

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

STRIVERDI® RESPIMAT® (olodaterol) Inhalation Spray FOR ORAL INHALATION

Initial U.S. Approval: 2014

WARNING: ASTHMA-RELATED DEATH

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning

- Long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonists (LABA) increase the risk of asthma-related death (5.1)
- A placebo-controlled study with another long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonist (salmeterol) showed an increase in asthma-related deaths in patients receiving salmeterol (5.1)
- This finding of an increased risk of asthma-related death with salmeterol is considered a class effect of LABA, including olodaterol, the active ingredient in STRIVERDI RESPIMAT. The safety and efficacy of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in patients with asthma have not been established. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated for the treatment of asthma. (4, 5.1)

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT Inhalation Spray is a long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonist indicated for:

The long-term, once-daily maintenance bronchodilator treatment of airflow obstruction in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), including chronic bronchitis and/or emphysema (1.1)

Important limitations:

- STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is NOT indicated to treat acute deterioration of COPD (1.2)
- STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is NOT indicated to treat asthma (1.2)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- For oral inhalation only
- Two inhalations of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT once-daily at the same time of day (2)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Inhalation spray: Each actuation from the mouthpiece contains 2.7 mcg olodaterol hydrochloride, equivalent to 2.5 mcg olodaterol. Two actuations equal one dose (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

All LABA are contraindicated in patients with asthma without use of a long-term asthma control medication. (4) STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated for the treatment of asthma. (1.2)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Do not initiate STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in acutely deteriorating COPD patients (5.2)
- Do not use for relief of acute symptoms. Concomitant short-acting beta₂-agonists can be used as needed for acute relief. (5.2)
- Do not exceed the recommended dose. Excessive use of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, or use in conjunction with other medications containing LABA can result in clinically significant cardiovascular effects and may be fatal. (5.3)
- Life-threatening paradoxical bronchospasm can occur. Discontinue STRIVERDI RESPIMAT immediately. (5.4)
- Use with caution in patients with cardiovascular or convulsive disorders, thyrotoxicosis or sensitivity to sympathomimetic drugs (5.5, 5.6)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions (incidence ≥2% and more than placebo) are nasopharyngitis, upper respiratory tract infection, bronchitis, urinary tract infection, cough, dizziness, rash, diarrhea, back pain and arthralgia (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. at (800) 542-6257 or (800) 459-9906 TTY, or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Other adrenergic drugs may potentiate effect. Use with caution. (5.3, 7.1)
- Xanthine derivatives, steroids, diuretics or non-potassium sparing diuretics may potentiate hypokalemia or ECG changes. Use with caution. (7.2, 7.3)
- MAO inhibitors, tricyclic antidepressants, and drugs that prolong QTc interval may potentiate effect on cardiovascular system. Use with extreme caution. (7.4)
- Beta-blockers may decrease effectiveness. Use with caution and only when medically necessary. (7.5)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION, Medication Guide, and Instructions for Use.

Revised: 4/2018

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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: ASTHMA-RELATED DEATH

Long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonists (LABA) increase the risk of asthma-related death. Data from a large, placebo-controlled US study that compared the safety of another long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonist (salmeterol) or placebo added to usual asthma therapy showed an increase in asthma-related deaths in patients receiving salmeterol. This finding with salmeterol is considered a class effect of LABA, including olodaterol, the active ingredient in STRIVERDI RESPIMAT. The safety and efficacy of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in patients with asthma have not been established. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated for the treatment of asthma [see *Contraindications (4)*, *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Maintenance Treatment of COPD

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is a long-acting beta₂-agonist indicated for long-term, once-daily maintenance bronchodilator treatment of airflow obstruction in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), including chronic bronchitis and/or emphysema.

1.2 Important Limitations of Use

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated to treat acute deteriorations of COPD [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated to treat asthma. The safety and effectiveness of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in asthma have not been established.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The recommended dose of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is two inhalations once-daily at the same time of the day. Do not use STRIVERDI RESPIMAT more than two inhalations every 24 hours.

Prior to first use, the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge is inserted into the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler and the unit is primed. When using the unit for the first time, patients are to actuate the inhaler toward the ground until an aerosol cloud is visible and then repeat the process three more times. The unit is then considered primed and ready for use. If not used for more than 3 days, patients are to actuate the inhaler once to prepare the inhaler for use. If not used for more than 21 days, patients are to actuate the inhaler until an aerosol cloud is visible and then repeat the process three more times to prepare the inhaler for use [see *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

No dosage adjustment is required for geriatric patients, patients with mild and moderate hepatic impairment, or renally-impaired patients. There are no data available for use of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in severe hepatically impaired patients [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT consists of a STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler and an aluminum cylinder (STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge) containing olodaterol (as the hydrochloride). The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge is intended for use with the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler only.

Each actuation from the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler delivers 2.7 mcg olodaterol hydrochloride, equivalent to 2.5 mcg olodaterol. Two actuations equal one dose.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

All LABA are contraindicated in patients with asthma without use of a long-term asthma control medication [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated for the treatment of asthma.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Asthma-Related Death [see *Boxed Warning*]

- Data from a large placebo-controlled study in asthma patients showed that long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonists may increase the risk of asthma-related death. Data are not available to determine whether the rate of death in patients with COPD is increased by long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonists.
- A 28-week, placebo-controlled US study comparing the safety of another long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonist (salmeterol) with placebo, each added to usual asthma therapy, showed an increase in asthma-related deaths in patients receiving salmeterol (13/13,176 in patients treated with salmeterol vs. 3/13,179 in patients treated with placebo; RR 4.37, 95% CI 1.25, 15.34). The increased risk of asthma-related death is considered a class effect of long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonists, including STRIVERDI RESPIMAT. No study adequate to determine whether the rate of asthma-related death is increased in patients treated with STRIVERDI RESPIMAT has been conducted. The safety and efficacy of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in patients with asthma have not been established. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated for the treatment of asthma [see *Contraindications (4)*].

5.2 Deterioration of Disease and Acute Episodes

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT should not be initiated in patients with acutely deteriorating COPD, which may be a life-threatening condition. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT has not been studied in patients with acutely deteriorating COPD. The use of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in this setting is inappropriate.

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT should not be used for the relief of acute symptoms, i.e., as rescue therapy for the treatment of acute episodes of bronchospasm. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT has not been studied in the relief of acute symptoms and extra doses should not be used for that purpose. Acute symptoms should be treated with an inhaled short-acting beta₂-agonist.

When beginning STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, patients who have been taking inhaled, short-acting beta₂-agonists on a regular basis (e.g., four times a day) should be instructed to discontinue the regular use of these drugs and use them only for symptomatic relief of acute respiratory symptoms. When prescribing STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, the healthcare provider should also prescribe an inhaled, short-acting beta₂-agonist and instruct the patient on how it should be used. Increasing inhaled beta₂-agonist use is a signal of deteriorating disease for which prompt medical attention is indicated.

COPD may deteriorate acutely over a period of hours or chronically over several days or longer. If STRIVERDI RESPIMAT no longer controls symptoms of bronchoconstriction, or the patient's inhaled, short-acting beta₂-agonist becomes less effective or the patient needs more inhalation of short-acting beta₂-agonist than usual, these may be markers of deterioration of disease. In this setting, a re-evaluation of the patient and the COPD treatment regimen should be undertaken at once. Increasing the daily dosage of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT beyond the recommended dose is not appropriate in this situation.

5.3 Excessive Use of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT and Use with Long-Acting Beta₂-Agonists

As with other inhaled drugs containing beta₂-adrenergic agents, STRIVERDI RESPIMAT should not be used more often than recommended, at higher doses than recommended, or in conjunction with other medications containing long-acting beta₂-agonists, as an overdose may result. Clinically significant cardiovascular effects and fatalities have been reported in association with excessive use of inhaled sympathomimetic drugs.

5.4 Paradoxical Bronchospasm

As with other inhaled beta₂-agonists, STRIVERDI RESPIMAT may produce paradoxical bronchospasm that may be life-threatening. If paradoxical bronchospasm occurs, STRIVERDI RESPIMAT should be discontinued immediately and alternative therapy instituted.

5.5 Cardiovascular Effects

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, like other beta₂-agonists, can produce a clinically significant cardiovascular effect in some patients as measured by increases in pulse rate, systolic or diastolic blood pressure, and/or symptoms. If such effects occur, STRIVERDI RESPIMAT may need to be discontinued. In addition, beta-agonists have been reported to produce ECG changes, such as flattening of the T wave, prolongation of the QTc interval, and ST segment depression. The clinical significance of these findings is unknown. Long acting beta₂-adrenergic agonists should be administered with caution in patients with cardiovascular disorders, especially coronary insufficiency, cardiac arrhythmias, hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, and hypertension.

5.6 Co-existing Conditions

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, like other sympathomimetic amines, should be used with caution in patients with convulsive disorders or thyrotoxicosis, in patients with known or suspected prolongation of the QT interval, and in patients who are unusually responsive to sympathomimetic amines. Doses of the related beta₂-agonist albuterol, when administered intravenously, have been reported to aggravate pre-existing diabetes mellitus and ketoacidosis.

5.7 Hypokalemia and Hyperglycemia

Beta-adrenergic agonists may produce significant hypokalemia in some patients, which has the potential to produce adverse cardiovascular effects [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)*]. The decrease in serum potassium is usually transient, not requiring supplementation. Inhalation of high doses of beta₂-adrenergic agonists may produce increases in plasma glucose.

In patients with severe COPD, hypokalemia may be potentiated by hypoxia and concomitant treatment [see *Drug Interactions (7.2)*], which may increase the susceptibility for cardiac arrhythmias.

Clinically notable decreases in serum potassium or changes in blood glucose were infrequent during clinical studies with long-term administration of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT with the rates similar to those for placebo controls. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT has not been investigated in patients whose diabetes mellitus is not well controlled.

5.8 Hypersensitivity Reactions

Immediate hypersensitivity reactions, including angioedema, may occur after administration of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT. If such a reaction occurs, therapy with STRIVERDI RESPIMAT should be stopped at once and alternative treatment should be considered.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonists, such as STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, increase the risk of asthma-related death. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated for the treatment of asthma [see *Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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

The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT clinical development program included seven dose-ranging trials and eight confirmatory trials. Four of the confirmatory trials were 6-week cross-over trials and four were 48-week parallel group trials. Adverse reactions observed in the dose-ranging trials and four 6-week cross-over trials were consistent with those observed in the 48-week parallel group trials, which formed the primary safety database.

The primary safety database consisted of pooled data from the four 48-week double-blind, active and placebo-controlled, parallel group confirmatory clinical trials. These trials included 3104 adult COPD patients (77% males and 23% females) 40 years of age and older. Of these patients, 876 and 883 patients were treated with STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg and 10 mcg once-daily, respectively. The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT groups were composed of mostly Caucasians (66%) with a mean age of 64 years and a mean percent predicted FEV₁ at baseline of 44% for both the 5 mcg and 10 mcg treatment groups. Control arms for comparison included placebo in all four trials plus formoterol 12 mcg in two trials.

In these four clinical trials, seventy-two percent (72%) of patients exposed to any dose of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT reported an adverse reaction compared to 71% in the placebo group. The proportion of patients who discontinued due to an adverse reaction was 7.2% for STRIVERDI RESPIMAT treated patients compared to 8.8% for placebo treated patients. The adverse reaction most commonly leading to discontinuation was worsening COPD. The most common serious adverse reactions were COPD exacerbation, pneumonia, and atrial fibrillation.

Table 1 shows all adverse drug reactions reported by at least 2% of patients (and higher than placebo) who received STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg during the 48-week trials.

Table 1 Number and frequency of adverse drug reactions greater than 2% (and higher than placebo) in COPD patients exposed to STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg: Pooled data from the four 48-week, double-blind, active- and placebo-controlled clinical trials in COPD patients 40 years of age and older

Treatment	STRIVERDI 5 mcg once-daily	Placebo
Body system (adverse drug reaction)	n=876 n (%)	n=885 n (%)
Infections and infestations		
Nasopharyngitis	99 (11.3)	68 (7.7)
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	72 (8.2)	66 (7.5)
Bronchitis	41 (4.7)	32 (3.6)
Urinary Tract Infection	22 (2.5)	9 (1.0)
Respiratory, thoracic, and mediastinal disorders		
Cough	37 (4.2)	35 (4.0)
Nervous system disorders		
Dizziness	20 (2.3)	19 (2.1)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		
Rash*	19 (2.2)	10 (1.1)
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Diarrhea	25 (2.9)	22 (2.5)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		
Back Pain	31 (3.5)	24 (2.7)
Arthralgia	18 (2.1)	7 (0.8)

* Rash includes a grouping of similar terms.

Additional adverse reactions that occurred in greater than 2% (and higher than placebo) of patients exposed to STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 10 mcg were pneumonia, constipation, and pyrexia.

Lung cancers were reported in 6 (0.7%), 3 (0.3%), and 2 (0.2%) patients who received STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 10 mcg, 5 mcg, and placebo, respectively.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Adrenergic Drugs

If additional adrenergic drugs are to be administered by any route, they should be used with caution because the sympathetic effects of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT may be potentiated [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7)].

7.2 Xanthine Derivatives, Steroids, or Diuretics

Concomitant treatment with xanthine derivatives, steroids, or diuretics may potentiate any hypokalemic effect of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.7)].

7.3 Non-Potassium Sparing Diuretics

The ECG changes and/or hypokalemia that may result from the administration of non-potassium sparing diuretics (such as loop or thiazide diuretics) can be acutely worsened by beta-agonists, especially when the recommended dose of the beta-agonist is exceeded. Although the clinical significance of these effects is not known, caution is advised in the co-administration of beta-agonists with non-potassium-sparing diuretics.

7.4 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors, Tricyclic Antidepressants, QTc Prolonging Drugs

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, as with other beta₂-agonists, should be administered with extreme caution to patients being treated with monoamine oxidase inhibitors or tricyclic antidepressants or other drugs known to prolong the QTc interval because the action of adrenergic agonists on the cardiovascular system may be potentiated by these agents. Drugs that are known to prolong the QTc interval may be associated with an increased risk of ventricular arrhythmias.

7.5 Beta-Blockers

Beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists (beta-blockers) and STRIVERDI RESPIMAT may interfere with the effect of each other when administered concurrently. Beta-blockers not only block the therapeutic effects of beta-agonists, but may produce severe bronchospasm in COPD patients. Therefore, patients with COPD should not normally be treated with beta-blockers. However, under certain circumstances, e.g. as prophylaxis after myocardial infarction, there may be no acceptable alternatives to the use of beta-blockers in patients with COPD. In this setting, cardioselective beta-blockers could be considered, although they should be administered with caution.

7.6 Inhibitors of Cytochrome P450 and P-gp Efflux Transporter

In a drug interaction study using the strong dual CYP and P-gp inhibitor ketoconazole, a 1.7-fold increase of maximum plasma concentrations and AUC was observed [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.3)]. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT was evaluated in clinical trials for up to one year at doses up to twice the recommended therapeutic dose. No dose adjustment is necessary.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no adequate and well-controlled clinical studies with STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in pregnant women to inform of drug-associated risk of adverse pregnancy-related outcomes. There are clinical considerations with the use of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in pregnant women [see *Clinical Considerations*]. Based on animal studies, olodaterol was not teratogenic when administered to pregnant rats or rabbits during organogenesis at inhalation doses of approximately 2731 or 1353 times the maximum recommended human daily inhalation dose (MRHDID) (on an AUC basis) in rats or rabbits, respectively [see *Data*].

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

Clinical Considerations

Labor and Delivery

There are no adequate and well-controlled human studies that have investigated the effects of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT during labor and delivery. Because of the potential for beta-agonist interference with uterine contractility, use of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT during labor should be restricted to those patients in whom the benefits clearly outweigh the risks.

Data

Animal Data

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT was not teratogenic in rats at inhalation doses approximately 2731 times the MRHDID (on an AUC basis at a maternal inhalation dose of 1054 mcg/kg/day). No significant effects occurred in rabbits at inhalation doses approximately 1353 times the MRHDID in adults (on an AUC basis at a maternal inhalation dose of 974 mcg/kg/day). Placental transfer of olodaterol was observed in pregnant rats.

Olodaterol has been shown to be teratogenic in New Zealand rabbits at inhalation doses approximately 7130 times the MRHDID in adults (on an AUC basis at a maternal inhalation dose of 2489 mcg/kg/day). STRIVERDI RESPIMAT exhibited the following fetal toxicities: enlarged or small heart atria or ventricles, eye abnormalities, and split or distorted sternum.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no available data on the presence of olodaterol in human milk, the effects on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. Olodaterol, the active component of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, and/or its metabolites are present in the milk of lactating rats, however, due to species-specific differences in lactation physiology, the clinical relevance of these data are not clear [see Data]. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for STRIVERDI RESPIMAT and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from STRIVERDI RESPIMAT or from the underlying maternal condition.

Data

The distribution of olodaterol into milk was investigated after a single intravenous administration of 0.4 µmol/kg to lactating rats. Olodaterol and/or its metabolites are present in the milk of lactating rats at concentrations above those in plasma.

8.4 Pediatric Use

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated for use in children. The safety and effectiveness of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in the pediatric population have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Based on available data, no adjustment of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT dosage in geriatric patients is necessary.

Of the 876 patients who received STRIVERDI RESPIMAT at the recommended dose of 5 mcg once-daily in the clinical studies from the pooled 1-year database, 485 were less than or equal to 65 years of age and 391 (44.6%) were greater than 65 years of age.

No overall differences in effectiveness were observed, and in the 1-year pooled data, the adverse drug reaction profiles were similar in the older population compared to the patient population overall.

8.6 Hepatic Impairment

Subjects with mild and moderate hepatic impairment showed no changes in C_{max} or AUC, nor did protein binding differ between mild and moderate hepatically impaired subjects and their healthy controls. A study in subjects with severe hepatic impairment was not performed.

8.7 Renal Impairment

Subjects with severe renal impairment showed no clinically relevant changes in C_{max} or AUC compared to their healthy controls.

10 OVERDOSAGE

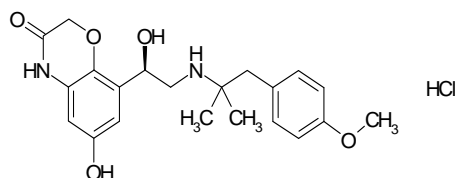
The expected signs and symptoms with overdosage of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT are those of excessive beta-adrenergic stimulation and occurrence or exaggeration of any of the signs and symptoms, e.g., myocardial ischemia, angina pectoris, hypertension or hypotension, tachycardia, arrhythmias, palpitations, dizziness, nervousness, insomnia, anxiety, headache, tremor, dry mouth, muscle spasms, nausea, fatigue, malaise, hypokalemia, hyperglycemia, and metabolic acidosis. As with all inhaled sympathomimetic medications, cardiac arrest and even death may be associated with an overdose of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT.

Treatment of overdosage consists of discontinuation of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT together with institution of appropriate symptomatic and supportive therapy. The judicious use of a cardioselective beta-receptor blocker may be considered, bearing in mind that such medication can produce bronchospasm. There is insufficient evidence to determine if dialysis is beneficial for overdosage of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT. Cardiac monitoring is recommended in cases of overdosage.

11 DESCRIPTION

The active moiety olodaterol is a selective beta₂-adrenergic bronchodilator. The drug substance, olodaterol hydrochloride, is chemically described as 2H-1,4-Benzoxazin-3H(4H)-one, 6-hydroxy-8-[(1R)-1-hydroxy-2-[[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,1-dimethylethyl]-amino]ethyl]-, monohydrochloride. Olodaterol hydrochloride is a white to off-white powder that is sparingly-slightly soluble in water and slightly soluble in ethanol. The molecular weight is 422.9 g/mole (salt): 386.5 g/mole (base), and the molecular formula is C₂₁H₂₆N₂O₅ x HCl as a hydrochloride. The conversion factor from salt to free base is 1.094.

The structural formula is:



The drug product, STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, is composed of a sterile, aqueous solution of olodaterol hydrochloride filled into a 4.5 mL plastic container crimped into an aluminum cylinder (STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge) for use with the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler.

Excipients include water for injection, benzalkonium chloride, edetate disodium, and anhydrous citric acid. The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge is only intended for use with the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler. The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler is a hand held, pocket sized oral inhalation device that uses mechanical energy to generate a slow-moving aerosol cloud of medication from a metered volume of the drug solution. The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler has a yellow-colored cap.

When used with the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler, each cartridge containing a minimum of 4 grams of a sterile aqueous solution delivers the labeled number of metered actuations after preparation for use. Each dose (1 dose equals 2 actuations) from the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler delivers 5 mcg olodaterol in 22.1 mL of solution from the mouthpiece. As with all inhaled drugs, the actual amount of drug delivered to the lung may depend on patient factors, such as the coordination between the actuation of the inhaler and inspiration through the delivery system. The duration of inspiration should be at least as long as the spray duration (1.5 seconds).

Prior to first use, the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge is inserted into the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler and the unit is primed. When using for the first time, patients are to actuate the inhaler toward the ground until an aerosol cloud is visible and then repeat the process three more times. The unit is then considered primed and ready for use. If not used for more than 3 days, patients are to actuate the inhaler once to prepare the inhaler for use. If not used for more than 21 days, patients are to actuate the inhaler until an aerosol cloud is visible and then repeat the process three more times to prepare the inhaler for use [see *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Olodaterol is a long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonist (LABA). The compound exerts its pharmacological effects by binding and activation of beta₂-adrenoceptors after topical administration by inhalation. Activation of these receptors in the airways results in a stimulation of intracellular adenylyl cyclase, an enzyme that mediates the synthesis of cyclic-3', 5' adenosine monophosphate (cAMP). Elevated levels of cAMP induce bronchodilation by relaxation of airway smooth muscle cells. *In vitro* studies have shown that olodaterol has 241-fold greater agonist activity at beta₂-adrenoceptors compared to beta₁-adrenoceptors and 2,299-fold greater agonist activity compared to beta₃-adrenoceptors. The clinical significance of these findings is unknown.

Beta-adrenoceptors are divided into three subtypes: beta₁-adrenoceptors predominantly expressed on cardiac smooth muscle, beta₂-adrenoceptors predominantly expressed on airway smooth muscle, and beta₃-adrenoceptors predominantly expressed on adipose tissue. Beta₂-agonists cause bronchodilation. Although the beta₂-adrenoceptor is the predominant adrenergic receptor in the airway smooth muscle, it is also present on the surface of a variety of other cells, including lung epithelial and endothelial cells and in the heart. The precise function of beta₂-receptors in the heart is not known, but their presence raises the possibility that even highly selective beta₂-agonists may have cardiac effects.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Systemic Safety

The major adverse effects of inhaled beta₂-adrenergic agonists occur as a result of excessive activation of systemic beta-adrenergic receptors. The most common adverse effects in adults include skeletal muscle tremor and cramps, insomnia, tachycardia, decreases in serum potassium, and increases in plasma glucose.

Changes in serum potassium were evaluated in COPD patients in double-blind phase 3 studies. In pooled data, at the recommended 5 mcg dose there was no clinically relevant change compared to placebo in serum potassium.

Cardiac Electrophysiology

The effect of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT on the QT/QTc interval of the ECG was investigated in 24 healthy male and female volunteers in a double-blind, randomized, placebo- and active (moxifloxacin)- controlled study at single doses of 10, 20, 30, and 50 mcg. Dose-dependent QTcI (individual subject corrected QT interval) prolongation was observed. The maximum mean (one-sided 95% upper confidence bound) difference in QTcI from placebo after baseline correction was 2.5 (5.6) ms, 6.1 (9.2) ms, 7.5 (10.7) ms and 8.5 (11.6) ms following doses of 10, 20, 30 and 50 mcg, respectively.

The effect of 5 mcg and 10 mcg STRIVERDI RESPIMAT on heart rate and rhythm was assessed using continuous 24-hour ECG recording (Holter monitoring) in a subset of 772 patients in the 48-week, placebo-controlled phase 3 trials. There were no dose- or time-related trends or patterns observed for the magnitudes of mean changes in heart rate or premature beats. Shifts from baseline to the end of treatment in premature beats did not indicate meaningful differences between STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg, 10 mcg, and placebo.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Olodaterol showed linear pharmacokinetics. On repeated once-daily inhalation steady-state of olodaterol plasma concentrations was achieved after 8 days, and the extent of exposure was increased up to 1.8-fold as compared to a single dose.

Absorption

Olodaterol reaches maximum plasma concentrations generally within 10 to 20 minutes following drug inhalation. In healthy volunteers, the absolute bioavailability of olodaterol following inhalation was estimated to be approximately 30%, whereas the absolute bioavailability was below 1% when given as an oral solution. Thus, the systemic availability of olodaterol after inhalation is mainly determined by lung absorption, while any swallowed portion of the dose only negligibly contributes to systemic exposure.

Distribution

Olodaterol exhibits multi-compartmental disposition kinetics after inhalation as well as after intravenous administration. The volume of distribution is high (1110 L), suggesting extensive distribution into tissue. *In vitro* binding of [¹⁴C] olodaterol to human plasma proteins is independent of concentration and is approximately 60%.

Elimination

Total clearance of olodaterol in healthy volunteers is 872 mL/min, and renal clearance is 173 mL/min. The terminal half-life following intravenous administration is 22 hours. The terminal half-life following inhalation in contrast is about 45 hours, indicating that the latter is determined by absorption rather than by elimination processes. However, the effective half-life at daily dose of 5 µg calculated from C_{max} from COPD patients is 7.5 hours.

Metabolism

Olodaterol is substantially metabolized by direct glucuronidation and by O-demethylation at the methoxy moiety followed by conjugation. Of the six metabolites identified, only the unconjugated demethylation product binds to beta₂-receptors. This metabolite, however, is not detectable in plasma after chronic inhalation of the recommended therapeutic dose.

Cytochrome P450 isozymes CYP2C9 and CYP2C8, with negligible contribution of CYP3A4, are involved in the O-demethylation of olodaterol, while uridine diphosphate glycosyl transferase isoforms UGT2B7, UGT1A1, 1A7, and 1A9 were shown to be involved in the formation of olodaterol glucuronides.

Excretion

Following intravenous administration of [¹⁴C]-labeled olodaterol, 38% of the radioactive dose was recovered in the urine and 53% was recovered in feces. The amount of unchanged olodaterol recovered in the urine after intravenous administration was 19%. Following oral administration, only 9% of olodaterol and/or its metabolites was recovered in urine, while the major portion was recovered in feces (84%). More than 90% of the dose was excreted within 6 and 5 days following intravenous and oral administration, respectively. Following inhalation, excretion of unchanged olodaterol in urine within the dosing interval in healthy volunteers at steady state accounted for 5% to 7% of the dose.

Specific Populations

A pharmacokinetic meta-analysis showed that no dose adjustment is necessary based on the effect of age, gender, and weight on systemic exposure in COPD patients after inhalation of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT.

Patients with Renal Impairment

Olodaterol levels were increased by approximately 40% in subjects with severe renal impairment. A study in subjects with mild and moderate renal impairment was not performed.

Patients with Hepatic Impairment

Subjects with mild and moderate hepatic impairment showed no changes in C_{max} or AUC, nor did protein binding differ between mild and moderate hepatically impaired subjects and their healthy controls. A study in subjects with severe hepatic impairment was not performed.

Drug Interaction Studies

Drug interaction studies were carried out using fluconazole as a model inhibitor of CYP 2C9 and ketoconazole as a potent P-gp (and CYP3A4, 2C8, 2C9) inhibitor.

Fluconazole: Co-administration of 400 mg fluconazole once a day for 14 days had no relevant effect on systemic exposure to olodaterol.

Ketoconazole: Co-administration of 400 mg ketoconazole once a day for 14 days increased olodaterol C_{max} by 66% and AUC₀₋₁ by 68%.

Tiotropium: Co-administration of tiotropium bromide, delivered as fixed-dose combination with olodaterol, for 21 days had no relevant effect on systemic exposure to olodaterol, and vice versa.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Two-year inhalation studies were conducted in rats and mice to assess the carcinogenic potential of olodaterol. Lifetime treatment of female rats induced leiomyomas of the mesovarium at doses of 25.8 and 270 mcg/kg/day (approximately 18- and 198-fold, respectively, the MRHDID on an AUC basis). No tumor findings were observed in male rats at doses up to 270 mcg/kg/day (approximately 230-fold the MRHDID on an AUC basis). Lifetime treatment of female mice induced leiomyomas and leiomyosarcomas of the uterus at doses \geq 76.9 mcg/kg/day (approximately 106-fold the MRHDID on an AUC basis). No tumor findings were observed in male mice at doses up to 255 mcg/kg/day (approximately 455-fold the MRHDID on an AUC basis). Increases in leiomyomas and leiomyosarcomas of the female rodent reproductive tract have been similarly demonstrated with other β_2 -adrenergic agonist drugs. The relevance of these findings to human use is unknown.

Olodaterol was not mutagenic in the *in vitro* Ames test or in the *in vitro* mouse lymphoma assay. Olodaterol produced increased frequency of micronuclei in rats after intravenous doses. The increased frequency of micronuclei was likely related to drug enhanced (compensatory) erythropoiesis. The mechanism for induction of micronuclei formation is likely not relevant at clinical exposures.

Olodaterol did not impair male or female fertility in rats at inhalation doses up to 3,068 mcg/kg/day (approximately 2,322 times the MRHDID on an AUC basis).

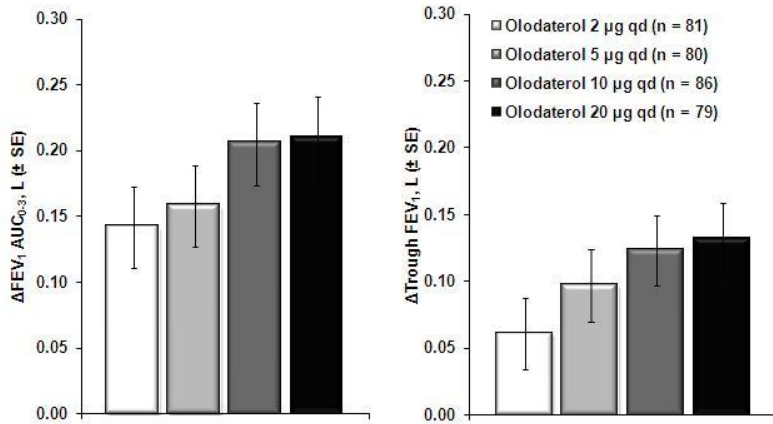
14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT clinical development program included three dose-ranging trials in COPD patients, four dose-ranging trials in asthma patients, and eight confirmatory trials in patients with COPD.

Dose-ranging trials

The first COPD dose-ranging trial was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, single-dose, 5-way cross-over trial in 36 patients. Results demonstrated dose-related improvements in forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV₁) compared to placebo. The difference in trough FEV₁ from placebo for the 2, 5, 10, and 20 mcg doses were 0.07L (95% CI 0.03, 0.11), 0.10L (0.06, 0.14), 0.11L (0.07, 0.15), and 0.12L (0.08, 0.16), respectively. The second COPD dose-ranging trial was a 4-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group trial in 405 patients. Dose-related improvements in lung function were also seen, with no added benefit of the 20 mcg dose over the 10 mcg dose (Figure 1). The third COPD dose-ranging trial was a randomized, double-blind, 4-way cross-over, dose-regimen trial in 47 patients. Treatment arms included 2 mcg twice-daily, 5 mcg once-daily, 5 mcg twice-daily, and 10 mcg once-daily. There was no clear difference in treatment effect when comparing twice-daily dosing to once-daily dosing.

Figure 1 Difference from placebo for STRIVERDI RESPIMAT for FEV₁ AUC_{0-3hr} and trough FEV₁ after 4 weeks



Four randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled dose-ranging trials were performed in patients with asthma, evaluating doses from 2 to 20 mcg. Results from patients with asthma were consistent with results from dose-ranging trials in patients with COPD. **STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated for asthma.**

Based upon the results of the dose-ranging trials, 5 and 10 mcg doses were further evaluated in the confirmatory COPD trials.

Confirmatory Trials

The eight confirmatory trials in the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT clinical development program were four pairs of replicate, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials in 3533 COPD patients (1281 received the 5 mcg dose, 1284 received the 10 mcg dose):

- (i) two replicate, placebo-controlled, parallel group, 48 week trials (Trials 1 and 2)
- (ii) two replicate, placebo- and active- [formoterol 12 mcg twice-daily] controlled, parallel group, 48-week trials (Trials 3 and 4)
- (iii) two replicate, placebo- and active- [formoterol 12 mcg twice-daily] controlled, 6-week cross-over trials (Trials 5 and 6)
- (iv) two replicate, placebo- and active- [tiotropium bromide 18 mcg once-daily] controlled, 6-week cross-over trials (Trials 7 and 8).

These eight trials enrolled patients who were 40 years of age or older with a clinical diagnosis of COPD, a smoking history of at least 10 pack-years, and moderate to very severe pulmonary impairment (post-bronchodilator FEV₁ less than 80% predicted normal [GOLD II – IV] and a post-bronchodilator FEV₁ to FVC ratio of less than 70%).

The majority of the 3104 patients in the 48-week trials (Trials 1 and 2, Trials 3 and 4) were male (77%), white (66%) or Asian (32%), with a mean age of 64 years. Mean post-bronchodilator FEV₁ was 1.38 L (GOLD II [50%], GOLD III [40%], GOLD IV [10%]). Mean beta₂-agonist responsiveness was 15% of baseline (0.16 L). With the exception of other LABAs, all pulmonary medications were allowed as concomitant therapy (e.g., tiotropium [24%], ipratropium [25%], inhaled corticosteroids [45%], xanthines [16%]); patient enrollment was stratified by tiotropium use. In all four trials, the primary efficacy endpoints were change from pre-treatment baseline in FEV₁ AUC₀₋₃ and trough (pre-dose) FEV₁ (after 12 weeks in Trials 1 and 2; after 24 weeks in Trials 3 and 4).

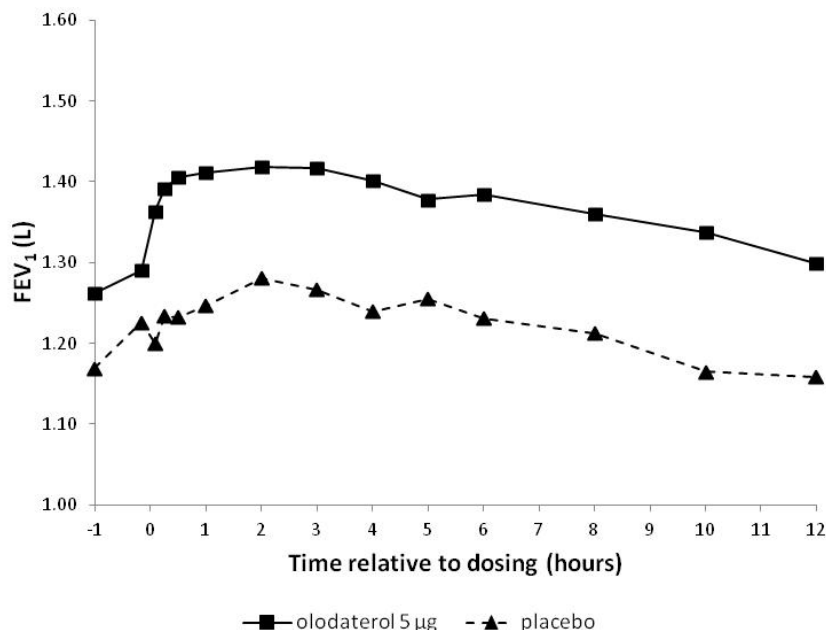
In all four 48-week trials, STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg demonstrated significant improvements in FEV₁ AUC_{0-3hr} compared to placebo at week 12 (Table 2) and at week 24. In the four 48-week trials, STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg demonstrated significant improvements in trough FEV₁ compared to placebo at week 12 (Table 2; 3 of 4 trials) and at week 24 (4 trials). STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg demonstrated a bronchodilatory treatment effect at 5 minutes after the first dose with a mean increase in FEV₁ compared to placebo of 0.11L (range: 0.10L to 0.12L). The 10 mcg dose demonstrated no additional benefit over the 5 mcg dose (data not shown). Patients treated with STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg used less rescue albuterol compared to patients treated with placebo.

Table 2 Differences from placebo for STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg for FEV₁ AUC_{0-3hr} and trough FEV₁ at week 12

	Difference from placebo [L] (95% CI)	
	FEV ₁ AUC _{0-3hr}	Trough FEV ₁
Trial 1	0.16 (0.12, 0.21)	0.08 (0.04, 0.13)
Trial 2	0.13 (0.09, 0.18)	0.03 (-0.01, 0.08)
Trial 3	0.18 (0.14, 0.22)	0.08 (0.04, 0.12)
Trial 4	0.15 (0.11, 0.18)	0.06 (0.02, 0.10)

In Trials 1 and 2, serial spirometric evaluations were performed pre-dose and up to 12 hours after dosing in a sub-group of 562 patients (201 patients receiving STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg, 192 patients receiving 10 mcg, and 169 patients receiving placebo) after 12 weeks of treatment. Dosing occurred at approximately the same time of the day in the morning. The spirometric curves from Trial 1 are displayed in Figure 2.

Figure 2

FEV₁ profile for STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg and placebo at week 12 (pre-dose and up to 12 hrs post-dose) (Trial 1)

The bronchodilatory profile of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg over the 24 hour dosing interval was evaluated in two pairs of replicate, placebo- and active-controlled, 6 week cross-over trials in 199 patients (Trials 5 and 6) and 230 patients (Trials 7 and 8) with moderate to very severe COPD. Mean beta₂-agonist responsiveness ranged from 14% -21% of baseline (0.18 to 0.22 L). All pulmonary medications were allowed as concomitant therapy with the exception of other LABAs (all trials) and anti-cholinergics (Trials 7 and 8). In all four trials, the primary endpoints were change from pre-treatment baseline in FEV₁ AUC_{0-12hr} and FEV₁ AUC_{12-24hr} after 6 weeks; although not a primary endpoint, trough FEV₁ was also measured after 6 weeks. Results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 Differences from placebo for STRIVERDI RESPIMAT 5 mcg after 6 weeks in cross-over spirometry trials

Difference from placebo [L] (95% CI)			
	FEV ₁ AUC _{0-12hr}	FEV ₁ AUC _{12-24hr}	Trough FEV ₁
Trial 5	0.15 (0.11, 0.18)	0.11 (0.07, 0.15)	0.11 (0.06, 0.15)
Trial 6	0.17 (0.14, 0.21)	0.12 (0.08, 0.15)	0.10 (0.05, 0.15)
Trial 7	0.19 (0.15, 0.23)	0.13 (0.09, 0.17)	0.13 (0.10, 0.17)
Trial 8	0.20 (0.16, 0.23)	0.15 (0.12, 0.19)	0.13 (0.10, 0.17)

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT Inhalation Spray is supplied in a labeled carton containing one STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge and one STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler.

The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge is an aluminum cylinder with a tamper protection seal on the cap. The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge is only intended for use with the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler.

The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler is a cylindrical-shaped plastic inhalation device with a gray-colored body and a clear base. The clear base is removed to insert the cartridge. The inhaler contains a dose indicator. The yellow colored cap and the written information on the label of the gray inhaler body indicates that it is labeled for use with the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge.

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT Inhalation Spray is available as:
STRIVERDI RESPIMAT Inhalation Spray: 60 metered actuations (NDC 0597-0192-61)

The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge has a net fill weight of at least 4 grams and when used with the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler, is designed to deliver the labeled number of metered actuations after preparation for use.

When the labeled number of metered actuations has been dispensed from the inhaler, the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT locking mechanism will be engaged and no more actuations can be dispensed.

After assembly, the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler should be discarded at the latest 3 months after first use or when the locking mechanism is engaged, whichever comes first.

Keep out of reach of children. Do not spray into eyes.

Storage

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

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide and Instructions for Use).

Asthma-Related Death

Inform patients that LABA, such as STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, increase the risk of asthma-related death. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not indicated for the treatment of asthma.

Not for Acute Symptoms

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not meant to relieve acute asthma symptoms or exacerbations of COPD and extra doses should not be used for that purpose. Acute symptoms should be treated with an inhaled, short-acting beta₂-agonist such as albuterol. (The healthcare provider should provide the patient with such medication and instruct the patient in how it should be used.)

Instruct patients to notify their physician immediately if they experience any of the following:

- Worsening of symptoms
- Decreasing effectiveness of inhaled, short-acting beta₂-agonists
- Need for more inhalations than usual of inhaled, short-acting beta₂-agonists
- Significant decrease in lung function as outlined by the physician

Instruct patients not to stop therapy with STRIVERDI RESPIMAT without physician/provider guidance since symptoms may recur after discontinuation.

Do Not Use Additional Long-Acting Beta₂-Agonists

Patients who have been taking inhaled, short-acting beta₂-agonists on a regular basis should be instructed to discontinue the regular use of these products and use them only for the symptomatic relief of acute symptoms.

When patients are prescribed STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, other inhaled medications containing long-acting beta₂-agonists should not be used. Patients should not use more than the recommended once-daily dose of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT. Excessive use of sympathomimetics may cause significant cardiovascular effects, and may be fatal.

Risks Associated with Beta₂-Agonist Therapy

Inform patients of adverse effects associated with beta₂-agonists, such as palpitations, chest pain, rapid heart rate, tremor, or nervousness.

Paradoxical Bronchospasm

Inform patients that STRIVERDI RESPIMAT can produce paradoxical bronchospasm. Advise patients that if paradoxical bronchospasm occurs, patients should discontinue STRIVERDI RESPIMAT.

Hypersensitivity Reactions

Inform patients that immediate hypersensitivity reactions, including angioedema, may occur after administration of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT. Advise patient to immediately discontinue STRIVERDI RESPIMAT and consult a physician.

Instructions for Administering STRIVERDI RESPIMAT

It is important for patients to understand how to correctly administer STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhalation spray using the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler. Instruct patients that STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhalation spray should only be administered via the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler and the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler should not be used for administering other medications.

Instruct patients that priming STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is essential to ensure appropriate content of the medication in each actuation.

When using the unit for the first time, the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge is inserted into the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler and the unit is primed. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT patients are to actuate the inhaler toward the ground until an aerosol cloud is visible and then repeat the process three more times. The unit is then considered primed and ready for use. If not used for more than 3 days, patients are to actuate the inhaler once to prepare the inhaler for use. If not used for more than 21 days, patients are to actuate the inhaler until an aerosol cloud is visible and then repeat the process three more times to prepare the inhaler for use.

Distributed by:

Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Ridgefield, CT 06877 USA

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IT5644DD62018

Medication Guide
STRIVERDI® RESPIMAT® (STRIH ver dee– RES peh mat)
(olodaterol)
Inhalation Spray, for oral inhalation

Read the Medication Guide that comes with STRIVERDI RESPIMAT before you start using it and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This Medication Guide does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment.

What is the most important information I should know about STRIVERDI RESPIMAT?

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT has been approved for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) only. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not to be used in asthma.

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT can cause serious side effects, including:

- **People with asthma who take long-acting beta₂-adrenergic agonist (LABA) medicines, such as STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, have an increased risk of death from asthma problems.**
- **It is not known if LABA medicines, such as STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, increase the risk of death in people with COPD.**
- Get emergency medical care if:
 - breathing problems worsen quickly
 - you use your rescue inhaler medicine, but it does not relieve your breathing problems

What is STRIVERDI RESPIMAT?

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is used long term, 1 time each day, in controlling symptoms of COPD in adults with COPD. LABA medicines such as STRIVERDI RESPIMAT help the muscles around the airways in your lungs stay relaxed to prevent symptoms, such as wheezing, cough, chest tightness, and shortness of breath.

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is not for use to treat sudden symptoms of COPD. Always have a rescue inhaler medicine with you to treat sudden symptoms. If you do not have a rescue inhaler medicine, contact your healthcare provider to have one prescribed for you.

It is not known if STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is safe and effective in people with asthma.

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT should not be used in children. It is not known if STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is safe and effective in children.

Who should not use STRIVERDI RESPIMAT?

Do not use STRIVERDI RESPIMAT if you have asthma.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before using STRIVERDI RESPIMAT?

Tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have heart problems.
- have high blood pressure.
- have seizures.
- have thyroid problems.
- have diabetes.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if STRIVERDI RESPIMAT can harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if STRIVERDI RESPIMAT passes into your breast milk and if it can harm your baby. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take STRIVERDI RESPIMAT while breastfeeding.
- are allergic to STRIVERDI RESPIMAT or any of its ingredients, any other medicines, or food products.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. STRIVERDI RESPIMAT and certain other medicines may interact with each other. This may cause serious side effects.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of your medicines with you to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist each time you get a new medicine.

How should I use STRIVERDI RESPIMAT?

- The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler has a slow moving mist that helps you inhale the medicine.
- **Read the step-by-step instructions for using STRIVERDI RESPIMAT at the end of this Medication Guide.**
- Use STRIVERDI RESPIMAT exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to use it.
- **Use 1 dose (2 puffs) of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, 1 time each day, at the same time of the day.**
- If you miss a dose of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, take it as soon as you remember. Do not take more than 1 dose (2 puffs) in 24 hours.
- **If you take too much STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.**
- **Do not spray STRIVERDI RESPIMAT in your eyes.**
- STRIVERDI RESPIMAT Inhalation Spray should only be given using the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler. The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler should not be used to give other medicines.
- Always use the new STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler that is provided with each new prescription.
- **STRIVERDI RESPIMAT does not relieve sudden symptoms of COPD. You should not take extra doses of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT to relieve sudden symptoms of COPD.** Always have a rescue inhaler medicine with you to treat sudden

symptoms. If you do not have a rescue inhaler medicine, call your healthcare provider to have one prescribed for you.

- Do not stop using STRIVERDI RESPIMAT or other medicines to control or treat your COPD unless told to do so by your healthcare provider because your symptoms might get worse. Your healthcare provider will change your medicines as needed.
- If your COPD symptoms worsen over time do not increase your dose of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, instead call your healthcare provider.
- **Do not use STRIVERDI RESPIMAT:**
 - more often than prescribed for you,
 - at a higher dose than prescribed for you, or
 - with other LABA medicines.
- **Call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical care right away if:**
 - your breathing problems worsen with STRIVERDI RESPIMAT.
 - you need to use your rescue inhaler medicine more often than usual.
 - your rescue inhaler medicine does not work as well for you at relieving your symptoms.

What are the possible side effects of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT?

STRIVERDI RESPIMAT can cause serious side effects, including:

• **See “What is the most important information I should know about STRIVERDI RESPIMAT?”**

- sudden shortness of breath that may be life-threatening. Stop taking STRIVERDI RESPIMAT and get emergency medical help right away if you get sudden shortness of breath after using STRIVERDI RESPIMAT.
- fast or irregular heartbeat, palpitations
- chest pain
- increased blood pressure
- low blood potassium (which may cause symptoms of muscle spasm, muscle weakness or abnormal heart rhythm)
- high blood sugar
- serious allergic reactions including rash, hives, swelling of the face, mouth, and tongue, and breathing problems. Stop taking STRIVERDI RESPIMAT and call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical care if you get any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction.

The most common side effects of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT include:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| • runny nose and sore throat | • dizziness |
| • upper respiratory infection | • rash |
| • bronchitis | • diarrhea |
| • urinary tract infection | • back pain |
| • cough | • joint pain |

Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store STRIVERDI RESPIMAT?

- Store STRIVERDI RESPIMAT at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Do not freeze your STRIVERDI cartridge or RESPIMAT inhaler.
- **Keep STRIVERDI RESPIMAT and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

General Information about safe and effective use of STRIVERDI RESPIMAT.

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

You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about STRIVERDI RESPIMAT that is written for health professionals.

This product's label may have been updated. For current full prescribing information for STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, go to www.STRIVERDI.com or to view a video demonstration on how to use your STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler, scan the code below or visit www.themist.com. You may also call 1-800-542-6257 or (TTY) 1-800-459-9906 for further information about STRIVERDI RESPIMAT.



What are the ingredients in STRIVERDI RESPIMAT?

Active ingredient: olodaterol

Inactive ingredients: water for injection, benzalkonium chloride, edetate disodium, and anhydrous citric acid

Instructions for Use
STRIVERDI® RESPIMAT® (STRIH ver dee- RES peh mat)
(olodaterol)
inhalation spray

For Oral Inhalation Only

Do not spray STRIVERDI RESPIMAT into your eyes.

Read these Instructions for Use before you start using STRIVERDI RESPIMAT and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This leaflet does not take the place of talking to your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment.

You will need to use this inhaler **ONCE A DAY**, at the same time each day. Each time you use it take **TWO PUFFS**.

Do not turn the clear base before inserting the cartridge.



How to store your STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler

- Store STRIVERDI RESPIMAT at room temperature 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Do not freeze your STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge and inhaler.
- If STRIVERDI RESPIMAT has not been used for more than 3 days, release 1 puff towards the ground.
- If STRIVERDI RESPIMAT has not been used for more than 21 days, repeat steps 4 to 6 under the “Prepare for first use” until a mist is visible. Then repeat steps 4 to 6 three more times.
- Keep your STRIVERDI RESPIMAT cartridge and inhaler out of the reach of children.

How to care for your STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler

Clean the mouthpiece, including the metal part inside the mouthpiece, with a damp cloth or tissue only, at least once a week. Any minor discoloration in the mouthpiece does not affect your STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler.

When to get a new STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler

- Your inhaler contains 60 puffs (30 doses) if used as indicated (2 puffs once daily). If you have a sample, your inhaler contains 28 puffs (14 doses) if used as indicated (2 puffs once daily).



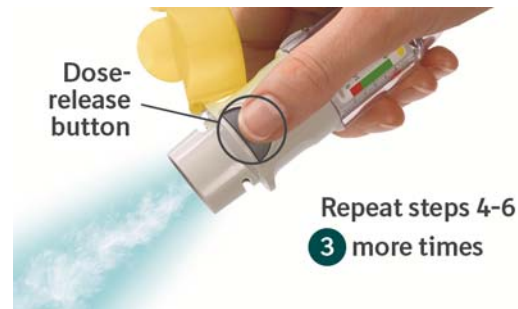
- The dose indicator shows approximately how much medicine is left.
- When the dose indicator enters the red area of the scale you need to get a refill; there is approximately medicine for 7 days left (if you have a sample, there is approximately medicine for 3 days left).
- When the dose indicator reaches the end of the red scale, your STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is empty and automatically locks. At this point, the clear base cannot be turned any further.
- Three months after insertion of cartridge, throw away the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT even if it has not been used, or when the inhaler is locked, or when it expires, whichever comes first.

Prepare for first use

<p>1. Remove clear base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the cap closed. • Press the safety catch while firmly pulling off the clear base with your other hand. Be careful not to touch the piercing element. • Write the discard by date on the label (3 months from the date the cartridge is inserted). 	
<p>2. Insert cartridge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert the narrow end of the cartridge into the inhaler. • Place the inhaler on a firm surface and push down firmly until it clicks into place. 	
<p>3. Replace clear base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put the clear base back into place until it clicks. • Do not remove the clear base or the cartridge after it has been put together. 	
<p>4. Turn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the cap closed. • Turn the clear base in the direction of the arrows on the label until it clicks (half a turn). 	
<p>5. Open</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open the cap until it snaps fully open. 	

6. Press

- Point the inhaler toward the ground.
- Press the dose-release button.
- Close the cap.
- If you do not see a mist, repeat steps 4 to 6 until a mist is seen.
- **After a mist is seen, repeat steps 4 to 6 three more times.**
- After complete preparation of your inhaler, it will be ready to deliver the number of puffs on the label.



Daily use (T O P)

Turn

- Keep the cap closed.
- **Turn** the clear base in the direction of the arrows on the label until it clicks (half a turn).



Open

- **Open** the cap until it snaps fully open.



Press

- Breathe out slowly and fully.
- Close your lips around the mouthpiece without covering the air vents.
- Point the inhaler to the back of your throat.
- While taking a slow, deep breath through your mouth, **Press** the dose-release button and continue to breathe in.
- Hold your breath for 10 seconds or for as long as comfortable.
- Repeat **T**urn, **O**pen, **P**ress (**TOP**)



- | | |
|---|--|
| for a total of 2 puffs. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Close the cap until you use your inhaler again. | |
|---|--|

Answers to Common Questions

It is difficult to insert the cartridge deep enough:

Did you accidentally turn the clear base before inserting the cartridge? Open the cap, press the dose-release button, then insert the cartridge.

Did you insert the cartridge with the wide end first? Insert the cartridge with the narrow end first.

I cannot press the dose-release button:

Did you turn the clear base? If not, turn the clear base in a continuous movement until it clicks (half a turn).

Is the dose indicator on the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT pointing to zero? The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler is locked after 60 puffs (30 doses). If you have a sample, the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler is locked after 28 puffs (14 doses). Prepare and use your new STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler.

I cannot turn the clear base:

Did you turn the clear base already? If the clear base has already been turned, follow steps "Open" and "Press" under "Daily use" to get your medicine.

Is the dose indicator on the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT pointing to zero? The STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler is locked after 60 puffs (30 doses). If you have a sample, the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler is locked after 28 puffs (14 doses). Prepare and use your new STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler.

The dose indicator on the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT reaches zero too soon:

Did you use STRIVERDI RESPIMAT as indicated (2 puffs once daily)? STRIVERDI RESPIMAT will deliver 60 puffs and last 30 days if used at 2 puffs once daily. If you have a sample, STRIVERDI RESPIMAT will deliver 28 puffs and last 14 days if used at 2 puffs once daily.

Did you turn the clear base before you inserted the cartridge? The dose indicator counts each turn of the clear base regardless whether a cartridge has been inserted or not.

Did you spray in the air often to check whether the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT is working? Once you have prepared STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, no test-spraying is required if used daily.

Did you insert the cartridge into a used STRIVERDI RESPIMAT? Always insert a new cartridge into a **NEW** STRIVERDI RESPIMAT.

My STRIVERDI RESPIMAT sprays automatically:

Was the cap open when you turned the clear base? Close the cap, then turn the clear base.

Did you press the dose-release button when turning the clear base? Close the cap, so the dose-release button is covered, then turn the clear base.

Did you stop when turning the clear base before it clicked? Turn the clear base in a continuous movement until it clicks (half a turn).

My STRIVERDI RESPIMAT doesn't spray:

Did you insert a cartridge? If not, insert a cartridge.

Did you repeat Turn, Open, Press (TOP) less than three times after inserting the cartridge? Repeat Turn, Open, Press (TOP) three times after inserting the cartridge as shown in steps 4 to 6 under "Prepare for first use".

Is the dose indicator on the STRIVERDI RESPIMAT pointing to 0? You have used up all your medicine and the inhaler is locked.

This product's label may have been updated. For current full prescribing information for STRIVERDI RESPIMAT, go to www.STRIVERDI.com or to view a video demonstration on how to use your STRIVERDI RESPIMAT inhaler, scan the code below or visit www.themist.com. You may also call 1-800-542-6257 or (TTY) 1-800-459-9906 for further information about STRIVERDI RESPIMAT.



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

Distributed by: Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Ridgefield, CT 06877 USA

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Revised: April 2018

IT5644DD62018