HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use DEXILANT safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for DEXILANT.

DEXILANT (dexlansoprazole) delayed-release capsules, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 1995 (lansoprazole)

---------------------------RECENT MAJOR CHANGES---------------------------
Warnings and Precautions,
Cutaneous and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (5.5) 10/2016

---------------------------INDICATIONS AND USAGE-----------------------------
DEXILANT is a proton pump inhibitor (PPI).
DEXILANT delayed-release capsules (DEXILANT capsules) are indicated in patients 12 years of age and older for:
• Healing of all grades of erosive esophagitis (EE). (1.1)
• Maintenance of healed EE and relief of heartburn. (1.2)
• Treatment of symptomatic non-erosive gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). (1.3)

------------------------DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION-----------------------
Recommended dosage in patients 12 years of age and older:
• See full prescribing information for complete dosing information for DEXILANT capsules by indication and age group and dosage adjustment in patients with hepatic impairment. (2.1, 2.2)

Administration Instructions (2.3):
DEXILANT capsules
• Take without regard to food.
• Swallow whole; do not chew.
• See full prescribing information for alternative administration options.

--------------------- DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS ---------------------
Delayed-release capsules: 30 mg and 60 mg. (3)

----------------------------- CONTRAINDICATIONS -----------------------------
• Patients with known hypersensitivity to any component of the formulation. (4)
• Patients receiving rilpivirine-containing products. (4, 7)

----------------------------- WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS -----------------------------
• Gastric Malignancy: In adults, symptomatic response with DEXILANT does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy. Consider additional follow-up and diagnostic testing. (5.1)

• Acute Interstitial Nephritis: Observed in patients taking PPIs. (5.2)
• Clostridium difficile-Associated Diarrhea: PPI therapy may be associated with increased risk. (5.3)
• Bone Fracture: Long-term and multiple daily dose PPI therapy may be associated with an increased risk for osteoporosis-related fractures of the hip, wrist or spine. (5.4)
• Cutaneous and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Mostly cutaneous; new onset or exacerbation of existing disease; discontinue DEXILANT and refer to specialist for evaluation. (5.5)
• Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) Deficiency: Daily long-term use (e.g., longer than 3 years) may lead to malabsorption or a deficiency of cyanocobalamin. (5.6)
• Hypomagnesemia: Reported rarely with prolonged treatment with PPIs. (5.7)
• Interactions with Investigations for Neuroendocrine Tumors: Increases in intragastric pH may result in hypergastrinemia and enterochromaffin-like cell hyperplasia and increased chromogranin A levels which may interfere with diagnostic investigations for neuroendocrine tumors. (5.8, 7)
• Interaction with Methotrexate: Concomitant use with PPIs may elevate and/or prolong serum concentrations of methotrexate and/or its metabolite, possibly leading to toxicity. With high-dose methotrexate administration, consider a temporary withdrawal of DEXILANT (5.9, 7).

------------------------- ADVERSE REACTIONS -------------------------
The most common adverse reactions are:
• Adults (≥2%): diarrhea, abdominal pain, nausea, upper respiratory tract infection, vomiting, and flatulence. (6.1)
• Patients 12 to 17 years of age (≥5%): headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nasopharyngitis, and oropharyngeal pain. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Takeda Pharmaceuticals America, Inc. at 1-877-TAKEDA-7 (1-877-825-3327) or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

------------------------DRUG INTERACTIONS------------------------
See full prescribing information for a list of clinically important drug interactions. (7)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

Revised: 07/2017
FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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   1.2 Maintenance of Healed Erosive Esophagitis and Relief of Heartburn
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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1  INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Healing of Erosive Esophagitis
DEXILANT capsules are indicated in patients 12 years of age and older for healing of all grades of erosive esophagitis (EE) for up to eight weeks.

1.2 Maintenance of Healed Erosive Esophagitis and Relief of Heartburn
DEXILANT capsules are indicated in patients 12 years of age and older to maintain healing of EE and relief of heartburn for up to six months in adults and 16 weeks in patients 12 to 17 years of age.

1.3 Treatment of Symptomatic Non-Erosive Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
DEXILANT capsules are indicated in patients 12 years of age and older for the treatment of heartburn associated with symptomatic non-erosive gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) for four weeks.

2  DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage in Patients 12 Years of Age and Older

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Dosage of DEXILANT Capsules</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healing of EE</td>
<td>One 60 mg capsule once daily.</td>
<td>Up to 8 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of Healed EE and Relief of Heartburn</td>
<td>One 30 mg capsule once daily.</td>
<td>Controlled studies did not extend beyond 6 months in adults and 16 weeks in patients 12 to 17 years of age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptomatic Non-Erosive GERD</td>
<td>One 30 mg capsule once daily.</td>
<td>4 weeks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Dosage Adjustment in Patients with Hepatic Impairment for the Healing of Erosive Esophagitis
For patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class B), the recommended dosage is a 30 mg DEXILANT capsule once daily for up to eight weeks. The use of a DEXILANT capsule is not recommended in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class C) [see Use in Specific Populations (8.6)].

2.3 Important Administration Information
- Missed doses: If a dose is missed, administer as soon as possible. However, if the next scheduled dose is due, do not take the missed dose, and take the next dose on time. Do not take two doses at one time to make up for a missed dose.

DEXILANT capsules
- Take without regard to food.
- Swallow whole; do not chew.
- For patients who have trouble swallowing capsules, DEXILANT capsules can be opened and administered with applesauce as follows:
  1. Place one tablespoonful of applesauce into a clean container.
  2. Open capsule.
  3. Sprinkle intact granules on applesauce.
  4. Swallow applesauce and granules immediately. Do not chew granules. Do not save the applesauce and granules for later use.
• Alternatively, the capsule can be administered with water via oral syringe or nasogastric (NG) tube.

Administrations with Water in an Oral Syringe
1. Open the capsule and empty the granules into a clean container with 20 mL of water.
2. Withdraw the entire mixture into a syringe.
3. Gently swirl the syringe in order to keep granules from settling.
4. Administer the mixture immediately into the mouth. Do not save the water and granule mixture for later use.
5. Refill the syringe with 10 mL of water, swirl gently, and administer.
6. Refill the syringe again with 10 mL of water, swirl gently, and administer.

Administrations with Water via a NG Tube (≥16 French)
1. Open the capsule and empty the granules into a clean container with 20 mL of water.
2. Withdraw the entire mixture into a catheter-tip syringe.
3. Swirl the catheter-tip syringe gently in order to keep the granules from settling, and immediately inject the mixture through the NG tube into the stomach. Do not save the water and granule mixture for later use.
4. Refill the catheter-tip syringe with 10 mL of water, swirl gently, and flush the tube.
5. Refill the catheter-tip syringe again with 10 mL of water, swirl gently, and administer.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
DEXILANT delayed-release capsules
• 30 mg: strength is an opaque, blue and gray capsule imprinted with TAP and “30”.
• 60 mg: strength is an opaque, blue capsule imprinted with TAP and “60”.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
• DEXILANT is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any component of the formulation [see Description (11)]. Hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis have been reported [see Adverse Reactions (6.1, 6.2)]. Acute interstitial nephritis (AIN) has been reported with other proton pump inhibitors (PPIs), including lansoprazole of which dexlansoprazole is the R-enantiomer.
• PPIs, including DEXILANT, are contraindicated with rilpivirine-containing products [see Drug Interactions (7)].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
5.1 Presence of Gastric Malignancy
In adults, symptomatic response to therapy with DEXILANT does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy. Consider additional follow-up and diagnostic testing in adult patients who have a suboptimal response or an early symptomatic relapse after completing treatment with a PPI. In older patients, also consider an endoscopy.

5.2 Acute Interstitial Nephritis
Acute interstitial nephritis has been observed in patients taking PPIs including lansoprazole. Acute interstitial nephritis may occur at any point during PPI therapy and is generally attributed to an idiopathic hypersensitivity reaction. Discontinue DEXILANT if acute interstitial nephritis develops [see Contraindications (4)].

5.3 Clostridium difficile-Associated Diarrhea
Published observational studies suggest that PPI therapy like DEXILANT may be associated with an increased risk of Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea, especially in hospitalized patients. This diagnosis should be considered for diarrhea that does not improve [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)].

Patients should use the lowest dose and shortest duration of PPI therapy appropriate to the condition being treated.
5.4 Bone Fracture
Several published observational studies suggest that PPI therapy may be associated with an increased risk for
osteoporosis-related fractures of the hip, wrist or spine. The risk of fracture was increased in patients who
received high-dose, defined as multiple daily doses, and long-term PPI therapy (a year or longer). Patients
should use the lowest dose and shortest duration of PPI therapy appropriate to the conditions being treated.
Patients at risk for osteoporosis-related fractures should be managed according to established treatment guidelines [see Dosage and Administration (2), Adverse Reactions (6.2)].

5.5 Cutaneous and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
Cutaneous lupus erythematosus (CLE) and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) have been reported in
patients taking PPIs. These events have occurred as both new onset and an exacerbation of existing
autoimmune disease. The majority of PPI-induced lupus erythematosus cases were CLE.
The most common form of CLE reported in patients treated with PPIs was subacute CLE (SCLE) and occurred
within weeks to years after continuous drug therapy in patients ranging from infants to the elderly. Generally,
histological findings were observed without organ involvement.
Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is less commonly reported than CLE in patients receiving PPIs.
PPI-associated SLE is usually milder than non-drug induced SLE. Onset of SLE typically occurred within days
to years after initiating treatment primarily in patients ranging from young adults to the elderly. The majority of
patients presented with rash; however, arthralgia and cytopenia were also reported.
Avoid administration of PPIs for longer than medically indicated. If signs or symptoms consistent with CLE or
SLE are noted in patients receiving DEXILANT, discontinue the drug and refer the patient to the appropriate
specialist for evaluation. Most patients improve with discontinuation of the PPI alone in four to 12 weeks.
Serological testing (e.g., ANA) may be positive and elevated serological test results may take longer to resolve
than clinical manifestations.

5.6 Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) Deficiency
Daily treatment with any acid-suppressing medications over a long period of time (e.g., longer than three
years) may lead to malabsorption of cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) caused by hypo- or achlorhydria. Rare
reports of cyanocobalamin deficiency occurring with acid-suppressing therapy have been reported in the
literature. This diagnosis should be considered if clinical symptoms consistent with cyanocobalamin deficiency
are observed in patients treated with DEXILANT.

5.7 Hypomagnesemia
Hypomagnesemia, symptomatic and asymptomatic, has been reported rarely in patients treated with PPIs for
at least three months, in most cases after a year of therapy. Serious adverse events include tetany,
arrhythmias, and seizures. In most patients, treatment of hypomagnesemia required magnesium replacement
and discontinuation of the PPI.
For patients expected to be on prolonged treatment or who take PPIs with medications such as digoxin or
drugs that may cause hypomagnesemia (e.g., diuretics), healthcare professionals may consider monitoring
magnesium levels prior to initiation of PPI treatment and periodically [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)].

5.8 Interactions with Investigations for Neuroendocrine Tumors
Serum chromogranin A (CgA) levels increase secondary to drug-induced decreases in gastric acidity. The
increased CgA level may cause false positive results in diagnostic investigations for neuroendocrine tumors.
Healthcare providers should temporarily stop dexlansoprazole treatment at least 14 days before assessing
CgA levels and consider repeating the test if initial CgA levels are high. If serial tests are performed (e.g., for
monitoring), the same commercial laboratory should be used for testing, as reference ranges between tests
may vary [see Drug Interactions (7), Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)].

5.9 Interaction with Methotrexate
Literature suggests that concomitant use of PPIs with methotrexate (primarily at high dose) may elevate and
prolong serum levels of methotrexate and/or its metabolite, possibly leading to methotrexate toxicities. In high-
doese methotrexate administration, a temporary withdrawal of the PPI may be considered in some patients [see
Drug Interactions (7)].
6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
The following serious adverse reactions are described below and elsewhere in labeling:

- Acute Interstitial Nephritis [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Clostridium difficile-Associated Diarrhea [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Bone Fracture [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Cutaneous and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
- Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) Deficiency [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
- Hypomagnesemia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]

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

Adults
The safety of DEXILANT capsules were evaluated in 4548 adult patients in controlled and single-arm clinical trials, including 863 patients treated for at least six months and 203 patients treated for one year. Patients ranged in age from 18 to 90 years (median age 48 years), with 54% female, 85% Caucasian, 8% Black, 4% Asian, and 3% other races. Six randomized controlled clinical trials were conducted for the treatment of EE, maintenance of healed EE, and symptomatic GERD, which included 896 patients on placebo, 455 patients on DEXILANT 30 mg capsules, 2218 patients on DEXILANT 60 mg capsules, and 1363 patients on lansoprazole 30 mg once daily.

Common Adverse Reactions
The most common adverse reactions (>2%) that occurred at a higher incidence for DEXILANT capsules than placebo in the controlled studies are presented in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>Placebo (N=896) %</th>
<th>DEXILANT 30 mg capsules (N=455) %</th>
<th>DEXILANT 60 mg capsules (N=2218) %</th>
<th>DEXILANT capsules Total (N=2621) %</th>
<th>Lansoprazole 30 mg (N=1363) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal Pain</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Respiratory Tract Infection</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatulence</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverse Reactions Resulting in Discontinuation
In controlled clinical studies, the most common adverse reaction leading to discontinuation from DEXILANT capsules was diarrhea (0.7%).

Less Common Adverse Reactions
Other adverse reactions that were reported in controlled studies at an incidence of less than 2% are listed below by body system:

Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders: anemia, lymphadenopathy
Cardiac Disorders: angina, arrhythmia, bradycardia, chest pain, edema, myocardial infarction, palpitation,
tachycardia

Ear and Labyrinth Disorders: ear pain, tinnitus, vertigo

Endocrine Disorders: goiter

Eye Disorders: eye irritation, eye swelling

Gastrointestinal Disorders: abdominal discomfort, abdominal tenderness, abnormal feces, anal discomfort, Barrett's esophagus, bezoar, bowel sounds abnormal, breath odor, colitis microscopic, colonic polyp, constipation, dry mouth, duodenitis, dyspepsia, dysphagia, enteritis, eructation, esophagitis, gastric polyp, gastritis, gastroenteritis, gastrointestinal disorders, gastrointestinal hypermotility disorders, GERD, GI ulcers and perforation, hematemesis, hematochezia, hemorrhoids, impaired gastric emptying, irritable bowel syndrome, mucus stools, oral mucosal blistering, painful defecation, proctitis, paresthesia oral, rectal hemorrhage, retching

General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions: adverse drug reaction, asthenia, chest pain, chills, feeling abnormal, inflammation, mucosal inflammation, nodule, pain, pyrexia

Hepatobiliary Disorders: biliary colic, cholelithiasis, hepatomegaly

Immune System Disorders: hypersensitivity

Infections and Infestations: candida infections, influenza, nasopharyngitis, oral herpes, pharyngitis, sinusitis, viral infection, vulvo-vaginal infection

Injury, Poisoning and Procedural Complications: falls, fractures, joint sprains, overdose, procedural pain, sunburn

Laboratory Investigations: ALP increased, ALT increased, AST increased, bilirubin decreased/increased, blood creatinine increased, blood gastrin increased, blood glucose increased, blood potassium increased, liver function test abnormal, platelet count decreased, total protein increased, weight increase

Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders: appetite changes, hypercalcemia, hypokalemia

Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders: arthralgia, arthritis, muscle cramps, musculoskeletal pain, myalgia

Nervous System Disorders: altered taste, convulsion, dizziness, headaches, migraine, memory impairment, paresthesia, psychomotor hyperactivity, tremor, trigeminal neuralgia

Psychiatric Disorders: abnormal dreams, anxiety, depression, insomnia, libido changes

Renal and Urinary Disorders: dysuria, micturition urgency

Reproductive System and Breast Disorders: dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, menorrhagia, menstrual disorder

Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders: aspiration, asthma, bronchitis, cough, dyspnea, hiccups, hyperventilation, respiratory tract congestion, sore throat

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: acne, dermatitis, erythema, pruritus, rash, skin lesion, urticaria

Vascular Disorders: deep vein thrombosis, hot flush, hypertension

Additional adverse reactions that were reported in a long-term single-arm trial and were considered related to DEXILANT by the treating physician included: anaphylaxis, auditory hallucination, B-cell lymphoma, bursitis, central obesity, cholecystitis acute, dehydration, diabetes mellitus, dysphonia, epistaxis, folliculitis, gout, herpes zoster, hyperlipidemia, hypothyroidism, increased neutrophils, MCHC decrease, neutropenia, rectal tenesmus, restless legs syndrome, somnolence, tonsillitis.

Pediatrics

The safety of DEXILANT capsules were evaluated in controlled and single-arm clinical trials including 166 pediatric patients, 12 to 17 years of age for the treatment of symptomatic non-erosive GERD, healing of EE, maintenance of healed EE and relief of heartburn [see Clinical Studies (14.4)].

The adverse reaction profile was similar to that of adults. The most common adverse reactions that occurred in ≥5% of patients were headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nasopharyngitis and oropharyngeal pain.

Other Adverse Reactions

See the full prescribing information for lansoprazole for other adverse reactions not observed with DEXILANT.
6.2 Postmarketing Experience
The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval of DEXILANT. 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.

**Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders:** autoimmune hemolytic anemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

**Ear and Labyrinth Disorders:** deafness

**Eye Disorders:** blurred vision

**Gastrointestinal Disorders:** oral edema, pancreatitis

**General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions:** facial edema

**Hepatobiliary Disorders:** drug-induced hepatitis

**Immune System Disorders:** anaphylactic shock (requiring emergency intervention), exfoliative dermatitis,
Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis (some fatal)

**Infections and Infestations:** Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea

**Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders:** hypomagnesemia, hyponatremia

**Musculoskeletal System Disorders:** bone fracture

**Nervous System Disorders:** cerebrovascular accident, transient ischemic attack

**Renal and Urinary Disorders:** acute renal failure

**Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders:** pharyngeal edema, throat tightness

**Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders:** generalized rash, leukocytoclastic vasculitis

## 7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
Tables 3 and 4 include drugs with clinically important drug interactions and interaction with diagnostics when
administered concomitantly with DEXILANT and instructions for preventing or managing them.

Consult the labeling of concomitantly used drugs to obtain further information about interactions with PPIs.

### Table 3. Clinically Relevant Interactions Affecting Drugs Co-Administered with DEXILANT and
Interactions with Diagnostics

| Antiretrovirals | The effect of PPIs on antiretroviral drugs is variable. The clinical importance and the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>mechanisms behind these interactions are not always known.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                | - Decreased exposure of some antiretroviral drugs (e.g., rilpivirine, atazanavir,
|                | and nelfinavir) when used concomitantly with dexlansoprazole may reduce
|                | antiviral effect and promote the development of drug resistance. |
|                | - Increased exposure of other antiretroviral drugs (e.g., saquinavir) when used
|                | concomitantly with dexlansoprazole may increase toxicity of the antiretroviral
|                | drugs. |
|                | - There are other antiretroviral drugs which do not result in clinically relevant
|                | interactions with dexlansoprazole. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Clinical Impact:</strong></th>
<th>Rilpivirine-containing products: Concomitant use with DEXILANT is contraindicated [see Contraindications (4)]. See prescribing information.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atazanavir: See prescribing information for atazanavir for dosing information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nelfinavir: Avoid concomitant use with DEXILANT. See prescribing information for nelfinavir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saquinavir: See the prescribing information for saquinavir and monitor for potential saquinavir toxicities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other antiretrovirals: See prescribing information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Warfarin</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Impact:</strong></td>
<td>Increased INR and prothrombin time in patients receiving PPIs and warfarin concomitantly. Increases in INR and prothrombin time may lead to abnormal bleeding and even death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention:</strong></td>
<td>Monitor INR and prothrombin time. Dose adjustment of warfarin may be needed to maintain target INR range. See prescribing information for warfarin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Methotrexate</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Impact:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention:</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Digoxin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Impact:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Drugs Dependent on Gastric pH for Absorption (e.g., iron salts, erlotinib, dasatinib, nilotinib, mycophenolate mofetil, ketoconazole/itraconazole)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Impact:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tacrolimus</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Impact:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Interactions with Investigations of Neuroendocrine Tumors

**Clinical Impact:** CgA levels increase secondary to PPI-induced decreases in gastric acidity. The increased CgA level may cause false positive results in diagnostic investigations for neuroendocrine tumors [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8), Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)].

**Intervention:** Temporarily stop DEXILANT treatment at least 14 days before assessing CgA levels and consider repeating the test if initial CgA levels are high. If serial tests are performed (e.g., for monitoring), the same commercial laboratory should be used for testing, as reference ranges between tests may vary.

### Interaction with Secretin Stimulation Test

**Clinical Impact:** Hyper-response in gastrin secretion in response to secretin stimulation test, falsely suggesting gastrinoma.

**Intervention:** Temporarily stop DEXILANT treatment at least 30 days before assessing to allow gastrin levels to return to baseline [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)].

### False Positive Urine Tests for THC

**Clinical Impact:** There have been reports of false positive urine screening tests for tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in patients receiving PPIs.

**Intervention:** An alternative confirmatory method should be considered to verify positive results.

### Table 4. Clinically Relevant Interactions Affecting DEXILANT When Co-Administered with Other Drugs and Substances

#### CYP2C19 or CYP3A4 Inducers

**Clinical Impact:** Decreased exposure of dexlansoprazole when used concomitantly with strong inducers [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

**Intervention:** St. John’s Wort, rifampin: Avoid concomitant use with DEXILANT.

Ritonavir-containing products: See prescribing information.

#### CYP2C19 or CYP3A4 Inhibitors

**Clinical Impact:** Increased exposure of dexlansoprazole is expected when used concomitantly with strong inhibitors [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

**Intervention:** Voriconazole: See prescribing information.

### 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

#### 8.1 Pregnancy

**Risk Summary**

There are no studies with dexlansoprazole use in pregnant women to inform a drug-associated risk. In animal reproduction studies, no effects on embryo-fetal development were observed with the administration of oral dexlansoprazole to rabbits during organogenesis at doses up to nine times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) (based on body surface area) or with administration of oral lansoprazole to rats and rabbits during organogenesis at doses up to 40 and 16 times the MRHD (based on body surface area), respectively [see Data].
The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2-4% and 15-20%, respectively.

**Data**

**Animal Data**
An embryo-fetal development study conducted in rabbits at oral dexlansoprazole doses up to 30 mg/kg/day (approximately nine times the maximum recommended human dexlansoprazole dose [60 mg/day] based on body surface area) during organogenesis showed no effects on fetuses due to dexlansoprazole. In addition, embryo-fetal development studies performed in rats with oral lansoprazole at doses up to 150 mg/kg/day (40 times the recommended human lansoprazole dose based on body surface area) during organogenesis and in rabbits with oral lansoprazole at doses up to 30 mg/kg/day (16 times the recommended human lansoprazole dose based on body surface area) during organogenesis revealed no effects on fetuses due to lansoprazole.

**8.2 Lactation**

**Risk Summary**
There is no information regarding the presence of dexlansoprazole in human milk, the effects on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. However, lansoprazole and its metabolites are present in rat milk [see Data]. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother’s clinical need for DEXILANT and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from DEXILANT or from the underlying maternal condition.

**Data**
When \([^{14}\text{C}]\) lansoprazole was administered orally at 2 mg/kg to lactating rats 14 days after parturition, milk collected at 0.5, 2 and 6 hours after the lansoprazole dose contained 2 to 6 fold higher concentrations of radioactivity than plasma. Almost all of the radioactivity was determined to be from lansoprazole metabolites.

**8.4 Pediatric Use**
The safety and effectiveness of DEXILANT capsules have been established in pediatric patients 12 to 17 years of age for the healing of all grades of EE. The safety and effectiveness of DEXILANT capsules have been established in pediatric patients 12 to 17 years of age for the maintenance of healed EE and relief of heartburn, and treatment of heartburn associated with symptomatic non-erosive GERD.

Use of DEXILANT in this age group is supported by evidence from adequate and well-controlled studies of DEXILANT capsules in adults with additional safety, efficacy and pharmacokinetic data in pediatric patients 12 to 17 years of age [see Dosage and Administration (2.1), Adverse Reactions (6.1), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3), and Clinical Studies (14.1, 14.2, 14.3, and 14.4)].

The adverse reaction profile in patients 12 to 17 years of age was similar to adults.

The safety and effectiveness of DEXILANT have not been established in pediatric patients less than 12 years of age.

The use of DEXILANT is not recommended for symptomatic non-erosive GERD in pediatric patients less than one year of age because studies in this class of drugs have not demonstrated efficacy.

**8.5 Geriatric Use**
Of the total number of patients (n=4548) in clinical studies of DEXILANT, 11% of patients were aged 65 years and over, while 2% were 75 years and over. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these patients and younger patients and other reported clinical experience has not identified significant differences in responses between geriatric and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

**8.6 Hepatic Impairment**
No dosage adjustment for DEXILANT capsules is necessary for patients with mild hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class A).

In a study of adult patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class B) who received a single 60 mg DEXILANT capsule, there was a significant increase in systemic exposure of dexlansoprazole compared to healthy subjects with normal hepatic function [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Therefore, for
patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class B), dosage reduction is recommended for the healing of EE [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].

No studies have been conducted in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class C); the use of DEXILANT capsules is not recommended for these patients [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].

10 OVERDOSAGE
There have been no reports of significant overdose with DEXILANT. Multiple doses of DEXILANT 120 mg and a single dose of DEXILANT 300 mg did not result in death or other severe adverse events. However, serious adverse events of hypertension have been reported in association with twice daily doses of DEXILANT 60 mg. Non-serious adverse reactions observed with twice daily doses of DEXILANT 60 mg include hot flashes, contusion, oropharyngeal pain, and weight loss. Dexlansoprazole is not expected to be removed from the circulation by hemodialysis.

In the event of over-exposure, treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

If over-exposure occurs, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 for current information on the management of poisoning or over-exposure.

11 DESCRIPTION
The active ingredient in DEXILANT (dexlansoprazole) delayed-release capsules, a proton pump inhibitor, is (+)-2-[(R)-{[3-methyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)pyridin-2-yl] methyl} sulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazole, a compound that inhibits gastric acid secretion. Dexlansoprazole is the R-enantiomer of lansoprazole (a racemic mixture of the R- and S-enantiomers). Its empirical formula is: C_{16}H_{14}F_{3}N_{3}O_{2}S, with a molecular weight of 369.36.

Dexlansoprazole has the following chemical structure:

![Chemical Structure of Dexlansoprazole](image)

Dexlansoprazole is a white to nearly white crystalline powder which melts with decomposition at 140°C.

Dexlansoprazole is freely soluble in dimethylformamide, methanol, dichloromethane, ethanol, and ethyl acetate; and soluble in acetonitrile; slightly soluble in ether; and very slightly soluble in water; and practically insoluble in hexane.

Dexlansoprazole is stable when exposed to light. Dexlansoprazole is more stable in neutral and alkaline conditions than acidic conditions.

Dexlansoprazole is supplied for oral administration as a dual delayed-release formulation in capsules. The capsules contain dexlansoprazole in a mixture of two types of enteric-coated granules with different pH-dependent dissolution profiles [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

DEXILANT delayed-release capsules are available in two dosage strengths: 30 and 60 mg, per capsule. Each capsule contains enteric-coated granules consisting of dexlansoprazole (active ingredient) and the following inactive ingredients: sugar spheres, magnesium carbonate, sucrose, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, titanium dioxide, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hypromellose 2910, talc, methacrylic acid copolymers, polyethylene glycol 8000, triethyl citrate, polysorbate 80, and colloidal silicon dioxide. The components of the capsule shell include the following inactive ingredients: hypromellose, carrageenan and potassium chloride. Based on the capsule shell color, blue contains FD&C Blue No. 2 aluminum lake; gray contains black ferric oxide; and both contain titanium dioxide.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action
Dexlansoprazole belongs to a class of antisecretory compounds, the substituted benzimidazoles, that suppress gastric acid secretion by specific inhibition of the (H^+, K^+)-ATPase at the secretory surface of the gastric parietal cell. Because this enzyme is regarded as the acid (proton) pump within the parietal cell,
dexlansoprazole has been characterized as a gastric proton-pump inhibitor, in that it blocks the final step of acid production.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Antisecretory Activity
The effects of DEXILANT capsules 60 mg (n=20) or lansoprazole 30 mg (n=23) once daily for five days on 24 hour intragastric pH were assessed in healthy subjects in a multiple-dose crossover study. The results are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Effect on 24 Hour Intragastric pH on Day 5 After Administration of DEXILANT or Lansoprazole

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DEXILANT 60 mg capsules</th>
<th>Lansoprazole 30 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean Intragastric pH</strong></td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>4.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% Time Intragastric pH &gt;4 (hours)</strong></td>
<td>71 (17 hours)</td>
<td>60 (14 hours)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Serum Gastrin Effects
The effect of dexlansoprazole on serum gastrin concentrations was evaluated in approximately 3460 patients in clinical trials up to eight weeks and in 1023 patients for up to six to 12 months. The mean fasting gastrin concentrations increased from baseline during treatment with DEXILANT 30 and 60 mg capsules. In patients treated for more than six months, mean serum gastrin levels increased during approximately the first three months of treatment and were stable for the remainder of treatment. Mean serum gastrin levels returned to pre-treatment levels within one month of discontinuation of treatment.

Increased gastrin causes enterochromaffin-like cell hyperplasia and increased serum CgA levels. The increased CgA levels may cause false positive results in diagnostic investigations for neuroendocrine tumors [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].

Enterochromaffin-Like Cell (ECL) Effects
There were no reports of ECL cell hyperplasia in gastric biopsy specimens obtained from 653 patients treated with DEXILANT 30, 60, or 90 mg capsules for up to 12 months.

During lifetime exposure of rats dosed daily with up to 150 mg/kg/day of lansoprazole, marked hypergastrinemia was observed followed by ECL cell proliferation and formation of carcinoid tumors, especially in female rats [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)].

Cardiac Electrophysiology
At a dose five times the maximum recommended dose, dexlansoprazole does not prolong the QT interval to any clinically relevant extent.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
The dual delayed-release formulation of DEXILANT capsules results in a dexlansoprazole plasma concentration-time profile with two distinct peaks; the first peak occurs one to two hours after administration, followed by a second peak within four to five hours (see Figure 1). Dexlansoprazole is eliminated with a half-life of approximately one to two hours in healthy subjects and in patients with symptomatic GERD. No accumulation of dexlansoprazole occurs after multiple, once daily doses of DEXILANT 30 or 60 mg capsules although mean AUCt and Cmax values of dexlansoprazole were slightly higher (less than 10%) on Day 5 than on Day 1.
The pharmacokinetics of dexlansoprazole are highly variable, with percent coefficient of variation (CV%) values for $C_{\text{max}}$, AUC, and CL/F of greater than 30% (see Table 6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose (mg)</th>
<th>$C_{\text{max}}$ (ng/mL)</th>
<th>AUC$_{24}$ (ng·h/mL)</th>
<th>CL/F (L/h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>658 (40%) (N=44)</td>
<td>3275 (47%) (N=43)</td>
<td>11.4 (48%) (N=43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1397 (51%) (N=79)</td>
<td>6529 (60%) (N=73)</td>
<td>11.6 (46%) (N=41)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Absorption
After oral administration of DEXILANT 30 or 60 mg capsules to healthy subjects and symptomatic GERD patients, mean $C_{\text{max}}$ and AUC values of dexlansoprazole increased approximately dose proportionally (see Figure 1).

When granules of DEXILANT 60 mg capsules are mixed with water and dosed via NG tube or orally via syringe, the bioavailability ($C_{\text{max}}$ and AUC) of dexlansoprazole was similar to that when DEXILANT 60 mg was administered as an intact capsule [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)].

Effect on Food
In food-effect studies in healthy subjects receiving DEXILANT capsules under various fed conditions compared to fasting, increases in $C_{\text{max}}$ ranged from 12 to 55%, increases in AUC ranged from 9 to 37%, and $T_{\text{max}}$ varied (ranging from a decrease of 0.7 hours to an increase of three hours) [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)].

Distribution
Plasma protein binding of dexlansoprazole ranged from 96 to 99% in healthy subjects and was independent of concentration from 0.01 to 20 mcg/mL. The apparent volume of distribution ($V_z/F$) after multiple doses in symptomatic GERD patients was 40 L.
**Elimination**

**Metabolism**
Dexlansoprazole is extensively metabolized in the liver by oxidation, reduction, and subsequent formation of sulfate, glucuronide and glutathione conjugates to inactive metabolites. Oxidative metabolites are formed by the cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzyme system including hydroxylation mainly by CYP2C19, and oxidation to the sulfone by CYP3A4.

CYP2C19 is a polymorphic liver enzyme which exhibits three phenotypes in the metabolism of CYP2C19 substrates: extensive metabolizers (*1/*1), intermediate metabolizers (*1/mutant) and poor metabolizers (mutant/mutant). Dexlansoprazole is the major circulating component in plasma regardless of CYP2C19 metabolizer status. In CYP2C19 intermediate and extensive metabolizers, the major plasma metabolites are 5-hydroxy dexlansoprazole and its glucuronide conjugate, while in CYP2C19 poor metabolizers dexlansoprazole sulfone is the major plasma metabolite.

**Excretion**
Following the administration of DEXILANT capsules, no unchanged dexlansoprazole is excreted in urine. Following the administration of \[^{14}C\] dexlansoprazole to six healthy male subjects, approximately 50.7% (standard deviation (SD): 9.0%) of the administered radioactivity was excreted in urine and 47.6% (SD: 7.3%) in the feces. Apparent clearance (CL/F) in healthy subjects was 11.4 to 11.6 L/hour, respectively, after five days of 30 or 60 mg once daily administration.

**Specific Populations**

**Age: Pediatric Population**
The pharmacokinetics of dexlansoprazole in patients under the age of 12 years have not been studied.

**Patients 12 to 17 Years of Age**
The pharmacokinetics of dexlansoprazole were studied in 36 patients 12 to 17 years of age with symptomatic GERD in a multi-center trial. Patients were randomized to receive DEXILANT 30 or 60 mg capsules once daily for seven days. The dexlansoprazole mean C\(_{\text{max}}\) and AUC in patients 12 to 17 years of age were 105 and 88%, respectively, compared to those observed in adults at the 30 mg dose, and were 81 and 78%, respectively, at the 60 mg dose (see Tables 6 and 7).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose (mg)</th>
<th>C(_{\text{max}}) (ng/mL)</th>
<th>AUC(_{\text{tau}}) (ng·h/mL)</th>
<th>CL/F (L/h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 (N=17)</td>
<td>691 (53)</td>
<td>2886 (47)</td>
<td>12.8 (48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 (N=18)</td>
<td>1136 (51)</td>
<td>5120 (58)</td>
<td>15.3 (49)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Age: Geriatric Population**
The terminal elimination half-life of dexlansoprazole is significantly increased in geriatric subjects compared to younger subjects (2.2 and 1.5 hours, respectively). Dexlansoprazole exhibited higher systemic exposure (AUC) in geriatric subjects (34% higher) than younger subjects [see Use in Specific Populations (8.5)].

**Sex**
In a study of 12 male and 12 female healthy subjects who received a single oral dose of DEXILANT 60 mg capsules, females had higher systemic exposure (AUC) (43% higher) than males. This difference in exposure between males and female does not represent a significant safety concern.

**Renal Impairment**
Dexlansoprazole is extensively metabolized in the liver to inactive metabolites, and no parent drug is recovered in the urine following an oral dose of dexlansoprazole. Therefore, the pharmacokinetics of dexlansoprazole are
not expected to be altered in patients with renal impairment, and no studies were conducted in patients with renal impairment. In addition, the pharmacokinetics of lansoprazole were not clinically different in patients with mild, moderate or severe renal impairment compared to healthy subjects with normal renal function.

**Hepatic Impairment**
In a study of 12 patients with moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class B) who received a single oral dose of 60 mg DEXILANT capsules, the systemic exposure (AUC) of bound and unbound dexlansoprazole was approximately two times greater compared to subjects with normal hepatic function. This difference in exposure was not due to a difference in protein binding. No studies have been conducted in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh Class C) [see Dosage and Administration (2.2), Use in Specific Populations (8.6)].

**Drug-Drug Interactions**

**Effect of Dexlansoprazole on Other Drugs**

**Cytochrome P 450 Interactions**
Dexlansoprazole is metabolized, in part, by CYP2C19 and CYP3A4 [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

*In vitro* studies have shown that dexlansoprazole is not likely to inhibit CYP isoforms 1A1, 1A2, 2A6, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2D6, 2E1 or 3A4. As such, no clinically relevant interactions with drugs metabolized by these CYP enzymes would be expected. Furthermore, *in vivo* studies showed that DEXILANT did not have an impact on the pharmacokinetics of co-administered phenytoin (CYP2C9 substrate) or theophylline (CYP1A2 substrate). The subjects’ CYP1A2 genotypes in the drug-drug interaction study with theophylline were not determined.

Although *in vitro* studies indicated that DEXILANT has the potential to inhibit CYP2C19 *in vivo*, an *in vivo* drug-drug interaction study in mainly CYP2C19 extensive and intermediate metabolizers has shown that DEXILANT does not affect the pharmacokinetics of diazepam (CYP2C9 substrate).

**Clopidogrel**
Clopidogrel is metabolized to its active metabolite in part by CYP2C19. A study of healthy subjects who were CYP2C19 extensive metabolizers, receiving once daily administration of clopidogrel 75 mg alone or concomitantly with DEXILANT 60 mg capsules (n=40), for nine days was conducted. The mean AUC of the active metabolite of clopidogrel was reduced by approximately 9% (mean AUC ratio was 91%, with 90% CI of 86 to 97%) when DEXILANT was co-administered compared to administration of clopidogrel alone. Pharmacodynamic parameters were also measured and demonstrated that the change in inhibition of platelet aggregation (induced by 5 mcM ADP) was related to the change in the exposure to clopidogrel active metabolite. The effect on exposure to the active metabolite of clopidogrel and on clopidogrel-induced platelet inhibition is not considered clinically important.

**Effect of Other Drugs on Dexlansoprazole**
Because dexlansoprazole is metabolized by CYP2C19 and CYP3A4, inducers and inhibitors of these enzymes may potentially alter exposure of dexlansoprazole.

**12.5 Pharmacogenomics**

**Effect of CYP2C19 Polymorphism on Systemic Exposure of Dexlansoprazole**
Systemic exposure of dexlansoprazole is generally higher in intermediate and poor metabolizers. In male Japanese subjects who received a single dose of DEXILANT 30 or 60 mg capsules (N=2 to 6 subjects/group), mean dexlansoprazole C<sub>max</sub> and AUC values were up to two times higher in intermediate compared to extensive metabolizers; in poor metabolizers, mean C<sub>max</sub> was up to four times higher and mean AUC was up to 12 times higher compared to extensive metabolizers. Though such study was not conducted in Caucasians and African Americans, it is expected dexlansoprazole exposure in these races will be affected by CYP2C19 phenotypes as well.

**13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY**

**13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**
The carcinogenic potential of dexlansoprazole was assessed using lansoprazole studies. In two 24 month carcinogenicity studies, Sprague-Dawley rats were treated orally with lansoprazole at doses of 5 to 150 mg/kg/day, about one to 40 times the exposure on a body surface (mg/m<sup>2</sup>) basis of a 50 kg person of
average height [1.46 m² body surface area (BSA)] given the recommended human dose of lansoprazole 30 mg/day.

Lansoprazole produced dose-related gastric ECL cell hyperplasia and ECL cell carcinoids in both male and female rats [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)].

In rats, lansoprazole also increased the incidence of intestinal metaplasia of the gastric epithelium in both sexes. In male rats, lansoprazole produced a dose-related increase of testicular interstitial cell adenomas. The incidence of these adenomas in rats receiving doses of 15 to 150 mg/kg/day (four to 40 times the recommended human lansoprazole dose based on BSA) exceeded the low background incidence (range = 1.4 to 10%) for this strain of rat.

In a 24 month carcinogenicity study, CD-1 mice were treated orally with lansoprazole doses of 15 to 600 mg/kg/day, two to 80 times the recommended human lansoprazole dose based on BSA. Lansoprazole produced a dose-related increased incidence of gastric ECL cell hyperplasia. It also produced an increased incidence of liver tumors (hepatocellular adenoma plus carcinoma). The tumor incidences in male mice treated with 300 and 600 mg lansoprazole/kg/day (40 to 80 times the recommended human lansoprazole dose based on BSA) and female mice treated with 150 to 600 mg lansoprazole/kg/day (20 to 80 times the recommended human lansoprazole dose based on BSA) exceeded the ranges of background incidences in historical controls for this strain of mice. Lansoprazole treatment produced adenoma of rete testis in male mice receiving 75 to 600 mg/kg/day (10 to 80 times the recommended human lansoprazole dose based on BSA).

A 26 week p53 (+/-) transgenic mouse carcinogenicity study of lansoprazole was not positive.

Lansoprazole was positive in the Ames test and the in vitro human lymphocyte chromosomal aberration assay. Lansoprazole was not genotoxic in the ex vivo rat hepatocyte unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test, the in vivo mouse micronucleus test or the rat bone marrow cell chromosomal aberration test.

Dexlansoprazole was positive in the Ames test and in the in vitro chromosome aberration test using Chinese hamster lung cells. Dexlansoprazole was negative in the in vivo mouse micronucleus test.

The potential effects of dexlansoprazole on fertility and reproductive performance were assessed using lansoprazole studies. Lansoprazole at oral doses up to 150 mg/kg/day (40 times the recommended human lansoprazole dose based on BSA) was found to have no effect on fertility and reproductive performance of male and female rats.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Healing of Erosive Esophagitis in Adults

Two multi-center, double-blind, active-controlled, randomized, eight week studies were conducted in patients with endoscopically confirmed EE. Severity of the disease was classified based on the Los Angeles Classification Grading System (Grades A-D). Patients were randomized to one of the following three treatment groups: DEXILANT 60 mg capsules daily, DEXILANT 90 mg capsules daily or lansoprazole 30 mg daily. Patients who were H. pylori positive or who had Barrett’s Esophagus and/or definite dysplastic changes at baseline were excluded from these studies. A total of 4092 patients were enrolled and ranged in age from 18 to 90 years (median age 48 years) with 54% male. Race was distributed as follows: 87% Caucasian, 5% Black and 8% other. Based on the Los Angeles Classification, 71% of patients had mild EE (Grades A and B) and 29% of patients had moderate to severe EE (Grades C and D) before treatment.

The studies were designed to test non-inferiority. If non-inferiority was demonstrated then superiority would be tested. Although non-inferiority was demonstrated in both studies, the finding of superiority in one study was not replicated in the other.

The proportion of patients with healed EE at Week 4 or 8 is presented below in Table 8.
Table 8. EE Healing Rates* in Adults: All Grades

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Number of Patients (N)†</th>
<th>Treatment Group (daily)</th>
<th>Week 4 % Healed</th>
<th>Week 8‡ % Healed</th>
<th>(95% CI) for the Treatment Difference (DEXILANT–Lansoprazole) by Week 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>657 DEXILANT 60 mg capsules</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>(-1.5, 6.1)§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>648 Lansoprazole 30 mg</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>639 DEXILANT 60 mg capsules</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>(2.2, 10.5)§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>656 Lansoprazole 30 mg</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cl = Confidence interval
*Based on crude rate estimates, patients who did not have endoscopically documented healed EE and prematurely discontinued were considered not healed.
†Patients with at least one post-baseline endoscopy.
‡Primary efficacy endpoint.
§Demonstrated non-inferiority to lansoprazole.

DEXILANT 90 mg capsules were studied and did not provide additional clinical benefit over DEXILANT 60 mg.

14.2 Maintenance of Healed Erosive Esophagitis and Relief of Heartburn in Adults
A multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized study was conducted in patients who successfully completed an EE study and showed endoscopically confirmed healed EE. Maintenance of healing and symptom resolution over a six month period were evaluated with DEXILANT 30 or 60 mg capsules once daily compared to placebo. A total of 445 patients were enrolled and ranged in age from 18 to 85 years (median age 49 years), with 52% female. Race was distributed as follows: 90% Caucasian, 5% Black and 5% other.

Sixty six percent of patients treated with 30 mg of DEXILANT capsules remained healed over the six month time period as confirmed by endoscopy (see Table 9).

Table 9. Maintenance Rates* of Healed EE at Month 6 in Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients (N)†</th>
<th>Treatment Group (daily)</th>
<th>Maintenance Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>DEXILANT 30 mg capsules</td>
<td>66.4‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on crude rate estimates, patients who did not have endoscopically documented relapse and prematurely discontinued were considered to have relapsed.
†Patients with at least one post-baseline endoscopy
‡Statistically significant vs placebo

DEXILANT 60 mg capsules were studied and did not provide additional clinical benefit over DEXILANT 30 mg daily.

The effect of DEXILANT 30 mg capsules on maintenance of relief of heartburn was also evaluated. Upon entry into the maintenance study, a majority of patients’ baseline heartburn severity was rated as none. DEXILANT 30 mg capsules demonstrated a statistically significantly higher percent of 24 hour heartburn-free periods
compared to placebo over the six month treatment period (see Table 10). The majority of patients treated with placebo discontinued due to relapse of EE between Month 2 and Month 6.

Table 10. Median Percentage of 24 Hour Heartburn-Free Periods of the Maintenance of Healed EE Study in Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Group (daily)</th>
<th>Overall Treatment*</th>
<th>Month 1</th>
<th>Month 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEXILANT 30 mg capsules</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heartburn-Free 24 hour Periods (%)</td>
<td>Heartburn-Free 24 hour Periods (%)</td>
<td>Heartburn-Free 24 hour Periods (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEXILANT 30 mg capsules</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>96.1†</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Secondary efficacy endpoint
†Statistically significant vs placebo

14.3 Treatment of Symptomatic Non-Erosive GERD in Adults

A multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized, four week study was conducted in patients with a diagnosis of symptomatic non-erosive GERD made primarily by presentation of symptoms. These patients who identified heartburn as their primary symptom, had a history of heartburn for six months or longer, had heartburn on at least four of seven days immediately prior to randomization and had no esophageal erosions as confirmed by endoscopy. However, patients with symptoms which were not acid-related may not have been excluded using these inclusion criteria. Patients were randomized to one of the following treatment groups: DEXILANT 30 mg daily, 60 mg daily, or placebo. A total of 947 patients were enrolled and ranged in age from 18 to 86 years (median age 48 years) with 71% female. Race was distributed as follows: 82% Caucasian, 14% Black and 4% other.

DEXILANT 30 mg capsules provided statistically significantly greater percent of days with heartburn-free 24 hour periods over placebo as assessed by daily diary over four weeks (see Table 11). DEXILANT 60 mg capsules was studied and provided no additional clinical benefit over DEXILANT 30 mg capsules.

Table 11. Median Percentages of 24 Hour Heartburn-Free Periods During the 4 Week Treatment Period of the Symptomatic Non-Erosive GERD Study in Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Treatment Group (daily)</th>
<th>Heartburn-Free 24 hour Periods (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>DEXILANT 30 mg capsules</td>
<td>54.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Statistically significant vs placebo

A higher percentage of patients on DEXILANT 30 mg capsules had heartburn-free 24 hour periods compared to placebo as early as the first three days of treatment and this was sustained throughout the treatment period (percentage of patients on Day 3: DEXILANT 38% vs placebo 15%; on Day 28: DEXILANT 63% vs placebo 40%).
14.4 Pediatric GERD

Use of DEXILANT in patients 12 to 17 years of age is supported by evidence from adequate and well-controlled studies of DEXILANT capsules in adults, with additional safety, efficacy, and pharmacokinetic data from studies performed in pediatric patients.

Healing of EE, Maintenance of Healed EE and Relief of Heartburn

In a multi-center, 36 week trial, 62 patients 12 to 17 years of age with a documented history of GERD for at least three months and endoscopically-proven erosive esophagitis (EE) were enrolled to evaluate the healing of EE, maintenance of healed EE and relief of heartburn, followed by an additional 12 weeks without treatment. The median age was 15 years, with males accounting for 61% of the patients. Based on the Los Angeles Classification Grading Scale, 97% of patients had mild EE (Grades A and B), and 3% of patients had moderate to severe EE (Grades C and D) before treatment.

In the first eight weeks, 62 patients were treated with DEXILANT 60 mg capsules once daily to evaluate the healing of EE. Of the 62 patients, 58 patients completed the eight week trial, and 51 (88%) patients achieved healing of EE, as confirmed by endoscopy, over eight weeks of treatment (see Table 12).

| Table 12. Healing of EE at Week 8 in Pediatric Patients 12 to 17 Years of Age |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DEXILANT 60 mg capsules       |                                  |
| Proportion of randomized patients healed | 51/62 (82%)                     |
| n (%)                        |                                  |
| 95% CI                       | (70, 91)†                       |
| Proportion of evaluable patients healed* | 51/58 (88%)                     |
| n (%)                        |                                  |
| 95% CI                       | (77, 95)†                       |

*Includes only patients who underwent post-baseline endoscopy.
†Reported are the exact confidence limits.

After the initial eight weeks of treatment, all 51 patients with healed EE were randomized to receive treatment with DEXILANT 30 mg capsules or placebo, once daily for an additional 16 weeks to evaluate maintenance of healing and symptom resolution. Maintenance of healing was assessed by endoscopy at Week 24. Of the 51 patients randomized, 13 patients discontinued early. Of these, five patients did not undergo post-baseline endoscopy. Eighteen of 22 (82%) evaluable patients treated with DEXILANT 30 mg capsules remained healed over the 16 week treatment period as confirmed by endoscopy, compared with 14 of 24 (58%) in placebo (see Table 13).
Table 13. Maintenance of Healed EE at Week 24* in Pediatric Patients 12 to 17 Years of Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DEXILANT 30 mg capsules</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of randomized patients who maintained healing of EE</td>
<td>18/25 (72%) (51, 88)‡</td>
<td>14/26 (54%) (33, 73)‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of evaluable patients who maintained healing of EE†</td>
<td>18/22 (82%) (60, 95)‡</td>
<td>14/24 (58%) (37, 78)‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Following eight weeks of initial therapy and 16 weeks of maintenance therapy.
†Includes patients with at least one post-baseline endoscopy.
‡Reported are the exact confidence limits.

Relief of heartburn was assessed in randomized patients during the 16 week maintenance period. The median percentage of 24 hour heartburn-free periods was 87% for those receiving DEXILANT 30 mg capsules compared to 68% for those receiving placebo.

Out of the 32 patients who maintained healing of EE at the end of the 16 week maintenance period, 27 patients (16 treated with DEXILANT and 11 treated with placebo during the double-blind phase) were followed for an additional 12 weeks without therapy. Twenty four of the 27 patients completed the 12 week follow-up period. One patient required treatment with acid suppression therapy.

**Treatment of Symptomatic Non-Erosive GERD**
In a single-arm, open-label, multi-center trial, 104 pediatric patients 12 to 17 years of age with symptomatic non-erosive GERD were treated with DEXILANT 30 mg capsules once daily, for four weeks to evaluate safety and effectiveness. Patients had a documented history of GERD symptoms for at least three months prior to screening, reported heartburn on at least three out of seven days during screening, and had no esophageal erosions as confirmed by endoscopy. The median age was 15 years, with females accounting for 70% of the patients. During the four week treatment period, the median percentage of 24 hour heartburn free periods was 47%.

**16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING**
DEXILANT delayed-release capsules, 30 mg, are opaque, blue and gray with TAP and “30” imprinted on the capsule and supplied as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NDC Number</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64764-171-11</td>
<td>Unit dose package of 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64764-171-30</td>
<td>Bottle of 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64764-171-90</td>
<td>Bottle of 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64764-171-19</td>
<td>Bottle of 1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEXILANT delayed-release capsules, 60 mg, are opaque, blue with TAP and “60” imprinted on the capsule and supplied as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NDC Number</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64764-175-11</td>
<td>Unit dose package of 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64764-175-30</td>
<td>Bottle of 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide and Instructions for Use).

Adverse Reactions
Advise patients to report to their healthcare provider if they experience any signs or symptoms consistent with:

- Hypersensitivity Reactions [see Contraindications (4)]
- Acute Interstitial Nephritis [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Clostridium difficile-Associated Diarrhea [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Bone Fracture [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Cutaneous and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
- Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) Deficiency [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
- Hypomagnesemia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]

Drug Interactions
Advise patients to report to their healthcare provider if they are taking high-dose methotrexate [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)].

Administration

- Missed doses: If a dose is missed, administer as soon as possible. However, if the next scheduled dose is due, do not take the missed dose, and take the next dose on time. Do not take two doses at one time to make up for a missed dose.

DEXILANT capsules

- Take without regard to food.
- Swallow whole; do not chew.
- Can be opened and sprinkled on applesauce for patients who have trouble swallowing the capsule.
- Alternatively, the capsule can be administered with water via oral syringe or NG tube, as described in the Instructions for Use.
MEDICATION GUIDE
DEXILANT (decks-i-launt) (dexlansoprazole) delayed-release capsules

Read this Medication Guide before you start taking DEXILANT and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment.

What is the most important information that I should know about DEXILANT?
DEXILANT may help your acid-related symptoms, but you could still have serious stomach problems. Talk with your doctor.

DEXILANT can cause serious side effects, including:

- **A type of kidney problem (acute interstitial nephritis).** Some people who take proton pump inhibitor (PPI) medicines, including DEXILANT, may develop a kidney problem called acute interstitial nephritis, that can happen at any time during treatment with PPI medicines. Call your doctor right away if you have a decrease in the amount that you urinate or if you have blood in your urine.

- **Diarrhea.** DEXILANT may increase your risk of getting severe diarrhea. This diarrhea may be caused by an infection (Clostridium difficile) in your intestines. Call your doctor right away if you have watery stool, stomach pain, and fever that does not go away.

- **Bone fractures.** People who take multiple daily doses of PPI medicines for a long period of time (a year or longer) may have an increased risk of fractures of the hip, wrist or spine. You should take DEXILANT exactly as prescribed, at the lowest dose possible for your treatment and for the shortest time needed. Talk to your doctor about your risk of bone fracture if you take DEXILANT.

- **Certain types of lupus erythematosus.** Lupus erythematosus is an autoimmune disorder (the body's immune cells attack other cells or organs in the body). Some people who take PPI medicines may develop certain types of lupus erythematosus or have worsening of the lupus they already have. Call your doctor right away if you have new or worsening joint pain or a rash on your cheeks or arms that gets worse in the sun.

DEXILANT can have other serious side effects. See “What are the possible side effects of DEXILANT?”

What is DEXILANT?
DEXILANT is a prescription medicine called a proton pump inhibitor (PPI). DEXILANT reduces the amount of acid in your stomach.

DEXILANT capsules are used in people 12 years of age and older:

- for up to 8 weeks to heal acid-related damage to the lining of the esophagus (called erosive esophagitis or EE)
- for up to 6 months in adults and up to 16 weeks in children 12 to 17 years of age to continue healing of erosive esophagitis and relief of heartburn
- for 4 weeks to treat heartburn related to gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)

GERD happens when acid from your stomach enters the tube (esophagus) that connects your mouth to your stomach. This may cause a burning feeling in your chest or throat, sour taste or burping.

It is not known if DEXILANT is safe and effective in children under 12 years of age.

DEXILANT is not effective for symptoms of GERD in children under 1 year of age.

Who should not take DEXILANT?
Do not take DEXILANT if you:

- are allergic to dexlansoprazole or any of the other ingredients in DEXILANT. See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in DEXILANT.
- are taking a medicine that contains rilpivirine (EDURANT, COMPLERA) used to treat HIV-1 (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)
What should I tell my doctor before taking DEXILANT?

Before you take DEXILANT, tell your doctor if you:

- have been told that you have low magnesium levels in your blood
- have liver problems
- have any other medical conditions
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if DEXILANT will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if DEXILANT passes into your breast milk or if it will affect your baby or your breast milk. Talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby if you take DEXILANT.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. DEXILANT may affect how other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how DEXILANT works. Especially tell your doctor if you take methotrexate (Otrexup, Rasuvo, Trexall).

Know the medicines that you take. Keep a list of them to show your doctor and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

How should I take DEXILANT?

- Take DEXILANT exactly as prescribed by your doctor.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking DEXILANT without talking to your doctor first.

**DEXILANT capsules:**

- Take DEXILANT capsules with or without food.
- Swallow DEXILANT capsules whole. Do not chew DEXILANT capsules or the granules that are in the capsules.
- If you have trouble swallowing a whole capsule, you can open the capsule and take the contents in applesauce. See the "Instructions for Use" at the end of this Medication Guide for instructions on how to take DEXILANT capsules with applesauce.
- See the "Instructions for Use" at the end of this Medication Guide for instructions on how to mix and give DEXILANT capsules with water using an oral syringe or through a nasogastric tube.

- If you miss a dose of DEXILANT, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, do not take the missed dose. Take your next dose at your regular time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time to make up for the missed dose.

- If you take too much DEXILANT, call your doctor or your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 right away or go to the nearest hospital emergency room.

What are the possible side effects of DEXILANT?

**DEXILANT may cause serious side effects, including:**

- See “What is the most important information I should know about DEXILANT?”
- **Vitamin B12 deficiency.** DEXILANT reduces the amount of acid in your stomach. Stomach acid is needed to absorb Vitamin B12 properly. Talk with your doctor about the possibility of Vitamin B12 deficiency if you have been on DEXILANT for a long time (more than 3 years).
- **Low magnesium levels in your body.** This problem can be serious. Low magnesium can happen in some people who take a PPI medicine for at least 3 months. If low magnesium levels happen, it is usually after a year of treatment. You may or may not have symptoms of low magnesium.

Tell your doctor right away if you develop any of these symptoms:

- seizures
- dizziness
- abnormal or fast heartbeat
- jitteriness
- jerking movements or shaking (tremors)
- muscle weakness
- spasms of the hands and feet
- cramps or muscle aches
- spasm of the voice box
Your doctor may check the level of magnesium in your body before you start taking DEXILANT, or during treatment, if you will be taking DEXILANT for a long period of time.

The most common side effects of DEXILANT in adults include:
- diarrhea
- stomach pain
- nausea
- common cold
- vomiting
- gas

The most common side effects of DEXILANT in children 12 to 17 years of age include:
- headache
- stomach pain
- diarrhea
- pain or swelling (inflammation) in your mouth, nose or throat

Other side effects:

**Serious allergic reactions.** Tell your doctor if you get any of the following symptoms with DEXILANT:
- rash
- face swelling
- throat tightness
- difficulty breathing

Your doctor may stop DEXILANT if these symptoms happen.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of DEXILANT. For more information, ask your doctor or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

**How should I store DEXILANT?**
- Store DEXILANT at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

Keep DEXILANT and all medicines out of the reach of children.

**General information about the safe and effective use of DEXILANT**

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

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about DEXILANT. If you would like more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your doctor or pharmacist for information about DEXILANT that is written for health professionals.

For more information, go to www.DEXILANT.com or call 1-877-825-3327.

**What are the ingredients in DEXILANT capsules?**

**Active ingredient:** dexlansoprazole.

**Inactive ingredients:** sugar spheres, magnesium carbonate, sucrose, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, titanium dioxide, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hypromellose 2910, talc, methacrylic acid copolymers, polyethylene glycol 8000, triethyl citrate, polysorbate 80, and colloidal silicon dioxide. The capsule shell is made of hypromellose, carrageenan and potassium chloride. Based on the capsule shell color, blue contains FD&C Blue No. 2 aluminum lake; gray contains black ferric oxide; and both contain titanium dioxide.
Instructions for Use

DEXILANT (decks-i-launt)
(dexlansoprazole)
delayed-release capsules

DEXILANT delayed-release capsules (DEXILANT capsules)

Taking DEXILANT capsules with applesauce:
1. Place 1 tablespoon of applesauce into a clean container.
2. Carefully open the capsule and sprinkle the granules onto the applesauce.
3. Swallow the applesauce and granules right away. Do not chew the granules. Do not save the applesauce and granules for later use.

Giving DEXILANT capsules with water using an oral syringe:
1. Place 20 mL of water into a clean container.
2. Carefully open the capsule and empty the granules into the container of water.
3. Use an oral syringe to draw up the water and granule mixture.
4. Gently swirl the oral syringe to keep the granules from settling.
5. Place the tip of the oral syringe in your mouth. Give the medicine right away. Do not save the water and granule mixture for later use.
6. Refill the syringe with 10 mL of water and swirl gently. Place the tip of the oral syringe in your mouth and give the medicine that is left in the syringe.
7. Repeat step 6.

Giving DEXILANT capsules with water through a nasogastric tube (NG tube):
For people who have an NG tube that is size 16 French or larger, DEXILANT may be given as follows:
1. Place 20 mL of water into a clean container.
2. Carefully open the capsule and empty the granules into the container of water.
3. Use a 60 mL catheter-tip syringe to draw up the water and granule mixture.
4. Gently swirl the catheter-tip syringe to keep the granules from settling.
5. Connect the catheter-tip syringe to the NG tube.
6. Give the mixture right away through the NG tube that goes into the stomach. Do not save the water and granule mixture for later use.
7. Refill the catheter-tip syringe with 10 mL of water and swirl gently. Flush the NG tube with the water.
8. Repeat step 7.

How should I store DEXILANT?
- Store DEXILANT at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

Keep DEXILANT and all medicines out of the reach of children.

This Medication Guide and Instructions for Use have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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Deerfield, IL 60015

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