

AMPHETAMINE SULFATE- amphetamine sulfate tablet
Bryant Ranch Prepack

Amphetamine Sulfate Tablets, USP CII

WARNING: ABUSE, MISUSE, AND ADDICTION

Amphetamine sulfate has a high potential for abuse and misuse, which can lead to the development of a substance use disorder, including addiction. Misuse and abuse of CNS stimulants, including amphetamine sulfate, can result in overdose and death (see OVERDOSAGE), and this risk is increased with higher doses or unapproved methods of administration, such as snorting or injection.

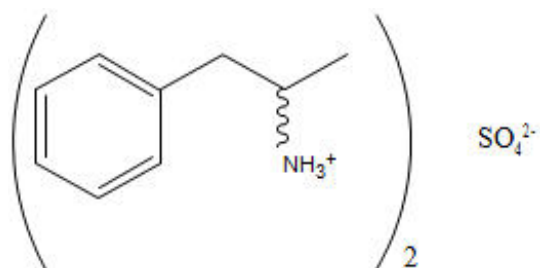
Before prescribing amphetaminesulfate, assess each patient's risk for abuse, misuse, and addiction. Educate patients and their families about these risks, proper storage of the drug, and proper disposal of any unused drug. Throughout amphetamine sulfate treatment, reassess each patient's risk of abuse, misuse, and addiction and frequently monitor for signs and symptoms of abuse, misuse, and addiction (see WARNINGS and DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE).

DESCRIPTION

Amphetamine Sulfate is a sympathomimetic amino of the amphetamine group. It is a white, odorless crystalline powder. It has a slightly bitter taste. Its solutions are acid to litmus, having a pH of 5 to 8. It is freely soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and practically insoluble in ether.

Each tablet, for oral administration contains 5 mg or 10 mg of amphetamine sulfate. Each tablet also contains the following inactive ingredients: crospovidone, silicified microcrystalline cellulose and stearic acid. The 10 mg tablet also contains FD&C Blue #1 Alum Lake.

Structural Formula:



C₁₈H₂₈N₂SO₄
368.49

MW

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Amphetamines are non-catecholamine, sympathomimetic amines with CNS stimulant activity. Peripheral actions include elevations of systolic and diastolic blood pressures, and weak bronchodilator, and respiratory stimulant action.

Amphetamine, as the racemic form, differs from dextroamphetamine in a number of ways. The l-isomer is more potent than the d-isomer in cardiovascular activity, but much less potent in causing CNS excitatory effects. The racemic mixture also is less effective as an appetite suppressant when compared to dextroamphetamine. There is neither specific evidence which clearly establishes the mechanism whereby amphetamines produce mental and behavioral effects in children, nor conclusive evidence regarding how those effects relate to the condition of the central nervous system.

Drugs in this class used in obesity are commonly known as "anorectics" or "anorexigenics." It has not been established, however, that the action of such drugs in treating obesity is primarily one of appetite suppression. Other central nervous system actions or metabolic effects, may be involved, for example. Adult obese subjects instructed in dietary management and treated with "anorectic" drugs lose more weight on the average than those treated with placebo and diet, as determined in relatively short-term clinical trials.

The magnitude of increased weight loss of drug-treated patients over placebo-treated patients is only a fraction of a pound a week. The rate of weight loss is greatest in the first weeks of therapy for both drug and placebo subjects and tends to decrease in succeeding weeks. The origins of the increased weight loss due to the various possible drug effects are not established. The amount of weight loss associated with the use of an "anorectic" drug varies from trial to trial, and the increased weight loss appears to be related in part to variables other than the drug prescribed, such as the physician-investigator, the population treated, and the diet prescribed. Studies do not permit conclusions as to the relative importance of the drug and nondrug factors on weight loss.

The natural history of obesity is measured in years, whereas the studies cited are restricted to few weeks duration; thus, the total impact of drug-induced weight loss over that of diet alone must be considered clinically limited.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Amphetamine sulfate tablets, USP 5 mg and 10 mg are indicated for:

1. **Narcolepsy**
2. **Attention Deficit-Disorder with Hyperactivity** as an integral part of a total treatment program which typically includes other remedial measures (psychological, educational, social) for a stabilizing effect in children with behavioral syndrome characterized by the following group of developmentally inappropriate symptoms: moderate to severe distractibility, short attention span, hyperactivity, emotional lability, and impulsivity. The diagnosis of the syndrome should not be made with finality when these symptoms are only of comparatively recent origin. Nonlocalizing (soft) neurological signs, learning disability, and abnormal EEG may or may not be present, and a diagnosis of central nervous system dysfunction may or may not be warranted.

3. **Exogenous Obesity** as a short term (a few weeks) adjunct in a regimen of weight reduction based on caloric restriction for patients refractory to alternative therapy, e.g., repeated diets, group programs, and other drugs. The limited usefulness of amphetamines (see **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**) should be weighed against possible risks inherent in use of the drug, such as those described below.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Known hypersensitivity to amphetamine products.
- During or within 14 days following the administration of monoamine oxidase inhibitors (hypertensive crises may result) (see **WARNINGS**).

WARNINGS

Abuse, Misuse, and Addiction

Amphetamine sulfate has a high potential for abuse and misuse. The use of Amphetamine sulfate exposes individuals to the risks of abuse and misuse, which can lead to the development of a substance use disorder, including addiction. Amphetamine sulfate can be diverted for non-medical use into illicit channels or distribution (see **DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE**). Misuse and abuse of CNS stimulants, including Amphetamine sulfate, can result in overdose and death (see **OVERDOSAGE**), and this risk is increased with higher doses or unapproved methods of administration, such as snorting or injection.

Before prescribing Amphetamine sulfate, assess each patient's risk for abuse, misuse, and addiction. Educate patients and their families about these risks and proper disposal of any unused drug. Advise patients to store amphetamine sulfate in a safe place, preferably locked, and instruct patients to not give Amphetamine sulfate to anyone else. Throughout Amphetamine sulfate treatment, reassess each patient's risk of abuse, misuse, and addiction and frequently monitor for signs and symptoms of abuse, misuse, and addiction.

Risks to Patients with Serious Cardiac Disease

Sudden death has been reported in patients with structural cardiac abnormalities or other serious cardiac disease who are treated with CNS stimulants at the recommended ADHD dosages.

Avoid amphetamine sulfate use in patients with known structural cardiac abnormalities, cardiomyopathy, serious cardiac arrhythmia, coronary artery disease, or other serious cardiac disease.

Increased Blood Pressure and Heart Rate

CNS stimulants cause an increase in blood pressure (mean increase about 2 to 4 mm Hg) and heart rate (mean increase about 3 to 6 bpm). Monitor all patients for potential tachycardia and hypertension.

Psychiatric Adverse Reactions

Exacerbation of Pre-Existing Psychosis

CNS stimulants may exacerbate symptoms of behavior disturbance and thought

disorder

in patients with a pre-existing psychotic disorder.

Induction of a Manic Episode in Patients with Bipolar Disorder

CNS stimulants may induce a manic or mixed episode in patients. Prior to initiating amphetamine sulfate, screen patients for risk factors for developing a manic episode (e.g., comorbid or history of depressive symptoms or a family history of suicide, bipolar disorder, or depression).

New Psychotic or Manic Symptoms

CNS stimulants, at recommended doses, may cause psychotic or manic symptoms (e.g., hallucinations, delusional thinking, or mania) in patients without a prior history of psychotic illness or mania. In a pooled analysis of multiple short-term, placebo-controlled studies of CNS stimulants, psychotic or manic symptoms occurred in approximately 0.1% of CNS stimulant-treated patients, compared with 0% of placebo-treated patients. If such symptoms occur, consider discontinuing amphetamine sulfate.

Long-Term Suppression of Growth in Pediatric Patients

CNS stimulants have been associated with weight loss and slowing of growth rate in pediatric patients. Closely monitor growth (weight and height) in amphetamine sulfate-treated pediatric patients treated with CNS stimulants.

Pediatric patients not growing or gaining height or weight as expected may need to have their treatment interrupted (see **PRECAUTIONS, PEDIATRIC USE**).

Seizures

There is some clinical evidence that stimulants may lower the convulsive threshold in patients with prior history of seizures, in patients with prior EEG abnormalities in absence of seizures, and, very rarely, in patients without a history of seizures and no prior EEG evidence of seizures. In the presence of seizures, the drug should be discontinued.

Peripheral Vasculopathy, including Raynaud's phenomenon

Stimulants, including amphetamine sulfate, used to treat ADHD are associated with peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud's phenomenon. Signs and symptoms are usually intermittent and mild; however, very rare sequelae include digital ulceration and/or soft tissue breakdown. Effects of peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud's phenomenon, were observed in post-marketing reports and at the therapeutic dosages of CNS stimulants in all age groups throughout the course of treatment. Signs and symptoms generally improved after dosage reduction or discontinuation of the CNS stimulant.

Careful observation for digital changes is necessary during amphetamine sulfate treatment. Further clinical evaluation (e.g., rheumatology referral) may be appropriate for patients who develop signs or symptoms of peripheral vasculopathy.

Serotonin Syndrome

Serotonin syndrome, a potentially life-threatening reaction, may occur when amphetamines are used in combination with other drugs that affect the serotonergic neurotransmitter systems such as monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), selective

serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), triptans, tricyclic antidepressants, fentanyl, lithium, tramadol, tryptophan, buspirone, and St. John's Wort (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS**). The co-administration with cytochrome P450 (CYP2D6) inhibitors may also increase the risk with increased exposure to amphetamine sulfate. In these situations, consider an alternative non-serotonergic drug or an alternative drug that does not inhibit CYP2D6 (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS**).

Serotonin syndrome symptoms may include mental status changes (e.g., agitation, hallucinations, delirium, and coma), autonomic instability (e.g., tachycardia, labile blood pressure, dizziness, diaphoresis, flushing, hyperthermia), neuromuscular symptoms (e.g., tremor, rigidity, myoclonus, hyperreflexia, incoordination), seizures, and/or gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g., nausea, vomiting, diarrhea).

Concomitant use of amphetamine sulfate with MAOI drugs is contraindicated (see **CONTRAINDICATIONS**).

Discontinue treatment with amphetamine sulfate and any concomitant serotonergic agents immediately if the above symptoms occur, and initiate supportive symptomatic treatment. If concomitant use of amphetamine sulfate with other serotonergic drugs or CYP2D6 inhibitors is clinically warranted, initiate amphetamine sulfate with lower doses, monitor patients for the emergence of serotonin syndrome during drug initiation or titration, and inform patients of the increased risk for serotonin syndrome.

Motor and Verbal Tics, and Worsening of Tourette's Syndrome

CNS stimulants, including amphetamine sulfate, have been associated with the onset or exacerbation of motor and verbal tics. Worsening of Tourette's syndrome has also been reported. Assess the family history and clinically evaluate patients for tics or Tourette's syndrome before initiating amphetamine sulfate. Regularly monitor patients for the emergence or worsening of tics or Tourette's syndrome with amphetamine sulfate, and discontinue treatment if clinically appropriate.

PRECAUTIONS

General

Caution is to be exercised in prescribing amphetamines for patients with even mild hypertension.

Information for Patients

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

Abuse, Misuse, and Addiction

Educate patients and their families about the risks of abuse, misuse, and addiction of amphetamine sulfate, which can lead to overdose and death, and proper disposal of any unused drug (see **WARNINGS, DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE**, and **OVERDOSAGE**). Advise patients to store amphetamine sulfate in a safe place, preferably locked, and instruct patients to not give amphetamine sulfate to anyone else.

Risks to Patients with Serious Cardiac Disease

Advise patients that there are potential risks to patients with serious cardiac disease,

including sudden death, with amphetamine sulfate use. Instruct patients to contact a healthcare provider immediately if they develop symptoms such as exertional chest pain, unexplained syncope, or other symptoms suggestive of cardiac disease (see **WARNINGS**).

Increased Blood Pressure and Heart Rate

Advise patients that amphetamine sulfate can elevate blood pressure and heart rate (see **WARNINGS**).

Psychiatric Adverse Reactions

Advise patients that amphetamine sulfate, at recommended doses, can cause psychotic or manic symptoms, even in patients without prior history of psychotic symptoms or mania (see **WARNINGS**).

Long-Term Suppression of Growth in Pediatric Patients

Advise patients that amphetamine sulfate, may cause slowing of growth including weight loss (see **WARNINGS**).

Circulation problems in fingers and toes [Peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud's phenomenon]

- Instruct patients beginning treatment with amphetamine sulfate about the risk of peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud's Phenomenon, and associated signs and symptoms: fingers or toes may feel numb, cool, painful, and/or may change color from pale, to blue, to red.
- Instruct patients to report to their physician any new numbness, pain, skin color change, or sensitivity to temperature in fingers or toes.
- **Instruct patients to call their physician immediately with any signs of unexplained wounds appearing on fingers or toes while taking amphetamine sulfate.**
- Further clinical evaluation (e.g., rheumatology referral) may be appropriate for certain patients.

Serotonin Syndrome

Caution patients about the risk of serotonin syndrome with concomitant use of amphetamine sulfate and other serotonergic drugs including SSRIs, SNRIs, triptans, tricyclic antidepressants, fentanyl, lithium, tramadol, tryptophan, buspirone, St. John's Wort, and with drugs that impair metabolism of serotonin (in particular MAOIs, both those intended to treat psychiatric disorders and also others such as linezolid [see **CONTRAINDICATIONS, WARNINGS, and DRUG INTERACTIONS**]). Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider or report to the emergency room if they experience signs or symptoms of serotonin syndrome.

Motor and Verbal Tics, and Worsening of Tourette's Syndrome

Advise patients that motor and verbal tics and worsening of Tourette's Syndrome may occur during treatment with amphetamine sulfate. Instruct the patients to notify their healthcare provider if emergence or worsening of tics or Tourette's syndrome occurs (see **WARNINGS**).

Amphetamines may impair the ability of the patient to engage in potentially hazardous activities such as operating machinery or vehicle; the patient should therefore be

cautioned accordingly.

Drug Interactions

MAO inhibitors- MAOI antidepressants, as well as a metabolic of furazolidone, slow amphetamine metabolism. This slowing potentiates amphetamines, increasing their effect on the release of norepinephrine and other monoamines from adrenergic nerve endings; this can cause headaches and other signs of hypertensive crisis. A variety of neurological toxic effects and malignant hyperpyrexia can occur, sometimes with fatal results.

Serotonergic Drugs- The concomitant use of amphetamine sulfate and serotonergic drugs increases the risk of serotonin syndrome. Initiate with lower doses and monitor patients for signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome, particularly during amphetamine sulfate initiation or dosage increase. If serotonin syndrome occurs, discontinue amphetamine sulfate and the concomitant serotonergic drug(s) (see **WARNING** and **PRECAUTIONS**).

CYP2D6 Inhibitors- The concomitant use of amphetamine sulfate and CYP2D6 inhibitors may increase the exposure of amphetamine sulfate compared to the use of the drug alone and increase the risk of serotonin syndrome. Initiate with lower doses and monitor patients for signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome particularly during amphetamine sulfate initiation and after a dosage increase. If serotonin syndrome occurs, discontinue amphetamine sulfate and the CYP2D6 inhibitor (see **WARNING, OVERDOSAGE**). Examples of CYP2D6 Inhibitors include paroxetine and fluoxetine (also serotonergic drugs), quinidine, ritonavir.

Acidifying agents- Gastrointestinal acidifying agents (guanethidine, reserpine, glutamic acid HCl, ascorbic acid, fruit juices, etc.) lower absorption of amphetamines. Urinary acidifying agents (ammonium chloride, sodium acid phosphate, etc.) increase concentration of the ionized species of the amphetamine molecule, thereby increasing urinary excretion. Both groups of agents lower blood levels and efficacy of amphetamines.

Adrenergic blockers- Adrenergic blockers are inhibited by amphetamines.

Alkalinizing agents- Gastrointestinal alkalinizing agents (sodium bicarbonate, etc.) increase absorption of amphetamines. Urinary alkalinizing agents (acetazolamide, some thiazides) increase the concentration of the non-ionized species of the amphetamine molecule, thereby decreasing urinary excretion. Both groups of agents increase blood levels and therefore potentiate the action of amphetamines.

Antidepressants tricyclic- Amphetamines may enhance the activity of tricyclic or sympathomimetic agents; d-amphetamine with desipramine or protriptyline and possibly other tricyclics cause striking and sustained increases in the concentration of d-amphetamine in the brain; cardiovascular effects can be potentiated.

Antihistamines- Amphetamines may counteract the sedative effect of antihistamines.

Antihypertensives- Amphetamines may antagonize the hypotensive effects of antihypertensives.

Chlorpromazine- Chlorpromazine blocks dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake, thus inhibiting the central stimulant effects of amphetamine, and can be used to treat

amphetamine poisoning.

Ethosuximide- Amphetamines may delay intestinal absorption of ethosuximide.

Haloperidol- Haloperidol blocks dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake, thus inhibiting the central stimulant effects of amphetamines.

Lithium carbonate- The antiobesity and stimulatory effects of amphetamines may be inhibited by lithium carbonate.

Meperidine- Amphetamines potentiate the analgesic effect of meperidine.

Methenamine therapy- Urinary excretion of amphetamines is increased, and efficacy is reduced by acidifying agents used in methenamine therapy.

Norepinephrine- Amphetamines enhance the adrenergic effect of norepinephrine.

Phenobarbital- Amphetamines may delay intestinal absorption of Phenobarbital. Co-administration of phenobarbital may produce a synergistic anticonvulsant action.

Phenytoin- Amphetamines may delay intestinal absorption of phenytoin; co-administration of phenytoin may produce a synergistic anticonvulsant action.

Propoxyphene- In cases of propoxyphene overdose, amphetamine CNS stimulation is potentiated and fatal convulsions can occur.

Veratrum alkaloids- Amphetamines inhibit the hypotensive effect of veratrum alkaloids.

Drug/Laboratory Test interactions

Amphetamines can cause a significant elevation in plasma corticosteroid levels. This increase is greatest in the evening. Amphetamines may interfere with urinary steroid determinations.

Carcinogenesis/Mutagenesis

Mutagenicity studies and long term studies in animals to determine the carcinogenic potential of amphetamine sulfate have not been performed.

Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects

Dextroamphetamine sulfate has been shown to have embryotoxic and teratogenic effects when administered to A/Jax mice and C57BL mice in doses approximately 41 times the maximum human dose. Embryotoxic effects were not seen in New Zealand white rabbits given the drug in doses 7 times the human dose nor in rats given 12.5 times the maximum human dose. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Amphetamine sulfate should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Nonteratogenic Effects

Infants born to mothers dependent on amphetamines have an increased risk of premature delivery and low birth weight. Also, these infants may experience symptoms of withdrawal as demonstrated by dysphoria, including agitation, and significant lassitude.

Nursing Mothers

Amphetamines are excreted in human milk. Mothers taking amphetamines should be advised to refrain from nursing.

Pediatric Use

Long-term effects of amphetamines in children have not been well established.

Amphetamines are not recommended for use as anorectic agents in children under 12 years of age, or in children under 3 years of age with Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity described under INDICATIONS AND USAGE.

Clinical experience suggests that in psychotic children, administration of amphetamines may exacerbate symptoms of behavior disturbance and thought disorder.

Data is inadequate to determine whether chronic administration of amphetamines may be associated with growth inhibition; therefore growth should be monitored during treatment. Drug Treatment is not indicated in all cases of Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity and should be considered only in light of the complete history and evaluation of the child. The decision to prescribe amphetamines should depend on the physician's assessment of the chronicity and severity of the child's symptoms and their appropriateness for his/her age. Prescription should not depend solely on the presence of one or more of the behavioral characteristics.

When these symptoms are associated with acute stress reactions, treatment with amphetamines is usually not indicated.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Cardiovascular

Palpitations, tachycardia, elevation of blood pressure. There have been isolated reports of cardiomyopathy associated with chronic amphetamine use.

Central Nervous System

Psychotic episodes at recommended doses (rare), overstimulation, restlessness, dizziness, insomnia, euphoria, dyskinesia, dysphoria, tremor, headache, exacerbation of motor and verbal tics and Tourette's syndrome.

Gastrointestinal

Dryness of the mouth, unpleasant taste, diarrhea, constipation, intestinal ischemia and other gastrointestinal disturbances. Anorexia and weight loss may occur as undesirable effects when amphetamines are used for other than the anorectic effect.

Allergic

Urticaria

Endocrine

Impotence, changes in libido, and frequent or prolonged erections.

Musculoskeletal

Rhabdomyolysis

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

Controlled Substance

Amphetamine sulfate tablets contain amphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance.

Abuse

Amphetamine sulfate has a high potential for abuse and misuse which can lead to the development of a substance use disorder, including addiction (see **WARNINGS**). Amphetamine sulfate can be diverted for non-medical use into illicit channels or distribution.

Abuse is the intentional non-therapeutic use of a drug, even once, to achieve a desired psychological or physiological effect. Misuse is the intentional use, for therapeutic purposes, of a drug by an individual in a way other than prescribed by a health care provider or for whom it was not prescribed. Drug addiction is a cluster of behavioral, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that may include a strong desire to take the drug, difficulties in controlling drug use (e.g., continuing drug use despite harmful consequences, giving a higher priority to drug use than other activities and obligations), and possible tolerance or physical dependence.

Misuse and abuse of amphetamines may cause increased heart rate, respiratory rate, or blood pressure; sweating; dilated pupils; hyperactivity; restlessness; insomnia; decreased appetite; loss of coordination; tremors; flushed skin; vomiting; and/or abdominal pain. Anxiety, psychosis, hostility, aggression, and suicidal or homicidal ideation have also been observed with CNS stimulants abuse and/or misuse. Misuse and abuse of CNS stimulants, including amphetamine sulfate, can result in overdose and death (see **OVERDOSAGE**), and this risk is increased with higher doses or unapproved methods of administration, such as snorting or injection.

Dependence

Physical Dependence

Amphetamine sulfate may produce physical dependence. Physical dependence is a state that develops as a result of physiological adaptation in response to repeated drug use, manifested by withdrawal signs and symptoms after abrupt discontinuation or a significant dose reduction of a drug.

Withdrawal signs and symptoms after abrupt discontinuation or dose reduction following prolonged use of CNS stimulants including Amphetamine sulfate include dysphoric mood; depression; fatigue; vivid, unpleasant dreams; insomnia or hypersomnia; increased appetite; and psychomotor retardation or agitation.

Tolerance

Amphetamine sulfate may produce tolerance. Tolerance is a physiological state characterized by a reduced response to a drug after repeated administration (i.e., a higher dose of a drug is required to produce the same effect that was once obtained at a lower dose).

OVERDOSAGE

Clinical Effects of Overdose

Overdose of CNS stimulants is characterized by the following sympathomimetic effects:

- Cardiovascular effects including tachyarrhythmias, and hypertension or hypotension. Vasospasm, myocardial infarction, or aortic dissection may precipitate sudden cardiac death. Takotsubo cardiomyopathy may develop.
- CNS effects including psychomotor agitation, confusion, and hallucinations. Serotonin syndrome, seizures, cerebral vascular accidents, and coma may occur.
- Life-threatening hyperthermia (temperatures greater than 104°F) and rhabdomyolysis may develop.

Overdose Management

Consider the possibility of multiple drug ingestion. D-amphetamine is not dialyzable. Consider contacting the Poison Help line (1-800-222-1222) or a medical toxicologist for additional overdose management recommendations.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Regardless of indication, amphetamine should be administered at the lowest effective dosage and dosage should be individually adjusted. Late evening doses should be avoided because of resulting insomnia.

Narcolepsy

Usual dose is 5 to 60 milligrams per day in divided doses depending on the individual patient response.

Narcolepsy seldom occurs in children under 12 years of age; however, when it does, amphetamine sulfate tablets, USP may be used. The suggested initial dose for patients aged 6 to 12 is 5 mg daily; daily dose may be raised in increments of 5 mg at weekly intervals until optimal response obtained. In patients 12 years of age and older, start with 10 mg daily; daily dosage may be raised in increments of 10 mg at weekly intervals until optimal response is obtained. If bothersome adverse reactions appear (e.g., insomnia or anorexia) dosage should be reduced. Give the first dose on awakening; additional doses (5 or 10 mg) at intervals of 4 to 6 hours.

Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity

Not recommended for children under 3 years of age.

In children from 3 to 5 years of age, start with 2.5 mg daily; daily dosage may be raised in increments of 2.5 mg at weekly intervals until optimal response is obtained.

In children 6 years of age or older, start with 5 mg once or twice daily; daily dosage may be raised in increments of 5 mg at weekly intervals until optimal response is obtained. Only in rare cases will it be necessary to exceed a total of 40 milligrams per day.

With tablets give first dose on awakening; additional doses (1 to 2) at intervals of 4 to 6 hours.

Where possible, drug administration should be interrupted occasionally to determine if there is a recurrence of behavioral symptoms sufficient to require continued therapy.

Prior to treating patients with amphetamine sulfate assess:

- for the presence of cardiac disease (i.e., perform a careful history, family history of sudden death or ventricular arrhythmia, and physical exam) (see **WARNINGS**).

- the family history and clinically evaluate patients for motor or verbal tics or Tourette's syndrome (see **WARNINGS**).

Exogenous Obesity

Usual dosage is up to 30 mg daily, taken in divided doses of 5 to 10 mg, 30 to 60 minutes before meals. Not recommended for this use in children under 12 years of age.

HOW SUPPLIED

Amphetamine Sulfate Tablets, USP are functionally scored and supplied as follows:

5 mg: White to off white, round tablet, scored, debossed "A24" on one side, and bisect on the other side in bottles of 100 tablets NDC 72162-1087-1.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature.] Dispense in a well-closed container, as defined in the USP.

Repackaged/Relabeled by:
Bryant Ranch Prepack, Inc.
Burbank, CA 91504

MEDICATION GUIDE

Amphetamine sulfate tablets, CII (am fet' a meen sul' fate)

What is the most important information I should know about amphetamine sulfate?

Amphetamine Sulfate may cause serious side effects, including:

- **Abuse, misuse, and addiction.** Amphetamine sulfate has a high chance for abuse and misuse and may lead to substance use problems, including addiction. Misuse and abuse of Amphetamine sulfate, other amphetamine-containing medicines, and methylphenidate, can lead to overdose and death. The risk of overdose and death is increased with higher doses of Amphetamine sulfate or when it is used in ways that are not approved, such as snorting or injection.
 - Your healthcare provider should check you or your child's risk for abuse, misuse, and addiction before starting treatment with amphetamine sulfate and will monitor you or your child during treatment.
 - Amphetamine sulfate may lead to physical dependence after prolonged use, even if taken as directed by your healthcare provider.
 - Do not give amphetamine sulfate to anyone else. See "**What is Amphetamine sulfate?**" for more information.
 - Keep amphetamine sulfate in a safe place and properly dispose of unused medicine. See "**How should I store amphetamine sulfate tablets?**" for more information.
 - Tell your healthcare provider if you or your child have ever abused or been dependent on alcohol, prescription medicines, or street drugs.

Risks for people with serious heart disease

- Sudden death has happened in people who have heart defects or other serious heart

disease.

Your healthcare provider should check you or your child carefully for heart problems before starting amphetamine sulfate.

Tell your healthcare provider if you or your child have any heart problems, heart disease, or heart defects.

Call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you or your child have any signs of heart problems such as chest pain, shortness of breath, or fainting during treatment with amphetamine sulfate.

- **Increased blood pressure and heart rate.**

Your healthcare provider should check you or your child's blood pressure and heart rate regularly during treatment with amphetamine sulfate.

- **Mental (psychiatric) problems, including:**
 - new or worse behavior and thought problems
 - new or worse bipolar illness
 - new psychotic symptoms (such as hearing voices, or seeing or believing things that are not real) or new manic symptoms

Tell your healthcare provider about any mental problems you or your child have, or about a family history of suicide, bipolar illness, or depression.

Call your healthcare provider right away if you or your child have any new or worsening mental symptoms or problems during treatment with amphetamine sulfate, especially hearing voices, seeing or believing things that are not real, or new manic symptoms.

What are amphetamine sulfate tablets?

Amphetamine sulfate tablets are a central nervous system (CNS) stimulant prescription medicine used for the treatment of:

- a sleep disorder called narcolepsy.
- Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Amphetamine sulfate tablets may help increase attention and decrease impulsiveness and hyperactivity in people with ADHD.
- exogenous obesity. Amphetamine sulfate tablets may be used as part of a short-term (a few weeks) weight reduction program for obesity in people who have not responded to other treatment.

Amphetamine sulfate is not for use in children with ADHD under 3 years of age.

It is not known if amphetamine sulfate is safe and effective in children with exogenous obesity under 12 years of age.

Amphetamine sulfate tablets are a federally controlled substance (CII) because it contains amphetamine that can be a target for people who abuse prescription medicines or street drugs. Keep amphetamine sulfate tablets in a safe place to protect it from theft. Never give your amphetamine sulfate tablets to anyone else, because it may cause death or harm them. Selling or giving away amphetamine sulfate tablets may harm others and is against the law.

Do not take amphetamine sulfate tablets if you or your child:

- are allergic to amphetamine products or any of the ingredients in amphetamine sulfate tablets. See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in amphetamine sulfate tablets.

- are taking or have taken within the past 14 days a medicine used to treat depression called a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI)

Before taking amphetamine sulfate, tell your healthcare provider about all your or your child's medical conditions, including if you or your child:

- have heart problems, heart disease, heart defects, or high blood pressure
- have mental problems including psychosis, mania, bipolar illness, or depression, or have a family history of suicide, bipolar illness, or depression
- have circulation problems in fingers and toes
- have or have had seizures
- have or had repeated movements or sounds (tics) or Tourette's syndrome, or have a family history of tics or Tourette's syndrome
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if amphetamine sulfate will harm the unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider if you or your child become pregnant during treatment with amphetamine sulfate.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Amphetamine sulfate passes into breast milk. You or your child should not breastfeed during treatment with amphetamine sulfate. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed the baby during treatment with amphetamine sulfate.

Tell your healthcare provider about all of the medicines that you or your child takes, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Amphetamine sulfate and some medicines may interact with each other and cause serious side effects. Sometimes the doses of other medicines will need to be adjusted during treatment with amphetamine sulfate.

Your healthcare provider will decide if amphetamine sulfate can be taken with other medicines.

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you or your child takes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) | • serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) |
| • medicines used to treat migraine headaches called triptans | • tricyclic antidepressants |
| • lithium | • fentanyl |
| • tramadol | • tryptophan |
| • buspirone | • St. John's Wort |

Know the medicines that you or your child takes.

Keep a list of your or your child's medicines with you to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you or your child get a new medicine.

Do not start any new medicine during treatment with amphetamine sulfate without talking to your doctor first.

How should amphetamine sulfate tablets be taken?

- Take amphetamine sulfate tablets exactly as prescribed by your or your child's healthcare provider.
- Your healthcare provider may change the dose if needed.

- The first dose of the day is usually taken when you first wake up.
- Amphetamine sulfate tablets may cause problems sleeping if taken late in the evening.
- Amphetamine sulfate tablets should be taken 30 to 60 minutes before meals if it is being used to treat exogenous obesity.

If you or your child take too much amphetamine sulfate tablets, call your healthcare provider or Poison Help line at 1-800- 222-1222 or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.

What should I avoid while taking amphetamine sulfate tablets?

Do not drive, operate machinery, or do other dangerous activities until you know how amphetamine sulfate affects you.

What are the possible side effects of amphetamine sulfate?

- **Amphetamine sulfate may cause serious side effects, including:**
- See "**What is the most important information I should know about amphetamine sulfate?**"
- **Slowing of growth (height and weight) in children.** Children should have their height and weight checked often during treatment with amphetamine sulfate. Your healthcare provider may stop your child's amphetamine sulfate treatment if they are not growing or gaining weight as expected.
- **Seizures.** Your healthcare provider may stop treatment with amphetamine sulfate if you or your child have a seizure.
- **Circulation problems in fingers and toes (peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud's phenomenon). Signs and symptoms may include:**
 - fingers or toes may feel numb, cool, painful
 - fingers or toes may change color from pale, to blue, to red

Tell your healthcare provider if you or your child have numbness, pain, skin color change, or sensitivity to temperature in the fingers or toes.

Call your healthcare provider right away if you or your child have any signs of unexplained wounds appearing on fingers or toes during treatment with amphetamine sulfate.

- **Serotonin syndrome.** This problem may happen when amphetamine sulfate is taken with certain other medicines and may be life-threatening. Call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away if you or your child develop any of the following signs and symptoms of serotonin syndrome:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> agitation, hallucinations, coma | <input type="checkbox"/> confusion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fast heartbeat | <input type="checkbox"/> dizziness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flushing | <input type="checkbox"/> muscle stiffness or tightness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> seizures | <input type="checkbox"/> changes in blood pressure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sweating or fever | <input type="checkbox"/> high body temperature (hypothermia) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> loss of coordination | <input type="checkbox"/> nausea, vomiting, diarrhea |

New or worsening tics or worsening Tourette's syndrome. Tell your healthcare provider if you or your child get any new or worsening tics or worsening Tourette's syndrome during treatment with amphetamine sulfate.

The most common side effects of amphetamine sulfate include:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> headache | <input type="checkbox"/> nervousness | <input type="checkbox"/> itching |
| <input type="checkbox"/> stomachache | <input type="checkbox"/> dizziness | <input type="checkbox"/> diarrhea or constipation |

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> trouble sleeping | <input type="checkbox"/> sexual problems
(impotence in males) | <input type="checkbox"/> dry mouth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> decreased appetite | <input type="checkbox"/> vomiting | <input type="checkbox"/> weight loss |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unpleasant taste | | <input type="checkbox"/> mood swing |

These are not all the possible side effects of amphetamine sulfate. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to Lannett Company, Inc. at 1-844-834-0530 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store amphetamine sulfate?

- Store amphetamine tablets at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Store amphetamine sulfate tablets in a safe place, like a locked cabinet.
- Dispose of remaining, unused, or expired amphetamine sulfate tablets by a medicine take-back program at a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) authorized collection site. If no take-back program or DEA authorized collector is available, mix amphetamine sulfate tablets with an undesirable, nontoxic substance such as dirt, cat litter, or used coffee grounds to make it less appealing to children and pets. Place the mixture in a container such as a sealed plastic bag and throw away amphetamine sulfate tablets in the household trash. Visit www.fda.gov/drugdisposal for additional information on disposal of unused medicines.

Keep amphetamine sulfate tablets and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of amphetamine sulfate tablets.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use amphetamine sulfate tablets for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give amphetamine sulfate tablets to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you or your child have. It may harm them and it is against the law. You can ask your healthcare or pharmacist provider for information about amphetamine sulfate tablets that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in amphetamine sulfate tablets?

Active Ingredient: amphetamine sulfate

Inactive Ingredients: silicified microcrystalline cellulose, crospovidone and stearic acid. The 10 mg tablets also contain FD&C Blue #1 alum lake.

Manufactured by:

Aavis Pharmaceuticals
Hoschton, GA 30548

Distributed by:

Lannett Company, Inc.
Philadelphia, PA 19136
LCI: L7072C
AAV: L7029/03
Rev. 01/2024

For more information about amphetamine sulfate tablets, please contact Lannett Company, Inc. at 1-844-834-0530.

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

Amphetamine Sulfate Tablets 5 mg (CII)



Each tablet contains: 5 mg Amphetamine Sulfate, USP.

Tamper evident by foil seal under cap. Do not use if the seal is broken.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Keep this and all medications out of the reach of children.

Dispense in a well-closed container as defined in the USP.

Dispense Medication Guide to each patient: <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/daf/index.cfm?event=medguide.page>

NDC 72162-1087-1

Amphetamine Sulfate Tablets, USP



5 mg



Relabeled by:
Bryant Ranch Prepack, Inc.
Burbank, CA 91504 USA

Rx only
100 Tablets

Manufactured by:
Aavis Pharmaceuticals



AMPHETAMINE SULFATE

amphetamine sulfate tablet

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:72162-1087(NDC:0527-2524)
Route of Administration	ORAL	DEA Schedule	CII

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
AMPHETAMINE SULFATE (UNII: 6DPV8NK46S) (AMPHETAMINE - UNII:CK833KGX7E)	AMPHETAMINE SULFATE	5 mg

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
CROSPVIDONE (UNII: 2S7830E561)	
STEARIC ACID (UNII: 4ELV7Z65AP)	
MICROCRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE (UNII: OP1R32D61U)	
SILICON DIOXIDE (UNII: ETJ7Z6XBU4)	

Product Characteristics

Color	WHITE (White to off white)	Score	2 pieces
Shape	ROUND	Size	9mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	A24
Contains			

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:72162-1087-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	04/05/2024	

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA212901	05/25/2020	

Labeler - Bryant Ranch Prepack (171714327)

Registrant - Bryant Ranch Prepack (171714327)

Establishment

Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
Bryant Ranch Prepack		171714327	REPACK(72162-1087) , RELABEL(72162-1087)

Revised: 4/2024

Bryant Ranch Prepack