

**HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION**  
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use CASPOFUNGIN ACETATE FOR INJECTION safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for CASPOFUNGIN ACETATE FOR INJECTION.

CASPOFUNGIN ACETATE for injection, for intravenous use  
Initial U.S. Approval: 2001

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

Caspofungin acetate for injection is an echinocandin antifungal indicated in adults and pediatric patients (3 months of age and older) for:

- Empirical therapy for presumed fungal infections in febrile, neutropenic patients. (1)
- Treatment of candidemia and the following *Candida* infections: intra-abdominal abscesses, peritonitis and pleural space infections. (1)
- Treatment of esophageal candidiasis. (1)
- Treatment of invasive aspergillosis in patients who are refractory to or intolerant of other therapies. (1)

**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

**Important Administration Instructions for All Patients (2.1):**

- Administer by slow intravenous (IV) infusion over approximately 1 hour. Do not administer by intravenous (IV) bolus administration.
- Do not mix or co-infuse caspofungin acetate for injection with other medications. Do not use diluents containing dextrose ( $\alpha$ -D-glucose).

**Dosage in Adults [18 years of age and older] (2.2):**

- Administer a single 70 mg loading dose on Day 1, followed by 50 mg once daily for all indications except esophageal candidiasis.
- For esophageal candidiasis, use 50 mg once daily with no loading dose.

**Dosage in Pediatric Patients [3 months to 17 years of age] (2.3):**

- Dosing should be based on the patient's body surface area.
- For all indications, administer a single 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> loading dose on Day 1, followed by 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> once daily thereafter.
- Maximum loading dose and daily maintenance dose should not exceed 70 mg, regardless of the patient's calculated dose.

**Dosage Adjustments in Patients with Hepatic Impairment (2.4):**  
Reduce dosage for adult patients with moderate hepatic impairment (35 mg once daily, with a 70 mg loading dose on Day 1 where appropriate).

**Dosage Adjustments in Patients Receiving Concomitant Inducers of Hepatic CYP Enzymes (2.5):**

- Use 70 mg once daily dose for adult patients on rifampin.
- Consider dose increase to 70 mg once daily for adult patients on nevirapine, efavirenz, carbamazepine, dexamethasone, or phenytoin.
- Pediatric patients receiving these same concomitant medications may also require an increase in dose to 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> once daily (maximum daily dose not to exceed 70 mg).

**DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**

For Injection: 50 or 70 mg lyophilized powder (plus allowance for overfill) in a single dose vial for reconstitution. (3)

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Caspofungin is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any component of this product. (4)

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

- **Hypersensitivity:** Anaphylaxis has been reported. If this occurs, discontinue caspofungin and administer appropriate treatment. Possible histamine-mediated adverse reactions, including rash, facial swelling, angioedema, pruritus, sensation of warmth or bronchospasm have been reported and may require discontinuation and/or administration of appropriate treatment. (5.1)
- **Hepatic Effects:** Can cause abnormalities in liver enzymes. Isolated cases of hepatic dysfunction, hepatitis, or hepatic failure have been reported. Monitor patients who develop abnormal liver enzymes for evidence of worsening hepatic function, and evaluate risk/benefit of continuing caspofungin. (5.2)
- **Abnormal Liver Enzymes** during Concomitant use with Cyclosporine: Limit use to patients for whom potential benefit outweighs potential risk. Monitor patients who develop abnormal liver function tests (LFTs) during concomitant use with caspofungin. (5.3)

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

- **Adults:** Most common adverse reactions (incidence 10% or greater) are diarrhea, pyrexia, ALT/AST increased, blood alkaline phosphatase increased, and blood potassium decreased. (6.1)
- **Pediatric patients:** Most common adverse reactions (incidence 10% or greater) are pyrexia, diarrhea, rash, ALT/AST increased, blood potassium decreased, hypotension, and chills. (6.2)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Fresenius Kabi USA, LLC at 1-800-551-7176 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

**USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

- **Pregnancy:** Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm. (8.1)
- **Pediatric Use:** Safety and efficacy in neonates and infants less than 3 months old have not been established. (8.4)
- **Hepatic Impairment:** Reduce dose for adult patients with moderate hepatic impairment (35 mg once daily, with a 70 mg loading dose on Day 1 where appropriate). No data are available in adults with severe impairment or in pediatric patients with any degree of hepatic impairment. (2.4, 8.6, 12.3)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 12/2016

**FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS\***

**1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

- 1.1 Empirical Therapy for Presumed Fungal Infections in Febrile, Neutropenic Patients
- 1.2 Treatment of Candidemia and Other *Candida* Infections
- 1.3 Treatment of Esophageal Candidiasis
- 1.4 Treatment of Invasive Aspergillosis in Patients Who Are Refractory to or Intolerant of Other Therapies

**2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

- 2.1 Important Administration Instructions for Use in All Patients
- 2.2 Recommended Dosage in Adult Patients [18 years of age and older]
- 2.3 Recommended Dosing in Pediatric Patients [3 months to 17 years of age]
- 2.4 Dosage Adjustments in Patients with Hepatic Impairment
- 2.5 Dosage Adjustments in Patients Receiving Concomitant Inducers of Hepatic CYP Enzymes
- 2.6 Preparation for Administration
- 2.7 Drug Incompatibilities

**3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**

**4 CONTRAINDICATIONS**

**5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

- 5.1 Hypersensitivity
- 5.2 Hepatic Effects
- 5.3 Elevated Liver Enzymes During Concomitant Use with Cyclosporine

**6 ADVERSE REACTIONS**

- 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience
- 6.2 Postmarketing Experience

**7 DRUG INTERACTIONS**

**8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

- 8.1 Pregnancy
- 8.3 Nursing Mothers
- 8.4 Pediatric Use
- 8.5 Geriatric Use
- 8.6 Patients with Hepatic Impairment
- 8.7 Patients with Renal Impairment

**10 OVERDOSAGE**

**11 DESCRIPTION**

**12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

- 12.1 Mechanism of Action
- 12.3 Pharmacokinetics
- 12.4 Microbiology

**13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY**

- 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
- 13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

**14 CLINICAL STUDIES**

- 14.1 Empirical Therapy in Febrile, Neutropenic Patients
- 14.2 Candidemia and the Following Other *Candida* Infections: Intra-Abdominal Abscesses, Peritonitis and Pleural Space Infections
- 14.3 Esophageal Candidiasis (and information on oropharyngeal candidiasis)
- 14.4 Invasive Aspergillosis
- 14.5 Pediatric Patients

**15 REFERENCES**

**16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING**

**17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION**

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



451328A/Revised: December 2016

# Caspofungin Acetate for Injection

**FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION**

**1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

**1.1 Empirical Therapy for Presumed Fungal Infections in Febrile, Neutropenic Patients**

Caspofungin acetate for injection is indicated as empirical therapy for presumed fungal infections in febrile, neutropenic adult and pediatric patients (3 months of age and older) [see *Clinical Studies* (14.1, 14.5)].

**1.2 Treatment of Candidemia and Other *Candida* Infections**

Caspofungin acetate for injection is indicated for the treatment of candidemia and the following *Candida* infections: intra-abdominal abscesses, peritonitis, and pleural space infections in adult and pediatric patients (3 months of age and older) [see *Clinical Studies* (14.2, 14.5)].

**Limitation of Use:** Caspofungin acetate for injection has not been studied in endocarditis, osteomyelitis, and meningitis due to *Candida*.

**1.3 Treatment of Esophageal Candidiasis**

Caspofungin acetate for injection is indicated for the treatment of esophageal candidiasis in adult and pediatric patients (3 months of age and older) [see *Clinical Studies* (14.3, 14.5)].

**Limitation of Use:** Caspofungin acetate for injection has not been approved for the treatment of oropharyngeal candidiasis (OPC). In the study that evaluated the efficacy of caspofungin acetate for injection in the treatment of esophageal candidiasis, patients with concomitant OPC had higher relapse rate of the OPC [see *Clinical Studies* (14.3)].

**1.4 Treatment of Invasive Aspergillosis in Patients Who Are Refractory to or Intolerant of Other Therapies**

Caspofungin acetate for injection is indicated for the treatment of invasive aspergillosis in adult and pediatric patients (3 months of age and older) who are refractory to or intolerant of other therapies [see *Clinical Studies* (14.4, 14.5)].

**Limitation of Use:** Caspofungin acetate for injection has not been studied as initial therapy for invasive aspergillosis.

**2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

**2.1 Important Administration Instructions for Use in All Patients**

Administer caspofungin acetate for injection by slow intravenous (IV) infusion over approximately 1 hour. Do not administer caspofungin acetate for injection by intravenous (IV) bolus administration.

**2.2 Recommended Dosage in Adult Patients [18 years of age and older]**

The dosage and duration of caspofungin acetate for injection treatment for each indication are as follows:

**Empirical Therapy for Presumed Fungal Infections in Febrile Neutropenic Patients**

Administer a single 70 mg loading dose on Day 1, followed by 50 mg once daily thereafter. Duration of treatment should be based on the patient's clinical response. Continue empirical therapy until resolution of neutropenia. In general, treat patients found to have a fungal infection for a minimum of 14 days after the last positive culture and continue treatment for at least 7 days after both neutropenia and clinical symptoms are resolved. If the 50 mg dose is well tolerated but does not provide an adequate clinical response, the daily dose can be increased to 70 mg.

**Candidemia and Other *Candida* Infections**

Administer a single 70 mg loading dose on Day 1, followed by 50 mg once daily thereafter. Duration of treatment should be dictated by the patient's clinical and

microbiological response. In general, continue antifungal therapy for at least 14 days after the last positive culture. Patients with neutropenia who remain persistently neutropenic may warrant a longer course of therapy pending resolution of the neutropenia.

**Esophageal Candidiasis**

The dose is 50 mg once daily for 7 to 14 days after symptom resolution. A 70 mg loading dose has not been studied for this indication. Because of the risk of relapse of oropharyngeal candidiasis in patients with HIV infections, suppressive oral therapy could be considered [see *Clinical Studies* (14.3)].

**Invasive Aspergillosis**

Administer a single 70 mg loading dose on Day 1, followed by 50 mg once daily thereafter. Duration of treatment should be based upon the severity of the patient's underlying disease, recovery from immunosuppression, and clinical response.

**2.3 Recommended Dosing in Pediatric Patients [3 months to 17 years of age]**

For all indications, administer a single 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> loading dose on Day 1, followed by 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> once daily thereafter. **The maximum loading dose and the daily maintenance dose should not exceed 70 mg, regardless of the patient's calculated dose.** Dosing in pediatric patients (3 months to 17 years of age) should be based on the patient's body surface area (BSA) as calculated by the Mosteller Formula [see *References* (15)]:

$$BSA (m^2) = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Height (cm)} \times \text{Weight (kg)}}{3600}}$$

Following calculation of the patient's BSA, the loading dose in milligrams should be calculated as BSA (m<sup>2</sup>) x 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup>. The maintenance dose in milligrams should be calculated as BSA (m<sup>2</sup>) x 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup>.

Duration of treatment should be individualized to the indication, as described for each indication in adults [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.2)]. If the 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> daily dose is well tolerated but does not provide an adequate clinical response, the daily dose can be increased to 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> daily (not to exceed 70 mg).

**2.4 Dosage Adjustments in Patients with Hepatic Impairment**

Adult patients with mild hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh score 5 to 6) do not need a dosage adjustment. For adult patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh score 7 to 9), caspofungin acetate for injection 35 mg once daily is recommended based upon pharmacokinetic data [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.3)] with a 70 mg loading dose administered on Day 1 where appropriate. There is no clinical experience in adult patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh score greater than 9) and in pediatric patients with any degree of hepatic impairment.

**2.5 Dosage Adjustments in Patients Receiving Concomitant Inducers of Hepatic CYP Enzymes**

**Adult Patients:**  
Adult patients on rifampin should receive 70 mg of caspofungin acetate for injection once daily. When caspofungin acetate for injection is co-administered to adult patients with other inducers of hepatic CYP enzymes such as nevirapine, efavirenz, carbamazepine, dexamethasone, or phenytoin, administration of a daily dose of 70 mg of caspofungin acetate for injection should be considered [see *Drug Interactions* (7)].

**Pediatric Patients:**  
Pediatric patients on rifampin should receive 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> of caspofungin acetate for injection daily (not to exceed an

actual daily dose of 70 mg). When caspofungin acetate for injection is co-administered to pediatric patients with other inducers of hepatic CYP enzymes, such as efavirenz, nevirapine, phenytoin, dexamethasone, or carbamazepine, a caspofungin acetate for injection dose of 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> once daily (not to exceed 70 mg) should be considered [see *Drug Interactions* (7)].

## 2.6 Preparation for Administration

### Reconstitution of Caspofungin for Intravenous Infusion

- A. Aseptically add 10.8 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, Sterile Water for Injection, Bacteriostatic Water for Injection with methylparaben and propylparaben, or Bacteriostatic Water for Injection with 0.9% benzyl alcohol to the vial.
- B. Each vial of caspofungin acetate for injection contains an intentional overfill of caspofungin acetate for injection. Thus, the drug concentration of the resulting solution is listed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Information for Preparation of Caspofungin Acetate for Injection**

Caspofungin Acetate for Injection vial	Total Drug Content (including overfill)	Reconstitution Volume to be added	Resulting Concentration following Reconstitution
50 mg	54.6 mg	10.8 mL	5 mg/mL
70 mg	77.2 mg	10.8 mL	7 mg/mL

C. The white to off-white cake will dissolve completely. Mix gently until a clear solution is obtained. Visually inspect the reconstituted solution for particulate matter or discoloration during reconstitution and prior to infusion. Do not use if the solution is cloudy or has precipitated.

D. The reconstituted solution of caspofungin acetate for injection in the vial may be stored for up to one hour at ≤ 25°C (≤ 77°F) prior to the preparation of the infusion solution in the intravenous bag or bottle.

E. Caspofungin acetate for injection vials are for single dose only. Discard unused portion.

### Dilution of the Reconstituted Solution in the Intravenous Bag for Infusion

A. Aseptically transfer the appropriate volume (mL) of reconstituted caspofungin acetate for injection to an intravenous (IV) bag (or bottle) containing 250 mL of 0.9%, 0.45%, or 0.225% Sodium Chloride Injection or Lactated Ringers Injection.

B. Alternatively, the volume (mL) of reconstituted caspofungin acetate for injection can be added to a reduced volume of 0.9%, 0.45%, or 0.225% Sodium Chloride Injection or Lactated Ringers Injection, not to exceed a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.

C. This diluted infusion solution in the intravenous bag or bottle must be used within 24 hours if stored at ≤ 25°C (≤ 77°F) or within 48 hours if stored refrigerated at 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F).

### Important Reconstitution and Dilution Instructions for Pediatric Patients 3 Months of Age and Older

Follow the reconstitution procedures described above using either the 70 mg or 50 mg vial to create the reconstituted solution [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.3)]. From the reconstituted solution in the vial, remove the volume of drug equal to the calculated loading dose or calculated maintenance dose based on a concentration of 7 mg/mL (if reconstituted from the 70 mg vial) or a concentration of 5 mg/mL (if reconstituted from the 50 mg vial).

The choice of vial should be based on total milligram dose of drug to be administered to the pediatric patient. To help ensure accurate dosing, it is recommended for pediatric doses less than 50 mg that 50 mg vials (with a concentration of 5 mg/mL) be used if available. The 70 mg vial should be reserved for pediatric patients requiring doses greater than 50 mg.

The maximum loading dose and the daily maintenance dose should not exceed 70 mg, regardless of the patient's calculated dose.

## 2.7 Drug Incompatibilities

Do not mix or co-infuse caspofungin acetate for injection with other medications, as there are no data available on the compatibility of caspofungin acetate for injection with other intravenous substances, additives, or medications.

Do not use diluents containing dextrose (α-D-glucose), as caspofungin acetate for injection is not stable in diluents containing dextrose.

## 3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Caspofungin acetate for injection, 50 mg, is a white to off-white lyophilized cake or powder for reconstitution in a single dose glass vial, which contains 54.6 mg of caspofungin free base.

Caspofungin acetate for injection, 70 mg, is a white to off-white lyophilized cake or powder for reconstitution in a single dose glass vial, which contains 77.2 mg of caspofungin free base.

## 4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Caspofungin is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylaxis) to any component of this product [see *Adverse Reactions* (6)].

## 5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

### 5.1 Hypersensitivity

Anaphylaxis has been reported during administration of caspofungin. If this occurs, discontinue caspofungin and administer appropriate treatment.

Possible histamine-mediated adverse reactions, including rash, facial swelling, angioedema, pruritus, sensation of warmth or bronchospasm have been reported and may require discontinuation and/or administration of appropriate treatment.

### 5.2 Hepatic Effects

Laboratory abnormalities in liver function tests have been seen in healthy volunteers and in adult and pediatric patients treated with caspofungin. In some adult and pediatric patients with serious underlying conditions who were receiving multiple concomitant medications with caspofungin, isolated cases of clinically significant hepatic dysfunction, hepatitis, and hepatic failure have been reported; a causal relationship to caspofungin has not been established. Monitor patients who develop abnormal liver function tests during caspofungin therapy for evidence of worsening hepatic function and evaluate for risk/benefit of continuing caspofungin therapy.

### 5.3 Elevated Liver Enzymes During Concomitant Use with Cyclosporine

Elevated liver enzymes have occurred in patients receiving caspofungin and cyclosporine concomitantly. Only use caspofungin and cyclosporine in those patients for whom the potential benefit outweighs the potential risk. Patients who develop abnormal liver enzymes during concomitant therapy should be monitored and the risk/benefit of continuing therapy should be evaluated.

## 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are discussed in detail in another section of the labeling:

- Hypersensitivity [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)]
- Hepatic Effects [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.2)]
- Elevated Liver Enzymes During Concomitant Use with Cyclosporine [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3)]

### 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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

#### Clinical Trials Experience in Adults

The overall safety of caspofungin was assessed in 1,865 adult individuals who received single or multiple doses of caspofungin: 564 febrile, neutropenic patients (empirical therapy study); 382 patients with candidemia and/or intra-abdominal abscesses, peritonitis, or pleural space infections (including 4 patients with chronic disseminated candidiasis); 297 patients with esophageal and/or oropharyngeal candidiasis; 228 patients with invasive aspergillosis; and 394 individuals in phase I studies. In the empirical therapy study patients had undergone hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation or chemotherapy. In the studies involving patients with documented *Candida* infections, the majority of the patients had serious

underlying medical conditions (e.g., hematologic or other malignancy, recent major surgery, HIV) requiring multiple concomitant medications. Patients in the noncomparative *Aspergillus* studies often had serious predisposing medical conditions (e.g., bone marrow or peripheral stem cell transplants, hematologic malignancy, solid tumors or organ transplants) requiring multiple concomitant medications.

#### Empirical Therapy for Presumed Fungal Infections in Febrile Neutropenic Patients

In the randomized, double-blinded empirical therapy study, patients received either caspofungin 50 mg/day (following a 70 mg loading dose) or AmBisome® (amphotericin B liposome for injection, 3 mg/kg/day). In this study clinical or laboratory hepatic adverse reactions were reported in 39% and 45% of patients in the caspofungin and AmBisome groups, respectively. Also reported was an isolated, serious adverse reaction of hyperbilirubinemia. Adverse reactions occurring in 7.5% or greater of the patients in either treatment group are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Adverse Reactions Among Patients with Persistent Fever and Neutropenia Incidence 7.5% or Greater for at Least One Treatment Group**

Adverse Reactions	Caspofungin* N=564 (percent)	AmBisome† N=547 (percent)
<b>All Systems, Any Adverse Reaction</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Investigations</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>63</b>
Alanine Aminotransferase Increased	18	20
Blood Alkaline Phosphatase Increased	15	23
Blood Potassium Decreased	15	23
Aspartate Aminotransferase Increased	14	17
Blood Bilirubin Increased	10	14
Blood Magnesium Decreased	7	9
Blood Glucose Increased	6	9
Bilirubin Conjugated Increased	5	9
Blood Urea Increased	4	8
Blood Creatinine Increased	3	11
<b>General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>63</b>
Pyrexia	27	29
Chills	23	31
Edema Peripheral	11	12
Mucosal Inflammation	6	8
<b>Gastrointestinal Disorders</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>
Diarrhea	20	16
Nausea	11	20
Abdominal Pain	9	11
Vomiting	9	17
<b>Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>
Dyspnea	9	10
<b>Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37</b>
Rash	16	14
<b>Nervous System Disorders</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>
Headache	11	12
<b>Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>
Hypokalemia	6	8
<b>Vascular Disorders</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>
Hypotension	6	10
<b>Cardiac Disorders</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>
Tachycardia	7	9

Within any system organ class, individuals may experience more than 1 adverse reaction.

\* 70 mg on Day 1, then 50 mg once daily for the remainder of treatment; daily dose was increased to 70 mg for 73 patients.

† 3 mg/kg/day; daily dose was increased to 5 mg/kg for 74 patients.

The proportion of patients who experienced an infusion-related adverse reaction (defined as a systemic event, such as pyrexia, chills, flushing, hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, dyspnea, tachypnea, rash, or anaphylaxis, that developed during the study therapy infusion and one hour following infusion) was significantly lower in the group treated with caspofungin (35%) than in the group treated with AmBisome (52%).

To evaluate the effect of caspofungin and AmBisome on renal function, nephrotoxicity was defined as doubling of serum creatinine relative to baseline or an increase of greater than or equal to 1 mg/dL in serum creatinine if baseline serum creatinine was above the upper limit of the normal range. Among patients whose baseline creatinine clearance was greater than 30 mL/min, the incidence of nephrotoxicity was significantly lower in the group treated with caspofungin (3%) than in the group treated with AmBisome (12%).

#### Candidemia and Other Candida Infections

In the randomized, double-blinded invasive candidiasis study, patients received either caspofungin 50 mg/day (following a 70 mg loading dose) or amphotericin B 0.6 to 1 mg/kg/day. Adverse reactions occurring in 10% or greater of the patients in either treatment group are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Adverse Reactions Among Patients with Candidemia or other Candida Infections\* Incidence 10% or Greater for at Least One Treatment Group**

Adverse Reactions	Caspofungin N=114 (percent)	Amphotericin B N=125 (percent)
<b>All Systems, Any Adverse Reaction</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Investigations</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>82</b>
Blood Potassium Decreased	23	32
Blood Alkaline Phosphatase Increased	21	32
Hemoglobin Decreased	18	23
Alanine Aminotransferase Increased	16	15
Aspartate Aminotransferase Increased	16	14
Blood Bilirubin Increased	13	17
Hematocrit Decreased	13	18
Blood Creatinine Increased	11	28
Red Blood Cells Urine Positive	10	10
Blood Urea Increased	9	23
Bilirubin Conjugated Increased	8	14
<b>Gastrointestinal Disorders</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>
Vomiting	17	16
Diarrhea	14	10
Nausea	9	17
<b>General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>63</b>
Pyrexia	13	33
Edema Peripheral	11	12
Chills	9	30
<b>Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>54</b>
Tachypnea	1	11
<b>Cardiac Disorders</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>
Tachycardia	8	12
<b>Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>
Rash	4	10
<b>Vascular Disorders</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>
Hypotension	10	16
<b>Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>
Anemia	11	9

Within any system organ class, individuals may experience more than 1 adverse reaction.

\* Intra-abdominal abscesses, peritonitis and pleural space infections.

† Patients received caspofungin 70 mg on Day 1, then 50 mg once daily for the remainder of their treatment.

The proportion of patients who experienced an infusion-related adverse reaction (defined as a systemic event, such as pyrexia, chills, flushing, hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, dyspnea, tachypnea, rash, or anaphylaxis, that developed during the study therapy infusion and one hour following infusion) was significantly lower in the group treated with caspofungin (20%) than in the group treated with amphotericin B (49%).

To evaluate the effect of caspofungin and amphotericin B on renal function, nephrotoxicity was defined as doubling of serum creatinine relative to baseline or an increase of greater than or equal to 1 mg/dL in serum creatinine if baseline serum creatinine was above the upper limit of the normal range. In a subgroup of patients whose baseline creatinine clearance was greater than 30 mL/min, the incidence of nephrotoxicity was significantly lower in the group treated with caspofungin than in the group treated with amphotericin B.

In a second randomized, double-blinded invasive candidiasis study, patients received either caspofungin 50 mg/day (following a 70 mg loading dose) or caspofungin 150 mg/day. The proportion of patients who experienced any adverse reaction was similar in the 2 treatment groups; however, this study was not large enough to detect differences in rare or unexpected adverse reactions. Adverse reactions occurring in 5% or greater of the patients in either treatment group are presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Adverse Reactions Among Patients with Candidemia or other Candida Infections\* Incidence 5% or Greater for at Least One Treatment Group**

Adverse Reactions	Caspofungin 50 mg† N=104 (percent)	Caspofungin 150 mg N=100 (percent)
<b>All Systems, Any Adverse Reaction</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>
Pyrexia	6	6
<b>Gastrointestinal Disorders</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>
Vomiting	11	6
Diarrhea	6	7
Nausea	5	7
<b>Investigations</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>
Alkaline Phosphatase Increased	12	9
Aspartate Aminotransferase Increased	6	9
Blood Potassium Decreased	6	8
Alanine Aminotransferase Increased	4	7
<b>Vascular Disorders</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>
Hypotension	7	3
Hypertension	5	6

Within any system organ class, individuals may experience more than 1 adverse event.

\* Intra-abdominal abscesses, peritonitis and pleural space infections.

† Patients received caspofungin 70 mg on Day 1, then 50 mg once daily for the remainder of their treatment.

#### Esophageal Candidiasis and Oropharyngeal Candidiasis

Adverse reactions occurring in 10% or greater of patients with esophageal and/or oropharyngeal candidiasis are presented in Table 5.

**Table 5: Adverse Reactions Among Patients with Esophageal and/or Oropharyngeal Candidiasis Incidence 10% or Greater for at Least One Treatment Group**

Adverse Reactions	Caspofungin 50 mg* N=83 (percent)	Fluconazole intravenous (IV) 200 mg N=94 (percent)
<b>All Systems, Any Adverse Reaction</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Gastrointestinal Disorders</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>50</b>
Diarrhea	27	18
Nausea	15	15
<b>Investigations</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>61</b>
Hemoglobin Decreased	21	16
Hematocrit Decreased	18	16
Aspartate Aminotransferase Increased	13	19
Blood Alkaline Phosphatase Increased	13	17
Alanine Aminotransferase Increased	12	17
White Blood Cell Count Decreased	12	19
<b>General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>
Pyrexia	21	21
<b>Vascular Disorders</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>
Phlebitis	18	11
<b>Nervous System Disorders</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>
Headache	15	9

Within any system organ class, individuals may experience more than 1 adverse reaction.

\* Derived from a comparator-controlled clinical study.

#### Invasive Aspergillosis

In an open-label, noncomparative aspergillosis study, in which 69 patients received caspofungin (70 mg loading dose on Day 1 followed by 50 mg daily), the following adverse reactions were observed with an incidence of 12.5% or greater: blood alkaline phosphatase increased (22%), hypotension (20%), respiratory failure (20%), pyrexia (17%), diarrhea (15%), nausea (15%), headache (15%), rash (13%), alanine aminotransferase increased (13%), aspartate aminotransferase increased (13%), blood bilirubin increased (13%), and blood potassium decreased (13%). Also reported in this patient population were pulmonary edema, ARDS (adult respiratory distress syndrome), and radiographic infiltrates.

#### Clinical Trials Experience in Pediatric Patients (3 months to 17 years of age)

The overall safety of caspofungin was assessed in 171 pediatric patients who received single or multiple doses of caspofungin. The distribution among the 153 pediatric patients who were over the age of 3 months was as follows: 104 febrile, neutropenic patients; 38 patients with candidemia and/or intra-abdominal abscesses, peritonitis, or pleural space infections; 1 patient with esophageal candidiasis; and 10 patients with invasive aspergillosis. The overall safety profile of caspofungin in pediatric patients is comparable to that in adult patients. Table 6 shows the incidence of adverse reactions reported in 7.5% or greater of pediatric patients in clinical studies.

One patient (0.6%) receiving caspofungin, and three patients (12%) receiving AmBisome developed a serious drug-related adverse reaction. Two patients (1%) were discontinued from caspofungin and three patients (12%) were discontinued from AmBisome due to a drug-related adverse reaction. The proportion of patients who experienced an infusion-related adverse reaction (defined as a systemic event, such as pyrexia, chills, flushing, hypotension, hypertension, tachycardia, dyspnea, tachypnea, rash, or anaphylaxis, that developed during the study therapy infusion and one hour following infusion) was 22% in the group treated with caspofungin and 35% in the group treated with AmBisome.

**Table 6: Adverse Reactions Among Pediatric Patients (0 months to 17 years of age) Incidence 7.5% or Greater for at Least One Treatment Group**

Adverse Reactions	Noncomparative Clinical Studies	Comparator-Controlled Clinical Study of Empirical Therapy	
	Caspofungin Any Dose N=115 (percent)	Caspofungin 50 mg/m <sup>2</sup> N=56 (percent)	AmBisome 3 mg/kg N=26 (percent)
<b>All Systems, Any Adverse Reaction</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Investigations</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>
Blood Potassium Decreased	18	9	27
Aspartate Aminotransferase Increased	17	2	12
Alanine Aminotransferase Increased	14	5	12
Blood Potassium Increased	3	0	8
<b>General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>42</b>
Pyrexia	29	30	23
Chills	10	13	8
Mucosal Inflammation	10	4	4
Edema	3	4	8
<b>Gastrointestinal Disorders</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>
Diarrhea	17	7	15
Vomiting	8	11	12
Abdominal Pain	7	4	12
Nausea	4	4	8
<b>Infections and Infestations</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>
Central Line Infection	1	9	0
<b>Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>
Pruritus	7	6	8
Rash	6	23	8
Erythema	4	9	0
<b>Vascular Disorders</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>
Hypotension	12	9	8
Hypertension	10	9	4
<b>Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>
Hypokalemia	8	5	4
<b>Cardiac Disorders</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>
Tachycardia	4	11	19
<b>Nervous System Disorders</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>
Headache	5	9	4
<b>Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>
Back Pain	4	0	8
<b>Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
Anemia	2	0	8

Within any system organ class, individuals may experience more than 1 adverse reaction.

\* 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on Day 1, then 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> once daily for the remainder of the treatment.

**Overall Safety Experience of Caspofungin in Clinical Trials**

The overall safety of caspofungin was assessed in 2,036 individuals (including 1,642 adult or pediatric patients and 394 volunteers) from 34 clinical studies. These individuals received single or multiple (once daily) doses of caspofungin, ranging from 5 mg to 210 mg. Full safety data is available from 1,951 individuals, as the safety data from 85 patients enrolled in 2 compassionate use studies was limited solely to serious adverse reactions. Adverse reactions which occurred in 5% or greater of all individuals who received caspofungin in these trials are shown in Table 7.

Overall, 1,665 of the 1,951 (85%) patients/volunteers who received caspofungin experienced an adverse reaction.

**Table 7: Adverse Reactions\* in Patients Who Received Caspofungin in Clinical Trials† Incidence 5% or Greater for at Least One Treatment Group**

Adverse Reactions†	Caspofungin (N = 1,951)	
	N	(%)
<b>All Systems, Any Adverse Reaction</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>(85)</b>
<b>Investigations</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>(46)</b>
Alanine Aminotransferase Increased	258	(13)
Aspartate Aminotransferase Increased	233	(12)
Blood Alkaline Phosphatase Increased	232	(12)
Blood Potassium Decreased	220	(11)
Blood Bilirubin Increased	117	(6)
<b>General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>(43)</b>
Pyrexia	381	(20)
Chills	192	(10)
Edema Peripheral	110	(6)
<b>Gastrointestinal Disorders</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>(39)</b>
Diarrhea	273	(14)
Nausea	166	(9)
Vomiting	146	(8)
Abdominal Pain	112	(6)
<b>Infections and Infestations</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>(37)</b>
Pneumonia	115	(6)
<b>Respiratory, Thoracic, and Mediastinal Disorders</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>(31)</b>
Cough	111	(6)
<b>Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>(27)</b>
Rash	159	(8)
Erythema	98	(5)
<b>Nervous System Disorders</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>(21)</b>
Headache	193	(10)
<b>Vascular Disorders</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>(18)</b>
Hypotension	118	(6)

\* Defined as an adverse reaction, regardless of causality, while on caspofungin or during the 14 day post-caspofungin follow-up period.

† Incidence for each preferred term is 5% or greater among individuals who received at least 1 dose of caspofungin.

‡ Within any system organ class, individuals may experience more than 1 adverse event.

Clinically significant adverse reactions, regardless of causality or incidence which occurred in less than 5% of patients are listed below.

- **Blood and lymphatic system disorders:** anemia, coagulopathy, febrile neutropenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia
- **Cardiac disorders:** arrhythmia, atrial fibrillation, bradycardia, cardiac arrest, myocardial infarction, tachycardia
- **Gastrointestinal disorders:** abdominal distension, abdominal pain upper, constipation, dyspepsia
- **General disorders and administration site conditions:** asthenia, fatigue, infusion site pain/pruritus/swelling, mucosal inflammation, edema
- **Hepatobiliary disorders:** hepatic failure, hepatomegaly, hepatotoxicity, hyperbilirubinemia, jaundice
- **Infections and infestations:** bacteremia, sepsis, urinary tract infection
- **Metabolic and nutrition disorders:** anorexia, decreased appetite, fluid overload, hypomagnesemia, hypercalcemia, hyperglycemia, hypokalemia
- **Musculoskeletal, connective tissue, and bone disorders:** arthralgia, back pain, pain in extremity
- **Nervous system disorders:** convulsion, dizziness, somnolence, tremor
- **Psychiatric disorders:** anxiety, confusional state, depression, insomnia
- **Renal and urinary disorders:** hematuria, renal failure
- **Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders:** dyspnea, epistaxis, hypoxia, tachypnea
- **Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:** erythema, petechiae, skin lesion, urticaria
- **Vascular disorders:** flushing, hypertension, phlebitis

**6.2 Postmarketing Experience**

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

- **Gastrointestinal disorders:** pancreatitis
- **Hepatobiliary disorders:** hepatic necrosis
- **Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:** erythema multiforme, toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and skin exfoliation
- **Renal and urinary disorders:** clinically significant renal dysfunction
- **General disorders and administration site conditions:** swelling and peripheral edema
- **Laboratory abnormalities:** gamma-glutamyltransferase increased

**7 DRUG INTERACTIONS**

**Cyclosporine:** In two adult clinical studies, cyclosporine (one 4 mg/kg dose or two 3 mg/kg doses) increased the AUC of caspofungin. Caspofungin did not increase the plasma levels of cyclosporine. There were transient increases in liver ALT and AST when caspofungin and cyclosporine were co-administered. Monitor patients who develop abnormal liver enzymes during concomitant therapy and evaluate the risk/benefit of continuing therapy [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

**Tacrolimus:** For patients receiving caspofungin and tacrolimus, standard monitoring of tacrolimus trough whole blood concentrations and appropriate tacrolimus dosage adjustments are recommended.

**Inducers of Hepatic CYP Enzymes**

**Rifampin:** Rifampin is a potent CYP3A4 inducer and concomitant administration with caspofungin is expected to reduce the plasma concentrations of caspofungin. Therefore, adult patients on rifampin should receive 70 mg of caspofungin daily and pediatric patients on rifampin should receive 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> of caspofungin daily (not to exceed an actual daily dose of 70 mg) [see Dosage and Administration (2.5) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

**Other Inducers of Hepatic CYP Enzymes**

Adults: When caspofungin is co-administered to adult patients with other inducers of hepatic CYP enzymes, such as efavirenz, nevirapine, phenytoin, dexamethasone, or carbamazepine, administration of a daily dose of 70 mg of caspofungin should be considered [see Dosage and Administration (2.5) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

Pediatric Patients: When caspofungin is co-administered to pediatric patients with other inducers of hepatic CYP enzymes, such as efavirenz, nevirapine, phenytoin, dexamethasone, or carbamazepine, administration of a daily dose of 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> caspofungin (not to exceed an actual daily dose of 70 mg) should be considered [see Dosage and Administration (2.5) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

**8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

**8.1 Pregnancy**

**Pregnancy Category C**

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies with the use of caspofungin in pregnant women. In animal studies, caspofungin caused embryofetal toxicity, including increased resorptions, increased peri-implantation loss, and incomplete ossification at multiple fetal sites. Caspofungin should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

In offspring born to pregnant rats treated with caspofungin at doses comparable to the human dose based on body surface area comparisons, there was incomplete ossification of the skull and torso and increased incidences of cervical rib. There was also an increase in resorptions and peri-implantation losses. In pregnant rabbits treated with caspofungin at doses comparable to 2 times the human dose based on body surface area comparisons, there was an increased incidence of incomplete ossification of the talus/calcaneus in offspring and increases in fetal resorptions. Caspofungin crossed the placenta in rats and rabbits and was detectable in fetal plasma.

**8.3 Nursing Mothers**

It is not known whether caspofungin is present in human milk. Caspofungin was found in the milk of lactating, drug-treated rats. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when caspofungin is administered to a nursing woman.

**8.4 Pediatric Use**

The safety and effectiveness of caspofungin in pediatric patients 3 months to 17 years of age are supported by evidence from adequate and well-controlled studies in adults, pharmacokinetic data in pediatric patients, and additional data from prospective studies in pediatric patients 3 months to 17 years of age for the following indications [see Indications and Usage (1)]:

- Empirical therapy for presumed fungal infections in febrile, neutropenic patients.
- Treatment of candidemia and the following *Candida* infections: intra-abdominal abscesses, peritonitis, and pleural space infections.
- Treatment of esophageal candidiasis.
- Treatment of invasive aspergillosis in patients who are refractory to or intolerant of other therapies (e.g., amphotericin B, lipid formulations of amphotericin B, itraconazole).

The efficacy and safety of caspofungin has not been adequately studied in prospective clinical trials involving neonates and infants under 3 months of age. Although limited pharmacokinetic data were collected in neonates and infants below 3 months of age, these data are insufficient to establish a safe and effective dose of caspofungin in the treatment of neonatal candidiasis. Invasive candidiasis in neonates has a higher rate of CNS and multi-organ involvement than in older patients; the ability of caspofungin to penetrate the blood-brain barrier and to treat patients with meningitis and endocarditis is unknown.

Caspofungin has not been studied in pediatric patients with endocarditis, osteomyelitis, and meningitis due to *Candida*. Caspofungin has also not been studied as initial therapy for invasive aspergillosis in pediatric patients.

In clinical trials, 171 pediatric patients (0 months to 17 years of age), including 18 patients who were less than 3 months of age, were given intravenous caspofungin. Pharmacokinetic studies enrolled a total of 66 pediatric patients, and an additional 105 pediatric patients received caspofungin in safety and efficacy studies [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3) and Clinical Studies (14.5)]. The majority of the pediatric patients received caspofungin at a once-daily maintenance dose of 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> for a mean duration of 12 days (median 9, range 1 to 87 days).



Based on the composite response rates, caspofungin was as effective as AmBisome in empirical therapy of persistent febrile neutropenia (see Table 11).

**Table 11: Favorable Response of Patients with Persistent Fever and Neutropenia**

	Caspofungin*	AmBisome*	% Difference (Confidence Interval)†
Number of Patients‡	556	539	
Overall Favorable Response	190 (33.9%)	181 (33.7%)	0.2 (-5.6, 6.0)
No documented breakthrough fungal infection	527 (94.8%)	515 (95.5%)	-0.8
Survival 7 days after end of treatment	515 (92.6%)	481 (89.2%)	3.4
No discontinuation due to toxicity or lack of efficacy	499 (89.7%)	461 (85.5%)	4.2
Resolution of fever during neutropenia	229 (41.2%)	223 (41.4%)	-0.2

\* Caspofungin: 70 mg on Day 1, then 50 mg once daily for the remainder of treatment (daily dose increased to 70 mg for 73 patients); AmBisome: 3 mg/kg/day (daily dose increased to 5 mg/kg for 74 patients).

† Overall Response: estimated % difference adjusted for strata and expressed as caspofungin – AmBisome (95.2% CI); Individual criteria presented above are not mutually exclusive. The percent difference calculated as caspofungin – AmBisome.

‡ Analysis population excluded subjects who did not have fever or neutropenia at study entry.

The rate of successful treatment of documented baseline infections, a component of the primary endpoint, was not statistically different between treatment groups.

The response rates did not differ between treatment groups based on either of the stratification variables: risk category or prior antifungal prophylaxis.

#### 14.2 Candidemia and the Following Other *Candida* Infections: Intra-Abdominal Abscesses, Peritonitis and Pleural Space Infections

In a randomized, double-blind study, patients with a proven diagnosis of invasive candidiasis received daily doses of caspofungin (50 mg/day following a 70 mg loading dose on Day 1) or amphotericin B deoxycholate (0.6 to 0.7 mg/kg/day for non-neutropenic patients and 0.7 to 1 mg/kg/day for neutropenic patients). Patients were stratified by both neutropenic status and APACHE II score. Patients with *Candida* endocarditis, meningitis, or osteomyelitis were excluded from this study.

Patients who met the entry criteria and received one or more doses of intravenous (IV) study therapy were included in the modified intention-to-treat (MITT) analysis of response at the end of intravenous (IV) study therapy. A favorable response at this time point required both symptom/sign resolution/improvement and microbiological clearance of the *Candida* infection.

Two hundred thirty-nine patients were enrolled. Patient disposition is shown in Table 12.

**Table 12: Disposition in Candidemia and Other *Candida* Infections (Intra-abdominal abscesses, peritonitis, and pleural space infections)**

	Caspofungin*	Amphotericin B
Randomized patients	114	125
Patients completing study†	63 (55.3%)	69 (55.2%)
<b>DISCONTINUATIONS OF STUDY†</b>		
All Study Discontinuations	51 (44.7%)	56 (44.8%)
Study Discontinuations due to clinical adverse events	39 (34.2%)	43 (34.4%)
Study Discontinuations due to laboratory adverse events	0 (0%)	1 (0.8%)
<b>DISCONTINUATIONS OF STUDY THERAPY</b>		
All Study Therapy Discontinuations	48 (42.1%)	58 (46.4%)
Study Therapy Discontinuations due to clinical adverse events	30 (26.3%)	37 (29.6%)
Study Therapy Discontinuations due to laboratory adverse events	1 (0.9%)	7 (5.6%)
Study Therapy Discontinuations due to all drug-related‡ adverse events	3 (2.6%)	29 (23.2%)

\* Patients received caspofungin 70 mg on Day 1, then 50 mg once daily for the remainder of their treatment.

† Study defined as study treatment period and 6 to 8 week follow-up period.

‡ Determined by the investigator to be possibly, probably, or definitely drug-related.

Of the 239 patients enrolled, 224 met the criteria for inclusion in the MITT population (109 treated with caspofungin and 115 treated with amphotericin B). Of these 224 patients, 186 patients had candidemia (92 treated with caspofungin and 94 treated with amphotericin B). The majority of the patients with candidemia were non-neutropenic (87%) and had an APACHE II score less than or equal to 20 (77%) in both arms. Most candidemia infections were caused by *C. albicans* (39%), followed by *C. parapsilosis* (20%), *C. tropicalis* (17%), *C. glabrata* (8%), and *C. krusei* (3%).

At the end of intravenous (IV) study therapy, caspofungin was comparable to amphotericin B in the treatment of candidemia in the MITT population. For the other efficacy time points (Day 10 of intravenous (IV) study therapy, end of all antifungal therapy, 2-week post-therapy follow-up, and 6- to 8-week post-therapy follow-up), caspofungin was as effective as amphotericin B.

Outcome, relapse and mortality data are shown in Table 13.

**Table 13: Outcomes, Relapse, & Mortality in Candidemia and Other *Candida* Infections (Intra-abdominal abscesses, peritonitis, and pleural space infections)**

	Caspofungin*	Amphotericin B	% Difference† after adjusting for strata (Confidence Interval)‡
Number of MITT§ patients	109	115	
<b>FAVORABLE OUTCOMES (MITT) AT THE END OF INTRAVENOUS (IV) STUDY THERAPY</b>			
All MITT patients	81/109 (74.3%)	78/115 (67.8%)	7.5 (-5.4, 20.3)
Candidemia	67/92 (72.8%)	63/94 (67.0%)	7.0 (-7.0, 21.1)
Neutropenic	6/14 (43%)	5/10 (50%)	
Non-neutropenic	61/78 (78%)	58/84 (69%)	
Endophthalmitis	0/1	2/3	
Multiple Sites	4/5	4/4	
Blood / Pleural	1/1	1/1	
Blood / Peritoneal	1/1	1/1	
Blood / Urine	-	1/1	
Peritoneal / Pleural	1/2	-	
Abdominal / Peritoneal	-	1/1	
Subphrenic / Peritoneal	1/1	-	
<b>DISSEMINATED INFECTIONS, RELAPSES AND MORTALITY</b>			
Disseminated Infections in neutropenic patients	4/14 (28.6%)	3/10 (30.0%)	
All relapses¶	7/81 (8.6%)	8/78 (10.3%)	
Culture-confirmed relapse	5/81 (6%)	2/78 (3%)	
Overall study# mortality in MITT	36/109 (33.0%)	35/115 (30.4%)	
Mortality during study therapy	18/109 (17%)	13/115 (11%)	
Mortality attributed to <i>Candida</i>	4/109 (4%)	7/115 (6%)	

\* Patients received caspofungin 70 mg on Day 1, then 50 mg once daily for the remainder of their treatment.

† Calculated as caspofungin - amphotericin B.

‡ 95% CI for candidemia, 95.6% for all patients.

§ Modified intention-to-treat.

¶ Includes all patients who either developed a culture-confirmed recurrence of *Candida* infection or required antifungal therapy for the treatment of a proven or suspected *Candida* infection in the follow-up period.

# Study defined as study treatment period and 6 to 8 week follow-up period.

In this study, the efficacy of caspofungin in patients with intra-abdominal abscesses, peritonitis and pleural space *Candida* infections was evaluated in 19 non-neutropenic patients. Two of these patients had concurrent candidemia. *Candida* was part of a polymicrobial infection that required adjunctive surgical drainage in 11 of these 19 patients. A favorable response was seen in 9 of 9 patients with peritonitis, 3 of 4 with abscesses (liver, parasplenic, and urinary bladder abscesses), 2 of 2 with pleural space infections, 1 of 2 with mixed peritoneal and pleural infection, 1 of 1 with mixed abdominal abscess and peritonitis, and 0 of 1 with *Candida* pneumonia.

Overall, across all sites of infection included in the study, the efficacy of caspofungin was comparable to that of amphotericin B for the primary endpoint.

In this study, the efficacy data for caspofungin in neutropenic patients with candidemia were limited. In a separate compassionate use study, 4 patients with hepatosplenic candidiasis received prolonged therapy with caspofungin following other long-term antifungal therapy; three of these patients had a favorable response.

In a second randomized, double-blind study, 197 patients with proven invasive candidiasis received caspofungin 50 mg/day (following a 70 mg loading dose on Day 1) or caspofungin 150 mg/day. The diagnostic criteria, evaluation time points, and efficacy endpoints were similar to those employed in the prior study. Patients with *Candida* endocarditis, meningitis, or osteomyelitis were excluded. Although this study was designed to compare the safety of the two doses, it was not large enough to detect differences in rare or unexpected adverse events [see *Adverse Reactions* (6.1)]. The efficacy of caspofungin at the 150 mg daily dose was not significantly better than the efficacy of the 50 mg daily dose of caspofungin. The efficacy of doses higher than 50 mg daily in the other adult patients for whom caspofungin is indicated has not been evaluated.

#### 14.3 Esophageal Candidiasis (and information on oropharyngeal candidiasis)

The safety and efficacy of caspofungin in the treatment of esophageal candidiasis was evaluated in one large, controlled, noninferiority, clinical trial and two smaller dose-response studies.

In all 3 studies, patients were required to have symptoms and microbiological documentation of esophageal candidiasis; most patients had advanced AIDS (with CD4 counts less than 50/mm<sup>3</sup>).

Of the 166 patients in the large study who had culture-confirmed esophageal candidiasis at baseline, 120 had *Candida albicans* and 2 had *Candida tropicalis* as the sole baseline pathogen whereas 44 had mixed baseline cultures containing *C. albicans* and one or more additional *Candida* species.

In the large, randomized, double-blind study comparing caspofungin 50 mg/day versus intravenous fluconazole 200 mg/day for the treatment of esophageal candidiasis, patients were treated for an average of 9 days (range 7 to 21 days). Favorable overall response at 5 to 7 days following discontinuation of study therapy required both complete resolution of symptoms and significant endoscopic improvement. The definition of endoscopic response was based on severity of disease at baseline using a 4-grade scale and required at least a two-grade reduction from baseline endoscopic score or reduction to grade 0 for patients with a baseline score of 2 or less.

The proportion of patients with a favorable overall response was comparable for caspofungin and fluconazole as shown in Table 14.

**Table 14: Favorable Response Rates for Patients with Esophageal Candidiasis\***

	Caspofungin	Fluconazole	% Difference† (95% CI)
Day 5 to 7 post-treatment	66/81 (81.5%)	80/94 (85.1%)	-3.6 (-14.7, 7.5)

\* Analysis excluded patients without documented esophageal candidiasis or patients not receiving at least 1 day of study therapy.

† Calculated as caspofungin – fluconazole.

The proportion of patients with a favorable symptom response was also comparable (90.1% and 89.4% for caspofungin and fluconazole, respectively). In addition, the proportion of patients with a favorable endoscopic response was comparable (85.2% and 86.2% for caspofungin and fluconazole, respectively).

As shown in Table 15, the esophageal candidiasis relapse rates at the Day 14 post-treatment visit were similar for the two groups. At the Day 28 post-treatment visit, the group treated with caspofungin had a numerically higher incidence of relapse; however, the difference was not statistically significant.

**Table 15: Relapse Rates at 14 and 28 Days Post-Therapy in Patients with Esophageal Candidiasis at Baseline**

	Caspofungin	Fluconazole	% Difference* (95% CI)
Day 14 post-treatment	7/66 (10.6%)	6/76 (7.9%)	2.7 (-6.9, 12.3)
Day 28 post-treatment	18/64 (28.1%)	12/72 (16.7%)	11.5 (-2.5, 25.4)

\* Calculated as caspofungin – fluconazole.

In this trial, which was designed to establish noninferiority of caspofungin to fluconazole for the treatment of esophageal candidiasis, 122 (70%) patients also had oropharyngeal candidiasis. A favorable response was defined as complete resolution of all symptoms of oropharyngeal disease and all visible oropharyngeal lesions. The proportion of patients with a favorable oropharyngeal response at the 5- to 7-day post-treatment visit was numerically lower for caspofungin; however, the difference was not statistically significant. Oropharyngeal candidiasis relapse rates at Day 14 and Day 28 post-treatment visits were statistically significantly higher for caspofungin than for fluconazole. The results are shown in Table 16.

**Table 16: Oropharyngeal Candidiasis Response Rates at 5 to 7 Days Post-Therapy and Relapse Rates at 14 and 28 Days Post-Therapy in Patients with Oropharyngeal and Esophageal Candidiasis at Baseline**

	Caspofungin	Fluconazole	% Difference* (95% CI)
Response Rate Day 5 to 7 post-treatment	40/56 (71.4%)	55/66 (83.3%)	-11.9 (-26.8, 3.0)
Relapse Rate Day 14 post-treatment	17/40 (42.5%)	7/53 (13.2%)	29.3 (11.5, 47.1)
Relapse Rate Day 28 post-treatment	23/39 (59.0%)	18/51 (35.3%)	23.7 (3.4, 43.9)

\* Calculated as caspofungin – fluconazole.

The results from the two smaller dose-ranging studies corroborate the efficacy of caspofungin for esophageal candidiasis that was demonstrated in the larger study.

Caspofungin was associated with favorable outcomes in 7 of 10 esophageal *C. albicans* infections refractory to at least 200 mg of fluconazole given for 7 days, although the *in vitro* susceptibility of the infecting isolates to fluconazole was not known.

#### 14.4 Invasive Aspergillosis

Sixty-nine patients between the ages of 18 and 80 with invasive aspergillosis were enrolled in an open-label, noncomparative study to evaluate the safety, tolerability, and efficacy of caspofungin. Enrolled patients had previously been refractory to or intolerant of other antifungal therapy(ies). Refractory patients were classified as those who had disease progression or failed to improve despite therapy for at least 7 days with amphotericin B, lipid formulations of amphotericin B, itraconazole, or an investigational azole with reported activity against *Aspergillus*. Intolerance to previous therapy was defined as a doubling of creatinine (or creatinine 2.5 mg/dL or greater while on therapy), other acute reactions, or infusion-related toxicity. To be included in the study, patients with pulmonary disease must have had definite (positive tissue histopathology or positive culture from tissue obtained by an invasive procedure) or probable (positive radiographic or computed tomography evidence with supporting culture

from bronchoalveolar lavage or sputum, galactomannan enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, and/or polymerase chain reaction) invasive aspergillosis. Patients with extrapulmonary disease had to have definite invasive aspergillosis. Patients were administered a single 70 mg loading dose of caspofungin and subsequently dosed with 50 mg daily. The mean duration of therapy was 33.7 days, with a range of 1 to 162 days.

An independent expert panel evaluated patient data, including diagnosis of invasive aspergillosis, response and tolerability to previous antifungal therapy, treatment course on caspofungin, and clinical outcome.

A favorable response was defined as either complete resolution (complete response) or clinically meaningful improvement (partial response) of all signs and symptoms and attributable radiographic findings. Stable, nonprogressive disease was considered to be an unfavorable response.

Among the 69 patients enrolled in the study, 63 met entry diagnostic criteria and had outcome data; and of these, 52 patients received treatment for greater than 7 days. Fifty-three (84%) were refractory to previous antifungal therapy and 10 (16%) were intolerant. Forty-five patients had pulmonary disease and 18 had extrapulmonary disease. Underlying conditions were hematologic malignancy (N=24), allogeneic bone marrow transplant or stem cell transplant (N=18), organ transplant (N=8), solid tumor (N=3), or other conditions (N=10). All patients in the study received concomitant therapies for their other underlying conditions. Eighteen patients received tacrolimus and caspofungin concomitantly, of whom 8 also received mycophenolate mofetil.

Overall, the expert panel determined that 41% (26/63) of patients receiving at least one dose of caspofungin had a favorable response. For those patients who received greater than 7 days of therapy with caspofungin, 50% (26/52) had a favorable response. The favorable response rates for patients who were either refractory to or intolerant of previous therapies were 36% (19/53) and 70% (7/10), respectively. The response rates among patients with pulmonary disease and extrapulmonary disease were 47% (21/45) and 28% (5/18), respectively. Among patients with extrapulmonary disease, 2 of 8 patients who also had definite, probable, or possible CNS involvement had a favorable response. Two of these 8 patients had progression of disease and manifested CNS involvement while on therapy.

Caspofungin is effective for the treatment of invasive aspergillosis in patients who are refractory to or intolerant of itraconazole, amphotericin B, and/or lipid formulations of amphotericin B. However, the efficacy of caspofungin for initial treatment of invasive aspergillosis has not been evaluated in comparator-controlled clinical studies.

#### 14.5 Pediatric Patients

The safety and efficacy of caspofungin were evaluated in pediatric patients 3 months to 17 years of age in two prospective, multicenter clinical trials.

The first study, which enrolled 82 patients between 2 to 17 years of age, was a randomized, double-blind study comparing caspofungin (50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously once daily following a 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> loading dose on Day 1 [not to exceed 70 mg daily]) to AmBisome (3 mg/kg intravenously daily) in a 2:1 treatment fashion (56 on caspofungin, 26 on AmBisome) as empirical therapy in pediatric patients with persistent fever and neutropenia. The study design and criteria for efficacy assessment were similar to the study in adult patients [see *Clinical Studies (14.1)*]. Patients were stratified based on risk category (high-risk patients had undergone allogeneic stem cell transplantation or had relapsed acute leukemia). Twenty-seven percent of patients in both treatment groups were high risk. Favorable overall response rates of pediatric patients with persistent fever and neutropenia are presented in Table 17.

**Table 17: Favorable Overall Response Rates of Pediatric Patients with Persistent Fever and Neutropenia**

	Caspofungin	AmBisome*
Number of Patients	56	25
Overall Favorable Response	26/56 (46.4%)	8/25 (32.0%)
High risk	9/15 (60.0%)	0/7 (0.0%)
Low risk	17/41 (41.5%)	8/18 (44.4%)

\* One patient excluded from analysis due to no fever at study entry.

The second study was a prospective, open-label, non-comparative study estimating the safety and efficacy of caspofungin in pediatric patients (ages 3 months to 17 years) with candidemia and other *Candida* infections, esophageal candidiasis, and invasive aspergillosis (as salvage therapy). The study employed diagnostic criteria which were based on established EORTC/MSG criteria of proven or probable infection; these criteria were similar to those criteria employed in the adult studies for these various indications. Similarly, the efficacy time points and endpoints used in this study were similar to those employed in the corresponding adult studies [see *Clinical Studies (14.2, 14.3, and 14.4)*]. All patients received caspofungin at 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> intravenously once daily following a 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> loading dose on Day 1 (not to exceed 70 mg daily). Among the 49 enrolled patients who received caspofungin, 48 were included in the efficacy analysis (one patient excluded due to not having a baseline *Aspergillus* or *Candida* infection). Of these 48 patients, 37 had candidemia or other *Candida* infections, 10 had invasive aspergillosis, and 1 patient had esophageal candidiasis. Most candidemia and other *Candida* infections were caused by *C. albicans* (35%), followed by *C. parapsilosis* (22%), *C. tropicalis* (14%), and *C. glabrata* (11%). The favorable response rate, by indication, at the end of caspofungin therapy was as follows: 30/37 (81%) in candidemia or other *Candida* infections, 5/10 (50%) in invasive aspergillosis, and 1/1 in esophageal candidiasis.

#### 15 REFERENCES

- Mosteller RD: Simplified Calculation of Body Surface Area. *N Engl J Med* 1987 Oct 22;317(17): 1098 (letter).
- Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Reference Method for Broth Dilution Antifungal Susceptibility Testing of Yeasts; Approved Standard-Third Edition*. CLSI document M27-A3. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 940 West Valley Road, Suite 1400, Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087, USA, 2008.
- Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Reference Method for Broth Dilution Antifungal Susceptibility Testing of Yeasts; Third Informational Supplement*. CLSI document M27-S3. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 940 West Valley Road, Suite 1400, Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087, USA, 2008.

#### 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

##### How Supplied

Caspofungin acetate for injection is a lyophilized white to off-white cake or powder for intravenous infusion, supplied in single dose vials with a rubber stopper and an aluminum seal as follows:

Product No.	NDC No.	Strength	
356110	63323-356-10	50 mg per vial	Packaged in cartons of 10.
358110	63323-358-10	70 mg per vial	Packaged in cartons of 10.

##### Storage and Handling

The lyophilized vials should be stored at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

##### Reconstituted Concentrate

Reconstituted caspofungin acetate for injection in the vial may be stored at ≤ 25°C (≤ 77°F) for one hour prior to the preparation of the patient infusion solution.

##### Diluted Product

The final patient infusion solution in the intravenous bag or bottle can be stored at ≤ 25°C (≤ 77°F) for 24 hours or at 2° to 8°C (36° to 46°F) for 48 hours.

The container closure is not made with natural rubber latex.

#### 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

##### Hypersensitivity

Inform patients that anaphylactic reactions have been reported during administration of caspofungin.

Caspofungin can cause hypersensitivity reactions, including rash, facial swelling, angioedema, pruritus, sensation of warmth, or bronchospasm. Inform patients to report these signs or symptoms to their healthcare providers.

##### Hepatic Effects

Inform patients that there have been isolated reports of serious hepatic effects from caspofungin therapy.

The brand names mentioned in this document are the trademarks of their respective owners.



www.fresenius-kabi.us

451328A