

**PRODUCT MONOGRAPH**  
**INCLUDING PATIENT MEDICATION**  
**INFORMATION**

**<sup>Pr</sup>AG-Tenofovir**

**Tenofovir Tablets**

**300 mg Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate**

**Antiretroviral Agent**

**Manufacturer Standard**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	2
1. HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION .....	3
SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION .....	3
INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE .....	3
CONTRAINDICATIONS .....	4
WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS .....	4
ADVERSE REACTIONS.....	10
DRUG INTERACTIONS .....	22
DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION .....	31
OVERDOSAGE .....	33
ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY .....	33
STORAGE AND STABILITY .....	37
SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS.....	37
DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING.....	37
2. SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION .....	38
PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION.....	38
CLINICAL TRIALS.....	39
VIROLOGY (MICROBIOLOGY).....	55
NON-CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY .....	57
REFERENCES .....	60
PART III. CONSUMER INFORMATION.....	62

<sup>Pr</sup>**AG-Tenofovir**  
Tenofovir Tablets  
300 mg

**1. HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION**

**SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Route of Administration</b>	<b>Dosage Form/Strength</b>	<b>Clinically Relevant Nonmedicinal Ingredients<sup>a</sup></b>
Oral	Tablet tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg	lactose monohydrate, pregelatinized starch (gluten free)

<sup>a</sup> For a complete listing, see **DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING** section.

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**INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE**

**HIV-1 Infection**

AG-Tenofovir (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate [TDF]) is indicated for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in combination with other antiretroviral agents in patients 12 years of age and older.

**Chronic Hepatitis B**

AG-Tenofovir is indicated for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B infection in patients 18 years of age and older, with:

- Compensated liver disease, with evidence of active viral replication, with elevated serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels or evidence of fibrosis (based on liver biopsy or a noninvasive procedure);
- Evidence of lamivudine-resistant hepatitis B virus; or
- Decompensated liver disease.

**Geriatrics (≥65 years of age)**

Clinical studies of TDF did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects.

**Pediatrics (12 to <18 years of age)**

The safety and efficacy of TDF in adolescent patients aged 12 to <18 years is supported by data from one randomized study in which TDF was administered to HIV-1 infected treatment experienced subjects. In this study, the pharmacokinetic profile of TDF was similar to that found to be safe and effective in adult populations.

Safety and efficacy in pediatric patients less than 12 years of age have not been established.

## CONTRAINDICATIONS

AG-Tenofovir is contraindicated in patients with previously demonstrated hypersensitivity to any of the components of the product. For a complete listing, see the **DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING** section of the Product Monograph.

## WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

### Serious Warnings and Precautions

- **Lactic Acidosis and Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis**

Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogs, including AG-Tenofovir, alone or in combination with other antiretrovirals (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic**).

- **Post-Treatment Exacerbation of Hepatitis B**

Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis have been reported in HBV-infected patients who have discontinued anti-hepatitis B therapy, including AG-Tenofovir. Hepatic function should be monitored closely with both clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months in patients who discontinue anti-hepatitis B therapy, including AG-Tenofovir. If appropriate, resumption of anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic**).

- **Nephrotoxicity**

Renal impairment, including cases of acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome (renal tubular injury with severe hypophosphatemia), has been reported with the use of TDF during clinical practice (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Renal**).

## **General**

For the effect of coadministered drugs, see **DRUG INTERACTIONS** section.

Clinical studies in HIV-infected patients have demonstrated that certain regimens that only contain three nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTI) are generally less effective than triple drug regimens containing two NRTIs in combination with either a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor or a HIV-1 protease inhibitor. In particular, early virological failure and high rates of resistance mutations have been reported. Triple nucleoside regimens

should therefore be used with caution. Patients on a therapy utilizing a triple nucleoside-only regimen should be carefully monitored and considered for treatment modification.

AG-Tenofovir should not be used in combination with the following:

- Products containing TDF (ATRIPLA<sup>®</sup>, COMPLERA<sup>®</sup>, STRIBILD<sup>®</sup> or TRUVADA<sup>®</sup>).
- Products containing tenofovir alafenamide (DESCOVY<sup>®</sup>, or GENVOYA<sup>®</sup>, ODEFSEY<sup>™</sup>, or VEMLIDY<sup>™</sup>).
- adefovir dipivoxil (HEPSERA<sup>®</sup>).

### **Bone Effects**

In HIV-infected patients treated with TDF in Study 903 through 144 weeks, decreases from baseline in bone mineral density (BMD) were seen at the lumbar spine and hip in both TDF and stavudine treatment arms of the study and significantly greater decreases were seen in the lumbar spine measurement in the TDF group relative to the stavudine group. Clinically relevant fractures were reported in both treatment groups. Increases in biochemical markers of bone metabolism (serum bone-specific alkaline phosphatase, serum osteocalcin, serum C-telopeptide, and urinary N-telopeptide) were observed, suggesting increased bone turnover. Except for bone specific alkaline phosphatase, these changes resulted in values that remained within the normal range (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS, HIV-1 Infection, Study 903**). In a clinical study of HIV-1 infected adolescent subjects (Study 321), bone effects were similar to adult subjects. Under normal circumstances, BMD increases rapidly in adolescents. In this study, the mean rate of bone gain was less in the TDF-treated group compared to the placebo group. Six TDF treated adolescents and one placebo treated adolescent had significant (>4%) lumbar spine BMD loss in 48 weeks. Among 28 subjects receiving 96 weeks of TDF, Z-scores declined by -0.341 for lumbar spine and -0.458 for total body. Skeletal growth (height) appeared to be unaffected. Markers of bone turnover in TDF-treated adolescents increased bone turnover, consistent with the effects observed in adults. The effects of TDF-associated changes in BMD and biochemical markers on long-term bone health and future fracture risk are unknown.

Cases of osteomalacia (associated with proximal renal tubulopathy and infrequently contributing to fractures) have been reported in association with the use of TDF (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Post Market Adverse Drug Reactions**).

Bone monitoring should be considered for patients who have a history of pathologic bone fracture or are at risk for osteopenia, such as subjects co-infected with HBV and HIV or subjects on extended corticosteroid therapy. Although the effect of supplementation with calcium and vitamin D was not studied, such supplementation may be beneficial for all patients. If bone abnormalities are suspected then appropriate consultation should be obtained.

### **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**

TDF did not show any carcinogenic potential in a long-term oral carcinogenicity study in rats. A long-term oral carcinogenicity study in mice showed a low incidence of duodenal tumors, considered likely related to high local concentrations in the gastrointestinal tract at the high dose of 600 mg/kg/day. The mechanism of tumor formation in mice and potential relevance for humans are uncertain.

TDF was mutagenic in the in vitro mouse lymphoma assay and negative in an in vitro bacterial mutagenicity test (Ames test). In an in vivo mouse micronucleus assay, TDF was negative at doses up to 2000 mg/kg when administered orally to male mice.

There were no effects on fertility, mating performance or early embryonic development when TDF was administered at 600 mg/kg/day to male rats for 28 days prior to mating and to female rats for 15 days prior to mating through day seven of gestation. There was, however, an alteration of the estrous cycle in female rats. A dose of 600 mg/kg/day is equivalent to 19 times the human dose based on body surface area comparisons.

### **Drug Interactions**

#### **Use with Certain HCV Regimens**

Tenofovir exposure is increased when AG-Tenofovir is coadministered with HARVONI<sup>®</sup> (ledipasvir/sofosbuvir), EPCLUSA<sup>®</sup> (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir), or VOSEVI<sup>™</sup> (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir). Patients receiving a regimen containing TDF concomitantly with HARVONI, EPCLUSA, or VOSEVI, particularly those at increased risk for renal dysfunction, should be monitored for TDF-associated adverse reactions (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS**).

#### **Use with Didanosine**

Pharmacokinetic studies have shown that coadministration of didanosine and TDF results in 40-60% increase in  $C_{max}$  and AUC of didanosine (see Table 12). The mechanism of this interaction is unknown. Increases in didanosine concentrations of this magnitude could potentiate didanosine-associated adverse events, including pancreatitis, lactic acidosis, and neuropathy. In addition, suppression of CD4 counts has been observed in patients receiving TDF with didanosine at a dose of 400 mg daily (see **DRUG INTERACTIONS**).

### **Endocrine and Metabolism**

#### **Serum Lipids and Blood Glucose**

Serum lipid and blood glucose levels may increase during antiretroviral therapy. Disease control and life style changes may also be contributing factors. Consideration should be given to the measurement of serum lipids and blood glucose. Lipid disorders and blood glucose elevations should be managed as clinically appropriate.

## **Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic**

### **Lactic Acidosis/Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis**

Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of antiretroviral nucleoside analogues, including TDF, alone or in combination with other antiretrovirals in the treatment of HIV infection. A majority of these cases have been reported in women. Obesity and prolonged nucleoside exposure may be risk factors. Caution should be exercised when administering nucleoside analogs to any patient, and particularly to those with known risk factors for liver disease; however, cases have also been reported in patients with no known risk factors. Treatment with AG-Tenofovir should be suspended in any patient who develops clinical or laboratory findings suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity (which may include hepatomegaly and steatosis even in the absence of marked transaminase levels).

### **Pancreatitis**

Pancreatitis has occurred during therapy with combination regimens that included TDF. Caution should be used when administering nucleoside analogues (including AG-Tenofovir) to patients with a history of pancreatitis or risk factors for the development of pancreatitis. Therapy should be suspended in patients with suspected pancreatitis.

### **Hepatic Impairment**

Tenofovir and tenofovir disoproxil are not metabolized by liver enzymes. Clinically relevant pharmacokinetic changes in patients with hepatic impairment are not observed. Therefore, no dose adjustment is required in patients with hepatic impairment. The safety and efficacy of TDF has not been established or specifically studied in patients with underlying liver disorders. Patients with chronic hepatitis B or C and treated with antiretroviral therapy are at increased risk for severe and potentially fatal hepatic adverse events. In case of concomitant antiviral therapy for hepatitis B or C, please refer also to the relevant product information for these medicinal products.

### **Exacerbation of Hepatitis After Discontinuation of Treatment**

Discontinuation of anti-HBV therapy, including AG-Tenofovir, may be associated with severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis. Patients infected with HBV who discontinue AG-Tenofovir should be closely monitored with both clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months after stopping treatment. If appropriate, resumption of anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted. In patients with advanced liver disease or cirrhosis, post-treatment exacerbation of hepatitis may lead to hepatic decompensation. Therefore, in these patients, discontinuation of treatment without initiation of alternative anti-hepatitis B therapy is not recommended.

## **Immune**

### **Immune Reconstitution Inflammatory Syndrome**

During the initial phase of treatment, HIV-infected patients responding to antiretroviral therapy may develop an inflammatory response to indolent or residual opportunistic infections (such as MAC, CMV, PCP, and TB), which may necessitate further evaluation and treatment.

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

### **Angioedema**

Cases of angioedema have been reported in patients taking TDF (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Post Market Adverse Drug Reactions**).

## **Renal**

### **Nephrotoxicity**

Tenofovir is principally eliminated by the kidney. Renal impairment, including cases of acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome (renal tubular injury with severe hypophosphatemia) has been reported with the use of TDF in clinical practice. The majority of these cases occurred in patients with underlying systemic or renal disease, or in patients taking nephrotoxic agents; however, some cases occurred in patients without identified risk factors (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS, Post Market Adverse Reactions and DRUG INTERACTIONS**).

It is recommended that creatinine clearance be calculated in all patients prior to initiating therapy and as clinically appropriate during therapy with AG-Tenofovir. Routine monitoring of calculated creatinine clearance, serum phosphorus, urine glucose, and urine protein should be performed in patients at risk for renal impairment, including patients who have previously experienced renal events while receiving HEPSERA.

Particular caution should be exercised when administering AG-Tenofovir to patients with known risk factors for renal disease and a history of renal dysfunction; however, cases of renal failure have also been reported in patients with no known risk factors. AG-Tenofovir should be avoided with concurrent or recent use of a nephrotoxic agent.

Dosing interval adjustment is required in all patients with creatinine clearance <50 mL/min (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Dose Adjustment for Renal Impairment**). The safety and efficacy of these dosing interval adjustment recommendations have not been clinically evaluated; therefore, clinical response to treatment and renal function should be



closely monitored in these patients. The potential benefit of AG-Tenofovir therapy should be assessed against the potential risk for renal toxicity.

### **Special Populations**

#### **Patients with HIV and Hepatitis B Virus Coinfection**

Due to the risk of development of HIV resistance, AG-Tenofovir should only be used in HIV and HBV coinfecting patients as part of an appropriate antiretroviral combination therapy.

HIV antibody testing should be offered to all HBV-infected patients before initiating therapy with AG-Tenofovir. It is also recommended that all patients with HIV be tested for the presence of chronic hepatitis B before initiating treatment with AG-Tenofovir.

#### **Pregnant Women**

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Reproduction studies have been performed in rats and rabbits at doses up to 14 and 19 times the human dose based on body surface area comparisons and revealed no evidence of impaired fertility or harm to the fetus due to tenofovir. Reduced pup body weights, survival, and delay in sexual maturation was observed in a peri- and postnatal toxicity study in rats at the maternally toxic doses of 450 and 600 mg/kg (approximately 14 and 19 times the human dose based on body surface area comparisons). Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, TDF should be used in pregnant women only if the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks to the fetus.

#### **Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry**

To monitor fetal outcomes of pregnant women exposed to ART including AG-Tenofovir, an Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry has been established. Healthcare providers are encouraged to register patients by calling (800)-258-4263.

#### **Nursing Women**

HIV and HBV infected women should not breastfeed to avoid risking postnatal transmission of HIV-1 and HBV. In humans, samples of breast milk obtained from five HIV-1 infected mothers show that tenofovir is secreted in human milk at low levels (estimated neonatal concentrations 128 to 266 times lower than the tenofovir IC<sub>50</sub>). Tenofovir-associated risks, including the risk of developing viral resistance to tenofovir, in infants breastfed by mothers being treated with TDF are unknown. **Mothers should be instructed not to breastfeed if they are receiving AG-Tenofovir because of both the potential for HIV-1 and HBV transmission and the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants.**

## **Pediatrics**

The safety and efficacy of TDF in HIV adolescent patients aged 12 to <18 years is supported by data from one randomized study in which TDF was administered to HIV-1 infected treatment experienced subjects. In this study, the pharmacokinetic profile of TDF was similar to that found to be safe and effective in adult populations.

Safety and efficacy in patients less than 12 years of age have not been established.

## **Geriatric**

Clinical studies of TDF did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently than younger subjects. In general, dose selection for the elderly patient should be cautious, keeping in mind the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

## **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

### **Clinical Trial Adverse Drug Reactions**

*Because clinical trials are conducted under very specific conditions the adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials may not reflect the rates observed in practice and should not be compared to the rates in the clinical trials of another drug. Adverse drug reaction information from clinical trials is useful for identifying drug-related adverse events and for approximating rates.*

### **HIV-1 Infection**

Clinical Trials: More than 12,000 patients have been treated with TDF alone or in combination with other antiretroviral medicinal products for periods of 28 days to 215 weeks in Phase 1-3 clinical trials and expanded access studies. A total of 1,544 patients have received TDF 300 mg once daily in Phase 1-3 clinical trials; over 11,000 patients have received TDF in expanded access studies.

### **Treatment-Experienced Adult Patients**

**Study 907 - Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events:** The most common adverse events that occurred in patients receiving TDF with other antiretroviral agents in clinical trials were mild to moderate gastrointestinal events, such as nausea, diarrhea, vomiting and flatulence. Less than 1% of patients discontinued participation in the clinical studies due to gastrointestinal adverse events (Study 907).

A summary of treatment-emergent adverse events that occurred during the first 48 weeks of Study 907 is provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. Selected Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (Grades 2–4) Reported in  $\geq 3\%$  in Any Treatment Group in Study 907 (0–48 weeks)**

	<b>TDF (N=368) (Week 0–24)</b>	<b>Placebo (N=182) (Week 0–24)</b>	<b>TDF (N=368) (Week 0–48)</b>	<b>Placebo Crossover to TDF (N=170) (Week 24–48)</b>
Body as a Whole				
Asthenia	7%	6%	11%	1%
Pain	7%	7%	12%	4%
Headache	5%	5%	8%	2%
Abdominal pain	4%	3%	7%	6%
Back pain	3%	3%	4%	2%
Chest pain	3%	1%	3%	2%
Fever	2%	2%	4%	2%
Digestive System				
Diarrhea	11%	10%	16%	11%
Nausea	8%	5%	11%	7%
Vomiting	4%	1%	7%	5%
Anorexia	3%	2%	4%	1%
Dyspepsia	3%	2%	4%	2%
Flatulence	3%	1%	4%	1%
Respiratory				
Pneumonia	2%	0%	3%	2%
Nervous System				
Depression	4%	3%	8%	4%
Insomnia	3%	2%	4%	4%
Peripheral neuropathy <sup>1</sup>	3%	3%	5%	2%
Dizziness	1%	3%	3%	1%
Skin and Appendage				
Rash event <sup>2</sup>	5%	4%	7%	1%
Sweating	3%	2%	3%	1%
Musculoskeletal				
Myalgia	3%	3%	4%	1%
Metabolic				
Weight loss	2%	1%	4%	2%

1 Peripheral neuropathy includes peripheral neuritis and neuropathy.

2 Rash event includes rash, pruritus, maculopapular rash, urticaria, vesiculobullous rash, and pustular rash.

**Laboratory Abnormalities:** Laboratory abnormalities observed in this study occurred with similar frequency in the TDF and placebo-treated groups. A summary of Grade 3 and 4 laboratory abnormalities is provided in Table 2.

**Table 2. Grade 3/4 Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in  $\geq$  1% of TDF-Treated Patients in Study 907 (0–48 weeks)**

	<b>TDF (N=368) (Week 0–24) (%)</b>	<b>Placebo (N=182) (Week 0–24) (%)</b>	<b>TDF (N=368) (Week 0–48) (%)</b>	<b>Placebo Crossover to TDF (N=170) (Week 24–48) (%)</b>
Any $\geq$ Grade 3 Laboratory Abnormality	25%	38%	35%	34%
Triglycerides (>750 mg/dL)	8%	13%	11%	9%
Creatine Kinase (M: >990U/L) (F: >845 U/L)	7%	14%	12%	12%
Serum Amylase (>175 U/L)	6%	7%	7%	6%
Urine Glucose ( $\geq$ 3+)	3%	3%	3%	2%
AST (M: >180 U/L) (F: >170 U/L)	3%	3%	4%	5%
ALT (M: >215 U/L) (F: >170 U/L)	2%	2%	4%	5%
Serum Glucose (>250 U/L)	2%	4%	3%	3%
Neutrophils (<750/mm <sup>3</sup> )	1%	1%	2%	1%

### Treatment-Naïve Adult Patients

**Study 903 - Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events:** The adverse reactions seen in a double-blind active-controlled study in which 600 treatment-naïve patients received TDF (N=299) or stavudine (N=301) in combination with lamivudine and efavirenz for 144 weeks (Study 903) were generally consistent, with the addition of dizziness, with those seen in treatment-experienced patients (Table 3).

Mild adverse events (Grade 1) were common with a similar incidence in both arms and included dizziness, diarrhea and nausea.

**Table 3. Selected Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (Grades 2–4) Reported in ≥ 5% in Any Treatment Group in Study 903 (0–144 Weeks)**

	TDF + 3TC + EFV N=299	d4T + 3TC + EFV N=301
Body as a Whole		
Headache	14%	17%
Pain	13%	12%
Back pain	9%	8%
Fever	8%	7%
Abdominal pain	7%	12%
Asthenia	6%	7%
Digestive System		
Diarrhea	11%	13%
Nausea	8%	9%
Vomiting	5%	9%
Dyspepsia	4%	5%
Metabolic Disorders		
Lipodystrophy	1%	8%
Musculoskeletal		
Arthralgia	5%	7%
Myalgia	3%	5%
Nervous System		
Depression	11%	10%
Anxiety	6%	6%
Insomnia	5%	8%
Dizziness	3%	6%
Peripheral neuropathy <sup>1</sup>	1%	5%
Respiratory		
Pneumonia	5%	5%
Skin and Appendages		
Rash event <sup>2</sup>	18%	12%

1 Peripheral neuropathy includes peripheral neuritis and neuropathy.

2 Rash event includes rash, pruritus, maculopapular rash, urticaria, vesiculobullous rash, and pustular rash.

**Laboratory Abnormalities:** With the exception of triglyceride elevations that were more common in the stavudine group (14%) compared with TDF (3%), laboratory

abnormalities observed in this study occurred with similar frequency in the TDF and stavudine treatment arms. A summary of Grade 3 and 4 laboratory abnormalities is provided in Table 4.

**Table 4. Grade 3/4 Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in ≥1% of TDF-Treated Patients in Study 903 (0–144 Weeks)**

	TDF + 3TC + EFV N=299	d4T + 3TC + EFV N=301
Any ≥ Grade 3 Laboratory Abnormality	36%	42%
Fasting Cholesterol (>240 mg/dL)	19%	40%
Creatine Kinase (M: >990 U/L) (F: >845 U/L)	12%	12%
Serum Amylase (>175 U/L)	9%	8%
AST (M: >180 U/L) (F: >170 U/L)	5%	7%
ALT (M: >215 U/L) (F: >170 U/L)	4%	5%
Hematuria (>100 RBC/HPF)	7%	7%
Neutrophil (<750/mm <sup>3</sup> )	3%	1%
Fasting Triglyceride (>750 mg/dL)	1%	9%

In Study 903 through 144 weeks, decreases from baseline in bone mineral density (BMD) were seen at the lumbar spine and hip in both arms of the study. At Week 144, there was a significantly greater mean percentage decrease from baseline in BMD at the lumbar spine in patients in the TDF group compared with patients in the stavudine group (see Table 5). In both groups, the majority of the reduction in BMD occurred in the first 24–48 weeks of the study and this reduction was sustained through Week 144. Twenty-eight percent of TDF-treated patients vs. 21% of the stavudine-treated patients lost at least 5% of BMD at the spine or 7% of BMD at the hip. Clinically relevant fractures (excluding fingers and toes) were reported in 4 patients in the TDF group and 6 patients in the stavudine group. In addition, there were significant increases in biochemical markers of bone metabolism (serum bone-specific alkaline phosphatase, serum osteocalcin, serum C-telopeptide, and urinary N-telopeptide) in the TDF group relative to the stavudine group, suggesting increased bone turnover. Serum parathyroid hormone levels and 1,25 Vitamin D levels were also higher in the TDF group. Except for bone specific alkaline phosphatase, these changes resulted in values that remained within the normal range. The effects of TDF-associated changes in BMD and biochemical markers on long-term bone health and future fracture risk are unknown.

**Table 5. Changes in Bone Mineral Density in Study 903**

	Mean Percent Change ( $\pm$ SD) to Week 144 in BMD	
	TDF + 3TC+ EFV	d4T + 3TC +EFV
Lumbar Spine	-2.2% $\pm$ 3.9	-1.0% $\pm$ 4.6
Hip	-2.8% $\pm$ 3.5	-2.4% $\pm$ 4.5

**Study 934 - Treatment Emergent Adverse Events:** Study 934 was an open-label active-controlled study in which 511 antiretroviral-naïve patients received either TDF + EMTRIVA (emtricitabine) administered in combination with efavirenz (N=257) or Combivir<sup>®</sup> (lamivudine/zidovudine) administered in combination with efavirenz (N=254). Adverse events observed in this study were generally consistent with those seen in other studies in treatment-experienced or treatment-naïve patients (Table 6).

**Table 6. Selected Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events (Grades 2–4) Reported in ≥ 3% in Any Treatment Group in Study 934 (0-48 weeks)**

	TDF+FTC+ EFV N=257	AZT/3TC+EFV N=254
Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders		
Anemia	< 1%	5%
Gastrointestinal Disorder		
Diarrhea	7%	4%
Nausea	8%	6%
Vomiting	1%	4%
General Disorders and Administration Site Condition		
Fatigue	7%	6%
Infections and Infestations		
Sinusitis	4%	2%
Upper respiratory tract infections	3%	3%
Nasopharyngitis	3%	1%
Nervous System Disorders		
Somnolence	3%	2%
Headache	5%	4%
Dizziness	8%	7%
Psychiatric Disorders		
Depression	4%	7%
Insomnia	4%	5%
Abnormal dreams	4%	3%
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders		
Rash	5%	4%

Patients who received treatment up to 144 weeks in Study 934 reported adverse events similar in nature and severity to those reported in the first 48 weeks.

Through 48 weeks, 7 patients in the EMTRIVA + TDF group and 5 patients in the lamivudine/zidovudine group experienced a new CDC Class C event (10 and 6 patients, respectively, through 144 weeks). Renal safety assessed by laboratory abnormalities was similar in the two groups and no patient discontinued study drug due to renal events. At Week 48 and 144, total limb fat (as measured by dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry) was significantly less in a subgroup of patients in the lamivudine/zidovudine group compared to the tenofovir/emtricitabine subgroup (see Table 7).



**Table 7. Study 934: Total Limb Fat at Week 48 and 144 (Dual-Energy X-Ray Absorptiometry)**

	<b>TDF + FTC + EFV</b>	<b>AZT/3TC +EFV</b>
<b>Week 48<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>N=51</b>	<b>N=49</b>
Total Limb Fat (kg) (Mean ± S.D.)	8.9 ± 5.4	6.9 ± 3.9
<b>Week 144<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>N=145</b>	<b>N=124</b>
Total Limb Fat (kg) (Mean ± S.D.)	9.2 ± 5.4	6.5 ± 4.3

1 P = 0.03 for the comparison between arms

2 P < 0.001 for the comparison between arms

**Laboratory Abnormalities:** Laboratory Abnormalities observed in this study were generally consistent with those seen in other studies (Table 8).

**Table 8. Grade 3/4 Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in  $\geq$  1% in Any Treatment Group in Study 934 (0-48 weeks)**

	EMTRIVA+TDF+EFV N=257	AZT/3TC+EFV N=254
Any $\geq$ Grade 3 Laboratory Abnormality	25%	22%
Fasting Cholesterol (>240 mg/dL)	15%	17%
Creatine Kinase (M: >990 U/L) (F: >845 U/L)	7%	6%
Serum Amylase (>175U/L)	7%	3%
Alkaline Phosphatase (>550 U/L)	1%	0%
AST (M: >180 U/L) (F: >170 U/L)	3%	2%
ALT (M: >215 U/L) (F: >170 U/L)	2%	2%
Hemoglobin (<8.0 mg/dL)	0%	3%
Hyperglycemia (>250 mg/dl)	1%	1%
Hematuria (>75 RBC/HPF)	2%	2%
Neutrophil (>750/mm <sup>3</sup> )	3%	4%
Fasting Triglycerides (>750mg/dL)	4%	2%

Laboratory abnormalities in patients who received treatment up to 144 weeks in Study 934 were consistent with those observed in the first 48 weeks of treatment.

### Adolescent Patients with HIV-1 Infection

Assessment of adverse reactions is based on one randomized study (Study 321) in 87 HIV-1 infected adolescent patients (12 to <18 years of age) who received treatment with TDF (N=45) or placebo (N=42) in combination with other antiretroviral agents for 48 weeks. The adverse reactions observed in adolescent patients who received treatment with TDF were consistent with those observed in clinical studies in adults.

## **Chronic Hepatitis B**

### **Adult Patients**

Patients with chronic hepatitis B and compensated liver function received double-blind treatment with TDF (N=426) or HEPSERA (N=215) for 48 weeks in studies 0102 (HBeAg-) and 0103 (HBeAg+).

The most common adverse events in TDF-treated patients (incidence  $\geq 5\%$ ) identified during the 48-week double blind period of these studies, at any severity and regardless of causality, are presented in Table 9.

**Table 9. Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events<sup>a</sup> ( $\geq 5\%$  in TDF-treated patients) in Pooled Studies GS-US-174-0102 and GS-US-174-0103 (0-48 weeks)**

	<b>TDF (N=426)</b>	<b>HEPSERA (N=215)</b>
Body as a Whole		
Abdominal Pain Upper	7%	5%
Back Pain	7%	5%
Gastrointestinal Disorders		
Nausea	9%	3%
Diarrhea	7%	5%
General Disorders		
Fatigue	9%	7%
Infections and Infestations		
Nasopharyngitis	10%	11%
Nervous System Disorders		
Headache	13%	14%
Dizziness	6%	3%

a regardless of causality and severity

The adverse reactions observed with continued treatment for 288 weeks in Studies 0102 and 0103 were consistent with the safety profile of TDF.

Adverse events observed in a double-blind, randomized, controlled study (Study 0106) in which 105 patients previously treated with HEPSERA were treated with TDF for 48 weeks were similar in nature to those observed in Studies 0102 and 0103.

No new adverse events causally associated with TDF were identified from a double-blind active controlled study (Study 0108) in which patients with decompensated liver disease

received treatment containing TDF (N=90) for up to 48 weeks. This study was not large enough to detect rare or unexpected adverse events in this patient population. In this study, 7 of 90 patients (8%) receiving a TDF-containing regimen, including 4 of 45 patients (9%) receiving TDF, experienced a confirmed increase in serum creatinine of  $\geq 0.5$  mg/dL or confirmed decrease in serum phosphorus of  $< 2$  mg/dL through Week 48 (see **CLINICAL TRIALS for additional safety information regarding TDF**).

No new adverse reactions to TDF were identified from a randomized, double-blind study (Study 0121) in which lamivudine-resistant patients received treatment containing TDF (N=280) for 96 weeks.

**Laboratory Abnormalities:** In Studies 0102 and 0103, the most frequently occurring Grade 3 or 4 laboratory abnormality during the 48-week double-blind period in the TDF treatment group was ALT increased. All patients with treatment-emergent Grade 3 or 4 ALT increases had elevated ALT at baseline. A summary of Grade 3 and 4 laboratory abnormalities is provided in Table 10.

**Table 10. Grade 3/4 Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in  $\geq 1\%$  in Any Treatment Group in Pooled Studies GS-US-174-0102 and GS-US-174-0103 (0–48 weeks)**

	<b>TDF N=426</b>	<b>HEPSERA N=215</b>
Any $\geq$ Grade 3 Laboratory Abnormality	19%	13%
ALT ( $>5.00$ x ULN)	10%	6%
AST ( $>5.00$ x ULN)	4%	4%
Serum Amylase ( $>2.0$ x ULN)	4%	1%
Urine Glucose ( $\geq 3+$ )	3%	1%
Creatine Kinase ( $\geq 10.0$ x ULN)	2%	3%
Hyperglycemia ( $>250$ mg/dl)	1%	2%

Grade 3/4 laboratory abnormalities were similar in nature and frequency in patients continuing treatment for up to 288 weeks in these studies. Overall, the following Grade 3–4 laboratory abnormalities were reported in  $\geq 1\%$  of subjects during open-label TDF treatment (Weeks 48–288 of Studies 0102 and 0103): urine glucose (5%), AST (4%), prothrombin time (4%), ALT (3%), serum amylase (3%), creatine kinase (3%), serum lipase (2%), and hyperglycemia (2%).

## Post Market Adverse Drug Reactions

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of TDF. Because these events have been reported voluntarily from a population of unknown size, estimates of frequency cannot be made. These events have been considered possible adverse reactions due to a combination of their seriousness, frequency of reporting or potential causal relationship with TDF.

<i>Immune system disorders:</i>	Allergic reaction (including angioedema)
<i>Metabolism and nutrition disorders:</i>	Lactic acidosis, hypokalemia, hypophosphatemia
<i>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:</i>	Dyspnea
<i>Gastrointestinal disorders:</i>	Pancreatitis, increased amylase, abdominal pain
<i>Blood and lymphatic system:</i>	Thrombocytopenia
<i>Hepatobiliary disorders:</i>	Hepatic steatosis, hepatitis, increased liver enzymes (most commonly AST, ALT, GGT)
<i>Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders:</i>	Rash
<i>Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders:</i>	Rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia (manifested as bone pain and infrequently contributing to fractures), muscular weakness, myopathy
<i>Renal and urinary disorders:</i>	Acute renal failure, renal failure, acute tubular necrosis, Fanconi syndrome, proximal renal tubulopathy, interstitial nephritis (including acute cases), nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, renal insufficiency, increased creatinine, proteinuria, polyuria
<i>General disorders and Administration Site Conditions</i>	Asthenia

The following adverse reactions, listed under the body system headings above, sometimes appeared to be concurrent with proximal renal tubulopathy: rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia

(manifested as bone pain and infrequently contributing to fractures), hypokalemia, muscular weakness, myopathy, hypophosphatemia.

There have been three post marketing reports of acute renal failure in patients on concomitant NSAIDS therapy where a relationship to TDF could not be excluded. These events mostly occurred in medically complex patients, where underlying disease processes confound interpretation.

In HIV-infected patients with severe immune deficiency at the time of initiation of antiretroviral therapy an inflammatory reaction to infectious pathogens (active or inactive) may arise (see **WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS**).

In HBV infected patients, clinical and laboratory evidence of exacerbations of hepatitis have occurred after discontinuation of HBV therapy (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Exacerbations of Hepatitis after Discontinuation of Treatment**).

## **DRUG INTERACTIONS**

### **Drug-Drug Interactions**

At concentrations substantially higher (~300-fold) than those observed in vivo, tenofovir did not inhibit in vitro drug metabolism mediated by any of the following human CYP450 isoforms: CYP3A4, CYP2D6, CYP2C9 or CYP2E1. However, a small (6%) but statistically significant reduction in metabolism of CYP1A substrate was observed. Based on the results of in vitro experiments and the known elimination pathway of tenofovir, the potential for CYP450 mediated interactions involving tenofovir with other medicinal products is low (see **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Pharmacokinetics**).

### **Established and Other Potentially Significant Drug Interactions**

The drug interactions described are based on studies conducted with TDF as an individual agent and/or in combination, or are potential drug interactions that may occur with TDF.

**Table 11. Established and Other Potentially Significant<sup>a</sup> Drug Interactions**

<b>Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name</b>	<b>Effect on Concentration<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Clinical Comment</b>
<b>Antiretroviral Agents:</b>		
Didanosine	↑ didanosine	Pharmacokinetic studies have shown that coadministration of didanosine and TDF results in 40–60% increase in C <sub>max</sub> and AUC of didanosine (see Table 12). The mechanism of this interaction is unknown. Increases in didanosine concentrations of this magnitude could potentiate didanosine-associated adverse events, including pancreatitis, lactic acidosis, and neuropathy. In addition, suppression of CD4 counts has been observed in patients receiving TDF with didanosine at a dose of 400 mg daily.  A reduced dose of Videx EC <sup>®</sup> (ddI-EC) is recommended when

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration <sup>b</sup>	Clinical Comment
		<p>coadministered with AG-Tenofovir. When coadministered with AG-Tenofovir, the Videx EC<sup>®</sup> Product Monograph recommends a reduced dose of 250 mg ddI-EC for HIV-infected adults with body weight <math>\geq 60</math> kg and creatinine clearance <math>\geq 60</math> mL/min. For adult patients with body weight <math>&lt; 60</math> kg, and creatinine clearance <math>\geq 60</math> mL/min, the recommended dose of ddI-EC is 200 mg. Data are not available to recommend a dose adjustment for patients with creatinine clearance <math>&lt; 60</math> mL/min or for the buffered tablet formulation of didanosine (Videx<sup>®</sup>).</p> <p>Caution should be used when coadministering reduced-dose didanosine, tenofovir, and an NNRTI in treatment-naïve patients with high viral loads at baseline since such use has been associated with reports of a high rate of virologic failure and emergence of resistance at an early stage. All patients receiving TDF and didanosine concomitantly should be closely monitored for didanosine-related adverse events and clinical response.</p>
<p>Atazanavir/ritonavir Darunavir/ritonavir Lopinavir/ritonavir</p>	<p>↑ tenofovir</p>	<p>Atazanavir/ritonavir, darunavir/ritonavir and lopinavir/ritonavir have been shown to increase tenofovir concentrations (see Table 13). The mechanism of this interaction is unknown. Higher tenofovir concentrations could potentiate TDF-associated adverse events, including renal disorders. Patients should be monitored for TDF-associated adverse events when receiving atazanavir/ritonavir, darunavir/ritonavir or lopinavir/ritonavir in combination with TDF.</p>
<p>Atazanavir</p>	<p>↓ atazanavir</p>	<p>Tenofovir decreases atazanavir concentrations (see Table 14). Although safety and efficacy data are limited, it is recommended that atazanavir, without ritonavir, should not be coadministered with TDF. The recommended regimen is atazanavir 300 mg given with ritonavir 100 mg when used in combination with TDF 300 mg (all as a single daily dose with food).</p>
<p><b>Hepatitis C Virus Antiviral Agents:</b></p>		
<p>Ledipasvir/sofosbuvir Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/ voxilaprevir</p>	<p>↑ tenofovir</p>	<p>Coadministration of TDF and HARVONI, EPCLUSA (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir), or VOSEVI (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir) has been shown to increase tenofovir exposure (see Table 13). Patients receiving a regimen containing TDF concomitantly with HARVONI, EPCLUSA, or VOSEVI should be monitored for adverse reactions associated with TDF.</p>

a This table is not all inclusive.

b ↑ = increase, ↓ = decrease

### Drugs Affecting Renal Function

Tenofovir is primarily excreted by the kidneys by a combination of glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion. Coadministration of AG-Tenofovir with drugs that are eliminated by active tubular secretion may increase serum concentrations of either tenofovir or the coadministered drug, due to competition for this elimination pathway. Some examples include, but are not limited to, cidofovir, acyclovir, valacyclovir, ganciclovir, and

valganciclovir. Drugs that decrease renal function may also increase serum concentrations of tenofovir.

AG-Tenofovir should not be administered in combination with HEPSERA (adefovir dipivoxil) (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, General**).

### Drugs without Clinically Significant Interactions with TDF

There were no clinically significant drug interactions observed when TDF was coadministered with abacavir, efavirenz, emtricitabine, entecavir, indinavir, lamivudine, methadone, nelfinavir, oral contraceptives, ribavirin, rifampicin, saquinavir/ritonavir, sofosbuvir and tacrolimus (see Table 13 and Table 14).

### Assessment of Drug Interactions

Drug-drug interaction studies were conducted with TDF as an individual agent and/or in combination with emtricitabine.

The effects of didanosine in the presence of TDF are shown in Table 12.

The effects of coadministered drugs on the exposure of TDF are shown in Table 13. The effects of TDF on the exposure of coadministered drugs are shown in Table 14.

**Table 12. Drug Interactions: Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Didanosine in the Presence of TDF**

Didanosine <sup>1</sup> Dose (mg)/ Method of Administration <sup>2</sup>	TDF Method of Administration <sup>2</sup>	N	% Difference (90% CI) vs. Didanosine 400 mg Alone, Fasted <sup>3</sup>	
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC
Buffered tablets				
400 once daily <sup>4</sup> × 7 days	Fasted 1 hour after didanosine	14	↑ 27 (↑ 8 to ↑ 46)	↑ 43 (↑ 30 to ↑ 57)
Enteric coated capsules				
400 once, fasted	With food, 2 hr after didanosine	26	↑ 48 (↑ 25 to ↑ 76)	↑ 48 (↑ 31 to ↑ 67)
400 once, with food	Simultaneously with didanosine	26	↑ 64 (↑ 41 to ↑ 89)	↑ 60 (↑ 44 to ↑ 79)
250 once, fasted	With food, 2 hr after didanosine	28	↓ 10 (↓ 22 to ↑ 3)	0 (↓ 11 to ↑ 12)
250 once, fasted	Simultaneously with didanosine	28	↓ 8 (↓ 19 to ↑ 5)	↑ 14 (0 to ↑ 31)



Didanosine <sup>1</sup> Dose (mg)/ Method of Administration <sup>2</sup>	TDF Method of Administration <sup>2</sup>	N	% Difference (90% CI) vs. Didanosine 400 mg Alone, Fasted <sup>3</sup>	
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC
250 once, with food	Simultaneously with didanosine	28	↓ 29 (↓ 39 to ↓ 18)	↓ 11 (↓ 23 to ↑ 2)

- 1 See **PRECAUTIONS** regarding use of didanosine with TDF.
- 2 Administration with food was with a light meal (~373 kcal, 20% fat).
- 3 Increase = ↑; Decrease = ↓
- 4 Includes 4 subjects weighing < 60 kg receiving ddI 250 mg.

**Table 13. Drug Interactions: Changes in Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Tenofovir<sup>1</sup> in the Presence of the Coadministered Drug**

Coadministered Drug	Dose of Coadministered Drug (mg)	N	% Change of Tenofovir Pharmacokinetic Parameters <sup>2</sup> (90% CI)		
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
Abacavir	300 once	8	↓ 8 (↓ 24 to ↑ 12)	↑ 4 (↓ 14 to ↑ 26)	NC
Atazanavir sulfate <sup>3</sup>	400 once daily × 14 days	33	↑ 14 (↑ 8 to ↑ 20)	↑ 24 (↑ 21 to ↑ 28)	↑ 22 (↑ 15 to ↑ 30)
Atazanavir/ Ritonavir <sup>3</sup>	300/100 once daily	12	↑ 34 (↑ 20 to ↑ 51)	↑ 37 (↑ 30 to ↑ 45)	↑ 29 (↑ 21 to ↑ 36)
Darunavir/Ritonavir <sup>4</sup>	300/100 twice daily	12	↑ 24 (↑ 8 to ↑ 42)	↑ 22 (↑ 10 to ↑ 35)	↑ 37 (↑ 19 to ↑ 57)
Didanosine (enteric- coated)	400 once	25	↓ 2 (↓ 7 to ↑ 4)	↑ 2 (↓ 2 to ↑ 5)	NC
Didanosine (buffered) <sup>4</sup>	250 or 400 once daily × 7 days <sup>5</sup>	14	↑ 1 (↓ 12 to ↑ 14)	↓ 5 (↓ 14 to ↑ 4)	↓ 22 (↓ 36 to ↓ 7)
Efavirenz	600 once daily × 14 days	29	↑ 7 (↓ 4 to ↑ 17)	↓ 2 (↓ 8 to ↑ 3)	↑ 2 (↓ 9 to ↑ 12)
Emtricitabine	200 once daily × 7 days	17	↑ 3 (↓ 5 to ↑ 11)	0 (↓ 8 to ↑ 9)	↑ 2 (↓ 8 to ↑ 13)
Entecavir	1 mg once daily × 10 days	28	NA	NA	NA
Indinavir	800 three times daily × 7 days	13	↑ 14 (↓ 3 to ↑ 31)	↑ 7 (↓ 5 to ↑ 19)	↑ 8 (↓ 7 to ↑ 22)
Lamivudine	150 twice daily × 7 days	15	↑ 2 (↓ 4 to ↑ 9)	↓ 3 (↓ 15 to ↑ 10)	↓ 8 (↓ 33 to ↑ 18)

Coadministered Drug	Dose of Coadministered Drug (mg)	N	% Change of Tenofovir Pharmacokinetic Parameters <sup>2</sup> (90% CI)		
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
Ledipasvir/ Sofosbuvir <sup>6,7</sup>	90/400 once daily × 10 days	24	↑ 47 (↑ 37 to ↑ 58)	↑ 35 (↑ 29 to ↑ 42)	↑ 47 (↑ 38 to ↑ 57)
Ledipasvir/ Sofosbuvir <sup>6,8</sup>		23	↑ 64 (↑ 54 to ↑ 74)	↑ 50 (↑ 42 to ↑ 59)	↑ 59 (↑ 49 to ↑ 70)
Ledipasvir/ Sofosbuvir <sup>9</sup>	90/400 once daily × 10 days	15	↑ 79 (↑ 56 to ↑ 104)	↑ 98 (↑ 77 to ↑ 123)	↑ 163 (↑ 132 to ↑ 197)
Ledipasvir/ Sofosbuvir <sup>10</sup>		14	↑ 32 (↑ 25 to ↑ 39)	↑ 40 (↑ 31 to ↑ 50)	↑ 91 (↑ 74 to ↑ 110)
Ledipasvir/ Sofosbuvir <sup>11</sup>	90/400 once daily × 10 days	29	↑ 61 (↑ 51 to ↑ 72)	↑ 65 (↑ 59 to ↑ 71)	↑ 115 (↑ 105 to ↑ 126)
Lopinavir/ Ritonavir	400/100 twice daily × 14 days	24	↑ 33 (↑ 17 to ↑ 49)	↑ 32 (↑ 25 to ↑ 40)	↑ 28 (↑ 7 to ↑ 49)
Nelfinavir	1250 twice daily × 14 days	29	↓ 2 (↓ 9 to ↑ 5)	↑ 1 (↓ 5 to ↑ 7)	↑ 9 (↑ 2 to ↑ 17)
Saquinavir/Ritonavir	1000/100 twice daily × 14 days	35	↑ 15 (↑ 7 to ↑ 22)	↑ 14 (↑ 9 to ↑ 19)	↑ 23 (↑ 16 to ↑ 30)
Sofosbuvir <sup>12</sup>	400 once daily	16	↑ 25 (↑ 8 to ↑ 45)	↓ 2 (↓ 9 to ↑ 5)	↓ 1 (↓ 9 to ↑ 7)
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir <sup>13</sup>	400/100 once daily	24	↑ 55 (↑ 43 to ↑ 68)	↑ 30 (↑ 24 to ↑ 36)	↑ 39 (↑ 31 to ↑ 48)
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir <sup>14</sup>		29	↑ 55 (↑ 45 to ↑ 66)	↑ 39 (↑ 33 to ↑ 44)	↑ 52 (↑ 45 to ↑ 59)
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir <sup>15</sup>		15	↑ 77 (↑ 53 to ↑ 104)	↑ 81 (↑ 68 to ↑ 94)	↑ 121 (↑ 100 to ↑ 143)
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir <sup>16</sup>		24	↑ 44 (↑ 33 to ↑ 55)	↑ 40 (↑ 34 to ↑ 46)	↑ 84 (↑ 76 to ↑ 92)
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir <sup>17</sup>		24	↑ 36 (↑ 25 to ↑ 47)	↑ 35 (↑ 29 to ↑ 42)	↑ 45 (↑ 39 to ↑ 51)
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir <sup>18</sup>		30	↑ 46 (↑ 39 to ↑ 54)	↑ 40 (↑ 34 to ↑ 45)	↑ 70 (↑ 61 to ↑ 79)
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir/ Voxilaprevir <sup>19</sup>	400/100/100 + voxilaprevir <sup>20</sup> 100 once daily	29	↑ 48 (↑ 36 to ↑ 61)	↑ 39 (↑ 32 to ↑ 46)	↑ 47 (↑ 38 to ↑ 56)
Tacrolimus	0.05 mg/kg twice daily × 7 days	21	↑ 13 (↑ 1 to ↑ 27)	↑ 6 (↓ 1 to ↑ 13)	↑ 11 (↑ 4 to ↑ 18)

1. Patients received TDF 300 mg once daily.

2. Increase = ↑; Decrease = ↓; NA = Not Available; NC = Not Calculated.
3. Reyataz® Prescribing Information (Bristol-Myers Squibb).
4. Includes 4 subjects weighing < 60 kg receiving ddi 250 mg.
5. Weight <60kg: 250 mg, ≥60 kg more: 400 mg.
6. Data generated from simultaneous dosing with HARVONI. Staggered administration (12 hours apart) provides similar results.
7. Comparison based on exposures when administered as atazanavir/ritonavir + emtricitabine/TDF coadministered with HARVONI (ledipasvir/sofosbuvir).
8. Comparison based on exposures when administered as darunavir/ritonavir + emtricitabine/TDF coadministered with HARVONI.
9. Study conducted with ATRIPLA (efavirenz/emtricitabine/TDF) coadministered with HARVONI.
10. Study conducted with COMPLERA (emtricitabine/rilpivirine/TDF) coadministered with HARVONI.
11. Study conducted with TRUVADA (emtricitabine/TDF) + dolutegravir coadministered with HARVONI.
12. Study conducted with ATRIPLA coadministered with SOVALDI® (sofosbuvir).
13. Comparison based on exposures when administered as atazanavir/ritonavir + emtricitabine/TDF coadministered with EPCLUSA.
14. Comparison based on exposures when administered as darunavir/ritonavir + emtricitabine/TDF coadministered with EPCLUSA.
15. Study conducted with ATRIPLA (efavirenz/emtricitabine/TDF) coadministered with EPCLUSA.
16. Study conducted with COMPLERA (emtricitabine/rilpivirine/TDF) coadministered with EPCLUSA.
17. Study conducted with STRIBILD (elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/TDF) coadministered with EPCLUSA.
18. Administered as raltegravir + TRUVADA coadministered with EPCLUSA.
19. Comparison based on exposures when administered as darunavir/ritonavir + emtricitabine/TDF.
20. Study conducted with additional voxilaprevir 100 mg to achieve voxilaprevir exposures expected in HCV-infected patients.

**Table 14. Drug Interactions: Changes in Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Coadministered Drug in the Presence of TDF**

Coadministered Drug	Dose of Coadministered Drug (mg)	N	% Change of Coadministered Drug Pharmacokinetic Parameters <sup>1</sup> (90% CI)		
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
Abacavir	300 once	8	↑ 12 (↓ 1 to ↑ 26)	↑ 11 (↑ 4 to ↑ 19)	NC
Atazanavir	400 once daily × 14 days	34	↓ 21 (↓ 27 to ↓ 14)	↓ 25 (↓ 30 to ↓ 19)	↓ 40 (↓ 48 to ↓ 32)
Atazanavir <sup>2</sup>	Atazanavir/Ritonavir 300/100 once daily × 42 days	10	↓ 28 (↓ 50 to ↑ 5)	↓ 25 <sup>3</sup> (↓ 42 to ↓ 3)	↓ 23 <sup>3</sup> (↓ 46 to ↑ 10)
Efavirenz	600 once daily × 14 days	30	↓ 4 (↓ 9 to ↑ 1)	↓ 3 (↓ 7 to 0)	↓ 7 (↓ 13 to ↓ 1)
Emtricitabine	200 once daily × 7 days	17	↓ 4 (↓ 13 to ↑ 6)	↑ 7 (0 to ↑ 4)	↑ 20 (↑ 12 to ↑ 29)
Entecavir	1 mg once daily × 10 days	28	NA	↑ 13 (↑ 11 to ↑ 15)	NA
Indinavir	800 three times daily × 7 days	12	↓ 6 (↓ 23 to ↑ 10)	↓ 2 (↓ 12 to ↑ 8)	↑ 43 (↓ 45 to ↑ 130)

Coadministered Drug	Dose of Coadministered Drug (mg)	N	% Change of Coadministered Drug Pharmacokinetic Parameters <sup>1</sup> (90% CI)		
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
Lamivudine	150 twice daily × 7 days	15	↓ 29 (↓ 39 to ↓ 19)	↓ 10 (↓ 17 to ↓ 3)	↑ 17 (↑ 3 to ↑ 32)
Ledipasvir	Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir 90/400 once daily × 10 days <sup>9,10</sup>	24	↑ 68 (↑ 54 to ↑ 84)	↑ 96 (↑ 74 to ↑ 121)	↑ 118 (↑ 91 to ↑ 150)
Sofosbuvir			↑ 1 (↓ 12 to ↑ 15)	↑ 11 (↑ 2 to ↑ 21)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↑ 17 (↑ 12 to ↑ 23)	↑ 31 (↑ 25 to ↑ 36)	↑ 42 (↑ 34 to ↑ 49)
Ledipasvir	Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir 90/400 once daily × 10 days <sup>9,11</sup>	23	↑ 11 (↓ 1 to ↑ 24)	↑ 12 (0 to ↑ 25)	↑ 17 (↑ 4 to ↑ 31)
Sofosbuvir			↓ 37 (↓ 48 to ↓ 25)	↓ 27 (↓ 35 to ↓ 18)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↑ 10 (↑ 4 to ↑ 16)	↑ 20 (↑ 16 to ↑ 24)	↑ 26 (↑ 20 to ↑ 32)
Ledipasvir	Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir 90/400 once daily × 10 days <sup>12</sup>	15	↓ 34 (↓ 41 to ↓ 25)	↓ 34 (↓ 41 to ↓ 25)	↓ 34 (↓ 43 to ↓ 24)
Sofosbuvir			↑ 3 (↓ 13 to ↑ 23)	↓ 6 (↓ 19 to ↑ 10)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↓ 14 (↓ 24 to ↓ 4)	↓ 10 (↓ 17 to ↓ 3)	↑ 7 (↑ 2 to ↑ 13)
Ledipasvir	Ledipasvir/Sofosbuvir 90/400 once daily × 10 days <sup>13</sup>	14	↑ 1 (↓ 5 to ↑ 7)	↑ 8 (↑ 2 to ↑ 15)	↑ 16 (↑ 8 to ↑ 25)
Sofosbuvir			↑ 5 (↓ 7 to ↑ 20)	↑ 10 (↑ 1 to ↑ 21)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↑ 6 (↑ 1 to ↑ 11)	↑ 15 (↑ 11 to ↑ 19)	↑ 18 (↑ 13 to ↑ 23)
Sofosbuvir	400/100 once daily <sup>14</sup>	24	↑ 12 (↓ 3 to ↑ 29)	↑ 22 (↑ 12 to ↑ 33)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↑ 21 (↑ 12 to ↑ 29)	↑ 32 (↑ 27 to ↑ 36)	↑ 42 (↑ 37 to ↑ 49)
Velpatasvir			↑ 55 (↑ 41 to ↑ 71)	↑ 142 (↑ 123 to ↑ 164)	↑ 301 (↑ 257 to ↑ 350)
Sofosbuvir	400/100 once daily <sup>15</sup>	29	↓ 38 (↓ 46 to ↓ 29)	↓ 28 (↓ 34 to ↓ 20)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↑ 4 (↓ 1 to ↑ 8)	↑ 13 (↑ 8 to ↑ 18)	↑ 13 (↑ 6 to ↑ 19)

Coadministered Drug	Dose of Coadministered Drug (mg)	N	% Change of Coadministered Drug Pharmacokinetic Parameters <sup>1</sup> (90% CI)		
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
Velpatasvir			↓ 24 (↓ 35 to ↓ 11)	↓ 16 (↓ 28 to ↓ 2)	↑ 1 (↓ 13 to ↑ 18)
Sofosbuvir	400/100 once daily <sup>16</sup>	14	↑ 38 (↑ 14 to ↑ 67)	↓ 3 (↓ 17 to ↑ 14)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↓ 14 (↓ 20 to ↓ 7)	↓ 10 (↓ 15 to ↓ 4)	↑ 1 (↓ 5 to ↑ 7)
Velpatasvir			↓ 47 (↓ 57 to ↓ 36)	↓ 53 (↓ 61 to ↓ 43)	↓ 57 (↓ 64 to ↓ 48)
Sofosbuvir	400/100 once daily <sup>17</sup>	24	↑ 9 (↓ 5 to ↑ 25)	↑ 16 (↑ 9 to ↑ 24)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↓ 4 (↓ 10 to ↑ 1)	↑ 4 (0 to ↑ 7)	↑ 12 (↑ 7 to ↑ 17)
Velpatasvir			↓ 4 (↓ 15 to ↑ 10)	↓ 1 (↓ 12 to ↑ 11)	↑ 2 (↓ 9 to ↑ 15)
Sofosbuvir	400/100 once daily <sup>18</sup>	24	↑ 1 (↓ 15 to ↑ 19)	↑ 24 (↑ 13 to ↑ 37)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↑ 13 (↑ 7 to ↑ 18)	↑ 35 (↑ 30 to ↑ 40)	↑ 45 (↑ 38 to ↑ 52)
Velpatasvir			↑ 5 (↓ 7 to ↑ 19)	↑ 19 (↑ 7 to ↑ 34)	↑ 37 (↑ 22 to ↑ 54)
Sofosbuvir	400/100 once daily <sup>19</sup>	30	↑ 9 (↓ 3 to ↑ 23)	↑ 16 (↑ 7 to ↑ 25)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↓ 5 (↓ 9 to ↓ 2)	↑ 3 (0 to ↑ 6)	↑ 8 (↑ 4 to ↑ 13)
Velpatasvir			↓ 3 (↓ 13 to ↑ 8)	↓ 2 (↓ 12 to ↑ 10)	↓ 3 (↓ 13 to ↑ 7)
Sofosbuvir	400/100/100 + voxilaprevir <sup>21</sup> 100 once daily	29	↓ 30 (↓ 38 to ↓ 22) <sup>22</sup>	↓ 22 (↓ 27 to ↓ 17) <sup>22</sup>	NA
GS-331007			↑ 6 (↑ 1 to ↑ 10) <sup>22</sup>	↑ 15 (↑ 12 to ↑ 19) <sup>22</sup>	NA
Velpatasvir			↓ 22 (↓ 27 to ↓ 16) <sup>22</sup>	↓ 5 (↓ 12 to ↑ 2) <sup>22</sup>	↑ 16 (↑ 7 to ↑ 26) <sup>22</sup>
Voxilaprevir			↑ 72 (↑ 51 to ↑ 97) <sup>22</sup>	↑ 143 (↑ 115 to ↑ 175) <sup>22</sup>	↑ 300 (↑ 244 to ↑ 365) <sup>22</sup>

Coadministered Drug	Dose of Coadministered Drug (mg)	N	% Change of Coadministered Drug Pharmacokinetic Parameters <sup>1</sup> (90% CI)		
			C <sub>max</sub>	AUC	C <sub>min</sub>
Lopinavir	Lopinavir/Ritonavir 400/100 twice daily × 14 days	24	↓ 14 (↓ 23 to ↓ 4)	↓ 12 (↓ 20 to ↓ 5)	↓ 11 (↓ 22 to ↑ 1)
Ritonavir			↓ 24 (↓ 46 to ↓ 3)	↓ 22 (↓ 34 to ↓ 9)	↓ 15 (↓ 32 to ↑ 2)
Methadone <sup>4</sup>	40-110 once daily × 14 days <sup>5</sup>	13	↑ 5 (↓ 3 to ↑ 14)	↑ 5 (↓ 2 to ↑ 13)	↑ 6 (↓ 3 to ↑ 15)
Nelfinavir	1250 twice daily × 14 days	29	↓ 8 (↓ 15 to ↓ 1)	↓ 7 (↓ 15 to ↑ 2)	↑ 1 (↓ 15 to ↑ 19)
M8 metabolite			↓ 8 (↓ 16 to 0)	↓ 7 (↓ 17 to ↑ 5)	↓ 2 (↓ 16 to ↑ 15)
Norgestimate <sup>6</sup>	Ethinyl Estradiol/ Norgestimate (Ortho-Tricyclen <sup>®</sup> ) Once daily × 7 days	20	↓ 6 (↓ 13 to ↑ 1)	↓ 5 (↓ 9 to ↓ 1)	↓ 4 (↓ 8 to ↑ 1)
Ethinyl Estradiol			↓ 6 (↓ 12 to 0)	↓ 4 (↓ 9 to ↑ 1)	↓ 2 (↓ 9 to ↑ 6)
Ribavirin	600 once	22	↓ 5 (↓ 11 to ↑ 1)	↑ 12 (↑ 6 to ↑ 17)	NC
Saquinavir	1000/100 twice daily × 14 days	32	↑ 22 (↑ 6 to ↑ 41)	↑ 29 <sup>7</sup> (↑ 12 to ↑ 48)	↑ 47 <sup>7</sup> (↑ 23 to ↑ 76)
Ritonavir			↑ 10 (↓ 5 to ↑ 28)	↑ 11 (0 to ↑ 22)	↑ 23 (↑ 3 to ↑ 46)
Sofosbuvir	Sofosbuvir 400 once daily × 10 days <sup>20</sup>	16	↓ 19 (↓ 40 to ↑ 10)	↓ 6 (↓ 24 to ↑ 16)	NC
GS-331007 <sup>8</sup>			↓ 23 (↓ 30 to ↓ 16)	↓ 16 (↓ 24 to ↓ 8)	NC
Tacrolimus	0.05 mg/kg twice daily × 7 days	21	↑ 3 (↓ 3 to ↑ 9)	↑ 4 (↓ 3 to ↑ 11)	↑ 10 (↑ 2 to ↑ 17)

- Increase = ↑; Decrease = ↓; NA = Not Available; NC = Not Calculated.
- Reyataz Prescribing Information (Bristol-Myers Squibb).
- In HIV-infected patients, addition of TDF to atazanavir 300 mg plus ritonavir 100 mg, resulted in AUC and C<sub>min</sub> values of atazanavir that were 2.3 and 4-fold higher than the respective values observed for atazanavir 400 mg when given alone.
- R-(active), S-and total methadone exposures were equivalent when dosed alone or with TDF
- Individual subjects were maintained on their stable methadone dose. No pharmacodynamic alterations (opiate toxicity or withdrawal signs or symptoms) were reported.
- Ethinyl estradiol and 17-deacetyl norgestimate (pharmacologically active metabolite) exposures were equivalent when dosed alone or with TDF.
- Increase in AUC and C<sub>min</sub> are not expected to be clinically relevant; hence no dose adjustments are required when TDF and ritonavir-boosted saquinavir are coadministered.
- The predominant circulating nucleoside metabolite of sofosbuvir.

9. Data generated from simultaneous dosing with HARVONI. Staggered administration (12 hours apart) provides similar results.
10. Comparison based on exposures when administered as atazanavir/ritonavir + emtricitabine/TDF coadministered with HARVONI (ledipasvir/sofosbuvir).
11. Comparison based on exposures when administered as darunavir/ritonavir + emtricitabine/TDF coadministered with HARVONI.
12. Study conducted with ATRIPLA (efavirenz/emtricitabine/TDF) coadministered with HARVONI.
13. Study conducted with COMPLERA (emtricitabine/rilpivirine/TDF) coadministered with HARVONI.
14. Comparison based on exposures when administered as atazanavir/ritonavir + emtricitabine/TDF coadministered with EPCLUSA (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir).
15. Comparison based on exposures when administered as darunavir/ritonavir + emtricitabine/TDF coadministered with EPCLUSA.
16. Study conducted with ATRIPLA (efavirenz/emtricitabine/TDF) coadministered with EPCLUSA.
17. Study conducted with COMPLERA (emtricitabine/rilpivirine/tenofovir DF) coadministered with EPCLUSA.
18. Study conducted with STRIBILD (elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/TDF) coadministered with EPCLUSA.
19. Comparison based on exposures when administered as raltegravir + TRUVADA coadministered with EPCLUSA.
20. Study conducted with ATRIPLA coadministered with SOVALDI (sofosbuvir).
21. Study conducted with additional voxilaprevir 100 mg to achieve voxilaprevir exposures expected in HCV-infected patients.
22. Comparison based on exposures when administered as darunavir/ritonavir + emtricitabine/TDF.

### **Drug-Food Interactions**

AG-Tenofovir can be taken with or without food. Administration of AG-Tenofovir following a high-fat meal (~700 to 1000 kcal containing 40–50% fat) increases the oral bioavailability, with an increase in tenofovir  $AUC_{0-\infty}$  of approximately 40% and an increase in  $C_{max}$  of approximately 14% (see **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Effect of Food on Absorption**).

### **Drug-Herb Interactions**

Interactions of AG-Tenofovir with herbs have not been established.

### **Drug-Laboratory Interactions**

Interactions of AG-Tenofovir with laboratory tests have not been established.

## **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

### **Adults**

For the treatment of HIV or chronic hepatitis B: The dose of AG-Tenofovir (TDF) is 300 mg once daily taken orally without regard to food.

In the treatment of chronic hepatitis B, the optimal duration of treatment is unknown. AG-Tenofovir may be discontinued if there is HBsAg loss or HBsAg seroconversion.

### **Adolescent Patients with HIV-1 Infection (12 Years of Age and Over)**

Body weight  $\geq 35$  kg ( $\geq 77$  lb): Take one 300 mg AG-Tenofovir tablet once daily orally, without regard to food.

### **Dose Adjustment for Renal Impairment**

Significantly increased drug exposures occurred when TDF was administered to patients with moderate to severe renal impairment (see **ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Renal Insufficiency**). Therefore, the dosing interval of AG-Tenofovir should be adjusted in patients with baseline creatinine clearance <50 mL/min using the recommendations in Table 15. These dosing interval recommendations are based on modeling of single-dose pharmacokinetic data in non-HIV and non-HBV infected subjects with varying degrees of renal impairment, including end-stage renal disease requiring hemodialysis. The safety and efficacy of these dosing interval adjustment recommendations have not been clinically evaluated in moderate to severe renal impairment, therefore, clinical response to treatment and renal function should be closely monitored in these patients.

No dose adjustment of AG-Tenofovir tablets (300 mg) is necessary in patients with mild renal impairment (creatinine clearance 50–80 mL/min). Routine monitoring of calculated creatinine clearance, serum phosphorus, urine glucose and urine protein should be performed in patients with mild renal impairment (see **WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS**).

**Table 15. Dosage Recommendations for Patients with Altered Creatinine Clearance**

	Creatinine Clearance (mL/min) <sup>1</sup>			Hemodialysis Patients
	≥50	30–49	10–29	
Recommended 300 mg Dosing Interval	Every 24 hours	Every 48 hours	Every 72 to 96 hours	Every 7 days or after a total of approximately 12 hours of dialysis <sup>2</sup>

1 Calculated using ideal (lean) body weight.

2 Generally once weekly assuming three hemodialysis sessions a week of approximately 4 hours duration. AG-Tenofovir should be administered following completion of dialysis.

The pharmacokinetics of tenofovir have not been evaluated in non-hemodialysis patients with creatinine clearance <10 mL/min; therefore, no dosing recommendation is available for these patients.

No data are available to make dose recommendations in adolescent patients with renal impairment.

### **Missed Dose**

If a patient misses a dose at the regularly scheduled time, but then remembers it that same day, the patient should take the missed dose immediately. The next dose should be taken at the regularly scheduled time the following day. The patient should not take two doses of AG-Tenofovir at once to make up for missing a dose.



## OVERDOSAGE

For management of a suspected drug overdose, please contact your Regional Poison Control Centre.

Limited clinical experience at doses higher than the therapeutic dose of TDF 300 mg is available. In Study 901 TDF 600 mg was administered to 8 patients orally for 28 days. No severe adverse reactions were reported. The effects of higher doses are not known.

If overdose occurs the patient must be monitored for evidence of toxicity, and standard supportive treatment applied as necessary. Administration of activated charcoal may also be used to aid in removal of unabsorbed drug.

Tenofovir is efficiently removed by hemodialysis with an extraction coefficient of approximately 54%. Following a single 300 mg dose of TDF, a four-hour hemodialysis session removed approximately 10% of the administered tenofovir dose.

## ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

AG-Tenofovir is an acyclic nucleotide diester analog of adenosine monophosphate. TDF requires initial diester hydrolysis (by non-specific esterases in blood and tissues) for conversion to tenofovir and subsequent phosphorylations by cellular enzymes to form tenofovir diphosphate, an obligate chain terminator. Tenofovir diphosphate inhibits the activity of HIV reverse transcriptase and HBV polymerase by competing with the natural substrate deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate and, after incorporation into DNA, by DNA chain termination.

Tenofovir diphosphate is a weak inhibitor of mammalian DNA polymerases  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ .

AG-Tenofovir is a water soluble diester prodrug of the active ingredient tenofovir. Following oral administration of a single dose of TDF 300 mg to HIV-infected patients in the fasted state, maximum serum concentrations ( $C_{max}$ ) of tenofovir are achieved in  $1.0 \pm 0.4$  hours. The oral bioavailability of tenofovir from TDF in fasted patients is approximately 25%. Administration of TDF following a high-fat meal increases the oral bioavailability, with an increase in tenofovir  $AUC_{\infty}$  of approximately 40% and an increase in  $C_{max}$  of approximately 14% (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**).

Tenofovir is eliminated by a combination of glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion. There may be competition with other compounds that are also renally eliminated.

## **Pharmacodynamics**

### **Activity in HIV-1**

The in vitro antiviral activity of tenofovir against laboratory and clinical isolates of HIV-1 was assessed in lymphoblastoid cell lines, primary monocyte/macrophage cells and peripheral blood lymphocytes. The IC<sub>50</sub> values for tenofovir were in the range of 0.04–8.5 μM. In drug combination studies of tenofovir with integrase strand transfer inhibitors (elvitegravir or raltegravir), nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (abacavir, didanosine, emtricitabine, lamivudine, stavudine, zalcitabine, or zidovudine), non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (delavirdine, efavirenz, nevirapine or rilpivirine), and protease inhibitors (amprenavir, indinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, or saquinavir), additive to synergistic effects were observed. Most of these drug combinations have not been studied in humans. Tenofovir displayed antiviral activity in vitro against HIV-1 clades A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and O (IC<sub>50</sub> values ranged from 0.5–2.2 μM).

The antiviral effects of TDF monotherapy in reducing HIV-1 viral load and the relationship with dose were assessed in clinical phase 1 studies in treatment-naïve and treatment-experienced HIV-infected patients. Doses of TDF ranging from 75 mg to 600 mg once daily resulted in statistically significant decreases in plasma HIV-1 RNA levels compared with placebo. In a mixed population of treatment-naïve and treatment-experienced patients who received 28 days of repeat daily dosing with TDF 300 mg QD (Study GS-97-901) the median decrease in plasma log<sub>10</sub> HIV-1 RNA level was 1.22 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL.

### **Activity in HBV**

The in vitro antiviral activity of tenofovir against HBV was assessed in the HepG2 2.2.15 cell line. The EC<sub>50</sub> values for tenofovir were in the range of 0.14 to 1.5 μM, with CC<sub>50</sub> (50% cytotoxicity concentration) values >100 μM. Tenofovir diphosphate inhibits recombinant HBV polymerase with a K<sub>i</sub> (inhibition constant) of 0.18 μM. In in vitro drug combination studies of tenofovir with nucleoside anti-HBV reverse transcriptase inhibitors lamivudine, telbivudine, and entecavir, additive anti-HBV activity was observed. Additive to slightly synergistic effects were observed with the combination of tenofovir and emtricitabine.

## **Pharmacokinetics**

Pharmacokinetics of intravenous tenofovir were evaluated in Study GS-96-701 (N=16). Following intravenous administration of tenofovir 1.0 and 3.0 mg/kg, pharmacokinetics were dose-proportional with the exception of the estimated terminal half-life (5.3 and 7.8 hours, respectively). The pharmacokinetics of tenofovir were not affected by repeated dosing in the 1.0 mg/kg/day group, with the exception of half-life (5.3 on Day 1 vs. 7.7 on Day 14) and volume of distribution (763 vs. 1320 mL/kg). At the 3.0 mg/kg/day, there was an approximate 27% decrease in serum clearance of tenofovir following 7 days of once daily administration; renal clearance and estimated terminal half-life were also significantly different.

The pharmacokinetics of tenofovir following administration of TDF were evaluated in the fasted state in Study GS-97-901 (HIV-infected patients) and Study GS-00-914 (healthy volunteers). The pharmacokinetics in HIV-infected patients and healthy volunteers were similar. The estimated terminal half-life in HIV-infected patients measured over 24 hours was ~12–13 hr. The terminal elimination half-life in healthy subjects assessed over 48 hours was ~17 hours. There were no significant differences in the dose-normalized steady-state pharmacokinetics of tenofovir over the dose range of 75 to 600 mg. Tenofovir exposure following 8 and 28 days was slightly higher than those observed following the first dose.

### **Absorption**

AG-Tenofovir is a water soluble diester prodrug of the active ingredient tenofovir. The oral bioavailability of tenofovir from TDF in fasted patients is approximately 25%. Following oral administration of a single dose of TDF 300 mg to HIV-infected patients in the fasted state, maximum serum concentrations ( $C_{max}$ ) are achieved in  $1.0 \pm 0.4$  hours.  $C_{max}$  and AUC values are  $296 \pm 90$  ng/mL and  $2287 \pm 685$  ng•hr/mL, respectively.

### **Distribution**

In vitro binding of tenofovir to human plasma or serum proteins is less than 0.7 and 7.2%, respectively, over the tenofovir concentration range 0.01–25 µg/mL. The volume of distribution at steady-state is  $1.3 \pm 0.6$  L/kg and  $1.2 \pm 0.4$  L/kg, following intravenous administration of tenofovir 1.0 mg/kg and 3.0 mg/kg.

### **Metabolism**

In vitro studies indicate that neither tenofovir disoproxil nor tenofovir are substrates of CYP450 enzymes.

Following IV administration of tenofovir, approximately 70–80% of the dose is recovered in the urine as unchanged tenofovir within 72 hours of dosing. After multiple oral doses of TDF 300 mg once daily (under fed conditions),  $32 \pm 10\%$  of the administered dose is recovered in urine over 24 hours.

### **Excretion**

Tenofovir is eliminated by a combination of glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion. There may be competition for elimination with other compounds that are also renally eliminated.

### **Effects of Food on Oral Absorption**

Administration of AG-Tenofovir following a high-fat meal (~700 to 1000 kcal containing 40–50% fat) increases the oral bioavailability, with an increase in tenofovir  $AUC_{0-\infty}$  of approximately 40% and an increase in  $C_{max}$  of approximately 14%. Food delays the time to tenofovir  $C_{max}$  by approximately 1 hour.  $C_{max}$  and AUC of tenofovir are  $326 \pm 119$  ng/mL and

3324±1370 ng•hr/mL following multiple doses of TDF 300 mg once daily in the fed state, when meal content was not controlled.

### **Special Populations and Conditions**

#### **Pediatric Patients**

Steady-state pharmacokinetics of tenofovir were evaluated in 8 HIV-1 infected adolescent patients (12 to <18 years). All pediatric patients were receiving TDF with a ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitor. Mean ( $\pm$  SD)  $C_{\max}$  and  $AUC_{\tau}$  are 0.38±0.13  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  and 3.39±1.22  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{hr/mL}$ , respectively. Tenofovir exposure achieved in adolescent patients receiving oral daily doses of TDF 300 mg was similar to exposures achieved in adults receiving once-daily doses of TDF 300 mg.

#### **Geriatrics**

Pharmacokinetic studies have not been performed in the elderly.

#### **Race**

There were insufficient numbers from racial and ethnic groups other than Caucasian to adequately determine potential pharmacokinetic differences among these populations.

#### **Gender**

Limited data on the pharmacokinetics of tenofovir in women indicate no major gender effect.

#### **Hepatic Insufficiency**

The pharmacokinetics of tenofovir following a 300 mg single dose of TDF have been studied in 8 non-HIV, non-HBV infected subjects with moderate hepatic impairment and 8 non-HIV infected subjects with severe hepatic impairment. There were no substantial alterations in tenofovir pharmacokinetics in subjects with hepatic impairment compared with unimpaired subjects. No change in TDF dosing is required in patients with hepatic impairment.

#### **Renal Insufficiency**

The pharmacokinetics of tenofovir are altered in subjects with renal impairment (see **WARNINGS, Nephrotoxicity**). In non-HIV, non-HBV infected subjects with creatinine clearance <50 mL/min or with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) requiring dialysis,  $C_{\max}$  and  $AUC_{0-\infty}$  of tenofovir were increased (Table 16). It is recommended that the dosing interval for TDF be modified in patients with creatinine clearance <50 mL/min or in patients with ESRD who require dialysis (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**).

**Table 16. Pharmacokinetic Parameters (Mean  $\pm$  SD) of Tenofovir\* in Patients with varying Degrees of Renal Function**

<b>Baseline Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)</b>	<b>&gt;80 (N=3)</b>	<b>50–80 (N=10)</b>	<b>30–49 (N=8)</b>	<b>12–29 (N=11)</b>
$C_{max}$ (ng/mL)	335.5 $\pm$ 31.8	330.4 $\pm$ 61.0	372.1 $\pm$ 156.1	601.6 $\pm$ 185.3
$AUC_{\infty}$ (ng•hr/mL)	2184.5 $\pm$ 257.4	3063.8 $\pm$ 927.0	6008.5 $\pm$ 2504.7	15984.7 $\pm$ 7223.0
CL/F (mL/min)	1043.7 $\pm$ 115.4	807.7 $\pm$ 279.2	444.4 $\pm$ 209.8	177.0 $\pm$ 97.1
$CL_{renal}$ (mL/min)	243.5 $\pm$ 33.3	168.6 $\pm$ 27.5	100.6 $\pm$ 27.5	43.0 $\pm$ 31.2

\* 300 mg, single dose of TDF

Tenofovir is efficiently removed by hemodialysis with an extraction coefficient of approximately 54%. Following a single 300 mg dose of TDF, a four-hour hemodialysis session removed approximately 10% of the administered tenofovir dose.

## STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store at controlled room temperature 15°C –30°C, protect from moisture.

## SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

There are no special handling instructions.

## DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING

AG-Tenofovir is available as tablets. Each tablet contains 300 mg of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, which is equivalent to 245 mg of tenofovir disoproxil.

AG-Tenofovir 300 mg tablets: each tablet is almond -shaped, blue, film-coated and debossed with “TDF” on one side and “300” on the other side. Available in HDPE bottles of 30 tablets.

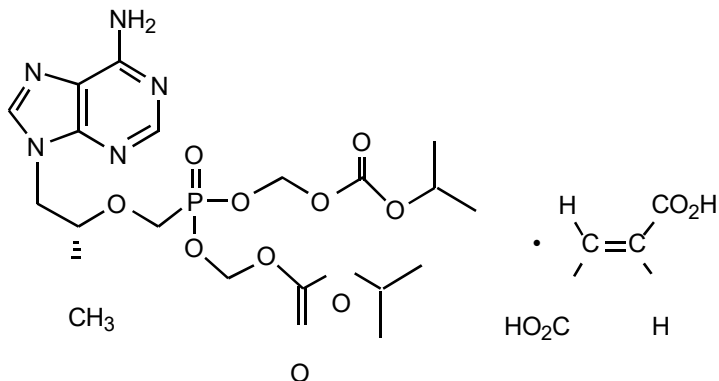
In addition to the active ingredient, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, each tablet also contains the non-medicinal ingredients: croscarmellose sodium, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, and pregelatinized starch and the film coating contains FD&C blue #2 Indigo Carmine aluminum lake, hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, titanium dioxide, and triacetin.

## 2. SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

### PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

#### Drug Substance

**Common Name:** tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (USAN)  
**Chemical Name:** 9-[(R)-2-[[bis[[[(isopropoxycarbonyl)oxy]methoxy]phosphinyl]-methoxy]propyl]adenine fumarate (1:1)  
**Empirical Formula:**  $C_{19}H_{30}N_5O_{10}P \cdot C_4H_4O_4$   
**Molecular Weight:** 635.52  
**Structural Formula:**



#### **Physicochemical Properties:**

**Physical Description:** Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is a white to off-white crystalline powder.

**Solubility:** The solubility of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is slightly soluble in water, soluble in methanol, very slightly soluble in dichloromethane. The partition coefficient (log p) for tenofovir disoproxil is 1.25.

## CLINICAL TRIALS

### Summary of studies establishing bioequivalence of Tenofovir Tablets 300 mg to Viread® tablets

A randomized, double blinded, balanced, two treatment, two period, two sequence, single dose, crossover, bioequivalence study of 1 x 300 mg Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets with 1 x 300 mg PrViread® (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate) tablets was conducted in 24 healthy, adult, male human subjects under fasting conditions. A summary of the bioavailability data of 23 subjects who completed the study is presented in the following table:

SUMMARY TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE BIOAVAILABILITY  
DATA  
[Table for single dose studies]

Tenofovir (1 x 300 mg) From measured data Geometric Mean Arithmetic Mean (CV %)				
Parameter	Test*	Reference†	% Ratio of Geometric Means	90% Confidence Interval
AUC <sub>T</sub> (ng*hr/mL)	2791.9185 2827.122 (16.807)	2682.1494 2719.767 (17.268)	104.0926	99.7410 - 108.6340
C <sub>max</sub> (ng/mL)	348.8660 358.343 (25.685)	340.6277 349.945 (22.405)	102.4186	93.8223 - 111.8025
AUC <sub>I</sub> (ng*hr/mL)	3025.7140 3054.964 (14.834)	2896.6063 2930.912 (15.665)	104.4572	101.2423-107.7742
T <sub>max</sub> <sup>§</sup> (h)	1.000 (0.670 - 2.000)	1.000 (0.670 - 2.000)		
T <sub>1/2</sub> <sup>ε</sup> (h)	19.091 3.155 (16.528)	18.309 2.284 (12.475)		

\* Jamp-Tenofovir (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate) Tablets 300 mg.

† Viread (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate) Tablets 300 mg by Gilead Sciences Canada Inc. were purchased from Canada

§ Expressed as the median (range) only

ε Expressed as the arithmetic mean (CV %) only

### **Clinical Efficacy in Patients with HIV**

#### **Study Demographics and Trial Design**

##### ***Treatment-Experienced Adult Patients***

**Study 907 - TDF + Standard Background Therapy (SBT) Compared to Placebo + SBT:** Study 907 was a 24-week, double-blind placebo-controlled multicenter study of TDF added to a stable background regimen of antiretroviral agents in

550 treatment-experienced patients. After 24 weeks of blinded study treatment, all patients continuing on study were offered open-label TDF for an additional 24 weeks. Patients had a mean baseline CD4 cell count of 427 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (range 23–1385), median baseline plasma HIV RNA of 2340 (range 50–75,000) copies/mL, and mean duration of prior HIV treatment was 5.4 years. Mean age of the patients was 42 years, 85% were male and 69% were Caucasian, 17% Black and 12% Hispanic.

**Table 17. Study 907: TDF + Standard Background Therapy (SBD) Compared to Placebo + SBD**

Study No.	Trial Design	Dosage, Route of Administration and Duration	Study Subject (N=550)	Mean Age (Range)	Gender
GS-99-907	Randomized (2:1), Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled	<p><b>Arm 1:</b> TDF 300 mg QD oral</p> <p><b>Arm 2:</b> placebo QD</p> <p>Added to stable background regimen for 24 weeks followed by open label tenofovir for all patients for an additional 24 weeks.</p>	<p>Patients on stable antiretroviral therapy with early virologic failure.</p> <p>(N=550)</p>	42 years (22–70)	Male: 85% Female: 15%

***Treatment-Naïve Adult Patients***

**Study 903 - TDF + Lamivudine + Efavirenz Compared to Stavudine + Lamivudine + Efavirenz:** Data through 144 weeks are reported for Study 903, a double-blind, active-controlled multicenter study comparing TDF (300 mg QD) administered in combination with lamivudine and efavirenz versus stavudine, lamivudine, and efavirenz in 600 antiretroviral-naïve patients. Patients had a mean age of 36 years (range 18–64), 74% were male, 64% were Caucasian and 20% were Black. The mean baseline CD4 cell count was 279 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (range 3–956) and median baseline plasma HIV-1 RNA was 77,600 copies/mL (range 417-5,130,000). Patients were stratified by baseline HIV-1 RNA and CD4 count. Forty-three percent of patients had baseline viral loads > 100,000 copies/mL and 39% had CD4 cell counts < 200 cells/mL.



**Table 18. Study 903: TDF + Lamivudine + Efavirenz Compared with Stavudine + Lamivudine + Efavirenz**

Study No.	Trial Design	Dosage, Route of Administration and Duration	Study Subjects (N=600)	Mean Age (Range)	Gender
GS-99-903	Randomized (1:1), double-blind, active-controlled, equivalence study. <b>Arm 1:</b> TDF + lamivudine + efavirenz <b>Arm 2:</b> stavudine + lamivudine + efavirenz	<b>Arm 1:</b> TDF 300 mg tablets QD, stavudine placebo capsules BID, lamivudine 150 mg tablets BID, efavirenz 600 mg QD <b>Arm 2:</b> TDF placebo tablets QD, stavudine <sup>1</sup> capsules 40/30 mg BID, lamivudine 150 mg tablets BID, efavirenz 600 mg QD All for oral (PO) administration for 144 weeks double-blind phase followed by 192-week open-label phase. (Nevirapine 200 mg BID could replace efavirenz in the event of efavirenz-associated central nervous system toxicity or rash.)	Treatment-naïve (HIV-1 RNA >5,000 copies/mL) (N=600)	36 years (18–64)	Male: 74% Female: 26%

1 Stavudine/placebo capsules 20/15 mg BID as need for dose reduction.

**Study 934 - TDF + Emtricitabine+ Efavirenz Compared with Lamivudine/Zidovudine + Efavirenz:** Data through 144 weeks are reported for Study 934, a randomized, open-label, active-controlled multicenter study comparing TDF (300 mg QD) + emtricitabine (200 mg QD) administered in combination with efavirenz (600 mg QD) versus lamivudine 150 mg/ zidovudine 300 mg BID administered in combination with efavirenz (600 mg QD) in 511 antiretroviral-naïve patients. From weeks 96 to 144 of the study, patients randomized to TDF + emtricitabine received TRUVADA with efavirenz in place of emtricitabine + TDF. Patients had a mean age of 38 years (range 18–80), 86% were male, 59% were Caucasian and 23% were Black. The mean baseline CD4 cell count was 245 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> (range 2–1191) and median baseline plasma HIV-1 RNA was 5.01 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL (range 3.56–6.54). Patients were stratified by baseline CD4 count (< or ≥200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>); 41% had CD4 cell counts < 200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and 51% of patients had baseline viral loads > 100,000 copies/mL.

**Table 19. Study 934: EMTRIVA+ TDF + Efavirenz Compared with Lamivudine/Zidovudine+Efavirenz**

Study Number	Trial Design	Dosage, Route of Administration and Duration	Study Subjects (N=511)	Mean Age (Range)	Gender
GS-01-934	Randomized, open-label, parallel, multicenter, active-controlled <b>Arm 1:</b> emtricitabine + TDF + efavirenz <b>Arm 2:</b> lamivudine/zidovudine + efavirenz	<b>Arm 1<sup>1</sup>:</b> efavirenz 600 mg once daily for oral administration, emtricitabine 200 mg once and TDF 300 mg once daily <b>Arm 2:</b> efavirenz 600 mg once daily for oral administration and Combivir (lamivudine/zidovudine 150/300 mg twice daily). 144 weeks	Antiretroviral-naïve patients (HIV-1 RNA >10,000 copies/mL)	38 years (18–80)	Male: 86% Female: 14%

1 From weeks 96 to 144 of the study, patients received TRUVADA with efavirenz in place of emtricitabine + TDF

## Study Results

**Study 907 - TDF + Standard Background Therapy (SBT) Compared to Placebo + SBT:** Changes from baseline in log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL plasma HIV-1 RNA levels through Week 48 are presented in Table 20.

**Table 20. Mean Change from Baseline in Plasma HIV-1 RNA (log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL): Study 907 (48 weeks)**

Study Week	HIV-1 RNA log <sub>10</sub> copies/mL	
	TDF (N=368)	Placebo (N=182)
Week 12	-0.65 (N=354)	-0.08 (N=175)
Week 24	-0.59 (N=346)	-0.01 (N=172)
	TDF (N=368)	Placebo Crossover to TDF <sup>1</sup> (N=170)
Week 32	-0.55 (N=346)	-0.61 (N=167)
Week 40	-0.49 (N=336)	-0.61 (N=162)
Week 48	-0.53 (N=327)	-0.64 (N=160)

1 For Placebo Crossover to TDF, baseline HIV-1 RNA was reset at Week 24.

The percent of patients with HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL and outcomes of patients through 48 weeks are summarized in Table 21.

**Table 21. Outcomes of Randomized Treatment (Study 907)**

Outcomes	0–24 weeks		0–48 weeks	24–48 weeks
	TDF (N=368)	Placebo (N=182)	TDF (N=368)	Placebo Crossover to TDF (N=170)
HIV-1 RNA < 400 copies/mL <sup>1</sup>	40%	11%	28%	30%
Virologic failure <sup>2</sup>	53%	84%	61%	64%
Discontinued due to adverse event	3%	3%	5%	5%
Discontinued for other reasons <sup>3</sup>	3%	3%	5%	1%

1 Patients with HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL and no prior study drug discontinuation at Week 24 and 48, respectively.

2 Patients with HIV-1 RNA ≥400 copies/mL efficacy failure or missing HIV-1 RNA at Week 24 and 48, respectively.

3 Includes lost to follow-up, patient withdrawal, noncompliance, protocol violation and other reasons.

At 24 weeks of therapy, there was a higher proportion of patients in the TDF arm compared to the placebo arm with HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL (22% and 1%, respectively). Mean change in absolute CD4 counts by Week 24 was +12 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for the TDF group and –5 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for the placebo group. Mean change in absolute CD4 counts by Week 48 was +4 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for the TDF group.

Through Week 24, one patient in the TDF group and no patients in the placebo arm experienced a new CDC Class C event.

**Study 903 - TDF + Lamivudine + Efavirenz Compared to Stavudine + Lamivudine + Efavirenz:** Treatment outcomes through 144 weeks are presented in Table 22.

**Table 22. Outcomes of Randomized Treatment (Study 903)**

Outcomes	At Week 48		At Week 144	
	TDF + 3TC + EFV (N=299)	Stavudine + 3TC + EFV (N=301)	TDF + 3TC + EFV (N=299)	Stavudine + 3TC + EFV (N=301)
Responder <sup>1</sup>	79%	82%	68%	62%
Virologic failure <sup>2</sup>	6%	4%	10%	8%
Rebound	5%	3%	8%	7%
Never suppressed	0%	1%	0%	0%
Added an antiretroviral agent	1%	1%	2%	1%
Death	< 1%	1%	1%	2%
Discontinued due to adverse event	6%	6%	8%	13%
Discontinued for other reasons <sup>3</sup>	8%	7%	14%	15%

1 Patients achieved and maintained confirmed HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL through Week 144.

2 Includes confirmed viral rebound and failure to achieve confirmed <400 copies/mL through Week 144.

3 Includes lost to follow-up, patient's withdrawal, noncompliance, protocol violation and other reasons.

Achievement of plasma HIV-1 RNA concentrations of less than 400 copies/mL at Week 144 was similar between the two treatment groups for the population stratified at baseline on the basis of HIV-1 RNA concentration ( $\leq$  or  $>$  100,000 copies/mL) and CD4 cell count ( $<$  or  $\geq$  200 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>). Through 144 weeks of therapy, 62% and 58% of patients in the TDF and stavudine arms, respectively achieved and maintained confirmed HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL. The mean increase from baseline in CD4 cell count was 263 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for the TDF arm and 283 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for the stavudine arm.

Through 144 weeks, 12 patients in the TDF group and 9 patients in the stavudine group experienced a new CDC Class C event.

The proportion of patients who achieved and maintained confirmed HIV RNA <400 copies/mL using intent-to-treat analysis at Weeks 24, 48, 96 and 144 in Study 903 are presented in Table 23.

**Table 23. Virologic Response Through Week 144, Study 903\*†**

Study Week	Proportion of Patients with HIV-1 RNA < 400 copies/mL (%)	
	TDF + 3TC + EFV (N=299)	Stavudine + 3TC + EFV (N=301)
Week 24	86	86

Study Week	Proportion of Patients with HIV-1 RNA < 400 copies/mL (%)	
	TDF + 3TC + EFV (N=299)	Stavudine + 3TC + EFV (N=301)
Week 48	79	82
Week 96	74	70
Week 144	68	62

\* Roche Amplicor HIV-1 Monitor Test

† Responders at each visit are patients who had achieved and maintained HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL without discontinuation by that visit.

**Study 934 - TDF + Emtricitabine + Efavirenz Compared with Lamivudine/Zidovudine + Efavirenz:** Treatment outcomes through 48 and 144 weeks for those patients who did not have efavirenz resistance at baseline are presented in Table 24.

**Table 24. Outcomes of Randomized Treatment at Weeks 48 and 144 (Study 934)**

Outcome	At Week 48		At Week 144 <sup>1</sup>	
	TDF + FTC + EFV (N=244)	3TC/AZT + EFV (N=243)	TDF + FTC + EFV (N=227)	3TC/AZT + EFV (N=229)
Responder <sup>2</sup>	84%	73%	71%	58%
Virologic failure <sup>3</sup>	2%	4%	3%	6%
Rebound	1%	3%	2%	5%
Never suppressed	0%	0%	0%	0%
Change in antiretroviral regimen	1%	1%	1%	1%
Death	< 1%	1%	1%	1%
Discontinued due to adverse event	4%	9%	5%	12%
Discontinued for other reasons <sup>4</sup>	10%	14%	20%	22%

1 Patients who were responders at Week 48 or Week 96 but did not consent to continue study after Week 48 or Week 96 were excluded from analysis.

2 Patients achieved and maintained confirmed HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL through Week 48.

3 Includes confirmed viral rebound and failure to achieve confirmed <400 copies/mL through Week 48.

4 Includes lost to follow-up, patient withdrawal, non-compliance, protocol violation and other reasons.

In this study, TDF + emtricitabine in combination with efavirenz showed statistically significant superiority over lamivudine/zidovudine in combination with efavirenz in

achieving and maintaining HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL through 48 weeks and 144 weeks (Table 24). The difference in the percentages of responders, stratified by baseline CD4 cell count (< or  $\geq 200$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>), between the TDF + emtricitabine group and the lamivudine/zidovudine group was 11.4%, and the 95% CI was 4.3% to 18.6% (p=0.002) at Week 48 and was 13% at Week 144, 95% CI=4% to 22% (p=0.004). Through 48 weeks of therapy, 80% and 70% of patients in the TDF + emtricitabine and the lamivudine/zidovudine arms, respectively, achieved and maintained HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL (64% and 56%, respectively, through Week 144). The difference in the percentages of responders, stratified by baseline CD4 cell count (< or  $\geq 200$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>), between the TDF + emtricitabine group and the lamivudine/zidovudine group was 9.1%, and the 95% CI was 1.6% to 16.6% (p=0.021) at Week 48 and was 8% at Week 144, 95% CI = -1% to 17% (p=0.082). The mean increase from baseline in CD4 cell count was 190 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for the TDF + emtricitabine + efavirenz arm, and 158 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> for the lamivudine/zidovudine + efavirenz arm (p=0.002) at Week 48 (312 and 271 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>, respectively, at Week 144, p=0.089). Through 48 weeks, 7 patients in the TDF + emtricitabine group and 5 patients in the lamivudine/zidovudine group experienced a new CDC Class C event (10 and 6 patients, respectively, through 144 weeks).

The difference in the proportion of patients who achieved and maintained HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL through 48 weeks largely results from the higher number of discontinuations due to adverse events and other reasons in the zidovudine/lamivudine group in this open label study.

### **Adolescent Patients**

In Study 321, 87 treatment-experienced patients 12 to <18 years of age were treated with TDF (N=45) or placebo (N=42) in combination with an optimized background regimen (OBR) for 48 weeks. The mean baseline CD4 cell count was 374 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and the mean baseline plasma HIV-1 RNA was 4.6 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL. The median time-weighted average changes from baseline in plasma HIV-1 RNA at Weeks 24 (DAVG<sub>24</sub>) and 48 (DAVG<sub>48</sub>) were -1.58 and -1.42 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL for the TDF group compared to -1.55 and -1.35 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL for the placebo group, at Weeks 24 and 48, respectively. The lack of difference in virological response between the two groups was primarily attributable to greater activity of the OBR in the placebo group compared to the TDF group.

### **Genotypic Analyses of TDF in Patients with Previous Antiretroviral Therapy (Studies 902 and 907)**

The virologic response to TDF therapy has been evaluated with respect to baseline viral genotype (N=222) in treatment-experienced patients participating in trials 902 and 907. In both of these studies, 94% of the participants evaluated had baseline HIV isolates expressing at least one NRTI mutation. These included resistance mutations associated with zidovudine (M41L, D67N, K70R, L210W, T215Y/F, or K219Q/E/N), the lamivudine/abacavir-associated mutation (M184V), and others. In addition the majority of participants evaluated had mutations associated with either protease inhibitor or non-nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor use. Virologic responses for patients in the genotype sub-study were similar to the overall results in Studies 902 and 907.

Several exploratory analyses were conducted to evaluate the effect of specific mutations and mutational patterns on virologic outcome.

Reduced responses to TDF were observed in patients with pre-existing zidovudine-associated mutations and appeared to depend on the number of specific mutations. TDF-treated patients whose HIV expressed 3 or more zidovudine-associated mutations that included either the M41L or L210W reverse transcriptase mutation showed reduced responses to TDF therapy; however, these responses were still improved compared with placebo. The presence of the D67N, K70R, T215Y/F, or K219Q/E/N mutation did not appear to affect responses to TDF therapy.

In the protocol defined analyses, virologic response to TDF was not reduced in patients with HIV that expressed the lamivudine/abacavir-associated M184V mutation. In the absence of zidovudine-associated mutations, patients with the M184V mutation receiving TDF showed a  $-0.84 \log_{10}$  copies/mL decrease in their HIV-1 RNA relative to placebo. In the presence of zidovudine-associated mutations, the M184V mutation did not affect the mean HIV RNA responses to TDF treatment. HIV-1 RNA responses among these patients were durable through Week 48.

There were limited data on patients expressing some primary nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor mutations and multi-drug resistant mutations at baseline. However, patients expressing mutations at K65R (N=6), or L74V without zidovudine-associated mutations (N=6) appeared to have reduced virologic responses to TDF.

The presence of at least one HIV protease inhibitor or non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor mutation at baseline did not appear to affect the virologic response to TDF. Cross-resistance between TDF and HIV-1 protease inhibitors is unlikely because of the different enzyme targets involved.

In treatment-experienced patients, 14 of 304 (4.6%, studies 902 and 907) isolates from patients failing TDF at 96 weeks showed  $>1.4$  fold (median: 2.7) reduced susceptibility to tenofovir. Genotypic analysis of the resistant isolates showed a mutation in the HIV-1 RT gene resulting in the K65R amino acid substitution.

### **Phenotypic Analyses of TDF in Patients with Previous Antiretroviral Therapy (Studies 902 and 907)**

The virologic response to TDF therapy has been evaluated with respect to baseline phenotype (N=100) in treatment-experienced patients participating in trials 902 and 907. Phenotypic analysis of baseline HIV from patients in Studies 902 and 907 demonstrated a correlation between baseline susceptibility to TDF and response to TDF therapy. Table 25 summarizes the HIV-1 RNA response by baseline TDF susceptibility.

**Table 25. HIV-1 RNA Response at Week 24 by Baseline TDF Susceptibility (Intent-To-Treat)<sup>1</sup>**

Baseline TDF Susceptibility <sup>2</sup>	Change in HIV-1 RNA <sup>3</sup> (N)
≤1	-0.74 (35)
>1 and ≤3	-0.56 (49)
>3 and ≤4	-0.3 (7)
≤4	-0.61 (91)
>4	-0.12 (9)

- 1 Tenofovir susceptibility was determined by recombinant phenotypic Antivirogram™ assay (Virco).
- 2 Fold change in susceptibility from wild-type.
- 3 Average HIV-1 RNA change from baseline through Week 24 (DAVG<sub>24</sub>) in log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL.

### Genotypic Analyses of TDF in Antiretroviral-Naïve Patients

Genotypic analyses of patients with virologic failure showed development of efavirenz-associated and lamivudine-associated mutations to occur most frequently and with no difference between the treatment arms (Study 903). The K65R mutation occurred in 8 patients on the TDF arm and in 2 patients on the stavudine arm. Of the 8 patients who developed K65R in the TDF arm through 144 weeks, 7 of these occurred in the first 48 weeks of treatment and 1 at Week 96. One patient in the TDF arm developed the K70E substitution in their virus. Among these patients, 5/8 patients subsequently gained full virologic control (<50 copies/mL) upon switching to new regimens that included a protease inhibitor in combination with nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors through a median of 155 weeks of follow-up. From both genotypic and phenotypic analyses there was no evidence for other pathways of resistance to TDF.

In Study 934 (TDF + emtricitabine + efavirenz compared with lamivudine/zidovudine + efavirenz), resistance analysis was performed on HIV isolates from all patients with >400 copies/mL of HIV-1 RNA at Week 144 or early discontinuation. Genotypic resistance to efavirenz, predominantly the K103N substitution, was the most common form of resistance that developed. Resistance to efavirenz occurred in 13 of 19 (68%) analyzed patients in the TDF + EMTRIVA group and in 21 of 29 (72%) analyzed patients in the lamivudine/zidovudine group. The M184V substitution, associated with resistance to EMTRIVA and lamivudine, was observed in 2 of 19 (11%) analyzed patients in the TDF + emtricitabine group and in 10 of 29 (34%) analyzed patients in the lamivudine/zidovudine group.

In treatment-naïve patients treated with TDF + emtricitabine + efavirenz, none of the HIV isolates from 19 patients analyzed for resistance showed reduced susceptibility to tenofovir or the presence of the K65R or K70E substitution.

In Study 321 (adolescent patients 12 to <18 years) (see **CLINICAL TRIALS**), HIV-1 isolates from 43 patients who had plasma HIV-1 RNA ≥400 copies/mL were evaluated for



tenofovir resistance-associated substitutions. One patient developed the K65R substitution by Week 48.

### **Clinical Efficacy in Patient with HBV**

#### **Study Demographics and Trial Design**

**HBeAg-Negative Chronic Hepatitis B:** Study 0102 was a Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, active-controlled study of TDF 300 mg compared to HEPSERA 10 mg in 375 HBeAg- (anti-HBe+) patients, the majority of whom were nucleoside-naïve. The mean age of patients was 44 years, 77% were male, 25% were Asian, 65% were Caucasian, 17% had previously received alpha-interferon therapy and 18% were nucleoside-experienced (16% had prior lamivudine experience). At baseline, patients had a mean Knodell necroinflammatory score of 7.8; mean plasma HBV DNA was 6.9 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL; and mean serum ALT was 140 U/L.

**HBeAg-Positive Chronic Hepatitis B:** Study 0103 was a Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, active-controlled study of TDF 300 mg compared to HEPSERA 10 mg in 266 (HBeAg+) nucleoside-naïve patients. The mean age of patients was 34 years, 69% were male, 36% were Asian, 52% were Caucasian, and 16% had previously received alpha-interferon therapy. At baseline, patients had a mean Knodell necroinflammatory score of 8.4; mean plasma HBV DNA was 8.7 log<sub>10</sub> copies /mL; and mean serum ALT was 147 U/L.

The primary data analysis was conducted after all patients reached 48 weeks of treatment.

**Table 26. Studies 0102 and 0103: TDF Compared to HEPSERA**

<b>Study No.</b>	<b>Trial Design</b>	<b>Dosage, Route of Administration and Duration</b>	<b>Study Subjects</b>	<b>Mean Age (Range)</b>	<b>Gender</b>
GS-US-174-0102	Randomized (2:1), Double-Blind, Parallel group	<b>Arm 1:</b> TDF 300 mg QD oral <b>Arm 2:</b> adefovir dipivoxil 10 mg QD oral Double-blind phase up to Week 48 After double-blind phase, eligible patients were allowed to rollover to open-label TDF up to Week 384 (8 years)	N=250  N=125  HBeAg-; nucleoside-naïve and nucleoside-experienced; HBV DNA > 10 <sup>5</sup> copies/mL	44 years (18–69)	Male: 77% Female: 23%

Study No.	Trial Design	Dosage, Route of Administration and Duration	Study Subjects	Mean Age (Range)	Gender
GS-US-174-0103	Randomized (2:1), Double-Blind, Parallel group	<b>Arm 1:</b> TDF 300 mg QD oral <b>Arm 2:</b> adefovir dipivoxil 10 mg QD oral Double blind phase up to Week 48 After double-blind phase, eligible patients were allowed to rollover to open-label TDF up to Week 384 (8 years)	N=176  N=90  HBeAg+; nucleoside-naïve HBV DNA > 10 <sup>6</sup> copies/mL	34 years (18–64)	Male: 69% Female: 31%

## Study Results

**Experience in Patients with Compensated Liver Disease at 48 weeks:** In HBeAg- and HBeAg + patients TDF was shown to be statistically superior with respect to the primary efficacy endpoint (complete response to treatment). TDF was associated with significantly greater proportions of patients with HBV DNA <400 copies/mL when compared to HEPSERA as shown in Table 27.

In Study 0103, a significantly greater proportion of patients in the TDF group had normalized ALT and achieved HBsAg loss, when compared to HEPSERA.

**Table 27. Histological, Virological, Biochemical and Serological Response at Week 48 (Studies 0102 and 0103)**

	0102 (HBeAg-)		0103 (HBeAg+)	
	TDF (N=250)	HEPSERA (N=125)	TDF (N=176)	HEPSERA (N=90)
<b>Complete Response (%)</b> <sup>a</sup>	71*	49	67*	12
<b>Histology</b>				
Histological Response (%) <sup>b</sup>	72	69	74	68
<b>HBV DNA (%)</b> < 400 copies/mL (< 69 IU/mL)	93*	63	76*	13
<b>ALT(%)</b> Normalized ALT <sup>c</sup>	76	77	68**	54
<b>Serology (%)</b> HBeAg Loss/ Seroconversion	NA	NA	22/21	18/18
HBsAg Loss/ Seroconversion	0/0	0/0	3**/1	0/0

\* p value vs adefovir dipivoxil < 0.001

\*\* p value vs adefovir dipivoxil < 0.05

a Complete response defined as HBV DNA levels < 400 copies/ml and Knodell necroinflammatory score improvement of at least 2 points without worsening in Knodell fibrosis.

b Knodell necroinflammatory score improvement of at least 2 points without worsening in Knodell fibrosis

c The population used for analysis of ALT normalization included only patients with ALT above ULN at baseline.

TDF was associated with significantly greater proportions of patients with undetectable HBV DNA (<169 copies/mL[<29 IU/mL]; the limit of quantification of the Roche Cobas Taqman HBV assay), when compared to HEPSERA (Study 0102; 91%, 56%, p <0.001 and Study 0103; 69%, 9%, p <0.001), respectively.

Response to treatment with TDF was comparable in nucleoside-experienced (N=51) and nucleoside-naive (N=375) patients and in patients with normal ALT (N=21) and abnormal ALT (N=405) at baseline when Studies 0102 and 0103 were combined. Forty-nine of the 51 nucleoside-experienced patients were previously treated with lamivudine. Seventy-three percent of nucleoside-experienced and 69% of nucleoside-naive patients achieved complete response to treatment; 90% of nucleoside-experienced and 88% of nucleoside-naive patients achieved HBV DNA suppression <400 copies/mL. All patients with normal ALT at baseline and 88% of patients with abnormal ALT at baseline achieved HBV DNA suppression <400 copies/mL.

In Study ACTG 5127, a randomized, 48-week double-blind, controlled trial of TDF 300 mg in patients co-infected with HIV-1 and chronic hepatitis B with prior lamivudine

experience (90% of patients were lamivudine resistant), the mean serum HBV DNA level at baseline in patients randomized to the TDF arm was 9.45 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL (N=27). Treatment with TDF was associated with a mean change in serum HBV DNA from baseline, in the patients for whom there was 48 week data, of -5.74 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL (N=18). In addition, 61% of patients had normal ALT at Week 48.

**Experience in Patients with Persistent Viral Replication at 48 weeks:** Study 0106 was a double-blind, randomized study in which 53 nucleoside-experienced patients with persistent viral replication after receiving 24–96 weeks of treatment with HEPSERA were randomized to TDF monotherapy. Of these, 81% had HBV DNA <400 copies/mL, 75% had undetectable DNA (<169 copies/mL [ $<29$  IU/mL]) and 41% had ALT normalization at Week 48.

**Experience in Patients with Decompensated Liver Disease at 48 weeks:** Study 0108 was a randomized, double-blind, active-controlled study evaluating the safety and efficacy of TDF (N=45) in patients with decompensated liver disease. Patients had a mean Child-Pugh-Turcotte (CPT) score of 7, mean HBV DNA of 5.8 log<sub>10</sub> copies/mL and mean serum ALT of 61 U/L at baseline. Forty-two percent (19/45) of patients had at least 6 months of prior lamivudine experience and 9 of 45 patients (20%) had lamivudine and/or adefovir resistance substitutions at baseline.

The coprimary safety endpoints were discontinuation due to an adverse event and confirmed increase in serum creatinine  $\geq 0.5$  mg/dL or confirmed decrease in serum phosphorus of  $< 2$  mg/dL.

In the TDF treatment arm, 3 of 45 patients (7%) discontinued treatment due to an adverse event; 4 of 45 patients (9%) experienced a confirmed increase in serum creatinine of  $\geq 0.5$  mg/dL or confirmed decrease in serum phosphorus of  $< 2$  mg/dL through Week 48. HBV DNA <400 copies/mL and normal ALT were observed in 31 of 44 patients (70%) and 25 of 44 patients (57%), respectively. The mean change from baseline in CPT score was -1; the mean absolute CPT score was 6 at Week 48.

**Experience Beyond 48 weeks:** In Studies 0102 and 0103 patients who completed 48 weeks of double-blind treatment with either TDF or HEPSERA rolled over with no interruption in treatment to open-label TDF. In Studies 0102 and 0103, 93% and 89% of the randomized and treated patients entered the open-label study, respectively. In Study 0102, 90% and 88% of patients who were randomized to TDF and HEPSERA, respectively, completed 96 weeks of treatment and in Study 0103, 82% and 92% of patients who were randomized to TDF and HEPSERA, respectively, completed 96 weeks of treatment. In Studies 0102 and 0103, 84% and 73% of patients who entered the open-label phase continued in the study through to Week 288, respectively. At both Week 96 and Week 288, viral suppression, biochemical and serological responses were in general maintained with continued TDF treatment. In patients rolling over from HEPSERA to TDF at Week 48, HBV DNA rapidly declined in HEPSERA non-responders (HBV DNA  $\geq 400$  copies/ml at Week 48) and was maintained below 400 copies/ml in HEPSERA responders (HBV DNA  $< 400$  copies/ml at Week 48) (see Table 28).

**Table 28. Virological, Biochemical and Serological Response at Week 96 and Week 288 (Studies 0102 and 0103)**

Outcomes <sup>a</sup>	0102 (HBeAg-)				0103 (HBeAg+)			
	TDF <sup>f</sup> (N=250)		HEPSERA Rollover to TDF <sup>f</sup> (N=125)		TDF <sup>f</sup> (N=176)		HEPSERA Rollover to TDF <sup>f</sup> (N=90)	
	96 weeks <sup>b</sup>	288 weeks <sup>d</sup>	96 weeks <sup>c</sup>	288 weeks <sup>e</sup>	96 weeks <sup>b</sup>	288 weeks <sup>d</sup>	96 weeks <sup>c</sup>	288 weeks <sup>e</sup>
<b>HBV DNA &lt; 400 copies/mL</b> [<69 IU/mL]	91%	81%	89%	84%	78%	69%	78%	78%
Week 48 HEPSE Responder <sup>g</sup>	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%
Week 48 HEPSE Non-responder <sup>h</sup>	-	-	100%	100%	-	-	82%	100%
<b>HBV DNA &lt; 169 copies/mL</b> [<29 IU/mL]	90%	81%	89%	84%	74%	68%	76%	78%
<b>ALT</b> Normalized ALT <sup>i</sup>	72%	70%	68%	74%	65%	52%	74%	70%
<b>Serology</b> HBeAg Loss/ Seroconversion	NA	NA	NA	NA	26%/ 23%	38%/ 27%	26%/ 22%	41%/ 33%
HBsAg Loss/ Seroconversion	0/0	0/0	0/0	1/1 <sup>j</sup>	5%/ 4%	11%/ 8% <sup>k</sup>	6%/ 5%	10%/ 8% <sup>k</sup>

- a Based on Long-Term Evaluation algorithm (LTE-ITT Analysis) - patients who discontinued the study at any time prior to Week 288 due to a protocol defined endpoint, as well as those completing Week 288, are included in the denominator. The LTE-ITT Analysis includes data for subjects who added FTC 200 mg once daily to their open-label TDF regimen at or beyond Week 72.
- b 48 weeks double-blind TDF followed by up to 48 weeks open-label TDF.
- c 48 weeks double-blind HEPSE followed by up to 48 weeks open-label TDF.
- d 48 weeks double-blind TDF followed by up to 240 weeks open-label TDF.
- e 48 weeks double-blind HEPSE followed by up to 240 weeks open-label TDF.
- f At the discretion of the clinician, patients with HBV DNA  $\geq$ 400 copies/mL at Week 72 or later could receive intensification therapy with open label TDF + 200 mg emtricitabine (administered as fixed dose combination TRUVADA).
- g Patients treated with HEPSE for 48 weeks whose HBV DNA <400 copies/mL based on observed (missing = excluded) data (Study 0102, N=68; Study 0103, N=7)
- h Patients treated with HEPSE for 48 weeks whose HBV DNA  $\geq$ 400 copies/mL based on observed (missing = excluded) data (Study 0102, N=29; Study 0103, N=56)
- i The population used for analysis of ALT normalization included only patients with ALT above ULN at baseline.
- j One patient had confirmed HBsAg loss through Week 288 and remains in the treatment-free follow-up period.
- k Cumulative percentages based upon a Kaplan Meier analysis (KM-ITT)
- NA = Not Applicable.

Paired baseline and Week 240 liver biopsy data were available for 348/489 patients who remained in Studies 0102 and 0103 (Table 29). Ninety-five percent (240/252) of patients without cirrhosis at baseline and 99% (95/96) of patients with cirrhosis at baseline had either no change or an improvement in fibrosis (Ishak fibrosis score). Of the 96 patients with cirrhosis at baseline (Ishak fibrosis score 5–6), 25% (24) experienced no change in Ishak fibrosis score and 73% (70) experienced regression of cirrhosis by Week 240 with a reduction in Ishak fibrosis score of at least 2 points.

**Table 29. Histological Response (%) in Compensated HBeAg Negative and HBeAg Positive Subjects at Week 240 Compared to Baseline**

	Study 0102 (HBeAg-)		Study 0103 (HBeAg+)	
	TDF N=250 <sup>c</sup>	HEPSERA Rollover to TDF N=125 <sup>d</sup>	TDF N=176 <sup>c</sup>	HEPSERA Rollover to TDF N=90 <sup>d</sup>
Histological Response <sup>a,b</sup> (%)	87 [131/150]	85 [63/74]	88 [67/76]	90 [43/48]

- a The population used for analysis of histology included only patients with available liver biopsy data (Missing = Excluded) by Week 240. Response after addition of emtricitabine is included (total of 17 subjects across both studies).  
b Knodell necroinflammatory score improvement of at least 2 points without worsening in Knodell fibrosis score.  
c 48 weeks double-blind TDF followed by up to 192 weeks open-label TDF.  
d 48 weeks double-blind adefovir dipivoxil followed by up to 192 weeks open-label TDF.

**Patients with Lamivudine-Resistant Chronic Hepatitis B:** Study GS-US-174-0121 explored the safety and efficacy of TDF 300 mg compared to an unapproved antiviral regimen [TRUVADA (FTC 200 mg/TDF 300 mg)] in subjects with CHB, viremia (HBV DNA  $\geq 1,000$  IU/mL), and genotypic evidence of lamivudine resistance (rtM204I/V +/- rtL180M).

After 96 weeks of treatment, 126 of 141 subjects (89%) and 120 of 139 subjects (86.3%) randomized to TDF and to the comparator, respectively, had HBV DNA <400 copies/mL, and 49 of 79 subjects (62%) randomized to TDF had ALT normalization. Among the HBeAg-positive subjects randomized to TDF, 10 of 65 subjects (15%) experienced HBeAg loss, and 7 of 65 subjects (11%) experienced anti-HBe seroconversion through Week 96.

### **Genotypic Analyses of TDF in Patients with HBV (Studies 0102, 0103, 0106 and 0108)**

A cumulative genotypic resistance analysis of subjects in Studies GS-US-174-0102 and GS-US-174-0103 who received at least 24 weeks of TDF monotherapy and remained viremic (HBV DNA  $\geq$ 400 copies/mL) at the last evaluable study visit on TDF monotherapy was performed. Of the 612 subjects who received at least 24 weeks of TDF monotherapy, 57 (9.3%) were viremic with up to 288 weeks of cumulative treatment with TDF monotherapy. Overall, no amino acid substitutions in the HBV polymerase were associated with resistance to TDF (genotypic or phenotypic analyses). Genotypic data from paired baseline and on-treatment isolates were available for 49/57 subjects. The majority of subjects (33 of 57, 58%) had no change in their HBV polymerase compared to the baseline isolate, 12 of 57 (21%) had polymorphic site changes, and 4/57 (7%) had conserved site changes.

In Study 0106, 53 patients (including 15 patients with adefovir or lamivudine resistance substitutions at baseline) received TDF for 48 weeks. Genotypic data from paired baseline and on treatment HBV isolates were available for 15 of 17 patients with HBV DNA  $>$ 400 copies/mL at Week 48. No amino acid substitutions associated with resistance to TDF were identified in these isolates.

In Study 0108, 45 patients (including 9 patients with lamivudine and/or adefovir resistance substitutions at baseline) received TDF for up to 48 weeks. Genotypic data from paired baseline and on treatment HBV isolates were available for 6 of 8 patients with HBV DNA  $>$ 400 copies/mL. No amino acid substitutions associated with resistance to TDF were identified in these isolates.

In Study 0121, 141 patients with lamivudine resistance substitutions at screening received treatment with TDF for up to 96 weeks. Genotypic data from paired baseline and on treatment HBV isolates were available for 6 of 9 patients with HBV DNA  $>$ 400 copies/mL at their last time point on TDF. No amino acid substitutions associated with resistance to TDF were identified in these isolates.

## **VIROLOGY (MICROBIOLOGY)**

### **Activity in HIV-1**

Tenofovir diphosphate inhibits the activity of HIV reverse transcriptase by competing with the natural substrate deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate and, after incorporation into DNA, by DNA chain termination. Tenofovir diphosphate is a weak inhibitor of mammalian DNA polymerases  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and mitochondrial DNA polymerase  $\gamma$ .

### **Anti-HIV Activity In Vitro**

The in vitro antiviral activity of tenofovir against laboratory and clinical isolates of HIV was assessed in lymphoblastoid cell lines, primary monocyte/macrophage cells and peripheral blood lymphocytes. The IC<sub>50</sub> (50% inhibitory concentrations) for tenofovir was in the range

of 0.04  $\mu\text{M}$  to 8.5  $\mu\text{M}$ . In drug combination studies of tenofovir with nucleoside and non-nucleoside analog inhibitors of HIV reverse transcriptase, and protease inhibitors, additive to synergistic effects were observed. In addition, tenofovir has also been shown to be active in vitro against HIV-2, with similar potency as observed against HIV-1.

### **In Vitro Resistance**

HIV isolates with reduced susceptibility to tenofovir have been selected in vitro. These viruses expressed a K65R substitution in reverse transcriptase and showed a 2–4-fold reduction in susceptibility to tenofovir. In addition, a K70E substitution in HIV-1 reverse transcriptase has been selected by tenofovir and results in low-level reduced susceptibility to tenofovir.

### **In Vitro Cross-Resistance**

Cross-resistance among certain reverse transcriptase inhibitors has been recognized. The K65R and K70E substitutions results in reduced susceptibility to abacavir, didanosine, emtricitabine, lamivudine, and tenofovir. The in vitro activity of tenofovir against HIV-1 strains with zidovudine-associated reverse transcriptase mutations (M41L, D67N, K70R, L210W, T215Y/F, or K219Q/E/N) was evaluated. Zidovudine-associated mutations may also confer reductions in susceptibility to other nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs) and these mutations have been reported to emerge during combination therapy with stavudine and didanosine. In 20 samples that had multiple zidovudine-associated mutations (mean 3.3), a mean 3.1-fold increase of the  $\text{IC}_{50}$  of tenofovir was observed (range 0.8–8.4). Multinucleoside resistant HIV-1 with a T69S double insertion mutation in the reverse transcriptase showed reduced susceptibility to tenofovir. Tenofovir showed slightly increased activity against HIV-1 expressing the M184V resistance mutation.

### **Activity in HBV**

#### **Anti-Hepatitis B Virus Activity In Vitro**

The in vitro antiviral activity of tenofovir against HBV was assessed in the HepG2 2.2.15 cell line. The  $\text{EC}_{50}$  values for tenofovir were in the range of 0.14 to 1.5  $\mu\text{M}$ , with  $\text{CC}_{50}$  (50% cytotoxicity concentration) values  $>100 \mu\text{M}$ . Tenofovir diphosphate inhibits recombinant HBV polymerase with a  $\text{K}_i$  (inhibition constant) of 0.18  $\mu\text{M}$ . In in vitro drug combination studies of tenofovir with nucleoside anti-HBV reverse transcriptase inhibitors lamivudine, telbivudine, and entecavir, additive anti-HBV activity was observed. Additive to slightly synergistic effects were observed with the combination of tenofovir and emtricitabine.

### **In Vitro Cross-Resistance**

Cross-resistance has been observed among HBV reverse transcriptase inhibitors.



In cell based assays, HBV strains expressing the rtV173L, rtL180M, and rtM204I/V mutations associated with resistance to lamivudine and telbivudine showed a susceptibility to tenofovir ranging from 0.7 to 3.4-fold that of wild type virus.

HBV strains expressing the rtL180M, rtT184G, rtS202G/I, rtM204V and rtM250V mutations associated with resistance to entecavir showed a susceptibility to tenofovir ranging from 0.6 to 6.9-fold that of wild type virus.

HBV strains expressing the adefovir-associated resistance mutations rtA181V and rtN236T showed a susceptibility to tenofovir ranging from 2.9 to 10-fold that of wild type virus.

Viruses containing the rtA181T mutation remained susceptible to tenofovir with EC<sub>50</sub> values 1.5-fold that of wild type virus.

## **NON-CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY**

The non-clinical safety profile of TDF has been studied in mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs, and monkeys. In all species, TDF was hydrolyzed to tenofovir following absorption. Tenofovir was cleared exclusively by renal elimination, without further metabolic changes, by a combination of glomerular filtration and tubular secretion.

### **Single Dose Toxicity**

Following single doses, the no-effect-level (NOEL) in rats was 1500 mg/kg. Following single doses in dogs (270 mg/kg), mild renal tubular karyomegaly and/or basophilia were the only effects observed. Single oral doses of TDF had no adverse effects on the central nervous system (male rats, 50 or 500 mg/kg) or on cardiovascular and respiratory function (conscious male dogs, 30 mg/kg). An assessment of effects on renal function demonstrated increased urinary electrolyte excretion and urine volume in rats administered TDF 500 mg/kg; no effect was observed at 50 mg/kg. When rats were administered TDF (0, 50, or 500 mg/kg) to evaluate effects on the gastrointestinal transit of a charcoal meal, there was reduced gastric emptying at 500 mg/kg/day, but no effect at 50 mg/kg/day.

### **Subacute and Chronic Toxicity**

The target organs of toxicity identified in the preclinical program were the gastrointestinal tract, renal tubular epithelium, and bone.

### **Gastrointestinal Tract**

Gastrointestinal (GI) toxicity, observed primarily in rats, was dose related, reversible, and characterized by inflammation of the stomach and intestines, epithelial cytomegaly in the duodenum and jejunum, and villous atrophy of the ileum in rodents.

### **Kidney**

Renal tubular epithelial karyomegaly, a morphologic change without pathologic consequence, was the most sensitive histological indicator of an effect on the kidney and was observed in rats, dogs, and monkeys. In dogs, the species most sensitive to effects on the kidney, additional microscopic alterations reported following chronic administration of TDF ( $\geq 10$  mg/kg/day for 42 weeks) included individual cell necrosis, tubular dilatation, degeneration/regeneration, pigment accumulation, and interstitial nephritis. Associated biochemical changes in dogs administered TDF 30 mg/kg/day were a slight elevation in serum creatinine, glucosuria, proteinuria, and increased urine volume. The incidence and severity of nephrotoxicity was dose related.

### **Bone**

Chronic administration of high doses of tenofovir or TDF in laboratory animals resulted in bone alterations. Minimal decreases in bone mineral density and content were observed in rats and dogs following oral administration of TDF at the doses of 300 and 30 mg/kg/day, respectively (6 and 10 $\times$  human exposure, respectively). In juvenile monkeys pathologic osteomalacia and hypophosphatemia was observed following subcutaneous administration of tenofovir at the dose of 30 mg/kg/day (25 $\times$  human exposure). Monkeys treated chronically with tenofovir 10 mg/kg/day, sc, (AUC = 4 $\times$  humans), had no clinical or radiographic evidence of bone toxicity.

Bone changes in rats and dogs did not appear to consistently reverse during the recovery period; osteomalacia in juvenile monkeys was reversible.

Studies designed to evaluate the mechanism underlying effects on bone suggest that tenofovir may not have direct toxicity to bone. The mechanism is as yet unclear, however data suggest bone effects may be secondary to negative phosphate balance resulting from tenofovir-related reductions in intestinal phosphate absorption and/or renal reabsorption of phosphate.

### **Mutagenicity**

TDF was equivocal in the in vitro bacterial mutation (Ames) assay (Salmonella-Escherichia coli/ Mammalian-Microsome Reverse Mutation Assay) but positive in the in vitro mouse lymphoma assay (L5178Y TK +/- Forward Mutation Assay), with and without metabolic activation. TDF was negative in the in vivo mouse micronucleus assay at plasma exposure levels of more than 10 $\times$  the human exposure.

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Reproductive toxicity was evaluated in rats and rabbits. TDF had no adverse effects on fertility or general reproductive performance in rats at doses up to 600 mg/kg/day. TDF had no adverse effects on embryo-fetal development in rats at doses 450 mg/kg/day and in rabbits at doses up to 300 mg/kg/day. In a study of effects on peri- and postnatal development in rats, effects considered due to maternal toxicity (450–600 mg/kg/day) were reduced survival and a slight delay in sexual maturation in the F1 generation. There were no adverse effects

on growth, development, behavior, or reproductive parameters at non-maternally toxic doses (150 mg/kg/day).

### **Carcinogenicity**

Long-term oral carcinogenicity studies were conducted in mice and rats receiving TDF. In the mouse study, (60/sex/group), one male and two female mice in the 600 mg/kg/day group (15 times the human systemic exposure at the recommended human dose of 300 mg/day) had duodenal tumors. The mechanism underlying this effect is uncertain but may relate to high local drug concentrations in the gastrointestinal tract. No treatment-related tumors were seen in mice in the 100 or 300 mg/kg/day groups. In the rat study (60/sex/group) at doses of 30, 100 and 300 mg/kg/day (approximately 5 times human exposure), no treatment-related increase in tumor incidence was observed.

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## PART III. CONSUMER INFORMATION

**PrAG-Tenofovir  
Tenofovir Tablets  
300 mg**

This leaflet is Part III of a three-part “Product Monograph” published when AG-Tenofovir was approved for sale in Canada and is designed specifically for consumers. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about AG-Tenofovir. Contact your healthcare professional if you have any questions about the drug.

### ABOUT THIS MEDICATION

#### **What the medication is used for:**

- AG-Tenofovir is a type of medicine called a nucleotide analog reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI).
- Use in the Treatment of HIV-Infection:  
AG-Tenofovir is a treatment for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection in adults and adolescents age 12 years and older and weighing at least 35 kg (77 lb). AG-Tenofovir is always used in combination with other anti-HIV medicines to treat people with HIV infection.  
HIV infection destroys CD4+ (T) cells, which are important to the immune system. After a large number of T cells are destroyed, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) develops.
- Use in the Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B: AG-Tenofovir is also used to treat chronic hepatitis B (an infection with hepatic B virus [HBV]) in adults age 18 years and older.
- If you have both HIV and HBV infection and are taking AG-Tenofovir, your healthcare professional should be prescribing AG-Tenofovir in combination with other anti-HIV medicines (See: **Proper Use of This Medication**).

#### **What it does:**

##### *Treatment of HIV infection:*

- In patients with HIV infection, AG-Tenofovir helps to block HIV reverse transcriptase (enzyme) that is needed for HIV to multiply. AG-Tenofovir lowers the amount of HIV in the blood (called viral load).
- AG-Tenofovir does not cure HIV infection or AIDS. The long- term effects of AG-Tenofovir are not known at this time. People taking AG-Tenofovir may still get opportunistic infections or other conditions that happen with HIV infection. Opportunistic infections are infections that develop because the immune system is weak.

##### *Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B:*

- In patients with HBV infection, AG-Tenofovir works by interfering with the normal working of enzymes (HBV DNA polymerase) that are essential for the HBV virus to reproduce itself. AG-Tenofovir may help lower the amount of hepatitis B virus in your body by lowering the ability of the virus to multiply and infect new liver cells.
- We do not know how long AG-Tenofovir may help your hepatitis. Sometimes viruses change in your body and medicines no longer work. This is called drug resistance.

AG-Tenofovir does not reduce the risk of passing HIV or HBV to others through sexual contact or blood contamination. Continue to practice safe sex and do not use or share dirty needles.

#### **When it should not be used:**

- Do not take AG-Tenofovir if you are allergic to AG-Tenofovir or any of its ingredients (See: **What the important nonmedicinal ingredients are**).

#### **What the medicinal ingredient is:**

tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF)

#### **What the important nonmedicinal ingredients are:**

croscarmellose sodium, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, and pregelatinized starch and the film coating contains FD&C blue #2 Indigo Carmine aluminum lake, hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, titanium dioxide, and triacetin.

#### **What dosage forms it comes in:**

AG-Tenofovir is available as tablets. Each tablet contains 300 mg of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, which is equivalent to 245 mg of tenofovir disoproxil. The tablets are almond-shaped, blue, film-coated, and debossed with “TDF” on one side and “300” on the other side.

### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

#### **Serious Warnings and Precautions**

- The most serious possible side effect is harm to the kidneys, including damage to kidney cells, kidney tissue inflammation and kidney failure. Your healthcare professional may monitor your kidney function before beginning and while receiving AG-Tenofovir. Some patients treated with TDF (a component of AG-Tenofovir) have had kidney problems. Your healthcare professional may need to perform additional blood tests if you have had kidney problems in the past or need to take another drug that can cause kidney problems.

- **If you have Hepatitis B Virus infection or if you have HIV and HBV infection together, “flare-ups” of Hepatitis B Virus infection**, in which the disease suddenly returns in a worse way than before, can occur if you stop taking AG-Tenofovir. Do not stop taking AG-Tenofovir without your healthcare professional’s advice. If you stop taking AG-Tenofovir, tell your healthcare professional immediately about any new, unusual or worsening symptoms that you notice after stopping treatment. After you stop taking AG-Tenofovir, your healthcare professional will still need to check your health and take blood tests to check your liver for several months.

- The class of medicines to which AG-Tenofovir belongs (NRTIs) can cause a condition called lactic acidosis (build-up of acid in the blood). The symptoms that may be signs of lactic acidosis include: feeling very weak, tired or uncomfortable; unusual or unexpected stomach discomfort, feeling cold, feeling dizzy or lightheaded; suddenly developing a slow or irregular heartbeat. This rare but serious side effect has occasionally been fatal.

- Severe liver problems can happen in people who take AG-Tenofovir or similar medicines. You may develop an enlarged liver (hepatomegaly) or a fatty liver (steatosis). Non-specific symptoms such as yellowing of the skin and eyes, nausea, vomiting, and stomach pain might indicate the development of liver problems.

Lactic acidosis or severe liver problems occur more often in women, particularly if they are very overweight. You should consult your healthcare professional immediately if such symptoms occur while you are receiving AG-Tenofovir. If you notice these symptoms, stop taking AG-Tenofovir and consult a healthcare professional immediately.

- TDF caused harm to the bones of animals. TDF reduced bone density in humans. If you notice bone pain, suffer a bone fracture, or other bone problem, consult your healthcare professional. If you have bone problems, you may wish to discuss calcium and/or vitamin D supplements with your healthcare professionals.

- Do not take AG-Tenofovir if you are already taking ATRIPLA<sup>®</sup>, COMPLERA<sup>®</sup>, DESCOVY<sup>®</sup>, GENVOYA<sup>®</sup>, ODEFSEY<sup>™</sup>, STRIBILD<sup>®</sup>, TRUVADA<sup>®</sup>, or VEMLIDY<sup>™</sup> because these

medicines contain the same or similar active ingredients.

- Do not take AG-Tenofovir if you have not already discontinued treatment with HEPSERA<sup>®</sup>.

**BEFORE you use AG-Tenofovir talk to your healthcare professional if:**

- ***You are pregnant or planning to become pregnant:*** Pregnant mothers should not take AG-Tenofovir unless specifically directed by the healthcare professional. If you take AG-Tenofovir while you are pregnant, talk to your healthcare professional about how you can be included in the Antiviral Pregnancy Registry.
- ***You are breastfeeding or planning to breastfeed:*** Do not breastfeed if you are taking AG-Tenofovir. Tenofovir passes to your baby in your breast milk. You should not breastfeed because of the risk of passing HIV or HBV to your baby. Talk to your healthcare professional about the best way to feed your baby.
- ***You have other medical conditions:*** Let your healthcare professional know if you have other medical conditions, especially hepatitis (inflammation of the liver), pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas), and bone and kidney problems.
- ***You have HIV Infection.***
- ***You are taking other medicines:*** Some medicines can interact when taken together, including prescription and non-prescription medicines and dietary supplements.

**Other Special Warnings:**

Your blood sugar levels (glucose) or levels of fats (lipids) in your blood may increase with HIV treatment. Your doctor may order blood tests for you.

**INTERACTIONS WITH THIS MEDICATION**

- Drugs that contain didanosine (Videx<sup>®</sup>, Videx EC<sup>®</sup>). TDF (AG-Tenofovir) may increase the amount of Videx in your blood. **You may need to be followed more carefully if you are taking AG-Tenofovir and Videx together.** Also, the dose of didanosine may need to be reduced.
- Reyataz<sup>®</sup> (atazanavir sulfate), Kaletra<sup>®</sup> (lopinavir/ritonavir), Prezista<sup>®</sup> (darunavir), HARVONI<sup>®</sup> (ledipasvir/sofosbuvir), EPCLUSA<sup>®</sup> (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir), or VOSEVI<sup>™</sup> (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/ voxilaprevir) may increase the amount of TDF (AG-Tenofovir) in your blood, which could result in more side effects. You may need to be followed more carefully if you are taking AG-Tenofovir together with Reyataz, Kaletra, Prezista, HARVONI, EPCLUSA, or VOSEVI. AG-Tenofovir may decrease the amount of Reyataz in your blood. If

you are taking AG-Tenofovir and Reyataz, together, you should also be taking Norvir®(ritonavir).

**PROPER USE OF THIS MEDICATION**

Stay under a healthcare professional’s care when taking AG-Tenofovir. Do not change your treatment or stop treatment without first talking with your healthcare professional.

Carefully follow the directions and dosing schedule prescribed by your healthcare professional.

When your AG-Tenofovir supply starts to run low, see your healthcare professional for a refill. This is very important because the amount of virus in your blood may increase if the medicine is stopped for even a short time. The virus may develop resistance to AG-Tenofovir and become harder to treat.

If you are taking AG-Tenofovir to treat your HIV or if you have HIV and HBV coinfection and are taking AG-Tenofovir, always take AG-Tenofovir in combination with other anti-HIV medicines.

AG-Tenofovir and other products like AG-Tenofovir may be less likely to work in the future if you are not taking AG-Tenofovir with other anti- HIV medicines because you may develop resistance to those medicines.

If you have HBV only (without HIV), AG-Tenofovir can be prescribed as a single drug treatment for HBV.

Talk to your healthcare professional about taking an HIV test before you start treatment with AG-Tenofovir for chronic hepatitis B.

Only take medicine that has been prescribed specifically for you. Do not give AG-Tenofovir to others or take medicine prescribed for someone else.

**Usual Adult Dose:**

- The usual dose of AG-Tenofovir is one 300 mg tablet orally (by mouth) once a day.
- AG-Tenofovir may be taken with or without a meal.

**Usual Adolescent (12 Years of Age and Older) Dose for HIV Infection:**

- Body weight  $\geq 35$  kg ( $\geq 77$  lb): Take one 300 mg AG-Tenofovir tablet once daily orally.
- AG-Tenofovir may be taken with or without a meal.

**Overdosage:**

In case of drug overdose, contact your healthcare professional, hospital emergency department or Regional Poison Control Centre, even if there are no symptoms.

**Missed Dose:**

- If you miss a dose of AG-Tenofovir, take it as soon as possible and then take your next scheduled dose at its regular time.
- Do not double the next dose.

**SIDE EFFECTS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM**

The most common side effects of AG-Tenofovir are:

- Diarrhea
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Dizziness

Other side effects include:

- Flatulence (intestinal gas)
- Allergic reaction, including angioedema (swelling of the blood vessels) with symptoms such as skin rash, redness, swelling of the hands, legs, feet, face, lips, tongue or throat, with difficulty in breathing
- Stomach pain
- Weakness
- Inflammation of the pancreas
- Shortness of breath
- Headache
- Rash

Changes in your immune system (Immune Reconstitution Inflammatory Syndrome) can happen when you start taking HIV medicines. Your immune system may get stronger and begin to fight infections that have been hidden in your body for a long time, or you could develop an autoimmune disease in which your immune system reacts against your own body [e.g. Grave's disease (which affects the thyroid gland), Guillain-Barré syndrome (which affects the nervous system) or polymyositis (which affects the muscles)] and it may develop at any time, sometimes months later after the start of HIV therapy.

Sometimes symptoms can be severe, so if you develop high temperature (fever), joint or muscle pain, redness, rash, swelling or fatigue, or any new symptoms, contact your healthcare professional right away.

**SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS, HOW OFTEN THEY HAPPEN AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM**

Symptoms/Effect	Talk with your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and call your healthcare professional
	Only if severe	In all cases	



Rare	<p><b>Effect: Kidney problems</b></p> <p><b>Symptoms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased or decreased urination as well as increased thirst</li> <li>Swelling of legs and feet</li> <li>Feeling listless and tired</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> </ul>	
Rare	<p><b>Effect: Lactic acidosis</b></p> <p><b>Symptoms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeling very weak or tired</li> <li>Unusual muscle pain</li> <li>Stomach pain with nausea and vomiting</li> <li>Feeling cold, especially in arms and legs</li> <li>Feeling dizzy or lightheaded</li> <li>Fast or irregular heartbeat</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> </ul>	
Very Rare	<p><b>Effect: Hepatotoxicity (severe liver problems) with hepatomegaly (liver enlargement) and steatosis (fat in the liver)</b></p> <p><b>Symptoms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jaundice (skin or the white part of eyes turns yellow)</li> <li>Urine turns dark</li> <li>Bowel movements (stools) turn light in color</li> <li>Loss of appetite for several days or longer</li> <li>Feeling sick to your stomach (nausea)</li> <li>Lower stomach pain</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> </ul>	
Very Rare	<p><b>Effect: Flare-ups of hepatitis B virus infection following drug discontinuation</b></p> <p><b>Symptoms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jaundice (skin or the white part of eyes turns yellow)</li> <li>Urine turns dark</li> <li>Bowel movements (stools) turn light in color</li> <li>Loss of appetite for several days or longer</li> <li>Feeling sick to your stomach (nausea)</li> <li>Lower stomach pain</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> <li>✓</li> </ul>	

Lactic acidosis is a medical emergency and must be treated in the hospital. You may be more likely to get lactic acidosis or serious liver problems if you are very overweight (obese) or have been taking nucleoside analog medicines, like AG-Tenofovir, for a long time. Muscle pain, muscle weakness, bone pain and softening

of the bone (infrequently contributing to fractures) have also been reported.

*This is not a complete list of side effects. For any unexpected side effects while taking AG-Tenofovir, contact your healthcare professional.*

#### HOW TO STORE IT

- Keep AG-Tenofovir and all other medications out of reach and sight of children.
- AG-Tenofovir should at controlled room temperature 15°C –30°C, protect from moisture. It should remain stable until the expiration date printed on the label.
- Do not keep medicine that is out of date or that you no longer need. If you throw any medicines away, make sure that children will not find them.

#### Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada.html> for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

*NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.*

#### MORE INFORMATION

**If you want more information about AG-Tenofovir:**

- Talk to your healthcare professional.
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Consumer Information by visiting the Health Canada website (<https://health-products.canada.ca/dpd-bdpp/index-eng.jsp>); or by calling 450-449-9272.

This leaflet was prepared by  
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