

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use GAMASTAN® safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for GAMASTAN.

GAMASTAN® (immune globulin (human)), solution for intramuscular injection

Initial U.S. Approval: 1944

WARNING: THROMBOSIS

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning

- Thrombosis may occur with immune globulin products, including GAMASTAN. Risk factors may include: advanced age, prolonged immobilization, hypercoagulable conditions, history of venous or arterial thrombosis, use of estrogens, indwelling central vascular catheters, hyperviscosity, and cardiovascular risk factors. Thrombosis may occur in the absence of known risk factors. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2), Patient Counseling Information (17)]
- For patients at risk of thrombosis, do not exceed the recommended dose of GAMASTAN. Ensure adequate hydration in patients before administration. Monitor for signs and symptoms of thrombosis and assess blood viscosity in patients at risk for hyperviscosity. [Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]

----- **RECENT MAJOR CHANGES** -----
 Warnings and Precautions, Transmissible Infectious Agents (5.4) 2/2018

----- **INDICATIONS AND USAGE** -----
 GAMASTAN is a human immune globulin indicated:

- For prophylaxis following exposure to hepatitis A. (1.1)
- To prevent or modify measles in a susceptible person exposed fewer than 6 days previously. (1.2)
- To modify varicella. (1.3)
- To modify rubella in exposed women who will not consider a therapeutic abortion. (1.4)
- Not indicated for routine prophylaxis or treatment of viral hepatitis type B, rubella, poliomyelitis, mumps or varicella. (1.5)

----- **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION** -----
For intramuscular use only. Do not administer intravenously.

Indication	Dosage	Instruction
Hepatitis A (2.1)	0.1 mL/kg	Administer within two weeks of prior exposure to hepatitis A.
	0.1 mL/kg	Administer before departure to persons traveling to areas with endemic hepatitis A:
	0.2 mL/kg	if the length of stay will be up to 1 month if the length of stay will be up to 2 months; repeat every 2 months for longer stays.

Indication	Dosage	Instruction
Measles (2.1)	0.25 mL/kg	Administer within 6 days of exposure.
	0.5 mL/kg	Immediately administer (maximum dose, 15 mL) to an immunocompromised child.
Varicella (2.1)	0.6 mL/kg to 1.2 mL/kg	Administer promptly if Varicella-Zoster Immune Globulin (Human) is unavailable.
Rubella (2.1)	0.55 mL/kg	Only administer to exposed pregnant women who will not consider a therapeutic abortion.

----- **DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS** -----
 GAMASTAN is a sterile, 16.5% protein solution supplied in 2 mL and 10 mL single-dose vials. (3)

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

- Anaphylactic or severe systemic hypersensitivity reactions to Immune Globulin (Human) (4)
- IgA deficient patients with antibodies against IgA and a history of hypersensitivity (4)

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

- Patients with known hypersensitivity to immune globulin preparations are at greater risk of developing severe hypersensitivity and anaphylactic reactions. Have epinephrine available immediately to treat any acute severe hypersensitivity reactions. (5.1)
- Do not administer intravenously because of the potential for serious reactions (e.g., Renal Dysfunction/Failure/Hemolysis, Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury [TRALI]). (5.3)
- GAMASTAN is made from human blood; it may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e. g, viruses, the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) agent and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent. (5.4)

----- **ADVERSE REACTIONS** -----
 The most common adverse reaction reported for GAMASTAN® S/D [immune globulin (human)] during post-approval use was fatigue.
To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Grifols Therapeutics LLC at 1-800-520-2807 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

----- **DRUG INTERACTIONS** -----

- Defer live vaccine administration for up to 6 months. (7)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION. Revised: 2/2018

<p>FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION:</p> <p>CONTENTS*</p> <p>WARNING: THROMBOSIS</p> <p>1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE</p> <p>1.1 Hepatitis A</p> <p>1.2 Measles (Rubeola)</p> <p>1.3 Varicella</p> <p>1.4 Rubella</p> <p>1.5 Limitations of Use</p> <p>2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION</p> <p>2.1 Dose</p> <p>2.2 Preparation and Handling</p> <p>2.3 Administration</p> <p>3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS</p>	<p>4 CONTRAINDICATIONS</p> <p>5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS</p> <p>5.1 Hypersensitivity Reaction</p> <p>5.2 Thrombosis</p> <p>5.3 Systemic Reactions</p> <p>5.4 Transmissible Infectious Agents</p> <p>6 ADVERSE REACTIONS</p> <p>6.2 Postmarketing Experience</p> <p>7 DRUG INTERACTIONS</p> <p>8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS</p> <p>8.1 Pregnancy</p> <p>8.2 Lactation</p> <p>8.4 Pediatric Use</p> <p>8.5 Geriatric Use</p>	<p>11 DESCRIPTION</p> <p>12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY</p> <p>12.1 Mechanism of Action</p> <p>12.2 Pharmacodynamics</p> <p>12.3 Pharmacokinetics</p> <p>15 REFERENCES</p> <p>16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING</p> <p>17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION</p>
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* Sections or subsections omitted from the Full Prescribing Information are not listed.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION**WARNING: THROMBOSIS**

- Thrombosis may occur with immune globulin products, including GAMASTAN. Risk factors may include: advanced age, prolonged immobilization, hypercoagulable conditions, history of venous or arterial thrombosis, use of estrogens, indwelling central vascular catheters, hyperviscosity, and cardiovascular risk factors. Thrombosis may occur in the absence of known risk factors. [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*, *Patient Counseling Information (17)*]
- For patients at risk of thrombosis, do not exceed the recommended dose of GAMASTAN. Ensure adequate hydration in patients before administration. Monitor for signs and symptoms of thrombosis and assess blood viscosity in patients at risk for hyperviscosity. [Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

GAMASTAN is a human immune globulin indicated for:

1.1 Hepatitis A

GAMASTAN is indicated for prophylaxis following exposure to hepatitis A.^{1,2} The prophylactic value of GAMASTAN is greatest when given before or soon after exposure to hepatitis A. GAMASTAN is not indicated in persons with clinical manifestations of hepatitis A or in those exposed more than 2 weeks previously.

1.2 Measles (Rubeola)

GAMASTAN is indicated to prevent or modify measles in a susceptible person exposed fewer than 6 days previously.³ A susceptible person is one who has not been vaccinated and has not had measles previously.

- GAMASTAN may be especially indicated for susceptible household contacts of measles patients, particularly contacts under 1 year of age, for whom the risk of complications is highest.³
- GAMASTAN is also indicated for pregnant women without evidence of immunity.
- Do not give GAMASTAN and measles vaccine at the same time. If a child is older than 12 months and has received GAMASTAN, give measles vaccine about five months later when the measles antibody titer will have disappeared.^{3,4} [see *Drug Interactions (7)*]

If a susceptible child exposed to measles is immunocompromised, give GAMASTAN immediately.

1.3 Varicella

GAMASTAN is indicated to modify varicella.

- Passive immunization against varicella in immunosuppressed patients is best accomplished by use of Varicella Zoster Immune Globulin (Human). If unavailable, GAMASTAN, promptly given, may also modify varicella.^{5,6}

1.4 Rubella

GAMASTAN is indicated to modify rubella in exposed women who will not consider a therapeutic abortion.

- Some studies suggest that the use of GAMASTAN in exposed, susceptible women can lessen the likelihood of infection and fetal damage; therefore, GAMASTAN may benefit those women who will not consider a therapeutic abortion.⁷
- Do not give GAMASTAN for routine prophylaxis of rubella in early pregnancy to an unexposed woman.⁷

1.5 Limitations of Use

- GAMASTAN is not standardized with respect to antibody titers against hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and must not be used for prophylaxis of viral hepatitis type B. Prophylactic treatment to prevent hepatitis B can best be accomplished with use of Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (Human), often in combination with Hepatitis B Vaccine.⁸
- GAMASTAN is not indicated for routine prophylaxis or treatment of rubella, poliomyelitis, mumps, or varicella.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For intramuscular use only.

Do not administer intravenously.

2.1 Dose

Indication	Dosage	Instruction
Prophylaxis for exposure to hepatitis A	0.1 mL/kg*	Administer within two weeks of prior exposure for household and institutional hepatitis A case contacts.
	0.1 mL/kg	Administer before departure to persons traveling to areas with endemic hepatitis A:
	0.2 mL/kg	if the length of stay will be up to 1 month ^{9,10}
	0.2 mL/kg	if the length of stay will be up to 2 months ^{9,10}
	0.2 mL/kg	if the length of stay will be 2 months or longer; repeat every 2 months. ^{9,10}
Prevent or modify measles in a susceptible person exposed fewer than six days previously	0.25 mL/kg†	Administer to a susceptible person within 6 days of exposure.
	0.5 mL/kg	Immediately administer (maximum dose, 15 mL) to an immunocompromised child.
Modify varicella	0.6 mL/kg to 1.2 mL/kg	Administer promptly only if Varicella-Zoster Immune Globulin (Human) is unavailable.
Modify rubella only in an exposed woman who will not consider a therapeutic abortion	0.55 mL/kg	Only administer to an exposed pregnant woman who will not consider a therapeutic abortion.

* 0.05 milliliter per pound

† 0.11 milliliter per pound

2.2 Preparation and Handling

- If the product shows any sign of tampering, do not use it and notify Grifols Therapeutics LLC immediately [1-800-520-2807].
- Visually inspect parenteral drug products for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit. GAMASTAN is a clear or slightly opalescent, and colorless to pale yellow or light brown sterile solution.

2.3 Administration

- Administer GAMASTAN intramuscularly, preferably in the anterolateral aspects of the upper thigh and the deltoid muscle of the upper arm. Do not use the gluteal region as an injection site because of the risk of injury to the sciatic nerve.⁴ [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3)]
- Draw back on the plunger of the syringe before injection in order to be certain that the needle is not in a blood vessel. [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3)]
- Divide and inject doses greater than 10 mL into several muscle sites to reduce local pain and discomfort. An individual decision as to which muscle is injected must be made for each patient based on the volume of material to be administered.
- If Hepatitis A Vaccine is recommended along with GAMASTAN, administer simultaneously but at separate anatomical sites.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

GAMASTAN is a sterile, 16.5% protein solution supplied in 2 mL and 10 mL single-dose vials.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

GAMASTAN is contraindicated in:

- Anaphylactic or severe systemic hypersensitivity reactions to immune globulin (human).¹¹ [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)]
- IgA deficient patients with antibodies against IgA and a history of hypersensitivity.¹¹

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hypersensitivity Reactions

Administer GAMASTAN cautiously to patients with a history of prior systemic allergic reactions following the administration of human immunoglobulin preparations.¹¹ Have epinephrine available for treatment of acute allergic symptoms, should they occur.

Do not perform skin tests. In most patients the intradermal injection of concentrated gamma globulin solution with its buffers causes a localized area of inflammation which can be misinterpreted as a positive allergic reaction. In actuality, this does not represent an allergy; rather, it is localized tissue irritation of a chemical nature. Misinterpretation of the results of such tests can lead the physician to withhold beneficial human immunoglobulin from a patient who is not actually allergic to this material.

5.2 Thrombosis

Thrombosis may occur following treatment with immune globulin products, including GAMASTAN.¹²⁻¹⁴ Risk factors may include: advanced age, prolonged immobilization, hypercoagulable conditions, history of venous or arterial thrombosis, use of estrogens, indwelling central vascular catheters, hyperviscosity, and cardiovascular risk factors. Thrombosis may occur in the absence of known risk factors.

Consider baseline assessment of blood viscosity in patients at risk for hyperviscosity, including those with cryoglobulins, fasting chylomicronemia/markedly high triacylglycerols (triglycerides), or monoclonal gammopathies. For patients at risk of thrombosis, do not exceed the recommended dose of GAMASTAN. Ensure adequate hydration in patients before administration. Monitor for signs and symptoms of thrombosis and assess blood viscosity in patients at risk for hyperviscosity. [see *Boxed Warning, Patient Counseling Information (17)*]

5.3 Systemic Reactions

Inject intramuscularly only. Do not administer GAMASTAN intravenously because of the potential for serious reactions (e.g., Renal Dysfunction/Failure/Hemolysis, Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury [TRALI]). Do not inject into a blood vessel. [see *Dosage and Administration (2.3)*]

5.4 Transmissible Infectious Agents

GAMASTAN is made from human blood and may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e. g, viruses, the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) agent, and, theoretically, the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent. GAMASTAN is purified from human plasma obtained from healthy donors. When medicinal biological products are administered, infectious diseases due to transmission of pathogens cannot be totally excluded. However, in the case of products prepared from human plasma, the risk of transmission of pathogens is reduced by: (1) epidemiological controls on the donor population and selection of individual donors by a medical interview and screening of individual donations and plasma pools for viral infection markers; (2) testing of plasma for hepatitis C virus (HCV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), HAV, and human parvovirus (B19V) genomic material; and (3) manufacturing procedures with demonstrated capacity to inactivate/remove pathogens.

No cases of transmission of viral diseases, vCJD, or CJD have ever been identified for products manufactured with the same core manufacturing process as GAMASTAN® (immune globulin (human)). ALL infections suspected by a physician possibly to have been transmitted by this product should be reported by the physician or other healthcare provider to Grifols Therapeutics LLC [1-800-520-2807].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reaction reported for GAMASTAN® S/D (immune globulin (human)) during post-approval use was fatigue.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use with GAMASTAN made using the previous manufacturing process, GAMASTAN S/D. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Among patients treated with GAMASTAN S/D, cases of allergic/hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylaxis have been reported. Anaphylactic reactions, although rare, have been reported following the injection of human immune globulin preparations¹¹ Anaphylaxis was more likely to occur if GAMASTAN S/D was given intravenously; therefore, GAMASTAN S/D and GAMASTAN must be administered only intramuscularly.

The following have been identified as the most frequently reported postmarketing adverse reactions.

Immune system disorders	Anaphylactic reaction* , hypersensitivity*
Nervous system disorders	Headache
Gastrointestinal disorders	Nausea
General disorders and administration site conditions	Injection site pain, injection site inflammation, fatigue, pyrexia

*These reactions have been manifested by rash, flushing, and dyspnea

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Antibodies in GAMASTAN may interfere with the response to live virus vaccines such as measles, mumps, polio, rubella, and varicella. Defer live vaccine administration for up to 6 months after GAMASTAN administration.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no data with GAMASTAN use in pregnant women to inform a drug-associated risk. Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with GAMASTAN. It is not known whether GAMASTAN can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defect and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There is no information regarding the presence of GAMASTAN in human milk, the effect on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for GAMASTAN and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from GAMASTAN or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in the pediatric population have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in geriatric population have not been established.

11 DESCRIPTION

GAMASTAN is a clear or slightly opalescent, and colorless or pale yellow or light brown sterile solution of polyvalent human immune globulin for intramuscular administration. GAMASTAN contains no preservative. GAMASTAN is prepared from pools of human plasma collected from healthy donors by a combination of cold ethanol fractionation, caprylate precipitation and filtration, caprylate incubation, anion-exchange chromatography, nanofiltration and low pH incubation. GAMASTAN consists of 15% to 18% protein at pH of 4.1 to 4.8 in 0.16 to 0.26 M glycine.

When medicinal biological products are administered, infectious diseases due to transmission of pathogens cannot be totally excluded. However, in the case of products prepared from human plasma, the risk of transmission of pathogens is reduced by epidemiological surveillance of the donor population and selection of individual donors by medical interview; testing of individual donations and plasma pools; and the presence in the manufacturing processes of steps with demonstrated capacity to inactivate/remove pathogens.

In the manufacturing process of GAMASTAN, there are several steps with the capacity for viral inactivation or removal. The main steps of the manufacturing process that contribute to the virus clearance capacity are as follows:

- Caprylate precipitation/depth filtration
- Caprylate incubation
- Depth filtration
- Column chromatography
- Nanofiltration
- Low pH final container incubation

To provide additional assurance of the pathogen safety of the final product, the capacity of the GAMASTAN manufacturing process to remove and/or inactivate viruses has been demonstrated by laboratory spiking studies on a scaled down process model using a wide range of viruses with diverse physicochemical properties.

The combination of all of the above mentioned measures provides the final product with a high margin of safety from the potential risk of transmission of infectious viruses.

The caprylate/chromatography manufacturing process was also investigated for its capacity to decrease the infectivity of an experimental agent of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE), considered as a model for the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD), and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agents.¹⁵ These studies provide reasonable assurance that low levels of vCJD/CJD agent infectivity, if present in the starting material, would be removed by the caprylate/chromatography manufacturing process.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**12.1 Mechanism of Action**

The polyclonal antibody in GAMASTAN is a passive immunizing agent to neutralize viruses, such as hepatitis A and measles viruses, to prevent or ameliorate disease.

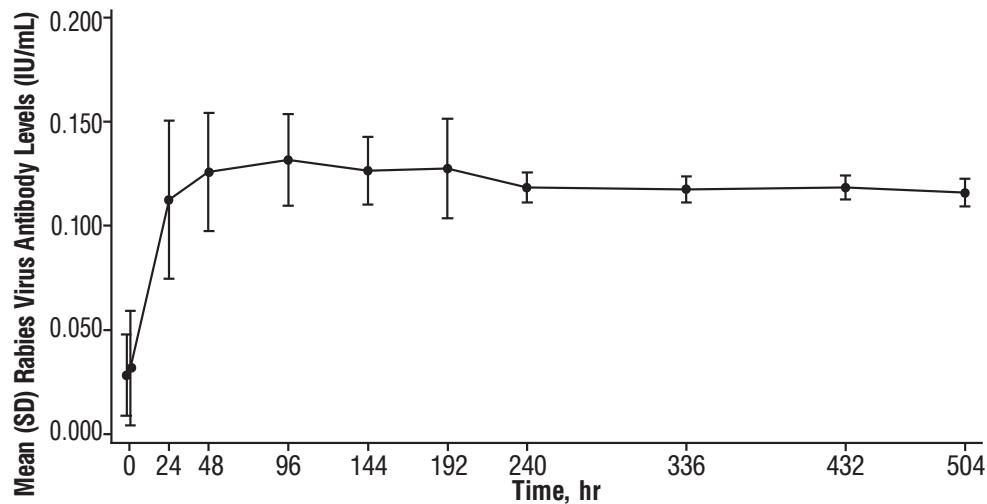
12.2 Pharmacodynamics

The prophylactic value of GAMASTAN is greatest when given before or soon after exposure.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Peak levels of immunoglobulin G are obtained approximately two days after intramuscular injection of GAMASTAN.¹⁶ The half-life of IgG in the circulation of individuals with normal IgG levels is 23 days.¹⁷

In a clinical study, 12 healthy human subjects received a 20 IU/kg intramuscular dose of HYPERRAB®, (rabies immune globulin (human)), made using the same manufacturing process as GAMASTAN. Detectable passive rabies neutralizing antibody was present by 24 hours and persisted through the 21 day follow-up evaluation period. The figure below shows the mean levels of rabies virus antibodies in IU/mL across the 21 day evaluation period and indicates that the titer remains stable during this period.



Mean (Standard Deviation) Rabies Virus Antibody Levels (IU/mL) versus Time following a Single 20 IU/kg Dose of HYPERRAB (300 IU/mL) by Intramuscular Injection

15 REFERENCES

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16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

GAMASTAN is supplied in 2 mL and 10 mL single dose vials. GAMASTAN contains no preservative and is not made with natural rubber latex.

<u>NDC Number</u>	<u>Size</u>
13533-335-04	2 mL vial
13533-335-12	10 mL vial

- Store GAMASTAN at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F).
- Do not freeze.
- Do not use after expiration date.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

- Discuss the risks and benefits of this product with the patient, before prescribing or administering it to the patient.
- Instruct the patient to immediately report symptoms of thrombosis. These symptoms may include: pain and/or swelling of an arm or leg with warmth over the affected area, discoloration of an arm or leg, unexplained shortness of breath, chest pain or discomfort that worsens on deep breathing, unexplained rapid pulse, numbness or weakness on one side of the body. *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*
- Inform the patient that GAMASTAN is made from human plasma and may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents that can cause disease. While the risk that GAMASTAN can transmit an infectious agent has been reduced by screening plasma donors for prior exposure, testing donated plasma, and including manufacturing steps with the capacity to inactivate and/ or remove pathogens, instruct the patient to report any symptoms that concern them. *[see Boxed Warning, Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]*
- Inform the patient that GAMASTAN can interfere with their immune response to live virus vaccines such as measles, mumps and rubella. Inform patients to notify their healthcare professional of this potential interaction when they are receiving vaccinations. *[see Drug Interactions (7)]*

Manufactured by:

GRIFOLS

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U.S. License No. 1871

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