

17.9 FDA-Approved Patient Labeling

Read the Patient Information that comes with APTIVUS before you start taking it and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This leaflet does not take the place of talking with your healthcare professional about your medical condition or treatment. You should stay under a healthcare professional's care while taking APTIVUS.

What is the most important information I should know about APTIVUS?

Patients taking APTIVUS, together with 200 mg NORVIR® (ritonavir), may develop severe liver disease that can cause death. If you develop any of the following symptoms of liver problems, you should stop taking APTIVUS and NORVIR® (ritonavir) and call your healthcare professional right away: tiredness, general ill feeling or “flu-like” symptoms, loss of appetite, nausea (feeling sick to your stomach), yellowing of your skin or whites of your eyes, dark (tea-colored) urine, pale stools (bowel movements), or pain, ache, or sensitivity on your right side below your ribs. If you have chronic hepatitis B or C infection, your healthcare professional should check your blood tests more often because you have an increased chance of developing liver problems.

Patients taking APTIVUS together with 200 mg NORVIR® (ritonavir) may develop bleeding in the brain that can cause death.

You should report any unusual or unexplained bleeding to your healthcare professional if you are taking APTIVUS together with 200 mg of NORVIR® (ritonavir).

What is APTIVUS?

APTIVUS is a medicine called a “protease inhibitor” that is used to treat adults with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). APTIVUS blocks HIV protease, an enzyme which is needed for HIV to make more virus. When used with other anti-HIV medicines, APTIVUS may reduce the amount of HIV in your blood and increase the number of CD4+ cells. Reducing the amount of HIV in the blood may keep your immune system healthy, so it can help fight infections.

APTIVUS is always taken with NORVIR® (ritonavir) and at the same time as NORVIR. When you take APTIVUS with NORVIR, you must always use at least 2 other anti-HIV medicines.

Does APTIVUS cure HIV or AIDS?

APTIVUS does not cure HIV infection or AIDS. The long-term effects of APTIVUS are not known at this time. People taking APTIVUS may still get infections or other conditions common in people with HIV (opportunistic infections). It is very important that you stay under the care of your doctor during treatment with APTIVUS.

Does APTIVUS lower the chance of passing HIV to other people?

APTIVUS does not reduce the chance of passing HIV to others through sexual contact, sharing needles, or being exposed to your blood. Continue to practice safer sex. Use a latex or polyurethane condom or other barrier method to lower the chance of sexual contact with any body fluids such as semen, vaginal secretions or blood. Never use or share dirty needles.

Ask your healthcare professional if you have any questions about safer sex or how to prevent passing HIV to other people.

Who should not take APTIVUS?

Do not take APTIVUS if you:

- are allergic to tipranavir or any of the other ingredients in APTIVUS. See the end of this leaflet for a list of major ingredients.
- are allergic to NORVIR® (ritonavir)
- have moderate to severe liver problems
- take any of the following types of medicines because **you could have serious side effects:**

- Migraine headache medicines called “ergot alkaloids”. If you take migraine headache medicines, ask your healthcare professional or pharmacist if any of them are “ergot alkaloids”.
 - Halcion® (triazolam)
 - Orap® (pimozide)
 - Propulsid® (cisapride)
 - Versed® (midazolam)
 - Pacenone® (amiodarone)
 - Vascor® (bepridil)
 - Tambocor® (flecainide)
 - Rythmol® (propafenone)
 - Quinaglute dura® (quinidine)
 - Zocor® (simvastatin)
 - Mevacor® (lovastatin)
- take St. John’s Wort or Rifampin. It may result in reduced virologic activity and possible resistance to tipranavir or to the class of protease inhibitors.

What should I tell my healthcare professional before I take APTIVUS?

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

- **have hemophilia or another medical condition that increases your chance of bleeding, or are taking medicines which increase your chance of bleeding.** These patients may have an increased chance of bleeding.
- **have liver problems** or are infected with hepatitis B or hepatitis C. These patients may have worsening of their liver disease.
- **are allergic to sulfa medicines.**
- **have diabetes.** APTIVUS may worsen diabetes or high blood sugar levels.
- **are pregnant or planning to become pregnant.** It is not known if APTIVUS can harm your unborn baby. You and your healthcare professional will need to decide if APTIVUS is right for you. If you take APTIVUS while you are pregnant, talk to your healthcare professional about how you can be in the Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry.
- **are breast-feeding.** Do not breast-feed if you are taking APTIVUS. You should not breast-feed if you have HIV because of the chance of passing the HIV virus to your baby. Talk with your healthcare professional about the best way to feed your baby.
- **are using estrogens for birth control or hormone replacement.** Women who use estrogens for birth control or hormone replacement have an increased chance of developing a skin rash while taking APTIVUS. If a rash occurs, it is usually mild to moderate, but you should talk to your healthcare professional as you may need to temporarily stop taking either APTIVUS or the other medicine that contains estrogen or female hormones.

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take including prescription and nonprescription medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. **APTIVUS and many other medicines can interact. Sometimes serious side effects will happen if APTIVUS is taken with certain other medicines (see “Who should not take APTIVUS?”).**

- Some medicines cannot be taken at all with APTIVUS.
- Some medicines will require a change in dosage if taken with APTIVUS.
- Some medicines will require close monitoring if taken with APTIVUS.

Do not take Flonase®, Viagra®, Cialis®, or Levitra® with Aptivus/ritonavir without first speaking with your healthcare professional.

Women taking birth control pills need to use another birth control method. APTIVUS makes birth control pills work less well.

Know all the medicines you take and keep a list of them with you. Show this list to all your healthcare professionals and pharmacists anytime you get a new medicine you take. They will tell you if you can take these other medicines with APTIVUS. **Do not start any new medicines while you are taking APTIVUS without first talking with your healthcare professional or pharmacist.** You can ask your healthcare professional or pharmacist for a list of medicines that can interact with APTIVUS.

How should I take APTIVUS?

- Take APTIVUS exactly as your healthcare professional has prescribed. You should check with your healthcare professional or pharmacist if you are not sure. **You must take APTIVUS at the same time as NORVIR® (ritonavir).** The usual dose is 500 mg (two 250 mg capsules) of APTIVUS, together with 200 mg (two 100 mg capsules or 2.5 mL of solution) of NORVIR, twice per day. APTIVUS with NORVIR must be used together with other anti-HIV medicines.

APTIVUS comes in a capsule form and you should **swallow APTIVUS capsules whole. Do not chew the capsules.**

- You should take APTIVUS with food.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking APTIVUS without first talking with your healthcare professional.
- If you take too much APTIVUS, call your healthcare professional or poison control center right away.
- If you forget to take APTIVUS, take the next dose of APTIVUS, together with NORVIR® (ritonavir), as soon as possible. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed dose.
- It is very important to take all your anti-HIV medicines as prescribed and at the right times of day. This can help your medicines work better. It also lowers the chance that your medicines will stop working to fight HIV (drug resistance).
- When your APTIVUS® supply starts to run low, get more from your healthcare professional or pharmacy. This is very important because the amount of virus in your blood may increase if the medicine is stopped for even a short period of time. The HIV virus may develop resistance to APTIVUS and become harder to treat. You should NEVER stop taking APTIVUS or your other HIV medicines without talking with your healthcare professional.

What are the possible side effects of APTIVUS?

APTIVUS may cause serious side effects, including:

- **liver problems, including liver failure and death.** Your healthcare professional should do blood tests to monitor your liver function during treatment with APTIVUS. Patients with liver diseases such as hepatitis B and hepatitis C may have worsening of their liver disease with APTIVUS and should have more frequent monitoring of blood tests.
- **bleeding in the brain.** This has occurred in patients treated with APTIVUS in clinical trials and can lead to permanent disability or death. Many of the patients experiencing bleeding in the brain had other medical conditions or were receiving other medications that may have caused or added to bleeding in the brain. Patients with hemophilia or another medical condition that increases the chance of bleeding, or patients taking medicines that may cause bleeding may have an increased chance of bleeding in the brain.
- **rash.** Rash, including flat or raised rashes or sensitivity to the sun, have been reported in approximately 10% of subjects receiving APTIVUS. Some patients who developed rash also had **one or more of the following symptoms:** joint pain or stiffness, throat tightness, generalized itching, muscle aches, fever, redness, blisters, or peeling of the skin. **Women taking birth control pills may get a skin rash. If you develop any of these symptoms, stop using APTIVUS and call your healthcare professional right away.**
- **increased bleeding in patients with hemophilia.** This can happen in patients taking APTIVUS or other protease inhibitor medicines.
- **diabetes and high blood sugar (hyperglycemia).** This can happen in patients taking APTIVUS or other protease inhibitor medicines. Some patients have diabetes before starting treatment with APTIVUS which gets worse. Some patients get diabetes during treatment with APTIVUS. Some patients will need changes in their diabetes medicine. Some patients will need new diabetes medicine.
- **increased blood fat (lipid) levels.** Your healthcare professional should do blood tests to monitor your blood fat (triglycerides and cholesterol) during treatment with APTIVUS. Some patients taking APTIVUS have large increases in triglycerides and cholesterol. The long-term chance of having a heart attack or stroke due to increases in blood fats caused by APTIVUS is not known at this time.
- **changes in body fat.** These changes have happened in patients taking APTIVUS and other anti-HIV medicines. The changes may include an increased amount of fat in the upper back and neck (“buffalo hump”), breast, and around the back, chest, and stomach

area. Loss of fat from the legs, arms, and face may also happen. The cause and long-term health effects of these conditions are not known.

The most common side effects of APTIVUS include diarrhea, nausea, headache, fever, vomiting, tiredness, and stomach pain.

It may be hard to tell the difference between side effects caused by APTIVUS, by the other medicines you are also taking, or by the complications of HIV infection. For this reason it is very important that you tell your healthcare professional about any changes in your health. You should report any new or continuing symptoms to your healthcare professional right away. Your healthcare professional may be able to help you manage these side effects.

The list of side effects is **not** complete. Ask your healthcare professional or pharmacist for more information.

How should I store APTIVUS?

- Store APTIVUS capsules in a refrigerator at approximately **36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C)**. Once the bottle is opened, the contents must be used within 60 days. Patients may take the bottle with them for use away from home so long as the bottle remains at a temperature of approximately **59°F to 86°F (15°C to 30°C)**. You can write the date of opening the bottle on the label. Do not use after the expiration date written on the bottle.
- **Keep APTIVUS and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

General advice about APTIVUS

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

This leaflet summarizes the most important information about APTIVUS. If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare professional. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare professional for information about APTIVUS that is written for health professionals.

For additional information, you may also call Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc. at 1-800-542-6257, or (TTY) 1-800-459-9906.

What are the ingredients in APTIVUS?

Active Ingredient: tipranavir

Major Inactive Ingredients: dehydrated alcohol, polyoxyl 35 castor oil, propylene glycol, mono/diglycerides of caprylic/capric acid and gelatin.

Distributed by:
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APTIVUS capsules are covered by U.S. Patents 5,852,195; 6,147,095; 6,169,181 and 6,231,887

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