

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM- levothyroxine sodium tablet

Amneal Pharmaceuticals NY LLC

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM TABLETS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM TABLETS.

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM tablets, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2002

WARNING: NOT FOR TREATMENT OF OBESITY OR FOR WEIGHT LOSS

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning

- **Thyroid hormones, including levothyroxine sodium, should not be used for the treatment of obesity or for weight loss.**
- **Doses beyond the range of daily hormonal requirements may produce serious or even life threatening manifestations of toxicity (6, 10).**

----- **INDICATIONS AND USAGE** -----

Levothyroxine sodium tablets are a L-thyroxine (T₄) indicated in adult and pediatric patients, including neonates, for:

- Hypothyroidism: As replacement therapy in primary (thyroidal), secondary (pituitary), and tertiary (hypothalamic) congenital or acquired hypothyroidism. (1)
- Pituitary Thyrotropin (Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone, TSH) Suppression: As an adjunct to surgery and radioiodine therapy in the management of thyrotropin-dependent well-differentiated thyroid cancer. (1)

Limitations of Use:

- Not indicated for suppression of benign thyroid nodules and nontoxic diffuse goiter in iodine-sufficient patients.
- Not indicated for treatment of hypothyroidism during the recovery phase of subacute thyroiditis.

----- **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION** -----

- Administer once daily, preferably on an empty stomach, one-half to one hour before breakfast. (2.1)
- Administer at least 4 hours before or after drugs that are known to interfere with absorption. (2.1)
- Evaluate the need for dose adjustments when regularly administering within one hour of certain foods that may affect absorption. (2.1)
- Starting dose depends on a variety of factors, including age, body weight, cardiovascular status, and concomitant medications. Peak therapeutic effect may not be attained for 4 to 6 weeks. (2.2)
- See full prescribing information for dosing in specific patient populations. (2.3)
- Adequacy of therapy determined with periodic monitoring of TSH and/or T₄ as well as clinical status. (2.4)

----- **DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS** -----

Tablets: 25, 50, 75, 88, 100, 112, 125, 137, 150, 175, 200, and 300 mcg (3)

----- **CONTRAINDICATIONS** -----

- Uncorrected adrenal insufficiency. (4)

----- **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS** -----

- *Serious risks related to overtreatment or undertreatment with levothyroxine sodium* Titrate the dose of levothyroxine sodium carefully and monitor response to titration. (5.1)
- *Cardiac adverse reactions in the elderly and in patients with underlying cardiovascular disease* Initiate levothyroxine sodium at less than the full replacement dose because of the increased risk of cardiac adverse reactions, including atrial fibrillation. (2.3, 5.2, 8.5)
- *Myxedema coma* Do not use oral thyroid hormone drug products to treat myxedema coma. (5.3)
- *Acute adrenal crisis in patients with concomitant adrenal insufficiency* Treat with replacement glucocorticoids prior to initiation of levothyroxine sodium treatment. (5.4)

- *Worsening of diabetic control* Therapy in patients with diabetes mellitus may worsen glycemic control and result in increased antidiabetic agent or insulin requirements. Carefully monitor glycemic control after starting, changing, or discontinuing thyroid hormone therapy. (5.5)
- *Decreased bone mineral density associated with thyroid hormone over-replacement* Over-replacement can increase bone resorption and decrease bone mineral density. Give the lowest effective dose. (5.6)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse reactions associated with levothyroxine sodium therapy are primarily those of hyperthyroidism due to therapeutic overdosage: arrhythmias, myocardial infarction, dyspnea, muscle spasm, headache, nervousness, irritability, insomnia, tremors, muscle weakness, increased appetite, weight loss, diarrhea, heat intolerance, menstrual irregularities, and skin rash. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Amneal Pharmaceuticals at 1-877-835-5472 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

See full prescribing information for drugs that affect thyroid hormone pharmacokinetics and metabolism (e.g., absorption, synthesis, secretion, catabolism, protein binding, and target tissue response) and may alter the therapeutic response to levothyroxine sodium. (7)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

Pregnancy may require the use of higher doses of levothyroxine sodium. (2.3, 8.1)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 9/2023

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

WARNING: NOT FOR TREATMENT OF OBESITY OR FOR WEIGHT LOSS

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- 2.1 Important Administration Instructions
- 2.2 Important Considerations for Dosing
- 2.3 Recommended Dosage and Titration
- 2.4 Monitoring TSH and/or Thyroxine (T₄) Levels

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- 5.1 Serious Risks Related to Overtreatment or Undertreatment with Levothyroxine Sodium
- 5.2 Cardiac Adverse Reactions in the Elderly and in Patients with Underlying Cardiovascular Disease
- 5.3 Myxedema Coma
- 5.4 Acute Adrenal Crisis in Patients with Concomitant Adrenal Insufficiency
- 5.5 Worsening of Diabetic Control
- 5.6 Decreased Bone Mineral Density Associated with Thyroid Hormone Over-Replacement

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

- 7.1 Drugs Known to Affect Thyroid Hormone Pharmacokinetics
- 7.2 Antidiabetic Therapy
- 7.3 Oral Anticoagulants
- 7.4 Digitalis Glycosides
- 7.5 Antidepressant Therapy
- 7.6 Ketamine

- 7.7 Sympathomimetics
- 7.8 Tyrosine-Kinase Inhibitors
- 7.9 Drug-Food Interactions
- 7.10 Drug-Laboratory Test Interactions

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- 8.1 Pregnancy
- 8.2 Lactation
- 8.4 Pediatric Use
- 8.5 Geriatric Use

10 OVERDOSAGE

11 DESCRIPTION

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

- 12.1 Mechanism of Action
- 12.2 Pharmacodynamics
- 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

- 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

* Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: NOT FOR TREATMENT OF OBESITY OR FOR WEIGHT LOSS

Thyroid hormones, including levothyroxine sodium, either alone or with other therapeutic agents, should not be used for the treatment of obesity or for weight loss.

In euthyroid patients, doses within the range of daily hormonal requirements are ineffective for weight reduction.

Larger doses may produce serious or even life-threatening manifestations of toxicity, particularly when given in association with sympathomimetic amines such as those used for their anorectic effects [*see Adverse Reactions (6), Drug Interactions (7.7), and Overdosage (10)*].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Hypothyroidism

Levothyroxine sodium tablets are indicated in adult and pediatric patients, including neonates, as a replacement therapy in primary (thyroidal), secondary (pituitary), and tertiary (hypothalamic) congenital or acquired hypothyroidism.

Pituitary Thyrotropin (Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone, TSH) Suppression

Levothyroxine sodium tablets are indicated in adult and pediatric patients, including neonates, as an adjunct to surgery and radioiodine therapy in the management of thyrotropin-dependent well-differentiated thyroid cancer.

Limitations of Use

- Levothyroxine sodium tablets are not indicated for suppression of benign thyroid nodules and nontoxic diffuse goiter in iodine-sufficient patients as there are no clinical benefits and overtreatment with levothyroxine sodium tablets may induce hyperthyroidism [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- Levothyroxine sodium tablets are not indicated for treatment of hypothyroidism during the recovery phase of subacute thyroiditis.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Important Administration Instructions

Administer levothyroxine sodium tablets as a single daily dose, on an empty stomach, one-half to one hour before breakfast.

Administer levothyroxine sodium tablets at least 4 hours before or after drugs known to interfere with levothyroxine sodium tablets absorption [see *Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

Evaluate the need for dosage adjustments when regularly administering within one hour of certain foods that may affect levothyroxine sodium tablets absorption [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2 and 2.3)*, *Drug Interactions (7.9)* and *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

Administer levothyroxine sodium tablets to pediatric patients who cannot swallow intact tablets by crushing the tablet, suspending the freshly crushed tablet in a small amount (5 to 10 mL) of water and immediately administering the suspension by spoon or dropper. Ensure the patient ingests the full amount of the suspension. Do not store the suspension. Do not administer in foods that decrease absorption of levothyroxine sodium tablets, such as soybean-based infant formula [see *Drug Interactions (7.9)*].

2.2 Important Considerations for Dosing

The dosage of levothyroxine sodium tablets for hypothyroidism or pituitary TSH suppression depends on a variety of factors including: the patient's age, body weight, cardiovascular status, concomitant medical conditions (including pregnancy), concomitant medications, co-administered food and the specific nature of the condition being treated [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*, *Warnings and Precautions (5)*, and *Drug Interactions (7)*]. Dosing must be individualized to account for these factors and dosage adjustments made based on periodic assessment of the patient's clinical response and laboratory parameters [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4)*].

For adult patients with primary hypothyroidism, titrate until the patient is clinically euthyroid and the serum TSH returns to normal [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*].

For secondary or tertiary hypothyroidism, serum TSH is not a reliable measure of levothyroxine sodium dosage adequacy and should not be used to monitor therapy. Use the serum free-T4 level to titrate levothyroxine sodium dosing until the patient is clinically euthyroid and the serum free-T4 level is restored to the upper half of the normal range [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*].

The peak therapeutic effect of a given dose of levothyroxine sodium tablets may not be attained for 4 to 6 weeks.

2.3 Recommended Dosage and Titration

Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Hypothyroidism in Adults

The recommended starting daily dosage of levothyroxine sodium tablets in adults with primary, secondary, or tertiary hypothyroidism is based on age and comorbid cardiac conditions, as described in Table 1. For patients at risk of atrial fibrillation or patients with underlying cardiac disease, start with a lower dosage and titrate the dosage more slowly to avoid exacerbation of cardiac symptoms. Dosage titration is based on serum TSH or free-T4 [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

Table 1. Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets Dosing Guidelines for Hypothyroidism in Adults*

Patient Population	Starting Dosage	Dosage Titration Based on Serum TSH or Free-T4
Adults diagnosed with hypothyroidism	Full replacement dose is 1.6 mcg/kg/day. Some patients require a lower starting dose.	Titrate dosage by 12.5 to 25 mcg increments every 4 to 6 weeks, as needed until the patient is euthyroid.
Adults at risk for atrial fibrillation or with underlying cardiac disease	Lower starting dose (less than 1.6 mcg/kg/day)	Titrate dosage every 6 to 8 weeks,
Geriatric patients	Lower starting dose (less than 1.6 mcg/kg/day)	as needed until the patient is euthyroid.
* Dosages greater than 200 mcg/day are seldom required. An inadequate response to daily dosages greater than 300 mcg/day is rare and may indicate poor compliance, malabsorption, drug interactions, or a combination of these factors [see <i>Dosage and Administration (2.1)</i> and <i>Drug Interactions (7)</i>].		

Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Hypothyroidism in Pediatric Patients

The recommended starting daily dosage of levothyroxine sodium tablets in pediatric patients with primary,

secondary, or tertiary hypothyroidism is based on body weight and changes with age as described in Table 2. Titrate the dosage (every 2 weeks) as needed based on serum TSH or free-T4 until the patient is euthyroid [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

Table 2. Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets Dosing Guidelines for Hypothyroidism in Pediatric Patients

Age	Starting Daily Dosage Per Kg Body Weight*
0 to 3	10 to 15 mcg/kg/day

months	10 to 15 mcg/kg/day
3 to 6 months	8 to 10 mcg/kg/day
6 to 12 months	6 to 8 mcg/kg/day
1 to 5 years	5 to 6 mcg/kg/day
6 to 12 years	4 to 5 mcg/kg/day
Greater than 12 years but growth and puberty incomplete	2 to 3 mcg/kg/day
Growth and puberty complete	1.6 mcg/kg/day
* Adjust dosage based on clinical response and laboratory parameters [see Dosage and Administration (2.4) and Use in Specific Populations (8.4)].	

Pediatric Patients from Birth to 3 Months of Age at Risk for Cardiac Failure Start at a lower starting dosage and increase the dosage every 4 to 6 weeks as needed based on clinical and laboratory response.

Pediatric Patients at Risk for Hyperactivity

To minimize the risk of hyperactivity, start at one-fourth the recommended full replacement dosage, and increase on a weekly basis by one-fourth the full recommended replacement dosage until the full recommended replacement dosage is reached.

Hypothyroidism in Pregnant Patients

For pregnant patients with pre-existing hypothyroidism, measure serum TSH and free-T4 as soon as pregnancy is confirmed and, at minimum, during each trimester of pregnancy. In pregnant patients with primary hypothyroidism, maintain serum TSH in the trimester-specific reference range.

The recommended daily dosage of levothyroxine sodium tablets in pregnant patients is described in Table 3.

Table 3. Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets Dosing Guidelines for Hypothyroidism in Pregnant Patients

Patient Population	Starting Dosage	Dose Adjustment and Titration
		Increase levothyroxine sodium tablets dosage by 12.5 to 25 mcg per day.

Pre-existing primary hypothyroidism with serum TSH above normal trimester specific range	Pre-pregnancy dosage may increase during pregnancy	Monitor TSH every 4 weeks until a stable dose is reached and serum TSH is within normal trimester-specific range. Reduce levothyroxine sodium tablets dosage to pre-pregnancy levels immediately after delivery. Monitor serum TSH 4 to 8 weeks postpartum.
New onset hypothyroidism (TSH \geq 10 IU per liter)	1.6 mcg/kg/day	Monitor serum TSH every 4 weeks and adjust levothyroxine sodium tablets dosage until serum TSH is within normal trimester-specific range.
New onset hypothyroidism (TSH < 10 IU per liter)	1.0 mcg/kg/day	

TSH Suppression in Well-differentiated Thyroid Cancer in Adult and Pediatric Patients

The levothyroxine sodium tablets dosage is based on the target level of TSH suppression for the stage and clinical status of thyroid cancer.

2.4 Monitoring TSH and/or Thyroxine (T₄) Levels

Assess the adequacy of therapy by periodic assessment of laboratory tests and clinical evaluation. Persistent clinical and laboratory evidence of hypothyroidism despite an apparent adequate replacement dose of levothyroxine sodium tablets may be evidence of inadequate absorption, poor compliance, drug interactions, or a combination of these factors.

Adults

In adult patients with primary hypothyroidism, monitor serum TSH levels after an interval of 6 to 8 weeks after any change in dosage. In patients on a stable and appropriate replacement dosage, evaluate clinical and biochemical response every 6 to 12 months and whenever there is a change in the patient's clinical status.

Pediatric Patients

In patients with hypothyroidism, assess the adequacy of replacement therapy by measuring both serum TSH and total or free-T₄. Monitor TSH and total or free-T₄ in pediatric patients as follows: 2 and 4 weeks after the initiation of treatment, 2 weeks after any change in dosage, and then every 3 to 12 months thereafter following dosage stabilization until growth is completed. Poor compliance or abnormal values may necessitate more frequent monitoring. Perform routine clinical examination, including assessment of development, mental and physical growth, and bone maturation, at regular intervals.

The general aim of therapy is to normalize the serum TSH level. TSH may not normalize in some patients due to *in utero* hypothyroidism causing a resetting of pituitary-thyroid feedback. Failure of the serum T₄ to increase into the upper half of the normal range within 2 weeks of initiation of levothyroxine sodium tablets therapy and/or of the serum

TSH to decrease below 20 IU per liter within 4 weeks may indicate the patient is not receiving adequate therapy. Assess compliance, dose of medication administered, and method of administration prior to increasing the dose of levothyroxine sodium tablets [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)* and *Use in Specific Populations (8.4)*].

Secondary and Tertiary Hypothyroidism

Monitor serum free-T₄ levels and maintain in the upper half of the normal range in these patients.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP are available as follows (Table 4):

Table 4: Levothyroxine Sodium Tablet Strengths and Identifying Features

Tablet Strength	Tablet Color/Shape	Tablet Markings
25 mcg	Orange/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "1" on the other side
50 mcg	White to Off-White/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "2" on the other side
75 mcg	Violet/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "3" on the other side
88 mcg	Olive/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "4" on the other side
100 mcg	Yellow/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "5" on the other side
112 mcg	Dark Pink/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "6" on the other side
125 mcg	Brown/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "7" on the other side
137 mcg	Turquoise/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "8" on the other side
150 mcg	Blue/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "9" on the other side
175 mcg	Lilac/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "10" on the other side
200 mcg	Pink/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "11" on the other side

300 mcg	Green/Capsule Shaped	"A" bisect "N" on one side and "L" bisect "12" on the other side
---------	----------------------	--

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Levothyroxine sodium is contraindicated in patients with uncorrected adrenal insufficiency [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.4)].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Serious Risks Related to Overtreatment or Undertreatment with Levothyroxine Sodium

Levothyroxine sodium has a narrow therapeutic index. Overtreatment or undertreatment with levothyroxine sodium may have negative effects on growth and development, cardiovascular function, bone metabolism, reproductive function, cognitive function, gastrointestinal function, and glucose and lipid metabolism in adult or pediatric patients.

In pediatric patients with congenital and acquired hypothyroidism, undertreatment may adversely affect cognitive development and linear growth, and overtreatment is associated with craniosynostosis and acceleration of bone age [see *Use in Specific Populations* (8.4)].

Titrate the dose of levothyroxine sodium carefully and monitor response to titration to avoid these effects [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.4)]. Consider the potential for food or drug interactions and adjust the administration or dosage of levothyroxine sodium as needed [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.1), *Drug Interactions* (7.1), and *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.3)].

5.2 Cardiac Adverse Reactions in the Elderly and in Patients with Underlying Cardiovascular Disease

Over-treatment with levothyroxine may cause an increase in heart rate, cardiac wall thickness, and cardiac contractility and may precipitate angina or arrhythmias, particularly in patients with cardiovascular disease and in elderly patients. Initiate levothyroxine sodium therapy in this population at lower doses than those recommended in younger individuals or in patients without cardiac disease [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.3), *Use in Specific Populations* (8.5)].

Monitor for cardiac arrhythmias during surgical procedures in patients with coronary artery disease receiving suppressive levothyroxine sodium therapy. Monitor patients receiving concomitant levothyroxine sodium and sympathomimetic agents for signs and symptoms of coronary insufficiency.

If cardiac symptoms develop or worsen, reduce the levothyroxine sodium dose or withhold for one week and restart at a lower dose.

5.3 Myxedema Coma

Myxedema coma is a life-threatening emergency characterized by poor circulation and hypometabolism and may result in unpredictable absorption of levothyroxine sodium from the gastrointestinal tract. Use of oral thyroid hormone drug products is not recommended to treat myxedema coma. Administer thyroid hormone products formulated for intravenous administration to treat myxedema coma.

5.4 Acute Adrenal Crisis in Patients with Concomitant Adrenal Insufficiency

Thyroid hormone increases metabolic clearance of glucocorticoids. Initiation of thyroid hormone therapy prior to initiating glucocorticoid therapy may precipitate an acute adrenal crisis in patients with adrenal insufficiency. Treat patients with adrenal insufficiency with replacement glucocorticoids prior to initiating treatment with levothyroxine sodium [see *Contraindications* (4)].

5.5 Worsening of Diabetic Control

Addition of levothyroxine therapy in patients with diabetes mellitus may worsen glycemic control and result in increased antidiabetic agent or insulin requirements. Carefully monitor glycemic control after starting, changing, or discontinuing levothyroxine sodium [see *Drug Interactions* (7.2)].

5.6 Decreased Bone Mineral Density Associated with Thyroid Hormone Over-Replacement

Increased bone resorption and decreased bone mineral density may occur as a result of levothyroxine over-replacement, particularly in post-menopausal women. The increased bone resorption may be associated with increased serum levels and urinary excretion of calcium and phosphorous, elevations in bone alkaline phosphatase, and suppressed serum parathyroid hormone levels. Administer the minimum dose of levothyroxine sodium that achieves the desired clinical and biochemical response to mitigate this risk.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse reactions associated with levothyroxine sodium therapy are primarily those of hyperthyroidism due to therapeutic overdosage [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5), *Overdosage* (10)]. They include the following:

- *General*: fatigue, increased appetite, weight loss, heat intolerance, fever, excessive sweating
- *Central nervous system*: headache, hyperactivity, nervousness, anxiety, irritability, emotional lability, insomnia
- *Musculoskeletal*: tremors, muscle weakness, muscle spasm
- *Cardiovascular*: palpitations, tachycardia, arrhythmias, increased pulse and blood pressure, heart failure, angina, myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest
- *Respiratory*: dyspnea
- *Gastrointestinal*: diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, elevations in liver function tests
- *Dermatologic*: hair loss, flushing, rash
- *Endocrine*: decreased bone mineral density
- *Reproductive*: menstrual irregularities, impaired fertility

Seizures have been reported rarely with the institution of levothyroxine therapy.

Adverse Reactions in Pediatric Patients

Pseudotumor cerebri and slipped capital femoral epiphysis have been reported in pediatric patients receiving levothyroxine therapy. Overtreatment may result in craniosynostosis in infants who have not undergone complete closure of the fontanelles, and in premature closure of the epiphyses in pediatric patients still experiencing growth with resultant compromised adult height.

Hypersensitivity Reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions to inactive ingredients have occurred in patients treated with thyroid hormone products. These include urticaria, pruritus, skin rash, flushing, angioedema, various gastrointestinal symptoms (abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea), fever, arthralgia, serum sickness, and wheezing. Hypersensitivity to levothyroxine itself is not known to occur.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Drugs Known to Affect Thyroid Hormone Pharmacokinetics

Many drugs can exert effects on thyroid hormone pharmacokinetics and metabolism (e.g., absorption, synthesis, secretion, catabolism, protein binding, and target tissue response) and may alter the therapeutic response to levothyroxine sodium (Tables 5 to 8).

Table 5. Drugs That May Decrease T₄ Absorption (Hypothyroidism)	
Potential impact: Concurrent use may reduce the efficacy of levothyroxine sodium by binding and delaying or preventing absorption, potentially resulting in hypothyroidism.	
Drug or Drug Class	Effect
Phosphate Binders (e.g., calcium carbonate, ferrous sulfate, sevelamer, lanthanum)	Phosphate binders may bind to levothyroxine. Administer levothyroxine sodium at least 4 hours apart from these agents.
Orlistat	Monitor patients treated concomitantly with orlistat and levothyroxine sodium for changes in thyroid function.
Bile Acid Sequestrants (e.g., colestevlam, cholestyramine, colestipol)	Bile acid sequestrants and ion exchange resins are known to decrease levothyroxine absorption. Administer levothyroxine sodium at least 4 hours prior to these drugs or monitor TSH levels.
Ion Exchange Resins (e.g., Kayexalate)	
Proton Pump	

Inhibitors	
Sucralfate	Gastric acidity is an essential requirement for adequate absorption of levothyroxine. Sucralfate, antacids and proton pump inhibitors may cause hypochlorhydria, affect intragastric pH, and reduce levothyroxine absorption. Monitor patients appropriately.
Antacids	
(e.g., aluminum & magnesium hydroxides, simethicone)	

Table 6. Drugs That May Alter T₄ and Triiodothyronine (T₃) Serum Transport Without Affecting Free Thyroxine (FT₄) Concentration (Euthyroidism)

Drug or Drug Class	Effect
Clofibrate	These drugs may increase serum thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG) concentration.
Estrogen-containing oral contraceptives	
Estrogens (oral)	
Heroin / Methadone	
5-Fluorouracil	
Mitotane	
Tamoxifen	
Androgens / Anabolic Steroids	These drugs may decrease serum TBG concentration.
Asparaginase	
Glucocorticoids	
Slow-Release Nicotinic Acid	
Potential impact (below): Administration of these agents with levothyroxine sodium results in an initial transient increase in FT ₄ . Continued administration results in a decrease in serum T ₄ and normal FT ₄ and TSH concentrations.	
Salicylates (> 2 g/day)	Salicylates inhibit binding of T ₄ and T ₃ to TBG and transthyretin. An initial increase in serum FT ₄ is followed by return of FT ₄ to normal levels with sustained therapeutic serum salicylate concentrations, although total T ₄ levels may decrease by as much as 30%.
Other drugs:	These drugs may cause protein-binding site displacement. Furosemide has been shown to inhibit the protein binding of T ₄ to TBG and albumin, causing an increase free T ₄ fraction in serum. Furosemide competes for T ₄ -binding sites on TBG, prealbumin, and albumin, so that a single high dose can acutely lower the total T ₄ level. Phenytoin and carbamazepine reduce serum protein binding of levothyroxine, and total and free T ₄ may be reduced by 20% to 40%, but most patients have normal serum TSH levels and are clinically euthyroid. Closely monitor thyroid hormone parameters.
Carbamazepine	
Furosemide (> 80 mg Intravenous)	
Heparin	
Hydantoins	
Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs	

Table 7. Drugs That May Alter Hepatic Metabolism of T₄ (Hypothyroidism)

Potential impact: Stimulation of hepatic microsomal drug-metabolizing enzyme activity may cause increased hepatic degradation of levothyroxine, resulting in increased levothyroxine sodium requirements.

Drug or Drug Class	Effect
Phenobarbital	Phenobarbital has been shown to reduce the response to thyroxine.
Rifampin	Phenobarbital increases L-thyroxine metabolism by inducing uridine 5'-diphospho-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) and leads to lower T ₄ serum levels. Changes in thyroid status may occur if barbiturates are added or withdrawn from patients being treated for hypothyroidism. Rifampin has been shown to accelerate the metabolism of levothyroxine.

Table 8. Drugs That May Decrease Conversion of T₄ to T₃

Potential impact: Administration of these enzyme inhibitors decreases the peripheral conversion of T₄ to T₃, leading to decreased T₃ levels. However, serum T₄ levels are usually normal but may occasionally be slightly increased.

Drug or Drug Class	Effect
Beta-adrenergic antagonists (e.g., Propranolol > 160 mg/day)	In patients treated with large doses of propranolol (> 160 mg/day), T ₃ and T ₄ levels change, TSH levels remain normal, and patients are clinically euthyroid. Actions of particular beta-adrenergic antagonists may be impaired when a hypothyroid patient is converted to the euthyroid state.
Glucocorticoids (e.g., Dexamethasone ≥ 4 mg/day)	Short-term administration of large doses of glucocorticoids may decrease serum T ₃ concentrations by 30% with minimal change in serum T ₄ levels. However, long-term glucocorticoid therapy may result in slightly decreased T ₃ and T ₄ levels due to decreased TBG production (See above).
Other drugs:	Amiodarone inhibits peripheral conversion of levothyroxine (T ₄) to triiodothyronine (T ₃) and may cause isolated biochemical changes (increase in serum free-T ₄ , and decreased or normal free-T ₃) in clinically euthyroid patients.
Amiodarone	

7.2 Antidiabetic Therapy

Addition of levothyroxine sodium therapy in patients with diabetes mellitus may worsen glycemic control and result in increased antidiabetic agent or insulin requirements. Carefully monitor glycemic control, especially when thyroid therapy is started, changed, or discontinued [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.5)].

7.3 Oral Anticoagulants

Levothyroxine sodium increases the response to oral anticoagulant therapy. Therefore, a decrease in the dose of anticoagulant may be warranted with correction of the hypothyroid state or when the levothyroxine sodium dose is increased. Closely monitor coagulation tests to permit appropriate and timely dosage adjustments.

7.4 Digitalis Glycosides

Levothyroxine sodium may reduce the therapeutic effects of digitalis glycosides. Serum digitalis glycoside levels may decrease when a hypothyroid patient becomes euthyroid, necessitating an increase in the dose of digitalis glycosides.

7.5 Antidepressant Therapy

Concurrent use of tricyclic (e.g., amitriptyline) or tetracyclic (e.g., maprotiline) antidepressants and levothyroxine sodium may increase the therapeutic and toxic effects of both drugs, possibly due to increased receptor sensitivity to catecholamines. Toxic effects may include increased risk of cardiac arrhythmias and central nervous system stimulation. Levothyroxine sodium may accelerate the onset of action of tricyclics. Administration of sertraline in patients stabilized on levothyroxine sodium may result in increased levothyroxine sodium requirements.

7.6 Ketamine

Concurrent use of ketamine and levothyroxine sodium may produce marked hypertension and tachycardia. Closely monitor blood pressure and heart rate in these patients.

7.7 Sympathomimetics

Concurrent use of sympathomimetics and levothyroxine sodium may increase the effects of sympathomimetics or thyroid hormone. Thyroid hormones may increase the risk of coronary insufficiency when sympathomimetic agents are administered to patients with coronary artery disease.

7.8 Tyrosine-Kinase Inhibitors

Concurrent use of tyrosine-kinase inhibitors such as imatinib may cause hypothyroidism. Closely monitor TSH levels in such patients.

7.9 Drug-Food Interactions

Consumption of certain foods may affect levothyroxine sodium absorption thereby necessitating adjustments in dosing [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1)*]. Soybean flour, cottonseed meal, walnuts, and dietary fiber may bind and decrease the absorption of levothyroxine sodium from the gastrointestinal tract. Grapefruit juice may delay the absorption of levothyroxine and reduce its bioavailability.

7.10 Drug-Laboratory Test Interactions

Consider changes in TBG concentration when interpreting T_4 and T_3 values. Measure and evaluate unbound (free) hormone and/or determine the free- T_4 index (FT₄I) in this circumstance. Pregnancy, infectious hepatitis, estrogens, estrogen-containing oral contraceptives, and acute intermittent porphyria increase TBG concentration. Nephrosis, severe hypoproteinemia, severe liver disease, acromegaly, androgens, and corticosteroids decrease TBG concentration. Familial hyper- or hypo-thyroxine binding globulinemias have been described, with the incidence of TBG deficiency approximating 1 in 9,000.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

The clinical experience, including data from post-marketing studies, in pregnant women treated with oral levothyroxine to maintain euthyroid state have not reported increased rates of major birth defects, miscarriages, or other adverse maternal or fetal outcomes. There are risks to the mother and fetus associated with untreated hypothyroidism in pregnancy. Since TSH levels may increase during pregnancy, TSH should be monitored and levothyroxine sodium dosage adjusted during pregnancy [see *Clinical Considerations*]. Animal reproductive studies have not been conducted with levothyroxine sodium. Levothyroxine sodium should not be discontinued during pregnancy and hypothyroidism diagnosed during pregnancy should be promptly treated.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Clinical Considerations

Disease-Associated Maternal and/or Embryo/Fetal Risk

Maternal hypothyroidism during pregnancy is associated with a higher rate of complications, including spontaneous abortion, gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia, stillbirth, and premature delivery. Untreated maternal hypothyroidism may have an adverse effect on fetal neurocognitive development.

Dose Adjustments During Pregnancy and the Postpartum Period

Pregnancy may increase levothyroxine sodium requirements. Serum TSH levels should be monitored and the levothyroxine sodium dosage adjusted during pregnancy. Since postpartum TSH levels are similar to preconception values, the levothyroxine sodium dosage should return to the pre-pregnancy dose immediately after delivery [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.3)].

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

Published studies report that levothyroxine is present in human milk following the administration of oral levothyroxine. No adverse effects on the breastfed infant have been reported and there is no information on the effects of levothyroxine on milk production. Adequate levothyroxine treatment during lactation may normalize milk production in hypothyroid lactating mothers with low milk supply. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for levothyroxine sodium and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from levothyroxine sodium or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Levothyroxine sodium is indicated in patients from birth to less than 17 years of age:

- As a replacement therapy in primary (thyroidal), secondary (pituitary), and tertiary (hypothalamic) congenital or acquired hypothyroidism.
- As an adjunct to surgery and radioiodine therapy in the management of thyrotropin-dependent well-differentiated thyroid cancer.

Rapid restoration of normal serum T₄ concentrations is essential for preventing the adverse effects of congenital hypothyroidism on cognitive development as well as on overall physical growth and maturation. Therefore, initiate levothyroxine sodium therapy immediately upon diagnosis. Levothyroxine is generally continued for life in these patients [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Closely monitor infants during the first 2 weeks of levothyroxine sodium therapy for cardiac overload and arrhythmias.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Because of the increased prevalence of cardiovascular disease among the elderly, initiate levothyroxine sodium at less than the full replacement dose [*see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]. Atrial arrhythmias can occur in elderly patients. Atrial fibrillation is the most common of the arrhythmias observed with levothyroxine overtreatment in the elderly.

10 OVERDOSAGE

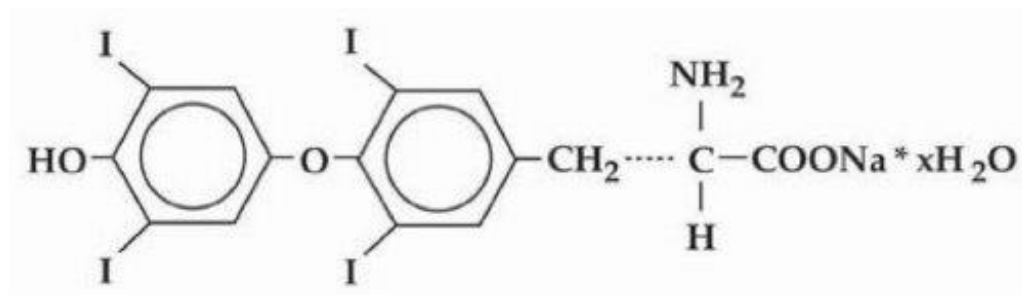
The signs and symptoms of overdose are those of hyperthyroidism [*see Warnings and Precautions (5) and Adverse Reactions (6)*]. In addition, confusion and disorientation may occur. Cerebral embolism, shock, coma, and death have been reported. Seizures occurred in a 3-year-old child ingesting 3.6 mg of levothyroxine. Symptoms may not necessarily be evident or may not appear until several days after ingestion of levothyroxine sodium.

Reduce the levothyroxine sodium dosage or discontinue temporarily if signs or symptoms of overdose occur. Initiate appropriate supportive treatment as dictated by the patient's medical status.

For current information on the management of poisoning or overdose, contact the National Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222 or www.poisson.org.

11 DESCRIPTION

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP contain synthetic crystalline L-3,3',5,5'-tetraiodothyronine sodium salt [levothyroxine (T₄) sodium]. Synthetic T₄ is chemically identical to that produced in the human thyroid gland. Levothyroxine (T₄) sodium has an empirical formula of C₁₅H₁₀I₄N NaO₄• H₂O, molecular weight of 798.86 (anhydrous), and structural formula as shown:



Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP for oral administration are supplied in the following strengths: 25 mcg, 50 mcg, 75 mcg, 88 mcg, 100 mcg, 112 mcg, 125 mcg, 137 mcg, 150 mcg, 175 mcg, 200 mcg, and 300 mcg. Each levothyroxine sodium tablet, USP contains the inactive ingredients acacia, croscarmellose sodium, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, sucrose, and vitamin E. Table 9 provides a listing of the color additives by tablet strength:

Table 9. Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP Color Additives	
Strength (mcg)	Color additive(s)
25	FD&C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum Lake ^a
50	None
75	FD&C Blue No. 2 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Red No. 40 Aluminum Lake
88	D&C Yellow No. 10 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Blue No. 1, Aluminum Lake, FD&C Blue No. 2 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum Lake ^a
100	D&C Yellow No. 10 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum Lake ^a
112	D&C Red No. 27 Aluminum Lake, D&C Red No. 30 Aluminum Lake
125	FD&C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum Lake ^a , FD&C Red No. 40 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Blue No. 2 Aluminum Lake
137	FD&C Blue No. 1 Aluminum Lake
150	FD&C Blue No. 2 Aluminum Lake
175	D&C Red No. 27 Aluminum Lake, D&C Red No. 30 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Blue No. 1 Aluminum Lake
200	FD&C Red No. 40 Aluminum Lake
300	D&C Yellow No. 10 Aluminum Lake, FD&C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum Lake ^a , FD&C Blue No. 1 Aluminum Lake
* Note – FD&C Yellow No. 6 is orange in color.	

FDA approved dissolution test specifications differ from USP.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Thyroid hormones exert their physiologic actions through control of DNA transcription and protein synthesis. Triiodothyronine (T₃) and L-thyroxine (T₄) diffuse into the cell nucleus and bind to thyroid receptor proteins attached to DNA. This hormone nuclear receptor complex activates gene transcription and synthesis of messenger RNA and cytoplasmic proteins.

The physiological actions of thyroid hormones are produced predominantly by T_3 , the majority of which (approximately 80%) is derived from T_4 by deiodination in peripheral tissues.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Oral levothyroxine sodium is a synthetic T_4 hormone that exerts the same physiologic effect as endogenous T_4 , thereby maintaining normal T_4 levels when a deficiency is present.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Absorption of orally administered T_4 from the gastrointestinal tract ranges from 40% to 80%. The majority of the levothyroxine sodium dose is absorbed from the jejunum and upper ileum. The relative bioavailability of levothyroxine sodium tablets, compared to an equal nominal dose of oral levothyroxine sodium solution, is approximately 93%. T_4 absorption is increased by fasting, and decreased in malabsorption syndromes and by certain foods such as soybeans. Dietary fiber decreases bioavailability of T_4 . Absorption may also decrease with age. In addition, many drugs and foods affect T_4 absorption [see *Drug Interactions (7)*].

Distribution

Circulating thyroid hormones are greater than 99% bound to plasma proteins, including thyroxine-binding globulin (TBG), thyroxine-binding prealbumin (TBPA), and albumin (TBA), whose capacities and affinities vary for each hormone. The higher affinity of both TBG and TBPA for T_4 partially explains the higher serum levels, slower metabolic clearance, and longer half-life of T_4 compared to T_3 . Protein-bound thyroid hormones exist in reverse equilibrium with small amounts of free hormone. Only unbound hormone is metabolically active. Many drugs and physiologic conditions affect the binding of thyroid hormones to serum proteins [see *Drug Interactions (7)*]. Thyroid hormones do not readily cross the placental barrier [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

Elimination

Metabolism

T_4 is slowly eliminated (see Table 10). The major pathway of thyroid hormone metabolism is through sequential deiodination. Approximately 80% of circulating T_3 is derived from peripheral T_4 by monodeiodination. The liver is the major site of degradation for both T_4 and T_3 , with T_4 deiodination also occurring at a number of additional sites, including the kidney and other tissues. Approximately 80% of the daily dose of T_4 is deiodinated to yield equal amounts of T_3 and reverse T_3 (rT_3). T_3 and rT_3 are further deiodinated to diiodothyronine. Thyroid hormones are also metabolized via conjugation with glucuronides and sulfates and excreted directly into the bile and gut where they undergo enterohepatic recirculation.

Excretion

Thyroid hormones are primarily eliminated by the kidneys. A portion of the conjugated hormone reaches the colon unchanged and is eliminated in the feces. Approximately 20% of T_4 is eliminated in the stool. Urinary excretion of T_4 decreases with age.

Table 10. Pharmacokinetic Parameters of Thyroid Hormones in Euthyroid Patients				
Hormone	Ratio in Thyroglobulin	Biologic Potency	t_{1/2} (days)	Protein Binding (%)*
Levothyroxine (T ₄)	10 to 20	1	6 to 7**	99.96
Liothyronine (T ₃)	1	4	≤ 2	99.5
* Includes TBG, TBPA, and TBA				
** 3 to 4 days in hyperthyroidism, 9 to 10 days in hypothyroidism				

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Long-term carcinogenicity studies in animals to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of levothyroxine have not been performed. Studies to evaluate mutagenic potential and animal fertility have not been performed.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **25 mcg**, are supplied as orange, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “1” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1163-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **50 mcg**, are supplied as white to off-white, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “2” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1164-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **75 mcg**, are supplied as violet, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “3” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1168-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **88 mcg**, are supplied as olive, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “4” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1169-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **100 mcg**, are supplied as yellow, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “5” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1177-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **112 mcg**, are supplied as dark pink, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect

“N” on one side and “L” bisect “6” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1178-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **125 mcg**, are supplied as brown, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “7” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1183-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **137 mcg**, are supplied as turquoise, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “8” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1275-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **150 mcg**, are supplied as blue, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “9” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1276-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **175 mcg**, are supplied as lilac, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “10” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1277-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **200 mcg**, are supplied as pink, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “11” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1278-1

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP, **300 mcg**, are supplied as green, capsule shaped, flat faced beveled edge tablets, scored on both sides, debossed with “A” bisect “N” on one side and “L” bisect “12” on the other side. They are available as follows:

Bottles of 100: NDC 69238-1279-1

Storage and Handling

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F); excursions permitted between 15° to 30° C (59° to 86° F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Levothyroxine sodium tablets, USP should be protected from light and moisture.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Inform the patient of the following information to aid in the safe and effective use of levothyroxine sodium:

Dosing and Administration

- Instruct patients to take levothyroxine sodium only as directed by their healthcare provider.
- Instruct patients to take levothyroxine sodium as a single dose, preferably on an empty stomach, one-half to one hour before breakfast.
- Inform patients that agents such as iron and calcium supplements and antacids can

decrease the absorption of levothyroxine. Instruct patients not to take levothyroxine sodium tablets within 4 hours of these agents.

- Instruct patients to notify their healthcare provider if they are pregnant or breastfeeding or are thinking of becoming pregnant while taking levothyroxine sodium.

Important Information

- Inform patients that it may take several weeks before they notice an improvement in symptoms.
- Inform patients that the levothyroxine in levothyroxine sodium is intended to replace a hormone that is normally produced by the thyroid gland. Generally, replacement therapy is to be taken for life.
- Inform patients that levothyroxine sodium should not be used as a primary or adjunctive therapy in a weight control program.
- Instruct patients to notify their healthcare provider if they are taking any other medications, including prescription and over-the-counter preparations.
- Instruct patients to notify their physician of any other medical conditions they may have, particularly heart disease, diabetes, clotting disorders, and adrenal or pituitary gland problems, as the dose of medications used to control these other conditions may need to be adjusted while they are taking levothyroxine sodium. If they have diabetes, instruct patients to monitor their blood and/or urinary glucose levels as directed by their physician and immediately report any changes to their physician. If patients are taking anticoagulants, their clotting status should be checked frequently.
- Instruct patients to notify their physician or dentist that they are taking levothyroxine sodium prior to any surgery.

Adverse Reactions

- Instruct patients to notify their healthcare provider if they experience any of the following symptoms: rapid or irregular heartbeat, chest pain, shortness of breath, leg cramps, headache, nervousness, irritability, sleeplessness, tremors, change in appetite, weight gain or loss, vomiting, diarrhea, excessive sweating, heat intolerance, fever, changes in menstrual periods, hives or skin rash, or any other unusual medical event.
- Inform patients that partial hair loss may occur rarely during the first few months of levothyroxine sodium therapy, but this is usually temporary.

Distributed by:

Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC

Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 09-2023-02

PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL

NDC 69238-1163-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

25 mcg

(0.025 mg)



Rx only
100 Tablets



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 25 mcg (0.025 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1164-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

50 mcg

(0.05 mg)



Rx only
100 Tablets



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 50 mcg (0.05 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1168-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

75 mcg

(0.075 mg)



Rx only
100 Tablets



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 75 mcg (0.075 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1169-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

88 mcg

(0.088 mg)



Rx only
100 Tablets



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 88 mcg (0.088 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1177-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

100 mcg

(0.1 mg)



Rx only
100 Tablets



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 100 mcg (0.1 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1178-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

112 mcg

(0.112 mg)



Rx only
100 Tablets



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 112 mcg (0.112 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1183-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

125 mcg

(0.125 mg)



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 125 mcg (0.125 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1275-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

137 mcg

(0.137 mg)



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 137 mcg (0.137 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1276-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

150 mcg

(0.15 mg)



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 150 mcg (0.15 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1277-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

175 mcg

(0.175 mg)



Rx only

100 Tablets



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 175 mcg (0.175 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1278-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

200 mcg

(0.2 mg)



Rx only

100 Tablets



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 200 mcg (0.2 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

NDC 69238-1279-1

Levothyroxine Sodium Tablets, USP

300 mcg

(0.3 mg)



Rx only

100 Tablets



Do not accept if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Each tablet contains 300 mcg (0.3 mg) levothyroxine sodium, USP.

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as described in the USP.

See package insert for full prescribing information.

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) excursions permitted between 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from light and moisture.

Distributed by: **Amneal Pharmaceuticals LLC**
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Rev. 12-2017-00



Non-Varnish are for
Lot No. and Exp Date

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM

levothyroxine sodium tablet

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1169
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety		
Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)	LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	88 ug

Inactive Ingredients	
Ingredient Name	Strength
D&C YELLOW NO. 10 (UNII: 35SW5USQ3G)	
FD&C BLUE NO. 1 (UNII: H3R47K3TBD)	
FD&C YELLOW NO. 6 (UNII: H77VEI93A8)	
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)	
CROSCARMELOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)	
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)	
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)	
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)	
FD&C BLUE NO. 2 (UNII: L06K8R7DQK)	

Product Characteristics			
Color	green (Olive)	Score	2 pieces
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	9mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	AN;L4
Contains			

Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1169-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	

Marketing Information			
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA210831	03/15/2021	

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM

levothyroxine sodium tablet

Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1163

Route of Administration		ORAL		
Active Ingredient/Active Moiety				
Ingredient Name		Basis of Strength	Strength	
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)		LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	25 ug	
Inactive Ingredients				
Ingredient Name		Strength		
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)				
CROSCARMELLOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)				
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)				
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)				
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)				
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)				
FD&C YELLOW NO. 6 (UNII: H77VEI93A8)				
Product Characteristics				
Color	orange	Score	2 pieces	
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	9mm	
Flavor		Imprint Code	AN;L1	
Contains				
Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1163-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	
Marketing Information				
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date	
ANDA	ANDA210831	03/15/2021		

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM			
levothyroxine sodium tablet			
Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1164
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety		
Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)	LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	50 ug

Inactive Ingredients	
Ingredient Name	Strength
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)	
CROSCARMELOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)	
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)	
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)	
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)	

Product Characteristics			
Color	white (white to off-white)	Score	2 pieces
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	9mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	AN;L2
Contains			

Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1164-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	

Marketing Information			
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA210831	03/15/2021	

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM			
levothyroxine sodium tablet			
Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1168
Route of Administration	ORAL		
Active Ingredient/Active Moiety			
Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength	
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE -	LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM	75 ug	

UNII:Q51BO43MG4)	ANHYDROUS	75 ug
------------------	-----------	-------

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
FD&C BLUE NO. 2 (UNII: L06K8R7DQK)	
FD&C RED NO. 40 (UNII: WZB9127XOA)	
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)	
CROSCARMELLOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)	
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)	
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)	
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)	

Product Characteristics

Color	purple (Violet)	Score	2 pieces
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	9mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	AN;L3
Contains			

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1168-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA210831	03/15/2021	

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM

levothyroxine sodium tablet

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1177
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)	LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	100 ug

Inactive Ingredients	
Ingredient Name	Strength
D&C YELLOW NO. 10 (UNII: 35SW5USQ3G)	
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)	
CROSCARMELOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)	
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)	
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)	
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)	
FD&C YELLOW NO. 6 (UNII: H77VEI93A8)	

Product Characteristics			
Color	yellow	Score	2 pieces
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	9mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	AN;L5
Contains			

Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1177-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	

Marketing Information			
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA210831	03/15/2021	

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM

levothyroxine sodium tablet

Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1178
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety		
Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)	LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	112 ug

Inactive Ingredients				
Ingredient Name			Strength	
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)				
CROSCARMELLOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)				
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)				
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)				
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)				
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)				
D&C RED NO. 27 (UNII: 2LRS185U6K)				
D&C RED NO. 30 (UNII: 2S42T2808B)				
Product Characteristics				
Color	pink (dark pink)		Score	2 pieces
Shape	CAPSULE		Size	9mm
Flavor			Imprint Code	AN;L6
Contains				
Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1178-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	
Marketing Information				
Marketing Category		Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA		ANDA210831	03/15/2021	

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM			
levothyroxine sodium tablet			
Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1183
Route of Administration	ORAL		
Active Ingredient/Active Moiety			
Ingredient Name		Basis of Strength	Strength
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)		LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	125 ug
Inactive Ingredients			

Ingredient Name	Strength
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)	
CROSCARMELOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)	
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I3O)	
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)	
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)	
FD&C YELLOW NO. 6 (UNII: H77VEI93A8)	
FD&C RED NO. 40 (UNII: WZB9127XOA)	
FD&C BLUE NO. 2 (UNII: L06K8R7DQK)	

Product Characteristics

Color	brown	Score	2 pieces
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	9mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	AN;L7
Contains			

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1183-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA210831	03/15/2021	

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM

levothyroxine sodium tablet

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1275
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)	LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	137 ug

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name			Strength	
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)				
CROSCARMELOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)				
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)				
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I3O)				
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)				
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)				
FD&C BLUE NO. 1 (UNII: H3R47K3TBD)				
Product Characteristics				
Color	blue (turquoise)	Score	2 pieces	
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	9mm	
Flavor		Imprint Code	AN;L8	
Contains				
Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1275-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	
Marketing Information				
Marketing Category		Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA		ANDA210831	03/15/2021	

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM			
levothyroxine sodium tablet			
Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1276
Route of Administration	ORAL		
Active Ingredient/Active Moiety			
Ingredient Name		Basis of Strength	Strength
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)		LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	150 ug
Inactive Ingredients			
Ingredient Name			Strength
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)			

CROSCARMELLOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)	
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)	
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)	
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)	
FD&C BLUE NO. 2 (UNII: L06K8R7DQK)	

Product Characteristics

Color	blue	Score	2 pieces
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	9mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	AN;L9
Contains			

Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1276-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	

Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA210831	03/15/2021	

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM

levothyroxine sodium tablet

Product Information

Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1277
Route of Administration	ORAL		

Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)	LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	175 ug

Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
D&C RED NO. 27 (UNII: 2LRS185U6K)	
D&C RED NO. 30 (UNII: 2S42T2808B)	
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)	
CROSCARMELLOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)	

LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)				
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)				
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)				
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)				
FD&C BLUE NO. 1 (UNII: H3R47K3TBD)				
Product Characteristics				
Color	purple (lilac)		Score	2 pieces
Shape	CAPSULE		Size	9mm
Flavor			Imprint Code	AN;L10
Contains				
Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1277-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	
Marketing Information				
Marketing Category		Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA		ANDA210831	03/15/2021	

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM			
levothyroxine sodium tablet			
Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1278
Route of Administration	ORAL		
Active Ingredient/Active Moiety			
Ingredient Name		Basis of Strength	Strength
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)		LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	200 ug
Inactive Ingredients			
Ingredient Name			Strength
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)			
CROSCARMELLOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)			
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)			
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)			

SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)				
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)				
FD&C RED NO. 40 (UNII: WZB9127XOA)				
Product Characteristics				
Color	pink	Score	2 pieces	
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	9mm	
Flavor		Imprint Code	AN;L11	
Contains				
Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1278-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	
Marketing Information				
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation		Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA210831		03/15/2021	

LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM			
levothyroxine sodium tablet			
Product Information			
Product Type	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	Item Code (Source)	NDC:69238-1279
Route of Administration	ORAL		
Active Ingredient/Active Moiety			
Ingredient Name		Basis of Strength	Strength
LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM (UNII: 9J765S329G) (LEVOTHYROXINE - UNII:Q51BO43MG4)		LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM ANHYDROUS	300 ug
Inactive Ingredients			
Ingredient Name			Strength
ACACIA (UNII: 5C5403N26O)			
CROSCARMELLOSE SODIUM (UNII: M28OL1HH48)			
LACTOSE MONOHYDRATE (UNII: EWQ57Q8I5X)			
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)			
SUCROSE (UNII: C151H8M554)			
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL (UNII: H4N855PNZ1)			
D&C YELLOW NO. 10 (UNII: 35SW5USQ3G)			

FD&C YELLOW NO. 6 (UNII: H77VEI93A8)				
FD&C BLUE NO. 1 (UNII: H3R47K3TBD)				
Product Characteristics				
Color	green	Score	2 pieces	
Shape	CAPSULE	Size	9mm	
Flavor		Imprint Code	AN;L12	
Contains				
Packaging				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69238-1279-1	100 in 1 BOTTLE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product	03/15/2021	
Marketing Information				
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation		Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA210831		03/15/2021	

Labeler - Amneal Pharmaceuticals NY LLC (123797875)

Establishment

Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
Amneal Pharmaceuticals, LLC		053542455	analysis(69238-1163, 69238-1164, 69238-1168, 69238-1169, 69238-1177, 69238-1178, 69238-1183, 69238-1275, 69238-1276, 69238-1277, 69238-1278, 69238-1279) , label(69238-1163, 69238-1164, 69238-1168, 69238-1169, 69238-1177, 69238-1178, 69238-1183, 69238-1275, 69238-1276, 69238-1277, 69238-1278, 69238-1279) , manufacture(69238-1163, 69238-1164, 69238-1168, 69238-1169, 69238-1177, 69238-1178, 69238-1183, 69238-1275, 69238-1276, 69238-1277, 69238-1278, 69238-1279) , pack(69238-1163, 69238-1164, 69238-1168, 69238-1169, 69238-1177, 69238-1178, 69238-1183, 69238-1275, 69238-1276, 69238-1277, 69238-1278, 69238-1279)

Revised: 9/2023

Amneal Pharmaceuticals NY LLC