ABACAVIR SULFATE, LAMIVUDINE AND ZIDOVUDINE- abacavir sulfate, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet
LUPIN LIMITED

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use ABACAVIR, LAMIVUDINE AND ZIDOVUDINE TABLETS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for ABACAVIR, LAMIVUDINE AND ZIDOVUDINE TABLETS.

ABACAVIR, LAMIVUDINE and ZIDOVUDINE tablets, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2000

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.3 Lactic Acidosis and Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis
5.4 Hematologic Toxicity
5.5 Myopathy
5.6 Symptomatic myopathy associated with prolonged use of zidovudine. (5.3) Lactic Acidosis and Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis
5.7 Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogues. (5.4) Exacerbations of Hepatitis B
5.8 Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B have been reported in patients who are co-infected with hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) and have discontinued lamivudine, a component of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. Monitor hepatic function closely in these patients and, if appropriate, initiate anti-hepatitis B treatment. (5.5)

Boxed Warning
09/2015
Indications and Usage (1)
09/2015
Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.3)
09/2015
Contraindications (4)
09/2015
Warnings and Precautions (5)
09/2015

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Tablets: 300 mg abacavir, 150 mg lamivudine, and 300 mg zidovudine. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Presence of HLA-B*5701 allele. (4)

Prior hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir, lamivudine, or zidovudine (4)

Moderate or severe hepatic impairment. (4, 8.7)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Hepatic decompensation, some fatal, has occurred in HIV-1/HCV co-infected patients receiving combination antiretroviral therapy and interferon alfa with or without ribavirin. Discontinue abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets as medically appropriate and consider dose reduction or discontinuation of interferon alfa, ribavirin, or both. (5.6) Exacerbation of anemia has been reported in HIV-1/HCV co-infected patients receiving ribavirin and zidovudine. Co-administration of ribavirin and zidovudine is not advised. (5.6) Immune reconstitution syndrome and redistribution/accumulation of body fat have been reported in patients treated with combination antiretroviral therapy. (5.7, 5.8) Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets should not be administered with other products containing abacavir, lamivudine, or zidovudine; or with emtricitabine-containing products. (5.11)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most commonly reported adverse reactions (incidence at least 10%) in clinical trials were nausea, headache, malaise and fatigue, and nausea and vomiting. (6.1) To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc. at 1-800-399-2561 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Methadone: An increased methadone dose may be required in a small number of patients. (7.1) Agents antagonistic with zidovudine: Concomitant use should be avoided. (7.2) Hematologic/bone marrow suppressive/cytotoxic agents: May increase the hematologic toxicity of zidovudine. (7.2)

Lactation: Breastfeeding not recommended. (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

Revised: 5/2016
WARNING: HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTIONS, HEMATOLOGIC TOXICITY, MYOPATHY, LACTIC ACIDOSIS AND SEVERE HEPATOMEGALY, AND EXACERBATIONS OF HEPATITIS B

Hypersensitivity Reactions
Serious and sometimes fatal hypersensitivity reactions, with multiple organ involvement, have occurred with abacavir, a component of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. Patients who carry the HLA-B*5701 allele are at a higher risk of a hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir; although, hypersensitivity reactions have occurred in patients who do not carry the HLA-B*5701 allele [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.1)].

Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets are contraindicated in patients with a prior hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir and in HLA-B*5701-positive patients [see CONTRAINDICATIONS (4), WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.1)]. All patients should be screened for the HLA-B*5701 allele prior to initiating therapy with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets or reinitiation of therapy with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, unless patients have a previously documented HLA-B*5701 allele assessment. Discontinue abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets immediately if a hypersensitivity reaction is suspected, regardless of HLA-B*5701 status and even when other diagnoses are possible [see CONTRAINDICATIONS (4), WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.1)].

Following a hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, NEVER restart abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets or any other abacavir-containing product because more severe symptoms, including death, can occur within hours. Similar severe reactions have also occurred rarely following the reintroduction of abacavir-containing products in patients who have no history of abacavir hypersensitivity [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.1)].

Hematologic Toxicity
Zidovudine, a component of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, has been associated with hematologic toxicity, including neutropenia and severe anemia, particularly in patients with advanced Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV-1) disease [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.2)].

Myopathy
Prolonged use of zidovudine has been associated with symptomatic myopathy [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.3)].

Lactic Acidosis and Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis
Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogues and other antiretrovirals. Discontinue abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets if clinical or laboratory findings suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity occur [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.4)].

Exacerbations of Hepatitis B
Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B have been reported in patients who are co-infected with hepatitis B virus (HBV) and HIV-1 and have discontinued lamivudine, a component of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. Hepatic function should be monitored closely with both clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months in patients who discontinue abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets and are co-infected with HIV-1 and HBV. If appropriate, initiation of anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.5)].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is indicated in combination with other antiretrovirals or alone for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection.

Limitations of Use:
• Limited data exist on the use of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets alone in patients with higher baseline viral load levels (greater than 100,000 copies per mL) [see CLINICAL STUDIES (14)].

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
2.1 Screening for HLA-B*5701 Allele Prior to Starting Abacavir, Lamivudine and Zidovudine Tablets
Screen for the HLA-B*5701 allele prior to initiating therapy with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets [see BOXED WARNING, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.1)].

2.2 Recommended Dosage for Adults and Pediatric Patients Weighing at Least 40 kg
The recommended dosage of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is one tablet taken orally twice daily with or without food.

2.3 Not recommended Due to Lack of Dosage Adjustment
Because abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is a fixed-dose tablet and cannot be dose adjusted, abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is not recommended in:
• Pediatric patients who weigh less than 40 kg [see USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS (8.4)]
• Patients with creatinine clearance less than 50 mL per minute [see USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS (8.6)]
• Patients with mild hepatic impairment. Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is contraindicated in patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment [see CONTRAINDICATIONS (4), USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS (8.7)].
3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets contain 300 mg of abacavir as abacavir sulfate, 150 mg of lamivudine, and 300 mg of zidovudine. The tablets are blue-green colored, oval shaped, biconvex, film-coated, debossed with “LU” on one side and “N51” on the other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets are contraindicated in patients:

- Who have the HLA-B*5701 allele [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.1)].
- With prior hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.1)], lamivudine, or zidovudine.
- With moderate or severe hepatic impairment [see USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS (8.7)].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hypersensitivity Reaction
Serious and sometimes fatal hypersensitivity reactions have occurred with abacavir, a component of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. These hypersensitivity reactions have included multi-organ failure and anaphylaxis and typically occurred within the first 6 weeks of treatment with abacavir (median time to onset was 9 days), although abacavir hypersensitivity reactions have occurred any time during treatment [see ADVERSE REACTIONS (6.1)]. Patients who carry the HLA-B*5701 allele are at a higher risk of abacavir hypersensitivity reactions; although, patients who do not carry the HLA-B*5701 allele have developed hypersensitivity reactions. Hypersensitivity to abacavir was reported in approximately 206 (8%) of 2,670 patients in 9 clinical trials with abacavir-containing products where HLA-B*5701 screening was not performed. The incidence of suspected abacavir hypersensitivity reactions in clinical trials was 1% when subjects carrying the HLA-B*5701 allele were excluded. In any patient treated with abacavir, the clinical diagnosis of hypersensitivity reaction must remain the basis of clinical decision making.

- Due to the potential for severe, serious, and possibly fatal hypersensitivity reactions with abacavir:
  - All patients should be screened for the HLA-B*5701 allele prior to initiating therapy with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets or reinitiation of therapy with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, unless patients have a previously documented HLA-B*5701 allele assessment.
  - Abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine tablets are contraindicated in patients with a prior hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir and in HLA-B*5701-positive patients.
  - Before starting abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, review medical history for prior exposure to any abacavir containing product. NEVER restart abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets or any other abacavir-containing product following a hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir, regardless of HLA-B*5701 status.
  - To reduce the risk of a life-threatening hypersensitivity reaction, regardless of HLA-B*5701 status, discontinue abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets immediately if a hypersensitivity reaction is suspected, even when other diagnoses are possible (e.g., acute onset respiratory diseases such as pneumonia, bronchitis, pharyngitis, or influenza; gastroenteritis; or reactions to other medications).
  - If a hypersensitivity reaction cannot be ruled out, do not restart abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets or any other abacavir-containing products because more severe symptoms, which may include life-threatening hypotension and death, can occur within hours.
  - If a hypersensitivity reaction is ruled out, patients may restart abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. Rarely, patients who have stopped abacavir for reasons other than symptoms of hypersensitivity have also experienced life-threatening reactions within hours of reinitiating abacavir therapy. Therefore, reinitroduction of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets or any other abacavir-containing product is recommended only if medical care can be readily accessed.
  - A Medication Guide and Warning Card that provide information about recognition of abacavir hypersensitivity reactions should be dispensed with each new prescription and refill.

5.2 Hematologic Toxicity/Bone Marrow Suppression
Zidovudine, a component of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet, has been associated with hematologic toxicity including neutropenia and anemia, particularly in patients with advanced HIV-1 disease. Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets should be used with caution in patients who have bone marrow compromise evidenced by granulocyte count less than 1,000 cells per mm³ or hemoglobin less than 9.5 grams per dL [see ADVERSE REACTIONS (6.1)].

Frequent blood counts are strongly recommended in patients with advanced HIV-1 disease who are treated with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. Periodic blood counts are recommended for other HIV-1-infected patients. If anemia or neutropenia develops, dosage interruption may be needed.

5.3 Myopathy
Myopathy and myositis, with pathological changes similar to that produced by HIV-1 disease, have been associated with prolonged use of zidovudine, and therefore may occur with therapy with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.

5.4 Lactic Acidosis and Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis
Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogues and other antiretrovirals. See full prescribing information for ZIAGEN® (abacavir), EPIVIR® (lamivudine), and RETROVIR® (zidovudine). Treatment with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets should be suspended in any patient who develops clinical or laboratory findings suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity (which may include hepatomegaly and steatosis even in the absence of marked transaminase elevations).

5.5 Patients with Hepatitis B Virus Co-infection
Posttreatment Exacerbations of Hepatitis
Clinical and laboratory evidence of exacerbations of hepatitis have occurred after discontinuation of lamivudine. See full prescribing information for EPIVIR® (lamivudine). Patients should be closely
The following adverse reactions are discussed in other sections of the labeling:

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

5.11 Related Products that are Not Recommended
Microbiology (should be considered when choosing new therapeutic regimens in therapy-experienced patients had limited response to abacavir. The potential for cross-resistance between abacavir and other NRTIs exposure or who had HIV-1 isolates that contained multiple mutations conferring resistance to NRTIs. In clinical trials, subjects with prolonged prior nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) therapy, including abacavir, and action taken to minimize all modifiable risk factors (e.g., Child-Pugh greater than 6) (see full prescribing information for interferon and ribavirin).

Exacerbation of anemia has been reported in HIV-1/HCV co-infected patients receiving ribavirin and zidovudine. Co-administration of ribavirin and abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is not advised.

5.7 Immune Reconstitution Syndrome
Immune reconstitution syndrome has been reported in patients treated with combination antiretroviral therapy, including abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. During the initial phase of combination antiretroviral treatment, patients whose immune systems respond may develop an inflammatory response to indolent or residual opportunistic infections (such as Mycobacterium avium infection, cytomegalovirus, Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia [PCP], or tuberculosis), which may necessitate further evaluation and treatment.

Autoimmune disorders (such as Graves' disease, polymyositis, and Guillain-Barré syndrome) have also been reported to occur in the setting of immune reconstitution; however, the time to onset is more variable, and can occur many months after initiation of treatment.

5.8 Fat Redistribution
Redistribution/accumulation of body fat including central obesity, dorsocervical fat enlargement (buffalo hump), peripheral wasting, facial wasting, breast enlargement, and "cushingoïd appearance" have been observed in patients receiving antiretroviral therapy. The mechanism and long-term consequences of these events are currently unknown. A causal relationship has not been established.

5.9 Myocardial Infarction
In a published prospective, observational, epidemiological trial designed to investigate the rate of myocardial infarction (MI) in patients on combination antiretroviral therapy, the use of abacavir within the previous 6 months was correlated with an increased risk of MI. In a sponsor-conducted pooled analysis of clinical trials, no excess risk of MI was observed in abacavir-treated subjects as compared with control subjects. In totality, the available data from the observational cohort and from clinical trials are inconclusive.

As a precaution, the underlying risk of coronary heart disease should be considered when prescribing antiretroviral therapies, including abacavir, and action taken to minimize all modifiable risk factors (e.g., hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus, smoking).

5.10 Therapy-Experienced Patients
In clinical trials, subjects with prolonged prior nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) exposure or who had HIV-1 isolates that contained multiple mutations conferring resistance to NRTIs had limited response to abacavir. The potential for cross-resistance between abacavir and other NRTIs should be considered when choosing new therapeutic regimens in therapy-experienced patients (see Microbiology (12.4)).

5.11 Related Products that are Not Recommended
Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is a fixed-dose combination of 3 nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors (abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine). Concomitant administration of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets with other products containing abacavir, lamivudine, or zidovudine is not recommended. In addition, do not administer abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets in combination with products containing emtricitabine.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
The following adverse reactions are discussed in other sections of the labeling:

- Serious and sometimes fatal hypersensitivity reactions [see BOXED WARNING, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.1)].
- Hematologic toxicity, including neutropenia and anemia [see BOXED WARNING, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.2)].
- Symptomatic myopathy [see BOXED WARNING, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.3)].
- Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis [see BOXED WARNING, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.4)].
- Exacerbations of hepatitis B [see BOXED WARNING, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.5)].
- Hepatic decompensation in patients co-infected with HIV-1 and hepatitis C [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.6)].
- Exacerbation of anemia in HIV-1/HCV co-infected patients receiving ribavirin and zidovudine [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.6)].
- Immune reconstitution syndrome [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.7)].
- Fat redistribution [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.8)].
- Myocardial infarction [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.9)].
6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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

Serious and Fatal Abacavir-associated Hypersensitivity Reactions

In clinical trials, serious and sometimes fatal hypersensitivity reactions have occurred with abacavir, a component of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets (see BOXED WARNING, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.1)). These reactions have been characterized by 2 or more of the following signs or symptoms: (1) fever; (2) rash; (3) gastrointestinal symptoms (including nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or abdominal pain); (4) constitutional symptoms (including generalized malaise, fatigue, or achiness); (5) respiratory symptoms (including dyspnea, cough, or pharyngitis). Almost all abacavir hypersensitivity reactions include fever and/or rash as part of the syndrome.

Other signs and symptoms have included lethargy, headache, myalgia, edema, arthralgia, and paresthesia. Anaphylaxis, liver failure, renal failure, hypotension, adult respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure, myolysis, and death have occurred in association with these hypersensitivity reactions. Physical findings have included lymphadenopathy, mucous membrane lesions (conjunctivitis and mouth ulcerations), and maculopapular or urticarial rash (although some patients had other types of rashes and others did not have a rash). There were reports of erythema multiforme. Laboratory abnormalities included elevated liver chemistries, elevated creatine phosphokinase, elevated creatinine, and lymphopenia, and abnormal chest x-ray findings (predominantly infiltrates, which were localized).

Additional Adverse Reactions with Use of Abacavir, Lamivudine and Zidovudine Tablets

Treatment-emergent clinical adverse reactions (rated by the investigator as moderate or severe) with a frequency greater than or equal to 5% during therapy with abacavir 300 mg twice daily, lamivudine 150 mg twice daily, and zidovudine 300 mg twice daily compared with indinavir 800 mg 3 times daily, lamivudine 150 mg twice daily, and zidovudine 300 mg twice daily from CNA3005 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Treatment-Emergent (All Causality) Adverse Reactions of at Least Moderate Intensity (Grades 2 to 4, Greater than or Equal to 5% Frequency) in Therapy-naive Adults (CNA3005) through 48 Weeks of Treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>ZIAGEN® plus Lamivudine/Zidovudine (n=262)</th>
<th>Indinavir plus Lamivudine/Zidovudine (n=264)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaise and fatigue</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea and vomiting</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypersensitivity reaction</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever and/or chills</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressive disorders</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal pain</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin rashes</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear/nose/throat infections</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral respiratory infections</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal signs/symptoms</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain (non-site-specific)</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five subjects receiving abacavir in CNA3005 experienced worsening of pre-existing depression compared to none in the indinavir arm. The background rates of pre-existing depression were similar in the 2 treatment arms.

Laboratory Abnormalities

Laboratory abnormalities in CNA3005 are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Treatment-emergent Laboratory Abnormalities (Grades 3/4) in CNA3005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laboratory Parameter</th>
<th>ZIAGEN plus Lamivudine/Zidovudine (n = 262)</th>
<th>Indinavir plus Lamivudine/Zidovudine (n = 264)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elevated CPK (&gt;4 x ULN)</td>
<td>18 (7%)</td>
<td>18 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT (&gt;5.0 x ULN)</td>
<td>16 (6%)</td>
<td>16 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutropenia (&lt;750/mm³)</td>
<td>13 (5%)</td>
<td>13 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertriglyceridemia (&gt;750 mg/dL)</td>
<td>13 (5%)</td>
<td>13 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperamylasemia (&gt;2.0 x ULN)</td>
<td>5 (2%)</td>
<td>3 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperglycemia (&gt;13.9 mmol/L)</td>
<td>2 (&lt;1%)</td>
<td>2 (&lt;1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia (Hgb ≤6.9 g/dL)</td>
<td>0 (&lt;1%)</td>
<td>3 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULN = Upper limit of normal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n = Number of subjects assessed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Adverse Events

In addition to adverse reactions in Tables 1 and 2, other adverse events observed in the expanded access program for abacavir were pancreatitis and increased GGT.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

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

Abacavir
Cardiovascular:
Myocardial infarction.

Skin:
Suspected Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) have been reported in patients receiving abacavir primarily in combination with medications known to be associated with SJS and TEN, respectively. Because of the overlap of clinical signs and symptoms between hypersensitivity to abacavir and SJS and TEN, and the possibility of multiple drug sensitivities in some patients, abacavir should be discontinued and not restarted in such cases. There have also been reports of erythema multiforme with abacavir use [see ADVERSE REACTIONS (6.1)].

Abacavir, Lamivudine, and/or Zidovudine

Body as a Whole:
Redistribution/accumulation of body fat [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.8)].

Cardiovascular:
Cardiomyopathy.

Digestive:
Stomatitis.

Endocrine and Metabolic:
Gynecomastia.

Gastrointestinal:
Anorexia and/or decreased appetite, abdominal pain, dyspepsia, oral macosal pigmentation.

General:
Vasculitis, weakness.

Hemic and Lymphatic:
Aplastic anaemia, anaemia (including pure red cell aplasia and severe anemias progressing on therapy), lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly, thrombocytopenia.

Hepatic:
Lactic acidosis and hepatic steatosis [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.4)], elevated bilirubin, elevated transaminases, posttreatment exacerbations of hepatitis B [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.5)].

Hypersensitivity:
Sensitization reactions (including anaphylaxis), urticaria.

Musculoskeletal:
Arthralgia, myalgia, muscle weakness, rhabdomyolysis.

Nervous:
Dizziness, paresthesia, peripheral neuropathy, seizures.

Psychiatric:
Insomnia and other sleep disorders.

Respiratory:
Abnormal breath sounds/wheezing.

Skin:
Alopecia, erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Abacavir

Methadone
In a trial of 11 HIV-1-infected subjects receiving methadone-maintenance therapy with 600 mg of ZIAGEN® twice daily (twice the currently recommended dose), oral methadone clearance increased [see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY (12.3)]. This alteration will not result in a methadone dose modification in the majority of patients; however, an increased methadone dose may be required in a small number of patients.

7.2 Zidovudine

Agents Antagonistic with Zidovudine
Concomitant use of zidovudine with the following drugs should be avoided since an antagonistic relationship has been demonstrated in vitro:
- Stavudine
- Doxorubicine
- Nucleoside analogues e.g., ribavirin

Hematologic/Bone Marrow Suppressive/Cytotoxic Agents
Coadministration with the following drugs may increase the hematologic toxicity of zidovudine:
- Ganciclovir
- Interferon alfa
- Ribavirin
- Other bone marrow suppressive or cytotoxic agents

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
8.1 Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects

Pregnancy Category C:

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets in pregnant women. Reproduction studies with abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine have been performed in animals (see Abacavir, Lamivudine, and Zidovudine sections below). Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefits outweigh the risks.

Pregnancy Exposure Registry:

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets during pregnancy. Physicians are encouraged to register patients by calling the Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry at 1-800-258-4263.

Abacavir:

Studies in pregnant rats showed that abacavir is transferred to the fetus through the placenta. Fetal malformations (increased incidences of fetal anasarca and skeletal malformations) and developmental toxicity (depressed fetal body weight and reduced crown-rump length) were observed in rats at a dose which produced 35 times the human exposure, based on AUC. Embryonic and fetal toxicities (increased resorptions, decreased fetal body weights) and toxicities to the offspring (increased incidence of stillbirth and lower body weights) occurred at half of the above-mentioned dose in separate fertility studies conducted in rats. In the rabbit, no developmental toxicity and no increases in fetal malformations occurred at doses that produced 8.5 times the human exposure at the recommended dose based on AUC.

Lamivudine:

Studies in pregnant rats showed that lamivudine is transferred to the fetus through the placenta. Reproduction studies with orally administered lamivudine have been performed in rats and rabbits at doses producing plasma levels up to approximately 35 times that for the recommended adult HIV dose. No evidence of teratogenicity due to lamivudine was observed. Evidence of early embryo lethality was seen in the rabbit at exposure levels similar to those observed in humans, but there was no indication of this effect in the rat at exposure levels up to 35 times those in humans.

Zidovudine:

Reproduction studies with orally administered zidovudine in the rat and in the rabbit at doses up to 500 mg per kg per day revealed no evidence of teratogenicity with zidovudine. Zidovudine treatment resulted in embryo/fetal toxicity as evidenced by an increase in the incidence of fetal resorptions in rats given 150 or 450 mg per kg per day and rabbits given 500 mg per kg per day. The doses used in the teratology studies resulted in peak zidovudine plasma concentrations (after one-half of the daily dose) achieved with the recommended daily dose (100 mg every 4 hours). In an additional teratology study in rats, a dose of 3,000 mg per kg per day (very near the oral median lethal dose in rats of approximately 3,700 mg per kg) caused marked maternal toxicity and an increase in the incidence of fetal malformations. This dose resulted in peak zidovudine plasma concentrations 350 times peak human plasma concentrations. No evidence of teratogenicity was seen in this experiment at doses of 600 mg per kg per day or less. Two rodent carcinogenicity studies were conducted [see NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY (13.1)].

8.2 Lactation

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that HIV-1-infected mothers in the United States not breastfeed their infants to avoid risking postnatal transmission of HIV-1 infection. Because of the potential for HIV-1 transmission mothers should be instructed not to breastfeed.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Therapy-Experienced Pediatric Trial

A randomized, double-blind trial, CNA3006, compared ZIAGEN® plus lamivudine and zidovudine versus lamivudine and zidovudine in pediatric subjects, most of whom were extensively pretreated with nucleoside analogue antiretroviral agents. Subjects in this trial had a limited response to abacavir.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical trials of abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. In general, caution should be exercised in the administration of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets in elderly patients reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy [see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY (12.3)].

8.6 Patients With Impaired Renal Function

Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is not recommended for patients with creatinine clearance less than 50 mL per min because abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is a fixed-dose combination and the dosage of the individual components cannot be adjusted. If a dose reduction of the lamivudine or zidovudine components of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is required for patients with renal impairment then the individual components should be used [see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION (2.3), CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY (12.3)].

8.7 Patients With Impaired Hepatic Function

Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is a fixed-dose combination and the dosage of the individual components cannot be adjusted. If a dose reduction of abacavir, a component of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet, is required for patients with mild hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class A), then the individual components should be used [see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY (12.3)].

The safety, efficacy, and pharmacokinetic properties of abacavir have not been established in patients with moderate (Child-Pugh Class B) or severe (Child-Pugh Class C) hepatic impairment; therefore,
abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets are contraindicated in these patients [see CONTRAINDICATIONS (4)].

Zidovudine is primarily eliminated by hepatic metabolism and zidovudine concentrations are increased in patients with impaired hepatic function, which may increase the risk of hematologic toxicity. Frequent monitoring of hematologic toxicities is advised.

10 OVERDOSE
There is no known specific treatment for overdose with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. If overdose occurs, the patient should be monitored and standard supportive treatment applied as required.

Abacavir
It is not known whether abacavir can be removed by peritoneal dialysis or hemodialysis.

Lamivudine
Because a negligible amount of lamivudine was removed via (4-hour) hemodialysis, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, and automated peritoneal dialysis, it is not known if continuous hemodialysis would provide clinical benefit in a lamivudine overdose event.

Zidovudine
Acute overdoses of zidovudine have been reported in pediatric patients and adults. These involved exposures up to 50 grams. No specific symptoms or signs have been identified following acute overdosage with zidovudine apart from those listed as adverse events such as fatigue, headache, vomiting, and occasional reports of hematological disturbances. Patients recovered without permanent sequelae. Hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis appear to have a negligible effect on the removal of zidovudine, while elimination of its primary metabolite, 3′-azido-3′-deoxy-5′-O-β-D-glucopyranurosylthymidine (GZDV), is enhanced.

11 DESCRIPTION
Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets contain the following 3 synthetic nucleoside analogues: abacavir (ZIAGEN®), lamivudine (also known as EPIVIR® or 3TC), and zidovudine (also known as RETROVIR®, azidothymidine, or ZDV) with inhibitory activity against HIV-1.

Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets are for oral administration. Each film-coated tablet contains the active ingredients 300 mg of abacavir as abacavir sulfate, 150 mg of lamivudine, and 300 mg of zidovudine, and the inactive ingredients crospovidone, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, povidone, and yellow ferric oxide. The tablets are coated with a film opadry green that is made of FD&C blue no. 2, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, talc, titanium dioxide and yellow ferric oxide.

Abacavir Sulfate
The chemical name of abacavir sulfate is (1S,cis)-4-[(2-amino-6-(cyclopropylamino)-9H-purin-9-yl)-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol sulfate (salt) (2:1). Abacavir sulfate is the enantiomer with 1S,4R absolute configuration on the cyclopentene ring. It has a molecular formula of (C_{14}H_{15}N_{2}O)·H_{2}SO_{4} and a molecular weight of 670.74 g per mol. It has the following structural formula:

![Abacavir Sulfate](image)

Abacavir sulfate is a white to off-white powder and soluble in water. Dosages are expressed in terms of abacavir.

Lamivudine
The chemical name of lamivudine is (-)-1-(2R-Cis)-4-amino-1-[(2-hydroxymethyl)-1,3-oxathiolan-5-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol hydrate. Lamivudine is the (-) enantiomer of a dideoxy analogue of cytidine. Lamivudine has also been referred to as (-)2',3'-dideoxy, 3'-thiacytidine. It has a molecular formula of C_{9}H_{11}N_{3}O_{5}·0.2H_{2}O and a molecular weight of 232.86 g per mol. It has the following structural formula:
Lamivudine is a white to off-white solid and is soluble in water.

**Zidovudine**

The chemical name of zidovudine is 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine. It has a molecular formula of $C_{19}H_{13}N_{5}O_{4}$ and a molecular weight of 267.24 g per mol. It has the following structural formula:

![Zidovudine Structure](image)

Zidovudine is a white to yellowish powder with a solubility of 20.1 mg/mL in water at 25°C.

**12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

**12.1 Mechanism of Action**

Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is an antiretroviral agent [see Microbiology (12.4)].

**12.3 Pharmacokinetics**

**Pharmacokinetics in Adults**

In a single-dose, 3-way crossover bioavailability trial of 1 abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet versus 1 ZIAGEN® tablet (300 mg), 1 EPIVIR® tablet (150 mg), plus 1 RETROVIR® tablet (300 mg) administered simultaneously in healthy subjects ($n = 24$), there was no difference in the extent of absorption, as measured by the area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC) and maximal peak concentration ($C_{\text{max}}$), of all 3 components. One abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet was bioequivalent to 1 ZIAGEN® tablet (300 mg), 1 EPIVIR® tablet (150 mg), plus 1 RETROVIR® tablet (300 mg) following single-dose administration to fasting healthy subjects ($n = 24$).

**Abacavir:**

Following oral administration, abacavir is rapidly absorbed and extensively distributed. After oral administration of 300 mg of abacavir twice daily in 20 subjects, $C_{\text{max}}$ was 3.0 ± 0.89 mcg per mL (mean ± SD) and AUC(0 to 12 h) was 6.02 ± 1.73 mcg•hour per mL. Binding of abacavir to human plasma proteins is approximately 50% and was independent of concentration. Total blood and plasma drug-related radioactivity concentrations are identical, demonstrating that abacavir readily distributes into erythrocytes. The primary routes of elimination of abacavir are metabolism by alcohol dehydrogenase to form the 5′-carboxylic acid and glucuronyl transferase to form the 5′-glucuronide.

**Lamivudine:**

Following oral administration, lamivudine is rapidly absorbed and extensively distributed. Binding to plasma protein is low. Approximately 70% of an intravenous dose of lamivudine is recovered as unchanged drug in the urine. Metabolism of lamivudine is a minor route of elimination. In humans, the only known metabolite is the trans-sulfoxide metabolite (approximately 5% of an oral dose after 12 hours).

**Zidovudine:**

Following oral administration, zidovudine is rapidly absorbed and extensively distributed. Binding to plasma protein is low. Zidovudine is eliminated primarily by hepatic metabolism. The major metabolite of zidovudine is GZDV. GZDV AUC is about 3-fold greater than the zidovudine AUC. Urinary recovery of zidovudine and GZDV accounts for 14% and 74% of the dose following oral administration, respectively. A second metabolite, 3′-amino-3′ deoxythymidine (AMT), has been identified in plasma. The AMT AUC was one-fifth of the zidovudine AUC.
In humans, abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine are not significantly metabolized by cytochrome P450 enzymes.

The pharmacokinetic properties of abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine in fasting subjects are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Pharmacokinetic Parameters* for Abacavir, Lamivudine, and Zidovudine in Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Abacavir</th>
<th>Lamivudine</th>
<th>Zidovudine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral bioavailability (%)</td>
<td>86 ± 25</td>
<td>86 ± 16</td>
<td>64 ± 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 12)</td>
<td>(n = 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparent volume of distribution (L/kg)</td>
<td>0.86 ± 0.15</td>
<td>1.3 ± 0.4</td>
<td>1.6 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 20)</td>
<td>(n = 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic clearance (L/h/kg)</td>
<td>0.80 ± 0.24</td>
<td>0.33 ± 0.06</td>
<td>1.6 ± 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 20)</td>
<td>(n = 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal clearance (L/h/kg)</td>
<td>0.007 ± 0.008</td>
<td>0.22 ± 0.06</td>
<td>0.34 ± 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(n = 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 20)</td>
<td>(n = 9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elimination half-life (h)</td>
<td>1.45 ± 0.32</td>
<td>5 to 7†</td>
<td>0.5 to 3†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 20)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data presented as mean ± standard deviation except where noted.
† Approximate range.

Effect of Food on Absorption of Abacavir, Lamivudine and Zidovudine tablets

Administration of food in a single-dose bioavailability trial resulted in lower Cmax, similar to results observed previously for the reference formulations. The average [90% CI] decrease in abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine Cmax was 32% [24% to 38%], 18% [10% to 25%], and 28% [13% to 40%], respectively, when administered with a high-fat meal, compared with administration under fasted conditions. Administration of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets with food did not alter the extent of abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine absorption (AUC), as compared with administration under fasted conditions (n = 24) [see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION (2.1)].

Special Populations

Renal Impairment:

Abacavir, Lamivudine And Zidovudine Tablets

The effect of renal impairment on the combination of abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine has not been evaluated (see the U.S. prescribing information for the individual abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine components).

Hepatic Impairment:

Abacavir, Lamivudine and Zidovudine Tablets

The effect of hepatic impairment on the combination of abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine has not been evaluated (see the U.S. prescribing information for the individual abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine components).

Pregnancy:

Abacavir

No data are available on the pharmacokinetics of abacavir during pregnancy.

Lamivudine:

Lamivudine pharmacokinetics were studied in 36 pregnant women during 2 clinical trials conducted in South Africa. Lamivudine pharmacokinetics in pregnant women were similar to those seen in non-pregnant adults and in postpartum women. Lamivudine concentrations were generally similar in maternal, neonatal, and umbilical cord serum samples.

Zidovudine:

Zidovudine pharmacokinetics have been studied in a Phase 1 trial of 8 women during the last trimester of pregnancy. Zidovudine pharmacokinetics were similar to those of nonpregnant adults. Consistent with passive transmission of the drug across the placenta, zidovudine concentrations in neonatal plasma at birth were essentially equal to those in maternal plasma at delivery.

Although data are limited, methadone maintenance therapy in 5 pregnant women did not appear to alter zidovudine pharmacokinetics.

Geriatric Patients:

The pharmacokinetics of abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine have not been studied in subjects over 65 years of age.

Gender:

There are no significant or clinically relevant gender differences in the pharmacokinetics of the individual components (abacavir, lamivudine, or zidovudine) based on the available information that was analyzed for each of the individual components.

Race:

Abacavir and Lamivudine

There are no significant or clinically relevant racial differences in pharmacokinetics of abacavir or lamivudine based on the available information that was analyzed for each of the individual components.

Zidovudine:

The pharmacokinetics of zidovudine with respect to race have not been determined.

Drug Interactions

The drug interaction trials described were conducted with abacavir, lamivudine or zidovudine as single entities; no drug interaction trials have been conducted using abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. No clinically significant drug interactions are expected between abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine.

Cytochrome P450 Enzymes:

Abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine are not significantly metabolized by cytochrome P450 enzymes; therefore, it is unlikely that clinically significant drug interactions will occur with drugs metabolized...
through these pathways.

**Glucuronyl Transferase:**
Due to the common metabolic pathways of abacavir and zidovudine via glucuronyl transferase, 15 HIV-1-infected subjects were enrolled in a crossover trial evaluating single doses of abacavir (600 mg), lamivudine (150 mg), and zidovudine (300 mg) alone or in combination. Analysis showed no clinically relevant changes in the pharmacokinetics of abacavir with the addition of lamivudine or zidovudine or the combination of lamivudine and zidovudine. Lamivudine exposure (AUC decreased 15%) and zidovudine exposure (AUC increased 10%) did not show clinically relevant changes with concurrent abacavir.

**Other Interactions**

**Ethanol:**
Abacavir has no effect on the pharmacokinetic properties of ethanol. Ethanol decreases the elimination of abacavir causing an increase in overall exposure.

**Interferon Alfa:**
There was no significant pharmacokinetic interaction between lamivudine and interferon alfa in a trial of 19 healthy male subjects.

**Methadone:**
In a trial of 11 HIV-1-infected subjects receiving methadone-maintenance therapy (40 mg and 90 mg daily), with 600 mg of abacavir twice daily (twice the currently recommended dose), oral methadone clearance increased 22% (90% CI: 6% to 42%) [see DRUG INTERACTIONS (7.1)]. The addition of methadone has no clinically significant effect on the pharmacokinetic properties of abacavir.

**Ribavirin:**
In vitro data indicate ribavirin reduces phosphorylation of lamivudine, stavudine, and zidovudine. However, no pharmacokinetic (e.g., plasma concentrations or intracellular triphosphorylated active metabolite concentrations) or pharmacodynamic (e.g., loss of HIV-1/HCV virologic suppression) interaction was observed when ribavirin and lamivudine (n = 18), stavudine (n = 10), or zidovudine (n = 6) were coadministered as part of a multi-drug regimen to HIV-1/HCV co-infected subjects [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.6)]. The effects of other coadministered drugs on abacavir, lamivudine, or zidovudine are provided in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coadministered Drug and Dose</th>
<th>Drug and Dose</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Concentrations of Abacavir, Lamivudine, or Zidovudine</th>
<th>Concentration of Coadministered Drug AUC Variability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol 0.7 g/kg</td>
<td>Abacavir single 600 mg</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>↑141%</td>
<td>90% CI: 35% to 48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelfinavir 750 mg every 8 h x 7 to 10 days</td>
<td>Lamivudine Single 150 mg</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>↑10%</td>
<td>95% CI: 1% to 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim 160 mg/ Sulfamethoxazole 800 mg daily x 5 days</td>
<td>Lamivudine Single 300 mg</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>↑43%</td>
<td>90% CI: 32% to 55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atovaquone 750 mg every 12 h with food</td>
<td>Zidovudine 200 mg every 8 h</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>↑31%</td>
<td>Range: 23% to 78%†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarithromycin 500 mg twice daily</td>
<td>Zidovudine 100 mg every 4 h x 7 days</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>↓12%</td>
<td>Range: ↑34% to ↑14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluconazole 400 mg daily</td>
<td>Zidovudine 200 mg every 8 h</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>↑74%</td>
<td>95% CI: 54% to 98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone 30 to 90 mg daily</td>
<td>Zidovudine 200 mg every 4 h</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>↑43%</td>
<td>Range: 16% to 64%‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelfinavir 750 mg every 8 h x 7 to 10 days</td>
<td>Zidovudine Single 200 mg</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>↓35%</td>
<td>Range: 28% to 41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probenecid 500 mg every 6 h x 2 days</td>
<td>Zidovudine 2 mg/kg every 8 h x 3 days</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>↑106%</td>
<td>Range: 100% to 170% c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifampin 600 mg daily x 14 days</td>
<td>Zidovudine 200 mg every 8 h x 14 days</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>↑47%</td>
<td>90% CI: 41% to 53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritonavir 300 mg every 6 h x 4 days</td>
<td>Zidovudine 200 mg every 8 h x 4 days</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>↓25%</td>
<td>95% CI: 15% to 34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valproic acid 250 mg or 500 mg every 8 h x 4 days</td>
<td>Zidovudine 100 mg every 8 h x 4 days</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>↑80%</td>
<td>Range: 64% to 130%‡</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Increase; ‡ Decrease; ↔ no significant change; AUC = area under the concentration versus time curve; CI = confidence interval.

* See DRUG INTERACTIONS (7) for additional information on drug interactions.
† The drug-drug interaction was only evaluated in males.
‡ Estimated range of percent difference.

12.4 Microbiology

**Mechanism of Action**

**Abacavir:**
Abacavir is a carbocyclic synthetic nucleoside analogue. Abacavir is converted by cellular enzymes to the active metabolite, carbovir triphosphate (CBV-TP), an analogue of deoxyguanosine-5′-triphosphate (dGTP). CBV-TP inhibits the activity of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) both by competing with the natural substrate dCTP and by its incorporation into viral DNA.

**Lamivudine:**

Lamivudine is a synthetic nucleoside analogue. Intracellularly, lamivudine is phosphorylated to its active 5′-triphosphate metabolite, lamivudine triphosphate (3TC-TP). The principal mode of action of 3TC-TP is inhibition of RT via DNA chain termination after incorporation of the nucleotide analogue.

**Zidovudine:**

Zidovudine is a synthetic nucleoside analogue. Intracellularly, zidovudine is phosphorylated to its active 5′-triphosphate metabolite, zidovudine triphosphate (ZDV-TP). The principal mode of action of ZDV-TP is inhibition of RT via DNA chain termination after incorporation of the nucleotide analogue.

**Antiviral Activity**

**Abacavir:**

The antiviral activity of abacavir against HIV-1 was assessed in a number of cell lines including primary monocytes/macrophages and peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). EC50 values ranged from 3.7 to 5.8 microM (1 microM = 0.28 mcg per mL) and 0.07 to 1.0 microM against HIV-1IIIB and HIV-1Bal, respectively, and the mean EC50 value was 0.26 ± 0.18 microM against 8 clinical isolates. The median EC50 values of abacavir were 344 nM (range: 14.8 to 676 nM), 16.9 nM (range: 5.9 to 27.9 nM), 8.1 nM (range: 1.5 to 16.7 nM), 356 nM (range: 35.7 to 396 nM), 105 nM (range: 28.1 to 168 nM), 47.6 nM (range: 5.2 to 200 nM), 51.4 nM (range: 7.1 to 177 nM), and 202 nM (range: 22.4 to 598 nM) against HIV-1 clades A-G and group O viruses (n = 3 except n = 2 for clade B), respectively. The EC2 values against HIV-2 isolates (n = 4), ranged from 0.024 to 0.49 microM.

**Lamivudine:**

The antiviral activity of lamivudine against HIV-1 was assessed in a number of cell lines including monocytes and PBMCs using standard susceptibility assays. EC50 values were in the range of 0.003 to 15 microM (1 microM = 0.23 mcg per mL). The median EC50 values of lamivudine were 60 nM (range: 20 to 70 nM), 35 nM (range: 30 to 40 nM), 30 nM (range: 20 to 90 nM), 20 nM (range: 3 to 40 nM), 30 nM (range: 1 to 60 nM), 30 nM (range: 20 to 70 nM), 30 nM (range: 3 to 70 nM), and 30 nM (range: 20 to 90 nM) against HIV-1 clades A-G and group O viruses (n = 3 except n = 2 for clade B), respectively. The EC50 values against HIV-2 isolates (n = 4) ranged from 0.003 to 0.120 microM in PBMCs. Ribavirin (50 microM) used in the treatment of chronic HCV infection decreased the anti-HIV-1 activity of lamivudine by 3.5-fold in MT-4 cells.

**Zidovudine:**

The antiviral activity of zidovudine against HIV-1 was assessed in a number of cell lines including monocytes and fresh human peripheral blood lymphocytes. The EC50 and EC90 values for zidovudine were 0.01 to 0.49 microM (1 microM = 0.27 mcg per mL) and 0.1 to 9 microM, respectively. HIV-1 from therapy-naive subjects with no amino acid substitutions associated with resistance gave median EC50 values of 0.011 microM (range: 0.005 to 0.110 microM) from Virco (n = 92 baseline samples) and 0.0017 microM (range: 0.006 to 0.0340 microM) from Monogram Biosciences (n = 135 baseline samples). The EC50 values of zidovudine against different HIV-1 clades (A-G) ranged from 0.00018 to 0.02 microM, and against HIV-2 isolates from 0.00049 to 0.004 microM. Ribavirin has been found to inhibit the phosphorylation of zidovudine in cell culture.

Neither abacavir, lamivudine, nor zidovudine were antagonistic to tested anti-HIV agents, with the exception of stavudine where an antagonistic relationship with zidovudine has been demonstrated in cell culture. See full prescribing information for ZIAGEN® (abacavir), EPIVIR® (lamivudine), RETROVIR® (zidovudine).

**Resistance**

HIV-1 isolates with reduced susceptibility to abacavir, lamivudine, or zidovudine have been selected in cell culture and were also recovered from subjects treated with abacavir, lamivudine, and zidovudine, or the combinations of the individual components.

**Abacavir and Lamivudine:**

HIV-1 isolates with reduced susceptibility to the combination of abacavir and lamivudine have been selected in cell culture with amino acid substitutions, K65R, L74V, Y115F, and M184V/I emerging in HIV-1 RT. M184V or I substitutions resulted in high-level resistance to lamivudine and an approximately 2-fold decrease in susceptibility to abacavir. Substitutions K65R, L74V, or Y115F with M184V/I conferred a 7- to 8-fold reduction in abacavir susceptibility, and combinations of three substitutions were required to confer more than an 8-fold reduction in susceptibility.

**Zidovudine:**

Genotypic analyses of the isolates selected in cell culture and recovered from zidovudine-treated subjects showed thymidine analog mutation (TAM) substitutions in HIV-1 RT (M41L, D67N, K70R, L210W, T215Y or F, and K219E/R/H/Q/N) that confer zidovudine resistance. In general, higher levels of resistance were associated with a greater number of substitutions. In some subjects harboring zidovudine-resistant virus at baseline, phenotypic sensitivity to zidovudine was restored by 12 weeks of treatment with lamivudine and zidovudine.

**Cross-resistance**

Cross-resistance has been observed among NRTIs. The combination of abacavir/lamivudine has demonstrated decreased susceptibility to viruses with a K65R substitution with or without an M184V/I substitution, viruses with L74V plus the M184V/I substitution, and viruses with TAM substitutions (M41L, D67N, K70R, L210W, T215Y/F, K219 E/R/H/Q/N) plus M184V. An increasing number of TAMs is associated with a progressive reduction in abacavir susceptibility.

TAMs are selected by zidovudine and confer cross-resistance to abacavir, didanosine, stavudine, and tenofovir. Cross-resistance between lamivudine and zidovudine has not been reported.
13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenicity

Abacavir:
Abacavir was administered orally at 3 dosage levels to separate groups of mice and rats in 2-year carcinogenicity studies. Results showed an increase in the incidence of malignant and non-malignant tumors. Malignant tumors occurred in the preputial gland of males and the clitoral gland of females of both species, and in the liver of female rats. In addition, non-malignant tumors also occurred in the liver and thyroid gland of female rats. These observations were made at systemic exposures in the range of 6 to 32 times the human exposure at the recommended dose of 600 mg.

Lamivudine:
Long-term carcinogenicity studies with lamivudine in mice and rats showed no evidence of carcinogenic potential at exposures up to 10 times (mouse) and 58 times (rat) the human exposures at the recommended dose of 300 mg.

Zidovudine:
Zidovudine was administered orally at 3 dosage levels to separate groups of mice and rats (60 females and 60 males in each group). Initial single daily doses were 30, 60, and 120 mg per kg per day in mice and 80, 220, and 600 mg per kg per day in rats. The doses in mice were reduced to 20, 30, and 40 mg per kg per day after day 90 because of treatment-related anemia, whereas in rats only the high dose was reduced to 450 mg per kg per day on day 91 and then to 300 mg per kg per day on day 279.

In mice, 7 late-appearing (after 19 months) vaginal neoplasms (5 nonmetastasizing squamous cell carcinomas, 1 squamous cell papilloma, and 1 squamous polyp) occurred in animals given the highest dose. One late-appearing squamous cell papilloma occurred in the vagina of a middle-dose animal. No vaginal tumors were found at the lowest dose.

In rats, 2 late-appearing (after 20 months), nonmetastasizing vaginal squamous cell carcinomas occurred in animals given the highest dose. No vaginal tumors occurred at the low or middle dose in rats. No other drug-related tumors were observed in either sex of either species.

At doses that produced tumors in mice and rats, the estimated drug exposure (as measured by AUC) was approximately 3 times (mouse) and 24 times (rat) the estimated human exposure at the recommended therapeutic dose of 100 mg every 4 hours.

It is not known how predictive the results of rodent carcinogenicity studies may be for humans.

Two transplacental carcinogenicity studies were conducted in mice. One study administered zidovudine at doses of 20 mg per kg per day or 40 mg per kg per day from gestation day 10 through parturition and lactation with dosing continuing in offspring for 24 months postnatally. At these doses, exposures were approximately 3 times the estimated human exposure at the recommended doses. After 24 months at the 40-mg per kg per day dose, an increase in incidence of vaginal tumors was noted with no increase in tumors in the liver or lung or any other organ in either gender. These findings are consistent with results of the standard oral carcinogenicity study in mice, as described earlier. A second study administered zidovudine at maximum tolerated doses of 12.5 mg per day or 25 mg per day (approximately 1,000 mg per kg nonpregnant body weight or approximately 450 mg per kg of term body weight) to pregnant mice from days 12 through 18 of gestation. There was an increase in the number of tumors in the lung, liver, and female reproductive tracts in the offspring of mice receiving the higher dose level of zidovudine.

Mutagenicity

Abacavir:
Abacavir induced chromosomal aberrations both in the presence and absence of metabolic activation in an in vitro cytogenetic study in human lymphocytes. Abacavir was mutagenic in the absence of metabolic activation, although it was not mutagenic in the presence of metabolic activation in an L5178Y mouse lymphoma assay. Abacavir was clastogenic in males and not clastogenic in females in an in vivo mouse bone marrow micronucleus assay. Abacavir was not mutagenic in bacterial mutagenicity assays in the presence and absence of metabolic activation.

Lamivudine:
Lamivudine was mutagenic in an L5178Y mouse lymphoma assay and clastogenic in a cytogenetic assay using cultured human lymphocytes. Lamivudine was not mutagenic in a microbial mutagenicity assay, in an in vitro cell transformation assay, in a rat micronucleus test, in a rat bone marrow cytogenetic assay, and in an assay for unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat liver.

Zidovudine:
Zidovudine was mutagenic in an L5178Y mouse lymphoma assay, positive in an in vitro cell transformation assay, clastogenic in a cytogenetic assay using cultured human lymphocytes, and positive in mouse and rat micronucleus tests after repeated doses. It was negative in a cytogenetic study in rats given a single dose.

Impairment of Fertility

Abacavir or Lamivudine:
Abacavir or lamivudine did not affect male or female fertility in rats at a dose associated with exposures approximately 8 or 130 times, respectively, higher than the exposures in humans at the doses of 600 mg and 300 mg (respectively).

Zidovudine:
Zidovudine, administered to male and female rats at doses up to 7 times the usual adult dose based on body surface area considerations, had no effect on fertility judged by conception rates.

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology
Myocardial degeneration was found in mice and rats following administration of abacavir for 2 years. The systemic exposures were equivalent to 7 to 24 times the expected systemic exposure in humans at a dose of 600 mg. The clinical relevance of this finding has not been determined.
14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The following trial was conducted with the individual components of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY (12.3)).

CNA3005 was a multicenter, double-blind, controlled trial in which 562 HIV-1-infected, therapy-naive adults were randomized to receive either ZIAGEN® (300 mg twice daily) plus COMBIVIR® (lamivudine 150 mg/zidovudine 300 mg twice daily), or indinavir (800 mg 3 times a day) plus COMBIVIR® twice daily. The trial was stratified at randomization by pre-entry plasma HIV-1 RNA 10,000 to 100,000 copies per mL and plasma HIV-1 RNA greater than 100,000 copies per mL. Trial participants were male (87%), Caucasian (73%), black (15%), and Hispanic (9%). At baseline the median age was 36 years; the median pretreatment CD4+ cell count was 360 cells per mm3, and median plasma HIV-1 RNA was 4.8 log10 copies per mL. Proportions of subjects with plasma HIV-1 RNA less than 400 copies per mL (using Roche AMPLICOR HIV-1 MONITOR® Test) through 48 weeks of treatment are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Outcomes of Randomized Treatment Through Week 48 (CNA3005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>ZIAGEN® plus Lamivudine/Zidovudine (n = 262)</th>
<th>Indinavir plus Lamivudine/Zidovudine (n = 265)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responder†</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virologic failure†</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontinued due to adverse reactions</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discontinued due to other reasons‡</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‡ Includes consent withdrawn, lost to follow-up, protocol violations, those with missing data, clinical progression, and other.

Table 6. Proportions of Responders through Week 48 by Screening Plasma HIV-1 RNA Levels (CNA3005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening HIV-1 RNA (copies/mL)</th>
<th>ZIAGEN® plus Lamivudine/Zidovudine (n = 262)</th>
<th>Indinavir plus Lamivudine/Zidovudine (n = 265)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥10,000 - &lt;100,000</td>
<td>&lt;400 copies/mL n</td>
<td>&lt;400 copies/mL n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;100,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>166</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In subjects with baseline viral load greater than 100,000 copies per mL, percentages of subjects with HIV-1 RNA levels less than 50 copies per mL were 31% in the group receiving abacavir vs. 45% in the group receiving indinavir.

Through Week 48, an overall mean increase in CD4+ cell count of about 150 cells per mm3 was observed in both treatment arms. Through Week 48, 9 subjects (3.4%) in the group receiving abacavir and 10 subjects (3.8%) in the group receiving indinavir (2 CDC classification C events and 1 death) experienced clinical disease progression.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine is available as tablets. Each tablet contains 300 mg of abacavir as abacavir sulfate, 150 mg of lamivudine, and 300 mg of zidovudine. The tablets are blue-green colored, oval shaped, biconvex, film-coated, debossed with “LU” on one side and “NS1” on the other side. They are packaged as follows:

- Bottles of 60 Tablets NDC 68180-286-07
- Bottles of 100 Tablets NDC 68180-286-01
- Bottles of 500 Tablets NDC 68180-286-02

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

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

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

**Hypersensitivity Reaction**

Inform patients:

- that a Medication Guide and Warning Card summarizing the symptoms of the abacavir hypersensitivity reaction and other product information will be dispensed by the pharmacist with each new prescription and refill of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet, and instruct the patient to read the Medication Guide and Warning Card every time to obtain any new information that may be present about abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. The complete text of the Medication Guide is reprinted at the end of this document.
- to carry the Warning Card with them.
- how to identify a hypersensitivity reaction [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.1), MEDICATION GUIDE].
- that if they develop symptoms consistent with a hypersensitivity reaction they should call their healthcare provider right away to determine if they should stop taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet.
- that a hypersensitivity reaction can worsen and lead to hospitalization or death if abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is not immediately discontinued.
- to not restart abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet or any other abacavir-containing product.
following a hypersensitivity reaction because more severe symptoms can occur within hours and may include life-threatening hypotension and death.

- that a hypersensitivity reaction is usually reversible if it is detected promptly and abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is stopped right away.
- that if they have interrupted abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet for reasons other than symptoms of hypersensitivity (for example, those who have an interruption in drug supply), a serious or fatal hypersensitivity reaction may occur with reintroduction of abacavir.
- to not restart abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet or any other abacavir-containing product without medical consultation and only if medical care can be readily accessible by the patient or others.

Related Products that are Not Recommended
Inform patients that they should not take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet with ATRIPLA®, COMBIVIR®, COMPLERA®, EMTRIVA®, EPIVIR®, EPIVIR-HBV®, EPZicom®, RETROVIR®, Stribild®, Triumeq®, Truvada®, or Ziagen®.

Neutropenia and Anemia
Inform patients that the important toxicities associated with zidovudine are neutropenia and/or anemia. Inform them of the extreme importance of having their blood counts followed closely while on therapy, especially for patients with advanced HIV-1 disease [see BOXED WARNING, WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.2)].

Myopathy
Inform patients that myopathy and myositis with pathological changes, similar to that produced by HIV-1 disease, have been associated with prolonged use of zidovudine [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.3)].

Lactic Acidosis/Hepatomegaly
Inform patients that some HIV medicines, including abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, can cause a rare, but serious condition called lactic acidosis with liver enlargement (hepatomegaly) [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.4)].

Patients with Hepatitis B or C Co-infection
Advise patients co-infected with HIV-1 and HBV that worsening of liver disease has occurred in some cases when treatment with lamivudine was discontinued. Advise patients to discuss any changes in regimen with their physician [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.5)].

Inform patients with HIV-1/HCV co-infection that hepatic decompensation (some fatal) has occurred in HIV-1/HCV co-infected patients receiving combination antiretroviral therapy for HIV-1 and interferon alfa with or without ribavirin [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.6)].

Immune Reconstitution Syndrome
In some patients with advanced HIV infection, signs and symptoms of inflammation from previous infections may occur soon after anti-HIV treatment is started. It is believed that these symptoms are due to an improvement in the body’s immune response, enabling the body to fight infections that may have been present with no obvious symptoms. Advise patients to inform their healthcare provider immediately of any symptoms of infection [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.7)].

Redistribution/Accumulation of Body Fat
Inform patients that redistribution or accumulation of body fat may occur in patients receiving antiretroviral therapy and that the cause and long-term health effects of these conditions are not known at this time [see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS (5.8)].

Information about HIV-1 Infection
Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is not a cure for HIV-1 infection and patients may continue to experience illnesses associated with HIV-1 infection, including opportunistic infections. Patients must remain on continuous HIV therapy to control HIV-1 infection and decrease HIV-related illness. Inform patients that sustained decreases in plasma HIV RNA have been associated with a reduced risk of progression to AIDS and death.

Advise patients to remain under the care of a physician when using abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.

Advise patients to take all HIV medications exactly as prescribed.

Advise patients to avoid doing things that can spread HIV-1 infection to others.

Advise patients not to re-use or share needles or other injection equipment.

Advise patients not to share personal items that can have blood or body fluids on them, like toothbrushes and razor blades.

Advise patients to always practice safer sex by using a latex or polyurethane condom to lower the chance of sexual contact with semen, vaginal secretions, or blood.

Female patients should be advised not to breastfeed. Mothers with HIV-1 should not breastfeed because HIV-1 can be passed to the baby in the breast milk.

Instruct patients that if they miss a dose, they should take it as soon as they remember. If they do not remember until it is time for the next dose, they should be instructed to skip the missed dose and go back to the regular schedule. Patients should not double their next dose or take more than the prescribed dose.

Instruct patients to read the Medication Guide before starting abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets and to reread it each time the prescription is renewed. Instruct patients to inform their physician or pharmacist if they develop any unusual symptom, or if any known symptom persists or worsens.

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Manufactured for:
What is the most important information I should know about abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets?

Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Serious allergic reactions (hypersensitivity reaction)** that can cause death have happened with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets and other abacavir-containing products. Your risk of this allergic reaction is much higher if you have a gene variation called HLA-B*5701. Your healthcare provider can determine with a blood test if you have this gene variation.

If you get a symptom from 2 or more of the following groups while taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, call your healthcare provider right away to find out if you should stop taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Fever</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>Rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 3</td>
<td>Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal (stomach area) pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 4</td>
<td>Generally ill feeling, extreme tiredness, or achiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 5</td>
<td>Shortness of breath, cough, sore throat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A list of these symptoms is on the Warning Card your pharmacist gives you. **Carry this Warning Card with you at all times.**

If you stop abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets because of an allergic reaction, never take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets or any other abacavir-containing medicine (EPZICOM®, TRIUMEQ®, or ZIAGEN®) again.

- If you take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets or any other abacavir-containing medicine again after you have had an allergic reaction, within hours you may get life-threatening symptoms that may include very low blood pressure or death.
- If you stop abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets for any other reason, even for a few days, and you are not allergic to abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, talk with your healthcare provider before taking it again. Taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets again can cause a serious allergic or life-threatening reaction, even if you never had an allergic reaction to it before.

If your healthcare provider tells you that you can take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets again, start taking it when you are around medical help or people who can call a healthcare provider if you need one.

- **Blood problems**. Zidovudine (RETROVIR®), one of the medicines in abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, can cause serious blood cell problems. These include reduced numbers of white blood cells (neutropenia) and extremely reduced numbers of red blood cells (anemia). These blood cell problems are especially likely to happen in people with advanced human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) disease or AIDS. Your healthcare provider should check your blood cell counts regularly during treatment with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.
- **Muscle pain or weakness (myopathy)** can happen during treatment with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets Zidovudine (RETROVIR®), one of the medicines in abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, can cause muscle pain or weakness when used for a long time.
- **Build-up of acid in your blood (lactic acidosis)**. Lactic acidosis can happen in some people who take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. Lactic acidosis is a serious medical emergency that can cause death. **Call your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following symptoms that could be signs of lactic acidosis:**
  - feel very weak or tired
  - unusual (not normal) muscle pain
  - trouble breathing
  - stomach pain with nausea and vomiting
  - feel cold, especially in your arms and legs
  - feel dizzy or light-headed
  - have a fast or irregular heartbeat
- **Serious liver problems** can happen in people who take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. In some cases, these serious liver problems can lead to death. Your liver may become large (hepatomegaly) and you may develop fat in your liver (steatosis). **Call your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs or symptoms of liver problems:**
  - your skin or the white part of your eyes turns yellow (jaundice)
  - dark or “tea-colored” urine
  - light colored stools (bowel movements)
  - loss of appetite for several days or longer
  - nausea
  - pain, aching, or tenderness on the right side of your stomach area

You may be more likely to get lactic acidosis or serious liver problems if you are female, very
Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-

- Worsening of hepatitis B virus in people who have HIV-1 infection. If you have HIV-1 and hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, your HBV may get worse (flare-up) if you stop taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. A “flare-up” is when your HBV infection suddenly returns in a worse way than before. Worsening liver disease is serious and may lead to death.
  - Do not run out of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. Refill your prescription or talk to your healthcare provider before your abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets are all gone.
  - Do not stop abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets without first talking to your healthcare provider.
  - If you stop taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, your healthcare provider will need to check your health often and do blood tests regularly for several months to check your liver.
- Resistant Hepatitis B Virus (HBV). If you have HIV-1 and hepatitis B, the hepatitis B virus can change (mutate) during your treatment with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets and become harder to treat (resistant).
- Use with interferon and ribavirin-based regimens. Worsening of liver disease that has caused death has happened in people infected with both HIV-1 and hepatitis C virus who are taking antiretroviral medicines, and are also being treated for hepatitis C with interferon with or without ribavirin. If you are taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets and interferon with or without ribavirin, tell your healthcare provider if you have any new symptoms.

What are abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets?
Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet is a prescription HIV-1 (Human Immunodeficiency Virus type 1) medicine used alone or with other antiretroviral medicines to treat HIV-1 infection. HIV-1 is the virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet contains 3 prescription medicines, abacavir (ZIAGEN®), lamivudine (EPIVIR®) and zidovudine (RETROVIR®).

Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets should not be used in children weighing less than 88 pounds (40 kg).

When used alone or with other antiretroviral medicines to treat HIV-1 infection, abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets may help:
  - reduce the amount of HIV-1 in your blood. This is called “viral load”.
  - increase the number of CD4+ (T) cells in your blood, that help fight off other infections.

Reducing the amount of HIV-1 and increasing the CD4+ (T) cells in your blood may help improve your immune system. This may reduce your risk of death or getting infections that can happen when your immune system is weak (opportunistic infections).

Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets does not cure HIV-1 infection or AIDS. You must keep taking HIV-1 medicines to control HIV-1 infection and decrease HIV-related illnesses.

Avoid doing things that can spread HIV-1 infection to others.
  - Do not share or re-use needles or other injection equipment.
  - Do not share personal items that can have blood or body fluids on them, like toothbrushes and razor blades.
  - Do not have any kind of sex without protection. Always practice safer sex by using a latex or polyurethane condom to lower the chance of sexual contact with any body fluids such as semen, vaginal secretions, or blood.

Ask your healthcare provider if you have any questions about how to prevent passing HIV to other people.

Who should not take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets?
Do not take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets if you:
  - have a specific type of gene variation called the HLA-B*5701 allele. Your healthcare provider will test you for this before prescribing treatment with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.
  - are allergic to abacavir or any of the ingredients in abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.
  - have liver problems.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets?
Before you take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, tell your healthcare provider if you:
  - have been tested and know whether or not you have a particular gene variation called HLA-B*5701.
  - have or have had liver problems, including hepatitis B or C virus infection.
  - have kidney problems.
  - have low blood cell counts (bone marrow problem). Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure.
  - have heart problems, smoke, or have diseases that increase your risk of heart disease such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, or diabetes.
  - drink alcohol or take medicines that contain alcohol.
  - are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets will harm your unborn baby. Talk to your healthcare provider if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.

Pregnancy Registry. There is a pregnancy registry for women who take antiretroviral medicines during pregnancy. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about the health of you and your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about how you can take part in this registry.
  - are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Do not breastfeed if you take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.
    - You should not breastfeed if you have HIV-1 because of the risk of passing HIV-1 to your baby.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-
the counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Some medicines interact with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. Keep a list of your medicines to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for a list of medicines that interact with abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. Do not start taking a new medicine without telling your healthcare provider. Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets with other medicines.

You should not take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. if you also take:
- abacavir (EPZICOM®, TRIUMEQ®, or ZIAGEN®)
- lamivudine (COMBIVIR®, DUTREBIS®, EPIVIR®, EPIVIR-HBV®, EPZICOM®, or TRIUMEQ®)
- zidovudine (COMBIVIR® or RETROVIR®)
- emtricitabine (EMTRIVA®, ATRIPLA®, COMPLERA®, STRIBILD®, or TRUVADA®)

Tell your healthcare provider if you take:
- any other medicine to treat HIV-1
- ADRIAMycin® (doxorubicin)
- CYTOVENE® (ganciclovir), interferon alfa, ribavirin, or other bone marrow suppressive medicines or cytotoxic medicines
- methadone

How should I take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets?
- Take abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets exactly as your healthcare provider tells you.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets without talking with your healthcare provider. If you miss a dose of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, take it as soon as you remember. Do not take 2 doses at the same time. If you are not sure about your dosing, call your healthcare provider.
- Stay under the care of a healthcare provider while taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.
- Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets may be taken with or without food.
- Tell your healthcare provider if you or your child has trouble swallowing abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.
- Do not run out of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. The virus in your blood may increase and the virus may become harder to treat. When your supply starts to run low, get more from your healthcare provider or pharmacy.
- If you take too much abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

What are the possible side effects of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets?
- Abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets can cause serious side effects including:
  - See "What is the most important information I should know about abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets?"
  - Changes in your immune system (Immune Reconstitution Syndrome) can happen when you start taking HIV-1 medicines. Your immune system may get stronger and begin to fight infections that have been hidden in your body for a long time. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you start having new symptoms after you start taking abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.
  - Changes in body fat can happen in people who take HIV-1 medicines. These changes may include an increased amount of fat in the upper back and neck ("buffalo hump"), breast, and around the middle of your body (trunk). Loss of fat from the legs, arms, and face may also happen. The exact cause and long-term health effects of these conditions are not known.
  - Heart attack (myocardial infarction). Some HIV-1 medicines including abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets may increase your risk of heart attack.

The most common side effects of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets include:
- nausea
- headache
- weakness or tiredness
- vomiting

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets?
- Store abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets at 59°F to 86°F (15°C to 30°C).

Keep abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information for safe and effective use of abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets.

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

If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare provider. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for the information about abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine tablets that is written for health professionals.

For more information go to www.lupinpharmaceuticals.com or call 1-800-399-2561.

What are the ingredients in abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine Tablets?
- Active ingredients: abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine
- Inactive ingredients: crospovidone, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, povidone, and yellow ferric oxide.
Tablet film coating contains: opadry green made of FD&C blue no. 2, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, talc, titanium dioxide and yellow ferric oxide.

This Medication Guide has been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.
The brands listed are trademarks of their respective owners and are not trademarks of Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc. The makers of these brands are not affiliated with and do not endorse Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc. or its products.

Manufactured for:
Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
United States
Manufactured by:
Lupin Limited
Pithampur (M.P.) - 454 775
India

Revised: February 2016

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL
NDC 68180-286-07
ABACAVIR SULFATE, LAMIVUDINE AND ZIDOVUDINE TABLETS
300 mg 150 mg 300 mg
Rx only

Notice to Authorized Dispenser:
Dispense drug product with Medication Guide and Warning Card from the carton.
Each tablet contains abacavir sulfate USP equivalent to 300 mg of abacavir, 150 mg of lamivudine USP, and 300 mg of zidovudine USP.
Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) (see USP Controlled Room Temperature).
See prescribing information for dosage information.

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Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
United States
Manufactured by:
Lupin Limited
Pithampur (M.P.) - 454 775
INDIA
ABACAVIR SULFATE, LAMIVUDINE AND ZIDOVUDINE

abacavir sulfate, lamivudine and zidovudine tablet

Product Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Item Code (Source)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG</td>
<td>NDC:57297-286</td>
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Route of Administration

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<th>Route of Administration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORAL</td>
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Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Basis of Strength</th>
<th>Strength</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAMIVUDINE</td>
<td>150 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZIDOVUDINE</td>
<td>300 mg</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABACAVIR SULFATE</td>
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Inactive Ingredients

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<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>Strength</th>
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<td>FD&amp;C BLUE NO. 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>FERRIC OXIDE YELLOW</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLYVINYL ALCOHOL</td>
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<tr>
<td>CELLULOSE, MICROCRYSTALLINE</td>
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<td>CROSSPOVIDONE</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEOVIDONE</td>
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<tr>
<td>TALC</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAGNESIUM STEARATE</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS</td>
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<td>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</td>
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Product Characteristics

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<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Flavor</th>
<th>Contained</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLUE (blue-green)</td>
<td>OVAL (oval-shaped)</td>
<td>Imprint Code</td>
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Packaging

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<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
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<th>Marketing End Date</th>
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<td>NDC:57297-286-07</td>
<td>1 in 1 CARTON</td>
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<td>60 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product</td>
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### Marketing Information

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<tr>
<th>Marketing Category</th>
<th>Application Number or Monograph Citation</th>
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<th>Marketing End Date</th>
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<td>ANDA</td>
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**Labeler** - LUPIN LIMITED (675923163)

**Registrant** - LUPIN LIMITED (675923163)

### Establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>ID/FEI</th>
<th>Business Operations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LUPIN LIMITED</td>
<td>863645327</td>
<td>manufacture (57297-286) , pack(57297-286)</td>
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Revised: 5/2016

LUPIN LIMITED