJECT THE DOSE

Turn the Dose Knob to desired dose. Insert the Needle as directed by your healthcare professional.

NOTE
It is possible to set a dose larger
EXAMPLE

0.25 mg shown in the drawing above.

If you dial past the desired dose, you can correct the dose by dialing backwards.

Place your thumb on the Injection Button, then slowly and firmly push the Injection Button until it stops moving.

Continue to hold the Injection Button for five seconds, then remove the Needle from the skin.

Check to make sure you see a 0.00 in the Dose Window to confirm the complete dose was received.

At the end of the injection, the number in the Dose Window should be 0.00. If it is not, this is the amount of Humatrope that WAS NOT delivered.

Consult with your healthcare professional on how to handle a partial dose. Remove the Needle and empty Cartridge.

For the next daily use attach a new Cartridge as shown in Section 2, Step A, and continue with New Cartridge Setup (Section 2).

STEP 4 – REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF THE NEEDLE

Carefully replace the Outer Cap as instructed by your healthcare professional.

Remove the capped Needle by turning counter-clockwise. Throw away as directed by your healthcare professional.

Replace the Pen Cap.

NOTE

- DO NOT STORE the Pen with a Needle attached to prevent air from entering the Cartridge.
- DO NOT REMOVE this Cartridge from the Pen until the Cartridge is empty or needs to be replaced to avoid the possibility of an inaccurate dose.

STEP 5 – STORE PEN AND CARTRIDGE FOR NEXT USE

Store the HumatroPen 6 mg properly. (See “Care and Storage for the HumatroPen 6 mg” in Section 1 of this user manual for more information.)

When it is time for the next routine dose, go to Section 3, and repeat Steps 1-5.

SECTION 4

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. **Do I need to perform the New Cartridge Setup before every dose?**
   - No. The New Cartridge Setup is performed only once for each Cartridge, just before a new Cartridge is used for the first time.
   - The purpose of the setup is to make sure the HumatroPen 6 mg and 6 mg Cartridge are ready to use.
• If you repeat the New Cartridge Setup before each routine dose, you may run out of Humatrope early. The small amount of product used in the New Cartridge Setup will not affect the supply of Humatrope.

2. **What should I do if the Cartridge Label and Pen do not match?**
   - **DO NOT USE** the Pen if the Cartridge strength on the Humatrope Cartridge label does not match the number on the Pen's Front Housing. This is important to ensure the correct dose of Humatrope is given.
   - Contact your healthcare professional for assistance or to obtain a replacement.

3. **What should I do if the Humatrope is not clear after mixing?**
   - Be sure to gently invert the Pen up and down 10 times. **DO NOT SHAKE.** Then, let the Pen sit for at least three minutes. If the solution remains cloudy or has particles, gently invert the Pen up and down 10 more times. Let the Pen sit for five more minutes.
   - If the solution remains cloudy or contains particles after reconstitution (mixing), **DO NOT USE.** Contact your healthcare professional for assistance.

4. **Why are there air bubbles in the Cartridge?**
   - Air bubbles may remain in the Cartridge after reconstitution (mixing).
   - If the Pen is stored with a Needle attached, air bubbles may form in the Cartridge. **DO NOT STORE** the Pen with a Needle attached.
   - Perform the New Cartridge Setup to remove air bubbles from the Cartridge.
   - A small air bubble is normal. It will not cause any harm nor affect the dose.

5. **Why doesn't the Screw move out when there is no Cartridge attached to the Pen?**
   - The Screw may not move out when you push the Injection Button unless there is a Cartridge in the Pen. This feature allows you to easily push the Screw into the Pen Body when replacing a Cartridge.
   - Once a Cartridge is attached, the Screw will move out when the Injection Button is pushed.

6. **What should I do if I can't attach the Cartridge to the Pen Body?**
   - Check that the Cartridge is not damaged or broken.
   - Carefully line up the Cartridge with the Pen Body and screw together until secure. If the Cartridge and Pen cannot be screwed together contact your healthcare professional.

7. **Why is it difficult to push the Injection Button when I try to inject the dose?**
   - The Needle may be clogged. Try attaching a new Needle.
   - Pushing the Injection Button down quickly may make the Injection Button harder to push. Pushing the Injection Button more slowly may make it easier.
   - Using a larger diameter Needle will make it easier to push the Injection Button during injection. Ask your healthcare professional which Needle is best for you.
   - The Injection Button may become harder to push if the inside of the Pen gets dirty with Humatrope, food, drink, or other materials.

8. **Why doesn't the Dose Knob go to zero when I inject the dose?**
   - This can happen if the Humatrope Cartridge does not have enough Humatrope left in it for the full dose. It is possible to set a dose larger than the amount of Humatrope left in the Cartridge. At the end of the injection, the number in the Dose Window should be 0.00. If it is not, this is the amount of Humatrope that **WAS NOT** delivered. Consult with your healthcare professional on how to handle a partial dose. Remove the Needle and empty Cartridge. For the next daily use attach a new Cartridge as shown in Section 2, Step A, and continue with New Cartridge Setup (Section 2).

9. **Why do I see Humatrope leaking from the Needle after I have finished the injection?**
   - It is normal for a single drop to remain on the tip of the Needle after the injection is complete. If you see more than one drop:
     - The full dose may not have been delivered. **DO NOT INJECT** another dose. Consult with your healthcare professional for assistance.
To prevent this, for the next dose, firmly push and hold the Injection Button in and slowly count to five (see Section 3, Step 3).

10. **How can I tell when the injection is complete?**

- The injection is complete when:
  - You have slowly counted to five while you are still holding the Injection Button in and before you remove the Needle from the skin.

AND

- 0.00 is in the center of the Dose Window.
Read these instructions carefully BEFORE using the HumatroPen® 12 mg. You need to use the Pen correctly in order to get the most benefit from the Humatrope® treatment. Failure to follow these instructions completely may result in too much or too little Humatrope being injected.

INTRODUCTION

The HumatroPen 12 mg is an injection device intended for use with Humatrope 12 mg Cartridges. Your healthcare professional has prescribed the Humatrope dose and Pen that you or your child should receive.

DO NOT CHANGE the dose or Pen unless directed by your healthcare professional.

If your healthcare professional changes the prescribed cartridge size from the 12 mg Humatrope Cartridge to the 6 mg or 24 mg Humatrope Cartridge, you must get a new HumatroPen to match the new cartridge size.

Before using the HumatroPen 12 mg, make sure that you thoroughly read this user manual. It explains the Pen operations and has a troubleshooting guide, should questions arise.

These instructions do not take the place of talking with your healthcare professional about your or your child’s medical condition, or its treatment. If you are having problems using the HumatroPen 12 mg, call 1-800-545-5979.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE HUMATROPEN 12 MG

- Where you see ⚠ in this manual, please pay special attention.
- DO NOT USE the Pen if any part of the Pen or Cartridge appears broken or damaged. Contact your healthcare professional.
- Confirm that you have a 12 mg Humatrope Cartridge to match the HumatroPen 12 mg. If it does not match DO NOT USE and contact your healthcare professional. This is important to ensure the correct dose of Humatrope is given.
- DO NOT use the Humatrope Cartridge past the expiration date.
- Follow Section 2 ONLY to set up a new Cartridge before first use.
- Section 3 of this manual should be used for every injection.
- DO NOT transfer the contents of the Humatrope Cartridge to a syringe.
- DO NOT share your HumatroPen 12 mg or needles with anyone else. You may give an infection to them, or get an infection from them.
- The HumatroPen 12 mg is not recommended for use by blind or visually impaired individuals without the assistance of a sighted individual trained in its use.

ABOUT PEN NEEDLES

What kinds of Needles can be used with the HumatroPen 12 mg?
- Pen Needles are not included. You may need a prescription to get the Needles from your pharmacist.
- Becton, Dickinson and Company Pen Needles are suitable for use with the HumatroPen 12 mg.
- Ask your healthcare professional what Needle gauge and length is best to use.
- Follow your healthcare professional's instructions on safe handling of needles.

Must a new Needle be used for each injection?
- Yes, a new Needle must be used for each injection.
- Remove the Needle immediately after each injection. Use a new Needle for each injection. This will help minimize the risk of infection, prevent leakage of Humatrope, keep out air bubbles, and reduce Needle clogs.

How do I throw away used Needles?
- Throw away used Needles in a puncture-proof container. Follow your healthcare professional's instructions on how to do this safely.
CARE AND STORAGE FOR THE HUMATROPEN 12 MG

Care
- Soiled parts can be cleaned with a damp cloth. DO NOT USE alcohol or other cleaning agents.
- DO NOT SOAK or immerse the Pen in liquid.
- DO NOT APPLY oil or any other lubricant.

Storage
- Store the HumatroPen 12 mg with attached Humatrope Cartridge in the storage case in the refrigerator until the time of the next injection. DO NOT FREEZE.
- All Humatrope Cartridges and diluent must be refrigerated at temperatures between 36°F to 46°F (+2°C and +8°C). DO NOT FREEZE. A prepared Cartridge can be left on a Pen for 28 days in the refrigerator. DO NOT USE any prepared Cartridge after 28 days.
- Let the HumatroPen 12 mg with attached Humatrope Cartridge stand at room temperature for 10 minutes before injecting. Discomfort may be noticed at the injection site if Humatrope is injected cold.
- Daily room temperature exposure should not exceed 30 minutes.
- DO NOT STORE the Pen with the Needle attached.

REPLACEMENT
The HumatroPen 12 mg has been designed to be used for up to 3 years after first use. Record the date the Pen was first used here: __ / __ / __. Contact your healthcare professional if a new HumatroPen 12 mg is needed, or when the Pen has been used for 3 years.

Please see the accompanying complete Humatrope Patient Information Sheet. For additional information, call 1-800-545-5979 or visit www.humatrope.com

HUMATROPEN 12 MG PARTS

PEN NEEDLE PARTS (PEN NEEDLES NOT INCLUDED)
SECTION 2  Read and follow the directions in this section only after you have read Section 1.

GETTING STARTED

Be sure to follow the reconstitution (mixing) directions as described in the Humatrope Cartridge Kit. Perform the New Cartridge Setup only once at the beginning of each new Cartridge. For daily use, **DO NOT REPEAT** this one-time-only New Cartridge Setup. If you do, you may run out of Humatrope early.

NEW CARTRIDGE SETUP

**STEP A - CHECK THE PEN AND CARTRIDGE**

Be sure to check the Cartridge:
- For 12 mg Cartridge label
- For expiration date
- Contents should be clear and free of particles

Pull off the Pen Cap.

**NOTE**

**DO NOT USE** the Cartridge past the expiration date.

**DO NOT USE** the Pen if any part of the Pen or Cartridge appears broken or damaged. Contact your healthcare professional.

**CHECK**

Check that the number on the Front Housing matches the Cartridge strength on the Cartridge label. If the Pen and Cartridge do not match, contact your healthcare professional.

**STEP B - ATTACH THE CARTRIDGE**

Use the White Tip of the Cartridge to push the Screw back.

Push the White Tip of a reconstituted Cartridge into the Pen Body. Screw the 12 mg Pen Body onto the Cartridge until it is secure.

**CHECK**

Look at the Injection Button and the Front Housing to confirm it is a 12 mg Pen.
STEP C - ATTACH THE NEEDLE

- Remove the Paper Tab from the end of the Outer Cap.
- Push the Needle **straight** onto the 12 mg Cartridge and screw on clockwise until secure.
- Pull off the Outer Cap and the Inner Cap.
- Keep the Outer Cap to remove the Needle after the injection.

STEP D – REMOVE AIR FROM NEW CARTRIDGE

- Dial 2.50 mg.
- Point the Needle straight up.
- Push the Injection Button and hold for five seconds.
- Dial 0.10 mg and repeat these steps until you see a stream of liquid.

**NOTE**
- The Pen must be set up before injecting the first dose from each new 12 mg Cartridge.
- Setting up the new Cartridge is important to remove large air bubbles that may be present after reconstitution (mixing).
- If a stream is not seen after several attempts, contact your healthcare professional or Lilly.

STEP E – CONTINUE ON TO DAILY USE
- DO NOT REPEAT Cartridge Setup before each dose.
- Leave the Cartridge attached and DO NOT REMOVE until the Cartridge is empty.
- Go to Section 3, Step 3, for instructions on how to inject the first dose.

SECTION 3

Now that you have done the one-time-only New Cartridge Setup, follow Section 3 for all of the injections.

DAILY USE
**STEP 1 – CHECK THE PEN**

- Pull off the Pen Cap.
- Be sure to check the Cartridge:
  - For 12 mg Cartridge label
  - For expiration date
  - Contents should be clear and free of particles
- Look at the Injection Button and the Front Housing to confirm it is a 12 mg Pen.

**NOTE**

**DO NOT USE** the Pen if any part of the Pen or Cartridge appears broken or damaged. Contact your healthcare professional.

**NOTE**

**DO NOT USE** the Cartridge past the expiration date.

**CHECK**

Check that the number on the Front Housing matches the Cartridge strength on the Cartridge label. If the Pen and Cartridge do not match, contact your healthcare professional.

**STEP 2 – ATTACH THE NEEDLE**

- Remove the Paper Tab from the end of the Outer Cap.
- Push the Needle **straight** onto the 12 mg Cartridge and screw on clockwise until secure.
- Pull off the Outer Cap and the Inner Cap.
- Keep the Outer Cap to remove the Needle after the injection.

**NOTE**

Hidden Needle Cover is available separately from the HumatroPen 12 mg Cartridge Kit. Refer to the Hidden Needle Cover user manual for instructions.

**STEP 3 – DIAL AND INJECT THE DOSE**

- Turn the Dose Knob to desired dose.
- Insert the Needle as directed by your healthcare professional.

**NOTE**

It is possible to set a dose larger
If you dial past the desired dose, you can correct the dose by dialing backwards.

Place your thumb on the Injection Button, then slowly and firmly push the Injection Button until it stops moving.

Continue to hold the Injection Button for five seconds, then remove the Needle from the skin.

Check to make sure you see a 0.00 in the Dose Window to confirm the complete dose was received.

At the end of the injection, the number in the Dose Window should be 0.00.

If it is not, this is the amount of Humatrope that WAS NOT delivered.

Consult with your healthcare professional on how to handle a partial dose. Remove the Needle and empty Cartridge.

For the next daily use attach a new Cartridge as shown in Section 2, Step A, and continue with New Cartridge Setup (Section 2).

STEP 4 – REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF THE NEEDLE

Carefully replace the Outer Cap as instructed by your healthcare professional.

Remove the capped Needle by turning counter-clockwise. Throw away as directed by your healthcare professional.

Replace the Pen Cap.

NOTE

- **DO NOT STORE** the Pen with a Needle attached to prevent air from entering the Cartridge.
- **DO NOT REMOVE** this Cartridge from the Pen until the Cartridge is empty or needs to be replaced to avoid the possibility of an inaccurate dose.

STEP 5 – STORE PEN AND CARTRIDGE FOR NEXT USE

Store the HumatroPen 12 mg properly. (See “Care and Storage for the HumatroPen 12 mg” in Section 1 of this user manual for more information.)

When it is time for the next routine dose, go to Section 3, and repeat Steps 1-5.

SECTION 4

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. **Do I need to perform the New Cartridge Setup before every dose?**
   - No. The New Cartridge Setup is performed only once for each Cartridge, just before a new Cartridge is used for the first time.
   - The purpose of the setup is to make sure the HumatroPen 12 mg and 12 mg Cartridge are ready
to use.

- If you repeat the New Cartridge Setup before each routine dose, you may run out of Humatrope early. The small amount of product used in the New Cartridge Setup will not affect the supply of Humatrope.

2. **What should I do if the Cartridge Label and Pen do not match?**
   - **DO NOT USE** the Pen if the Cartridge strength on the Humatrope Cartridge label does not match the number on the Pen's Front Housing. This is important to ensure the correct dose of Humatrope is given.
   - Contact your healthcare professional for assistance or to obtain a replacement.

3. **What should I do if the Humatrope is not clear after mixing?**
   - Be sure to gently invert the Pen up and down 10 times. **DO NOT SHAKE.** Then, let the Pen sit for at least three minutes. If the solution remains cloudy or has particles, gently invert the Pen up and down 10 more times. Let the Pen sit for five more minutes.
   - If the solution remains cloudy or contains particles after reconstitution (mixing), **DO NOT USE.** Contact your healthcare professional for assistance.

4. **Why are there air bubbles in the Cartridge?**
   - Air bubbles may remain in the Cartridge after reconstitution (mixing).
   - If the Pen is stored with a Needle attached, air bubbles may form in the Cartridge. **DO NOT STORE** the Pen with a Needle attached.
   - Perform the New Cartridge Setup to remove air bubbles from the Cartridge.
   - A small air bubble is normal. It will not cause any harm nor affect the dose.

5. **Why doesn’t the Screw move out when there is no Cartridge attached to the Pen?**
   - The Screw may not move out when you push the Injection Button unless there is a Cartridge in the Pen. This feature allows you to easily push the Screw into the Pen Body when replacing a Cartridge.
   - Once a Cartridge is attached, the Screw will move out when the Injection Button is pushed.

6. **What should I do if I can’t attach the Cartridge to the Pen Body?**
   - Check that the Cartridge is not damaged or broken.
   - Carefully line up the Cartridge with the Pen Body and screw together until secure. If the Cartridge and Pen cannot be screwed together contact your healthcare professional.

7. **Why is it difficult to push the Injection Button when I try to inject the dose?**
   - The Needle may be clogged. Try attaching a new Needle.
   - Pushing the Injection Button down quickly may make the Injection Button harder to push. Pushing the Injection Button more slowly may make it easier.
   - Using a larger diameter Needle will make it easier to push the Injection Button during injection. Ask your healthcare professional which Needle is best for you.
   - The Injection Button may become harder to push if the inside of the Pen gets dirty with Humatrope, food, drink, or other materials.

8. **Why doesn’t the Dose Knob go to zero when I inject the dose?**
   - This can happen if the Humatrope Cartridge does not have enough Humatrope left in it for the full dose. It is possible to set a dose larger than the amount of Humatrope left in the Cartridge. At the end of the injection, the number in the Dose Window should be 0.00. If it is not, this is the amount of Humatrope that **WAS NOT** delivered. Consult with your healthcare professional on how to handle a partial dose. Remove the Needle and empty Cartridge. For the next daily use attach a new Cartridge as shown in Section 2, Step A, and continue with New Cartridge Setup (Section 2).

9. **Why do I see Humatrope leaking from the Needle after I have finished the injection?**
   - It is normal for a single drop to remain on the tip of the Needle after the injection is complete. If you see more than one drop:
     - The full dose may not have been delivered. **DO NOT INJECT** another dose. Consult with
10. **How can I tell when the injection is complete?**

   - The injection is complete when:
     
     - You have slowly counted to five while you are still holding the Injection Button in and before you remove the Needle from the skin.

     AND

     - **0.00** is in the center of the Dose Window.
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE HUMATROPEN® 24 MG

Read these instructions carefully BEFORE using the HumatroPen® 24 mg. You need to use the Pen correctly in order to get the most benefit from the Humatrope® treatment. Failure to follow these instructions completely may result in too much or too little Humatrope being injected.

INTRODUCTION

The HumatroPen 24 mg is an injection device intended for use with Humatrope 24 mg Cartridges. Your healthcare professional has prescribed the Humatrope dose and Pen that you or your child should receive.

DO NOT CHANGE the dose or Pen unless directed by your healthcare professional.

If your healthcare professional changes the prescribed cartridge size from the 24 mg Humatrope Cartridge to the 6 mg or 12 mg Humatrope Cartridge, you must get a new HumatroPen to match the new cartridge size.

Before using the HumatroPen 24 mg, make sure that you thoroughly read this user manual. It explains the Pen operations and has a troubleshooting guide, should questions arise.

These instructions do not take the place of talking with your healthcare professional about your or your child's medical condition, or its treatment. If you are having problems using the HumatroPen 24 mg, call 1-800-545-5979.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE HUMATROPEN 24 MG

- Where you see ⚠️ in this manual, please pay special attention.
- DO NOT USE the Pen if any part of the Pen or Cartridge appears broken or damaged. Contact your healthcare professional.
- Confirm that you have a 24 mg Humatrope Cartridge to match the HumatroPen 24 mg. If it does not match DO NOT USE and contact your healthcare professional. This is important to ensure the correct dose of Humatrope is given.
- DO NOT use the Humatrope Cartridge past the expiration date.
- Follow Section 2 ONLY to set up a new Cartridge before first use.
- Section 3 of this manual should be used for every injection.
- DO NOT transfer the contents of the Humatrope Cartridge to a syringe.
- DO NOT share your HumatroPen 24 mg or needles with anyone else. You may give an infection to them, or get an infection from them.
- The HumatroPen 24 mg is not recommended for use by blind or visually impaired individuals without the assistance of a sighted individual trained in its use.

ABOUT PEN NEEDLES

What kinds of Needles can be used with the HumatroPen 24 mg?

- Pen Needles are not included. You may need a prescription to get the Needles from your pharmacist.
- Becton, Dickinson and Company Pen Needles are suitable for use with the HumatroPen 24 mg.
- Ask your healthcare professional what Needle gauge and length is best to use.
- Follow your healthcare professional's instructions on safe handling of needles.

Must a new Needle be used for each injection?

- Yes, a new Needle must be used for each injection.
- Remove the Needle immediately after each injection. Use a new Needle for each injection. This will help minimize the risk of infection, prevent leakage of Humatrope, keep out air bubbles, and reduce Needle clogs.

How do I throw away used Needles?

- Throw away used Needles in a puncture-proof container. Follow your healthcare professional's
instructions on how to do this safely.

CARE AND STORAGE FOR THE HUMATROPEN 24 MG

Care
- Soiled parts can be cleaned with a damp cloth. DO NOT USE alcohol or other cleaning agents.
- DO NOT SOAK or immerse the Pen in liquid.
- DO NOT APPLY oil or any other lubricant.

Storage
- Store the HumatroPen 24 mg with attached Humatrope Cartridge in the storage case in the refrigerator until the time of the next injection. DO NOT FREEZE.
- All Humatrope Cartridges and diluent must be refrigerated at temperatures between 36°F to 46°F (+2°C and +8°C). DO NOT FREEZE. A prepared Cartridge can be left on a Pen for 28 days in the refrigerator. DO NOT USE any prepared Cartridge after 28 days.
- Let the HumatroPen 24 mg with attached Humatrope Cartridge stand at room temperature for 10 minutes before injecting. Discomfort may be noticed at the injection site if Humatrope is injected cold.
- Daily room temperature exposure should not exceed 30 minutes.
- DO NOT STORE the Pen with the Needle attached.

REPLACEMENT
The HumatroPen 24 mg has been designed to be used for up to 3 years after first use. Record the date the Pen was first used here: __ / __ / __. Contact your healthcare professional if a new HumatroPen 24 mg is needed, or when the Pen has been used for 3 years.

Please see the accompanying complete Humatrope Patient Information Sheet. For additional information, call 1-800-545-5979 or visit www.humatrope.com

HUMATROPEN 24 MG PARTS

![Humatrope Cartridge Diagram]

Pen Cap  Rubber Seal  White Tip  Front Housing  Dose Window  Dose Knob
Humatrope 24 mg Cartridge (sold separately)  Screw  24 mg Pen Body  Injection Button

PEN NEEDLE PARTS (PEN NEEDLES NOT INCLUDED)

Outer Cap  Inner Cap  Needle  Paper Tab

SECTION 2  Read and follow the directions in this section only after you have read Section
GETTING STARTED

Be sure to follow the reconstitution (mixing) directions as described in the Humatrope Cartridge Kit. Perform the New Cartridge Setup only once at the beginning of each new Cartridge. For daily use, **DO NOT REPEAT** this one-time-only New Cartridge Setup. If you do, you may run out of Humatrope early.

NEW CARTRIDGE SETUP

**STEP A - CHECK THE PEN AND CARTRIDGE**

Be sure to check the Cartridge:
- For 24 mg Cartridge label
- For expiration date
- Contents should be clear and free of particles

Pull off the Pen Cap.

Look at the Injection Button and the Front Housing to confirm it is a 24 mg Pen.

**NOTE**

**DO NOT USE** the Cartridge past the expiration date.

**DO NOT USE** the Pen if any part of the Pen or Cartridge appears broken or damaged. Contact your healthcare professional.

**STEP B - ATTACH THE CARTRIDGE**

Use the White Tip of the Cartridge to push the Screw back.

Push the White Tip of a reconstituted Cartridge into the Pen Body.

Screw the 24 mg Pen Body onto the Cartridge until it is secure.

**CHECK**

Look at the Injection Button and the Front Housing to confirm it is a 24 mg Pen.
STEP C - ATTACH THE NEEDLE

Remove the Paper Tab from the end of the Outer Cap. Push the Needle **straight** onto the 24 mg Cartridge and screw on clockwise until secure. Pull off the Outer Cap and the Inner Cap. Keep the Outer Cap to remove the Needle after the injection.

STEP D – REMOVE AIR FROM NEW CARTRIDGE

Dial 5.00 mg. • Point the Needle straight up. • Push the Injection Button and hold for five seconds. • Dial 0.20 mg and repeat these steps until you see a stream of liquid.

NOTE
• The Pen must be set up before injecting the first dose from each new 24 mg Cartridge. • Setting up the new Cartridge is important to remove large air bubbles that may be present after reconstitution (mixing). • If a stream is not seen after several attempts, contact your healthcare professional or Lilly.

STEP E – CONTINUE ON TO DAILY USE

• DO NOT REPEAT Cartridge Setup before each dose. • Leave the Cartridge attached and DO NOT REMOVE until the Cartridge is empty. • Go to Section 3, Step 3, for instructions on how to inject the first dose.

SECTION 3 Now that you have done the one-time-only New Cartridge Setup, follow Section 3 for all of the injections.

DAILY USE
STEP 1 – CHECK THE PEN

Pull off the Pen Cap.

Be sure to check the Cartridge:
- For 24 mg Cartridge label
- For expiration date
- Contents should be clear and free of particles

Look at the Injection Button and the Front Housing to confirm it is a 24 mg Pen.

NOTE
DO NOT USE the Pen if any part of the Pen or Cartridge appears broken or damaged. Contact your healthcare professional.

NOTE
DO NOT USE the Cartridge past the expiration date.

CHECK
Check that the number on the Front Housing matches the Cartridge strength on the Cartridge label. If the Pen and Cartridge do not match, contact your healthcare professional.

STEP 2 – ATTACH THE NEEDLE

Remove the Paper Tab from the end of the Outer Cap.

Push the Needle straight onto the 24 mg Cartridge and screw on clockwise until secure.

Pull off the Outer Cap and the Inner Cap.

Keep the Outer Cap to remove the Needle after the injection.

NOTE
Hidden Needle Cover is available separately from the HumatroPen 24 mg Cartridge Kit. Refer to the Hidden Needle Cover user manual for instructions.

STEP 3 – DIAL AND INJECT THE DOSE

Turn the Dose Knob to desired dose.

Insert the Needle as directed by your healthcare professional.

NOTE
It is possible to set a dose larger than the amount of Humatrope left
EXAMPLE
1.00 mg shown in the drawing above.

If you dial past the desired dose, you can correct the dose by dialing backwards.

Place your thumb on the Injection Button, then slowly and firmly push the Injection Button until it stops moving.

Continue to hold the Injection Button for five seconds, then remove the Needle from the skin.

Check to make sure you see a 0.00 in the Dose Window to confirm the complete dose was received.

At the end of the injection, the number in the Dose Window should be 0.00. If it is not, this is the amount of Humatrope that WAS NOT delivered.

Consult with your healthcare professional on how to handle a partial dose. Remove the Needle and empty Cartridge.

For the next daily use attach a new Cartridge as shown in Section 2, Step A, and continue with New Cartridge Setup (Section 2).

STEP 4 – REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF THE NEEDLE

Carefully replace the Outer Cap as instructed by your healthcare professional.

Remove the capped Needle by turning counter-clockwise. Throw away as directed by your healthcare professional.

Replace the Pen Cap.

NOTE
- **DO NOT STORE** the Pen with a Needle attached to prevent air from entering the Cartridge.
- **DO NOT REMOVE** this Cartridge from the Pen until the Cartridge is empty or needs to be replaced to avoid the possibility of an inaccurate dose.

STEP 5 – STORE PEN AND CARTRIDGE FOR NEXT USE

Store the HumatroPen 24 mg properly. (See “Care and Storage for the HumatroPen 24 mg” in Section 1 of this user manual for more information.)

When it is time for the next routine dose, go to Section 3, and repeat Steps 1-5.

SECTION 4

COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. **Do I need to perform the New Cartridge Setup before every dose?**
   - No. The New Cartridge Setup is performed only once for each Cartridge, just before a new Cartridge is used for the first time.
   - The purpose of the setup is to make sure the HumatroPen 24 mg and 24 mg Cartridge are ready to use.
   - If you repeat the New Cartridge Setup before each routine dose, you may run out of Humatrope
early. The small amount of product used in the New Cartridge Setup will not affect the supply of Humatrope.

2. **What should I do if the Cartridge Label and Pen do not match?**
   - DO NOT USE the Pen if the Cartridge strength on the Humatrope Cartridge label does not match the number on the Pen's Front Housing. This is important to ensure the correct dose of Humatrope is given.
   - Contact your healthcare professional for assistance or to obtain a replacement.

3. **What should I do if the Humatrope is not clear after mixing?**
   - Be sure to gently invert the Pen up and down 10 times. **DO NOT SHAKE.** Then, let the Pen sit for at least three minutes. If the solution remains cloudy or has particles, gently invert the Pen up and down 10 more times. Let the Pen sit for five more minutes.
   - If the solution remains cloudy or contains particles after reconstitution (mixing), **DO NOT USE.** Contact your healthcare professional for assistance.

4. **Why are there air bubbles in the Cartridge?**
   - Air bubbles may remain in the Cartridge after reconstitution (mixing).
   - If the Pen is stored with a Needle attached, air bubbles may form in the Cartridge.
     - **DO NOT STORE** the Pen with a Needle attached.
   - Perform the New Cartridge Setup to remove air bubbles from the Cartridge.
   - A small air bubble is normal. It will not cause any harm nor affect the dose.

5. **Why doesn't the Screw move out when there is no Cartridge attached to the Pen?**
   - The Screw may not move out when you push the Injection Button unless there is a Cartridge in the Pen. This feature allows you to easily push the Screw into the Pen Body when replacing a Cartridge.
   - Once a Cartridge is attached, the Screw will move out when the Injection Button is pushed.

6. **What should I do if I can't attach the Cartridge to the Pen Body?**
   - Check that the Cartridge is not damaged or broken.
   - Carefully line up the Cartridge with the Pen Body and screw together until secure. If the Cartridge and Pen cannot be screwed together contact your healthcare professional.

7. **Why is it difficult to push the Injection Button when I try to inject the dose?**
   - The Needle may be clogged. Try attaching a new Needle.
   - Pushing the Injection Button down quickly may make the Injection Button harder to push. Pushing the Injection Button more slowly may make it easier.
   - Using a larger diameter Needle will make it easier to push the Injection Button during injection. Ask your healthcare professional which Needle is best for you.
   - The Injection Button may become harder to push if the inside of the Pen gets dirty with Humatrope, food, drink, or other materials.

8. **Why doesn't the Dose Knob go to zero when I inject the dose?**
   - This can happen if the Humatrope Cartridge does not have enough Humatrope left in it for the full dose. It is possible to set a dose larger than the amount of Humatrope left in the Cartridge. At the end of the injection, the number in the Dose Window should be 0.00. If it is not, this is the amount of Humatrope that **WAS NOT** delivered. Consult with your healthcare professional on how to handle a partial dose. Remove the Needle and empty Cartridge. For the next daily use attach a new Cartridge as shown in Section 2, Step A, and continue with New Cartridge Setup (Section 2).

9. **Why do I see Humatrope leaking from the Needle after I have finished the injection?**
   - It is normal for a single drop to remain on the tip of the Needle after the injection is complete. If you see more than one drop:
     - The full dose may not have been delivered. **DO NOT INJECT** another dose. Consult with your healthcare professional for assistance.
     - To prevent this, for the next dose, firmly push and hold the Injection Button in and slowly
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
ATTACHING AND USING THE HIDDEN NEEDLE COVER

The Hidden Needle Cover allows you the option to inject with the Needle hidden from view. Be sure to count to five (see Section 3, Step 3).

10. **How can I tell when the injection is complete?**
   - The injection is complete when:
     - You have slowly counted to five while you are still holding the Injection Button in and before you remove the Needle from the skin.
     
     **AND**
     
     - **0.00** is in the center of the Dose Window.
the Pen is set up per the Pen user manual instructions.

1 Be sure the Pen Cap is removed. Attach a new Needle to the Cartridge and remove the Outer Needle Shield and Inner Needle Shield. Refer to the Pen user manual for detailed instructions on set-up. Follow your healthcare professional's instructions on the safe handling of needles.

2 Confirm the Hidden Needle Cover is in the locked position. If it is not locked, turn the slider so that the Guide post is in the Guide Channel, as shown. Do not push the slider. The Hidden Needle Cover should now be in the locked position. This is important to avoid needle sticks in the next step.

3 Insert the Pen with attached Cartridge and Needle straight into the locked Hidden Needle Cover until it stops. In case the Hidden Needle Cover did not get locked, do not block the opening of the Hidden Needle Cover while performing this step. Dial the Pen to the usual dose. Refer to the Pen user manual for detailed instructions on dialing the dose.

4 Unlock the Hidden Needle Cover by rotating the Slider clockwise until the Guide Post is located within the Guide Channel, as shown. To avoid Needle sticks, be careful not to push the Slider in after it is unlocked.

5 Inject the Humatrope dose as instructed by your healthcare professional. First insert the Needle at a 90° angle by pushing into the skin. The Slider will move over the Hidden Needle Cover Body as the Needle is inserted.

   Then press the Injection Button. The Hidden Needle Cover will automatically lock as you remove the Needle from the skin.

   Refer to the Pen user manual for detailed instructions on injections.

6 Confirm that the Hidden Needle Cover has returned to the locked position. Carefully pull the Hidden Needle Cover straight off and remove it from the Pen.

   Remove and dispose of the Needle in a puncture-proof container. Follow your healthcare professional's instructions on how to do this safely.

   Replace the Pen Cap.

   Soiled parts can be cleaned with a damp cloth. DO NOT USE alcohol or other cleaning agents.
PACKAGE LABEL – Humatrope 5 mg Vial Kit

COMBINATION PACKAGE

NDC 0002-7335-11
VIAL No. 7335
VIAL No. 7336
Rx only
Humatrope®
somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection
5 mg
Includes:
One Vial of Humatrope® (somatropin [rDNA origin] for injection)
One Vial of Sterile Diluent 5 mL
For Parenteral Use Only
Refrigerate
Do Not Freeze
Do Not Shake
Lilly
PACKAGE LABEL – Humatrope 6 mg Cartridge Kit

NDC 0002-8147-01
MS 8147
6 mg Combination Package
Humatrope® somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection
6 mg Cartridge Kit
for use only with the Humatrope® (somatropin [rDNA origin] for injection) pen injection device
Rx only
Refrigerate
Do Not Freeze
Do Not Shake
Kit contains:
One Humatrope Cartridge 6 mg
One Prefilled Diluent Syringe
www.humatrope.com
Lilly
Humatrope®
(somatropin [rDNA origin] for injection)
pen injection device

6 mg
Combination Package

For Parenteral Use Only
Cartridge VL 7554 contains:
- Humatrope [somatropin [rDNA origin] for injection], 6 mg
- Mannitol, 18 mg
- Glycine, 6 mg
- Dibasic Sodium Phosphate, 1.36 mg
- Phosphoric Acid and/or Sodium Hydroxide may have been added to adjust pH
- Nitrogen Overlay

Diluent Syringe VL 7616 contains:
- Water for Injection with 3.3% Metacresol as a preservative
- 1.7% Glycerin

For Dosage and Administration, see accompanying package insert.

Refrigerate • Do Not Freeze • Do Not Shake

Before Reconstitution: Store in a refrigerator 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F).

To Reconstitute:
See accompanying package insert. Reconstitute only with diluent provided.

After Reconstitution:
Store reconstituted solution in a refrigerator 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F) and use within 28 days.
This container is not child resistant.

Rx only
Refrigerate
Do Not Freeze
Do Not Shake

Kit contains:
One Humatrope Cartridge 6 mg
One Prefilled Diluent Syringe

www.humatrope.com

Humatrope: Product of United Kingdom
Diluent Syringe: Product of Belgium

Marketed by: Lilly USA, LLC, Indianapolis, IN 46285, USA
NDC 0002-8149-01
MS 8149
24 mg Combination Package
Humatrope®
somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection
24 mg
Cartridge Kit
for use only with the Humatrope® (somatropin [rDNA origin] for injection) pen injection device
Rx only
Refrigerate
Do Not Freeze
Do Not Shake
Kit contains:
One Humatrope Cartridge 24 mg
One Prefilled Diluent Syringe
www.humatrope.com
Lilly
Humatrope® somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection

24 mg Cartridge Kit

for use only with the Humatrope® (somatropin [rDNA origin] for injection) pen injection device

Rx only

Refrigerate
Do Not Freeze
Do Not Shake

Kit contains:
One Humatrope Cartridge 24 mg
One Prefilled Diluent Syringe

www.humatrope.com

For Parenteral Use Only

Cartridge VL 7556 contains:
- Humatrope (somatropin [rDNA origin] for injection), 24 mg
- Mannitol, 72 mg
- Glycine, 24 mg
- Dibasic Sodium Phosphate, 5.43 mg
- Phosphoric Acid and/or Sodium Hydroxide may have been added to adjust pH
- Nitrogen Overlay

Diluent Syringe VL 7617 contains:
- Water for Injection with 3.3% Metacresol as a preservative
- 0.29% Glycerin

For Dosage and Administration, see accompanying package insert.

Refrigerate • Do Not Freeze • Do Not Shake

Before Reconstitution:
Store in a refrigerator 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F).

To Reconstitute:
See accompanying package insert. Reconstitute only with diluent provided.

After Reconstitution:
Store reconstituted solution in a refrigerator 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F) and use within 28 days.

This container is not child resistant.
Humatrope®
somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection
Professional Package Not to be Sold
HumatroPen® 6 mg
Growth Hormone Delivery System
Injection Device for Use with Humatrope® [somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection] 6 mg Cartridges
HumatroPen® 6 mg is suitable for use with Becton, Dickinson and Company pen needles
Not included: Humatrope® cartridge and Becton, Dickinson and Company pen needles.
Contents
HumatroPen® 6 mg
Pen Case
HumatroPen® 6 mg User Manual
Hidden Needle Cover
Hidden Needle Cover User Manual
MS9560
Lilly
PACKAGE LABEL – Humatrope 12 mg Pen

Humatrope®

somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection

Professional Package Not to be Sold

HumatroPen® 12 mg

Growth Hormone Delivery System

Injection Device for Use with Humatrope® [somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection] 12 mg Cartridges

HumatroPen® 12 mg is suitable for use with Becton, Dickinson and Company pen needles

Not included: Humatrope® cartridge and Becton, Dickinson and Company pen needles.

Contents

HumatroPen® 12 mg
PACKAGE LABEL – Humatrope 24 mg Pen

Humatrope®
somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection
Professional Package Not to be Sold
HumatroPen® 24 mg
Growth Hormone Delivery System
Injection Device for Use with Humatrope® [somatropin (rDNA origin) for injection] 24 mg Cartridges
HumatroPen® 24 mg is suitable for use with Becton, Dickinson and Company pen needles
Not included: Humatrope® cartridge and Becton, Dickinson and Company pen needles.
Contents
HumatroPen® 24 mg
Pen Case
HumatroPen® 24 mg User Manual
Hidden Needle Cover
Hidden Needle Cover User Manual
MS9562
Lilly
**HUMATROPE**
somatropin kit

### Product Information

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### Packaging

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**Part 1 of 2**

**HUMATROPE**

somatropin injection, powder, for solution

**Product Information**

- **Item Code (Source)**: NDC:0002-7349
- **Route of Administration**: SUBCUTANEOUS, INTRAMUSCULAR

**Active Ingredient/Active Moiety**

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<th>Ingredient Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Somatropin (UNII: NQX9KB6PCL) (Somatropin - UNII:NQX9KB6PCL)</td>
<td>Somatropin</td>
<td>5 mg in 5 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inactive Ingredients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mannitol (UNII: 3OWL53L36A)</td>
<td>25 mg in 5 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycine (UNII: TE7660X01C)</td>
<td>5 mg in 5 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium phosphate, dibasic (UNII: GR686LBA74)</td>
<td>1.13 mg in 5 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium hydroxide (UNII: 55X04QC32I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phosphoric acid (UNII: E4GA8884NN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Packaging**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Package Description</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:0002-7349-01</td>
<td>5 mL in 1 VIAL; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Marketing Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marketing Category</th>
<th>Application Number or Monograph Citation</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA019640</td>
<td>04/01/1987</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Part 2 of 2**

**STERILE DILUENT**

diluent injection, solution
### Product Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Code (Source)</th>
<th>NDC:0002-7336</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Route of Administration**: SUBCUTANEOUS, INTRAMUSCULAR

### Inactive Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metacresol (UNII: GGO4Y809LO)</td>
<td>3.0 mg in 1 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycerin (UNII: PDC6A3C0OX)</td>
<td>17.0 mg in 1 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrochloric acid (UNII: QTT17582CB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium hydroxide (UNII: 55X04QC32I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Package Description</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:0002-7336-01</td>
<td>5 mL in 1 VIAL; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marketing Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marketing Category</th>
<th>Application Number or Monograph Citation</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA019640</td>
<td>04/01/1987</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<td>NDA019640</td>
<td>04/01/1987</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

### HUMATROPE

**somatropin kit**

### Product Information

**Product Type**: HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Code (Source)</th>
<th>NDC:0002-8147</th>
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</table>

### Packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Package Description</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:0002-8147-01</td>
<td>1 in 1 CARTON</td>
<td>01/27/2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 in 1 TRAY; Type 1: Convenience Kit of Co-Package</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quantity of Parts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part #</th>
<th>Package Quantity</th>
<th>Total Product Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part 1</td>
<td>1 CARTRIDGE</td>
<td>2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Part 1 of 2**

**HUMATROPE**
somatropin injection, powder, for solution

**Product Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Code (Source)</th>
<th>NDC:0002-7554</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Route of Administration</td>
<td>SUBCUTANEOUS, INTRAMUSCULAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Active Ingredient/Active Moiety**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Basis of Strength</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somatropin (UNII: NQX9KB6PCL) (Somatropin - UNII:NQX9KB6PCL)</td>
<td>Somatropin</td>
<td>6 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inactive Ingredients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mannitol (UNII: 3OWL53L36A)</td>
<td>18 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycine (UNII: TE7660X01C)</td>
<td>6 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium phosphate, dibasic (UNII: GR686LBA74)</td>
<td>1.36 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium hydroxide (UNII: 55X04QC32I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phosphoric acid (UNII: E4GA8884NN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Packaging**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Package Description</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:0002-7554-01</td>
<td>2.88 mL in 1 CARTRIDGE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Marketing Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marketing Category</th>
<th>Application Number or Monograph Citation</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA019640</td>
<td>01/27/2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Part 2 of 2**

**STERILE DILUENT**
diluent injection, solution
Product Information

Item Code (Source) | NDC:0002-7618
Route of Administration | SUBCUTANEOUS, INTRAMUSCULAR

Inactive Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metacresol (UNII: GGO4Y809LO)</td>
<td>9.9 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycerin (UNII: PDC6A3C0OX)</td>
<td>53.2 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrochloric acid (UNII: QTT17582CB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium hydroxide (UNII: 55X04QC32I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Package Description</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:0002-7618-01</td>
<td>2.88 mL in 1 SYRINGE; Type 2: Prefilled Drug Delivery Device/System (syringe, patch, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Marketing Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marketing Category</th>
<th>Application Number or Monograph Citation</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA019640</td>
<td>01/27/2006</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUMATROPE

somatropin kit

Product Information

Product Type | HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG | Item Code (Source) | NDC:0002-8148

Packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Package Description</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:0002-8148-01</td>
<td>1 in 1 CARTON</td>
<td>01/27/2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 in 1 TRAY; Type 1: Convenience Kit of Co-Package</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quantity of Parts

| Part # | Package Quantity | Total Product Quantity |
Part 1 of 2

HUMATROPE
somatropin injection, powder, for solution

Product Information

Item Code (Source)  NDC:0002-7555
Route of Administration  SUBCUTANEOUS, INTRAMUSCULAR

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Basis of Strength</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somatropin (UNII: NQX9KB6PCL)</td>
<td>Somatropin</td>
<td>12 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inactive Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mannitol (UNII: 3OWL53L36A)</td>
<td>36 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycine (UNII: TE7660X01C)</td>
<td>12 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium phosphate, dibasic (UNII: GR686LBA74)</td>
<td>2.72 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium hydroxide (UNII: 55X04QC32I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phosphoric acid (UNII: E4GA8884NN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Package Description</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:0002-7555-01</td>
<td>2.88 mL in 1 CARTRIDGE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marketing Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marketing Category</th>
<th>Application Number or Monograph Citation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>NDA019640</td>
<td>01/27/2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part 2 of 2

STERILE DILUENT
diluent injection, solution
### Product Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Code (Source)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Route of Administration</td>
<td>SUBCUTANEOUS, INTRAMUSCULAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inactive Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metacresol (UNII: GGO4Y809LO)</td>
<td>9.8 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycerin (UNII: PDC6A3C0OX)</td>
<td>9.0 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrochloric acid (UNII: QTT17582CB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium hydroxide (UNII: 55X04QC32I)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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### Packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Package Description</th>
<th>Marketing Start Date</th>
<th>Marketing End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:0002-7619-01</td>
<td>2.88 mL in 1 SYRINGE; Type 2: Prefilled Drug Delivery Device/System (syringe, patch, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marketing Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>NDA019640</td>
<td>01/27/2006</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### HUMATROPE

somatropin kit

### Product Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG</th>
<th>Item Code (Source)</th>
<th>NDC:0002-8149</th>
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### Packaging

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:0002-8149-01</td>
<td>1 in 1 CARTON</td>
<td>01/27/2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 in 1 TRAY; Type 1: Convenience Kit of Co-Package</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Part 1 of 2

**HUMATROPE**
somatropin injection, powder, for solution

### Product Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Code (Source)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Route of Administration</td>
<td>SUBCUTANEOUS, INTRAMUSCULAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Basis of Strength</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somatropin (UNII: NQX9KB6PCL) (Somatropin - UNII:NQX9KB6PCL)</td>
<td>Somatropin</td>
<td>24 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inactive Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mannitol (UNII: 3OWL53L36A)</td>
<td>72 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycine (UNII: TE7660X01C)</td>
<td>24 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium phosphate, dibasic (UNII: GR686LBA74)</td>
<td>5.43 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium hydroxide (UNII: 55X04QC32I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phosphoric acid (UNII: E4GA8884NN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Packaging

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<tr>
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<td>2.88 mL in 1 CARTRIDGE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>NDA019640</td>
<td>01/27/2006</td>
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## Part 2 of 2

**STERILE DILUENT**
diluent injection, solution
**Product Information**

<table>
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<tr>
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**Inactive Ingredients**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metacresol (UNII: GGO4Y809LO)</td>
<td>9.8 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycerin (UNII: PDC6A3C0OX)</td>
<td>9.0 mg in 2.88 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hydrochloric acid (UNII: QTT17582CB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodium hydroxide (UNII: 55X04QC32I)</td>
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<th>Package Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NDC:0002-7619-01</td>
<td>2.88 mL in 1 SYRINGE; Type 2: Prefilled Drug Delivery Device/System (syringe, patch, etc.)</td>
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**Marketing Information**

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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Labeler** - Eli Lilly and Company (006421325)

Revised: 11/2017