Importation of United States-labelled **Glenmark** Colesevelam Hydrochloride 625 mg Tablets due to the current shortage of Canadian-authorized Colesevelam Hydrochloride 625 mg Tablets

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Canada Inc.

1600 Steeles Ave. W, Suite 407, Concord, ON, L4K 4M2 Canada

Date: March 13, 2024

Dear Wholesalers, healthcare professionals, pharmacists and customers.

There is a critical shortage of Colesevelam Hydrochloride Tablets, 625 mg in Canada. To help *mitigate* the shortage, Health Canada has permitted the exceptional, temporary importation and sale of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals US-labelled Colesevelam Hydrochloride Tablets, 625 mg with English *language labels.*

Health Canada has accepted the addition of Glenmark Pharmaceutical's product to the <u>List of drugs for exceptional importation and sale</u>.

In Canada, Colesevelam Hydrochloride Tablets, 625 mg is indicated for the reduction of cholesterol blood level in patients with hypercholesterolemia (Fredrickson Type IIa) as an adjunct to diet and lifestyle changes, when the response to these measures has been inadequate, in patients; who are not adequately controlled with an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (statin) alone, or; who are unable to tolerate a statin.

The US-labelled product has the **same** active ingredient, strength, dosage form, route of administration, product formulation, indications, dosage and administration instructions as the Canadian-authorized products.

The product, however, differs in the following ways:

| | LODALIS | APO-COLESEVELAM | Colesevelam Hydrochloride Tablets |
|---|---|--|---|
| | Bausch Health, Canada Inc. | Apotex Inc. | Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA |
| Tablet description as per the authorized product labelling | DIN 02373955 | DIN 02494051 | NDC 68462-433-90 NDC 68462-433-18 |
| | Off white, capsule-shaped, film- coated tablets imprinted with "LODALIS" on one side. | White to off white, oval, biconvex coated tablet. Engraved "APO" on one side, "C625" on the other side. | Off-white to pale yellow, capsule shaped, biconvex film-coated tablets imprinted with 'G433' on one side and plain on the other side. |
| Non-medicinal ingredients as per the authorized product labelling | Microcrystalline Cellulose, Colloidal Anhydrous Silica, Magnesium Stearate, Water, Hypromellose, Diacetylated Monoglycerides, Iron Oxide Black, Propylene Glycol | Magnesium stearate, Microcrystalline Cellulose, Silicon Dioxide, Diacetylated Monoglycerides, Hypromellose | Microcrystalline Cellulose, Colloidal Anhydrous Silica, Magnesium Stearate, Water, Hypromellose, Diacetylated Monoglycerides, Iron Oxide Black, Propylene Glycol, Pregelatinized Starch, Methylene chloride |
| storage condition as per the authorized product labelling | <i>Store at room temperature 15- 30° C.</i> <i>Protect from moisture.</i> | <i>Store at room temperature 15°C to 30°C.</i> <i>Protect from moisture.</i> | Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F); excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from moisture and store in a dry place. Keep tablets in original/pharmacy container. |

The US-labelled product can be used in the same manner as the Canadianauthorized products. Health care professionals should refer to the Canadian Product Monograph for APO-COLESEVELAM available in English and French on the Drug Product Database, as a suitable Canadian reference label. The database contains information on the appropriate use of the product, including the:

- Indications
- Contraindications
- Warnings and precautions
- Adverse reactions
- Dosage and administration
- Storage conditions
- Handling instructions

| Brand name | Dosage form, strength and route of administration | Product description and packaging | Country of authorization and identifying code | Authorization holder | DEL holder/ Importer in Canada | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|
| Colesevelam | Film-coated Tablets; 625 mg; Oral | Each film-coated tablet contains 625 | 90's Bottles: NDC 68462-433- | Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA | Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Canada Inc. | | | | |
| Hydrochloride Tablets | | mg colesevelam hydrochloride. Available in Bottles | hydrochloride. Available in Bottles | hydrochloride. Available in Bottles | hydrochloride. Available in Bottles | hydrochloride. Available in Bottles | 90 180's Bottles: | | |
| | | of 90 & 180 tablets with child resistant closure. | NDC 68462-433- 18 | | | | | | |

Information on the imported product

Information about US-*labelled* Colesevelam hydrochloride 625 mg tablets for health care professionals is available for reference in English at <u>www.glenmarkpharma-us.com</u>.

The US-labelled Colesevelam hydrochloride 625 mg tablets is available in 90's and 180's Bottle pack; wherein patient information leaflet is glued on bottle cap. Images of the US-labelled product can be found in the Appendix.

Health care professionals are advised that aspects of the outer labels and packaging of the US-labelled product may differ from marketed *Colesevelam hydrochloride 625 mg tablets* products in Canada. **Proper selection of the intended product must be verified to avoid confusion with other products and prevent medication errors.**

The US-labelled product does not have a drug identification number (DIN) or a barcode that scans in medication management systems in Canada. A

facility-generated sticker may be required to enable barcode scanning and allow the product being dispensed and administered to be properly identified.

Reporting adverse drug reactions

Adverse drug reactions associated with the use of Colesevelam Hydrochloride Tablets, 625 mg should be reported to Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Canada Inc., *by calling at* 1-844-801-7468 or to Health Canada or by calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

Questions or concerns

For questions or concerns about US-labelled *Colesevelam hydrochloride 625 mg tablets,* please contact Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Canada Inc., by calling at 1-844-801-7468.

Appendix

- Images of the foreign inner and outer labels and image of the foreign product.
- For foreign inner and outer labels that are **not** in French, the Frenchtranslated label text in the French version of the Glenmark letter in a condensed layout, and including brief text identifying the Frenchtranslated label text.

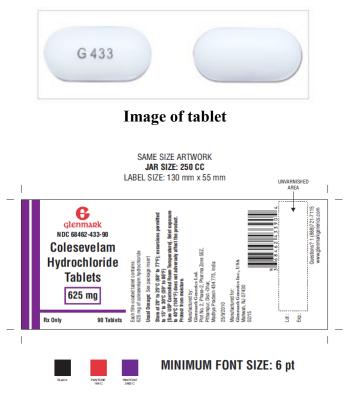


Image of Label for 90s tablet Bottle Pack (Outer label)



Image of Label for 180s tablet Bottle Pack (Outer label)



Image of 180s tablet Bottle Pack (front view)



Image of 180s tablet Bottle Pack (Back view)

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Canada Inc.

| | | | - | 37 mm 37 mm | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| | | | | ACINOTHOORDE | tablets, for oral use |
| IGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION hese highlights do not include all the information needed to use COLESEVELAM HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS saf OLESEVELAM HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS. OLESEVELAM HYDROCHLORIDE tablets, for oral use hitial U.S. Approval: 2000 | elesterolemia (HeFH) s (2.1). rlipidemia is 3.75 gra | , unable to reach LDL-C targe | t levels | Hypertriglyceridemia and Pancreatitis: Colesevelam h patients to discontinue colesevelam hydrochloride an <i>Gastrointestinal Obstruction:</i> Cases of bowel obstructi motility disorders, and in those who have had major Vitamin K or Fat-Soluble Vitamin Deficiencies: Colese vitamin K (e.g., patients on warfarin, patients with mal should take their vitamins at least 4 hours prior to co Drug Interactions: Due to the potential for decreased colesevelam hydrochloride (5.4, 7, 12.3). • clinical trials, the most common (incidence ≥2% ar ausea (6.1). • preport SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact (oncomitant use with colesevelam hydrochloride may co pyroid hormone replacement therapy, warfarin, oral co lipizide, glyburide). Administer these drugs 4 hours pr uring initiation then periodically (7.1). | ADVERSE REACTIONS ADVERSE REACTIONS Adverse reactions with colesevelam hydrochloride included constipation, dyspepsia, a Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Inc., USA at 1 (888) 721-7115 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatcl Compared at 1 (888) 721-7115 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatcl Compared Interactions DRUG INTERACTIONS Mecrease the exposure of the following drugs: Drugs with a narrow therapeutic index (e.g., cyclosporine), phenyto ntraceptives containing ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone, olmesartan medoxomil, and sulfonylureas (glimepiri ior to colesevelam hydrochloride. For patients on warfarin, monitor International Normalized Ratio (INR) frequer |
| Take 6 tablets once daily or 3 tablets twice daily with a meal and liquid. Tablets: 625 mg (3) | | | Co | | crease the exposure of the following drugs: Metformin extended release. Monitor patients' glycemic control (7.2). |
| Patients with serum triglyceride levels >500 mg/dL (4). | | | | | Revised: 03/20 |
| INDICATIONS AND USAGE Primary Hyperlipidemia Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Limitations of Use 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION Testing Prior to Initiation of Colesevelam Hydrochloride Tablets Recommended Dosage in Primary Hyperlipidemia and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Important Dosing Information for Primary Hyperlipidemia Administration Instructions 3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS CONTRAINDICATIONS WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS Hypertriglyceridemia and Pancreatitis Scastrointestinal Obstruction Vitamin K or Fat-Soluble Vitamin Deficiencies Post-marketing Experience Post-marketing Experience Post-marketing Experience Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Decrease the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication | | | 11 12 13 14 16 | 8.1 Pregnancy 8.2 Lactation 8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential 8.4 Pediatric Use 8.5 Geriatric Use 8.6 Renal Impairment 0 OVERDOSAGE 1 DESCRIPTION 2 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY 12.1 Mechanism of Action 12.2 Pharmacodynamics 12.3 Pharmacokinetics 3 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fe 13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology 4 CLINICAL STUDIES 14.1 Primary Hyperlipidemia 14.2 Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus 5 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING 7 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION | rtility *Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not liste |
| ULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION INDICATIONS AND USAGE 1 Primary Hyperlipidemia Oldesevelam hydrochloride tablets are indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to reduce elevated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in adults inth primary hyperlipidemia. volesevelam hydrochloride tablets are indicated to reduce LDL-C levels in boys and postmenarchal girls, 10 to 17 years of age, with heterozygous familial ypercholesterolemia (HeFH) who are unable to reach LDL-C target levels despite an adequate trial of dietary therapy and lifestyle modification. 2 Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus olesevelam hydrochloride tablets are indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus. .3 Limitations of Use Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets should not be used for the treatment of type 1 diabetes or for the treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis. Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets have not been studied in Fredrickson Type 1, III, IV, and V dyslipidemias. DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION | patients were treated wi receive 3.8 grams of col were Caucasian, 4.8% w and 26% had past medio Table 3 shows adverse in not present at baseline, colesevelam hydrochlori | and 1 monotherapy double-blind, 12- to th colesevelam hydrochloride. The mea esevelam hydrochloride per day. The m ere Asian, and 15.9% were Black or Afr al history suggestive of microvascular reactions associated with the use of co occurred more commonly on colesevel de. | In exposure durati lean age of patient ican American. At complications of d lesevelam hydrocl lam hydrochloride | o-controlled clinical trials in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, 1022 ion was 20 weeks (total exposure 393 patient-years). Patients were to ts was 55.7 years, 52.8 percent of the population was male and 61.9% baseline the population had a mean hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) of 8.2%, fiabetes. hloride in patients with type 2 diabetes. These adverse reactions were e than on placebo, and occurred in at least 2% of patients treated with udverse Reactions Reported in ≥2% of Patients and More Commonly | 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS 8.1 Pregnancy Risk Summary Colesevelam hydrochloride is not absorbed systemically following oral administration, and maternal use is not expected to result in fetal expose to the drug. Limited available data on the use of colesevelam hydrochloride are insufficient to determine a drug-associated risk of major conger malformations or miscarriage. In animal reproduction studies, no evidence of either maternal or fetal toxicity was found in rats or rabbits expose colesevelam hydrochloride during the period of fetal organogenesis at 8 and 5 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD 3.75 g/day, based on body surface area (mg/m ²). No adverse effects on oftspring survival and development were observed in rats administered 5 ti the MRHD (see Data). Colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]. There no data available on the effect of colesevelam hydrochloride, the patient should be advised of the lack of known clinical benefit with continued use during pregnancy. The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. In the US general population, the estimate background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively. |
| COUSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION 2.1 Testing Prior to Initiation of Colesevelam Hydrochloride Tablets Dotain lipid parameters, including triglyceride (TG) levels, before starting colesevelam hydrochloride tablets. Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets are | Constipation | 6.5% | 2.2% | 1 | Data Human Data There are no advante and well controlled studies of colocavelars budreableride use is prograat warran. In the pertmarkating estima there have b |
| contraindicated in patients with TG levels >500 mg/dL [<i>see Contraindications (4) and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)</i>]. 2.2 Recommended Dosage in Primary Hyperlipidemia and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus The recommended dosage of colesevelam hydrochloride tablets for adults and for boys and postmenarchal girls aged 10 to 17 years with primary | Hypoglycemia Dyspepsia Nausea | 3.4% 2.8% 2.6% | 3.1% 1% 1.6% | _ | There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of colesevelam hydrochloride use in pregnant women. In the postmarketing setting there have be infrequent reports of pregnancy with use of colesevelam hydrochloride and a causal association with congenital anomalies has not been established. <i>Animal Data</i> In pregnant rats given dietary doses of 0.3, 1, 3 g/kg/day colesevelam hydrochloride from gestation days 7 through 17, no teratogenic effects w |
| hyperlipidemia is 3.75 grams daily. The recommended dosage of colesevelam hydrochloride tablets for adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus is 3.75 grams daily. Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets should be taken as follows: | Hypertension | 2.6% | 1.9% | - | In pregnant rats given detary doses of 0.3, 1, 3 g/kg/day colesevelant nyurocinone iron gestation days / introgin 17, no teratogenic energy observed. Exposures at 3 g/kg/day were 8 times the human exposure at 3.75 g/day MRHD, based on body surface area (mg/m ²). In pregnant rabbits given oral gavage doses of 0.1, 0.5, 1 g/kg/day colesevelam hydrochloride from gestation days 6 through 18, no teratogenic effect. |

2.3 Important Dosing Information for Primary Hyperlipidemia

Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets can be dosed at the same time as a statin, or colesevelam hydrochloride tablets and the statin can be dosed apart. Monitor lipid levels within 4 to 6 weeks after initiation of colesevelam hydrochloride tablets.

Hvpertrialvceridemia Patients with fasting serum TG levels above 500 mg/dL were excluded from the diabetes clinical trials. In the diabetes trials, 1292 (67.7%) patients had baseline fasting serum TG levels less than 200 mg/dL, 426 (22.3%) had baseline fasting serum TG levels between 200 and less than 300 mg/dL, 175

In pregnant rabbits given oral gavage doses of 0.1, 0.5, 1 g/kg/day colesevelam hydrochloride from gestation days 6 through 18, no teratogenic effects were observed. Exposures at 1 g/kg/day were 5 times the human exposure at 3.75 g/day MRHD, based on body surface area (mg/m²).

In pregnant rats given oral gavage doses of 0.1, 0.3, 1 g/kg/day colesevelam hydrochloride from gestation day 6 through lactation day 21 (weaning), no adverse effects on survival and development were observed. Exposures at 1 g/kg/day were 5 times the human exposure at 3.75 g/day MRHD, based on body surface area (mg/m²).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary Colesevelam hydrochloride is not absorbed systemically by the mother following oral administration, and breastfeeding is not expected to result in

| | Colesevelam Hydrochloride N = 1022 | Placebo N = 1010 |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Constipation | 6.5% | 2.2% |
| Hypoglycemia | 3.4% | 3.1% |
| Dyspepsia | 2.8% | 1% |
| Nausea | 2.6% | 1.6% |
| Hypertension | 2.6% | 1.9% |
| Back Pain | 2.3% | 1.3% |
| | | |

A total of 5.3% of colesevelam hydrochloride-treated patients and 3.6% of placebo-treated patients were discontinued from the diabetes trials due to adverse reactions. This difference was driven mostly by gastrointestinal adverse reactions such as abdominal pain and constipation One patient in the add-on to sulfonylurea trial discontinued due to body rash and mouth blistering that occurred on the first day of dosing of colesevelam

hydrochloride, which may represent a hypersensitivity reaction to colesevelam hydrochloride

Take 6 tablets once daily or 3 tablets twice daily. Due to tablet size, colesevelam hydrochloride for oral suspension is recommended for use in the pediatric population.

2.4 Administration Instructions

Take colesevelam hydrochloride tablets with a meal and liquid. For patients with difficulty swallowing tablets, use colesevelam hydrochloride for oral

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS 3 625 mg tablets are off-white to pale yellow, capsule shaped, biconvex film-coated, imprinted with 'G433' on one side and plain on the other side. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets are contraindicated in patients with:

- Serum TG concentrations 5500 mg/dL (see Warnings and Precautions (5.1))
 History of hypertriglyceridemia-induced pancreatitis [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- A history of bowel obstruction [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Hypertriglyceridemia and Pancreatitis

Colesevelam hydrochloride, like other bile acid sequestrants, can increase serum TG concentrations. Hypertriglyceridemia can cause acute pancreatitis

Colesevelam hydrochloride had effects on serum TG (median increase 5% compared to placebo) in trials of patients with primary hyperlipidemia. In trials in patients with type 2 diabetes, greater increases in TG levels occurred when colesevelam hydrochloride was used as monotherapy (median increase 9.7% compared to placebo, and when colesevelam hydrochloride was used in combination with pioglitazone (median increase 11% compared to placebo in combination with pioglitazone), sulfonylureas (median increase 18% compared to placebo in combination with sulfonylureas), and insulin (median increase 22% compared to placebo in combination with insulin) [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Obtain lipid parameters, including TG levels, before starting colesevelam hydrochloride and periodically thereafter. colesevelam hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients with TG levels >500 mg/dL or patients with a history of hypertriglyceridemia-induced pancreatitis [see Contraindications (4)]. Patients with TG levels greater than 300 mg/dL could have greater increases in serum TG levels with colesevelam hydrochloride and may require additional TG monitoring. Instruct patients to discontinue colesevelam hydrochloride and seek prompt medical attention if the symptoms of acute pancreatitis occur (e.g., severe abdominal pain with or without nausea and vomiting). Discontinue colesevelam hydrochloride if TG levels exceed 500 mg/dL [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

5.2 Gastrointestinal Obstruction

Postmarketing cases of bowel obstruction have occurred with colesevelam hydrochloride [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)]. Because of its constipating restriction of the second seco history of bowel obstruction [see Contraindications (4)]. Instruct patients to promptly discontinue colesevelam hydrochloride and seek medical attention if severe abdominal pain or severe constipation occurs.

Because of the tablet size, colesevelam hydrochloride tablets can cause dysphagia or esophageal obstruction. For patients with difficulty swallowing tablets, use colesevelam hydrochloride for oral suspension.

5.3 Vitamin K or Fat-Soluble Vitamin Deficiencies

Colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K. Patients with a susceptibility to deficiencies of vitamin K (e.g., patients on warfarin, patients with malabsorption syndromes) or other fat-soluble vitamins may be at increased risk when taking colesevelam hydrochloride

Patients on oral vitamin supplementation should take their vitamins at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride [see Drug Interactions (7.1), 5.4 Drug Interactions

Colesevelam hydrochloride reduces gastrointestinal absorption of some drugs. Administer drugs with a known interaction at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride [see Drug Interactions (7)].

Due to the potential for decreased absorption of other drugs that have not been tested for interaction, especially those with a narrow therapeutic index, consider administering at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following important adverse reactions are described below and elsewhere in the labeling:

Hypertrig/ceridemia and Pancreatitis [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
 Gastrointestinal Obstruction [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]

• Vitamin K or Fat-Soluble Vitamin Deficiencies [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]

6.1 Clinical Studies Experience

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

Primary Hyperlipidemia 17 double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials, 807 patients with primary hyperlipidemia (age range 18 to 86 years, 50% women, 90% Caucasians, 7% Blacks, 2% Hispanics, 1% Asians) and elevated LDL-C were treated with colesevelam hydrochloride 1.5 g/day to 4.5 g/day from 4 to 24 weeks (total exposure 199 patient-years).

Table 1: Clinical Studies of Colesevelam Hydrochloride for Primary Hyperlipidemia: Adverse Reactions Reported in ≥2% of Patients and More Commonly than in Placebo

| | Colesevelam Hydrochloride N = 807 | Placebo N = 258 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Constipation | 11% | 7% |
| Dyspepsia | 8.3% | 3.5% |
| Nausea | 4.2% | 3.9% |
| Accidental injury | 3.7% | 2.7% |
| Asthenia | 3.6% | 1.9% |
| Pharyngitis | 3.2% | 1.9% |
| Flu syndrome | 3.2% | 3.1% |
| Rhinitis | 3.2% | 3.1% |
| Mvalgia | 2.1% | 0.4% |

Pediatric Patients 10 to 17 Years of Age

In an 8-week double-blind, placebo-controlled study, boys and post-menarchal girls, 10 to 17 years of age, with HeFH (n=194), were treated with

velam hydrochloride tablets (1.9 to 3.8 g, daily) or placebo tablets. Table 2: Clinical Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride for Primary Hyperlipidemia in HeFH Pediatric Patients: Adverse Reactions Reported in $\geq 2\%$ of Patients and More Commonly than in Placebo

| | Colesevelam Hydrochloride N = 129 | Placebo N = 65 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Nasopharyngitis | 6.2% | 4.6% |
| Headache | 3.9% | 3.1% |
| Fatigue | 3.9% | 1.5% |
| Creatine Phosphokinase Increase | 2.3% | 0% |
| Rhinitis | 2.3% | 0% |
| Vomiting | 2.3% | 1.5% |

The reported adverse reactions during the additional 18-week open-label treatment period with colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g per day were similar to those during the double-blind period and included headache (7.6%), nasopharyngitis (5.4%), upper respiratory tract infection (4.9%), influenza (3.8%), and nausea (3.8%)

(0.2%) had baseline fasting serum TG levels between 300 and 500 mg/dL, and 16 (0.8%) had fasting serum TG levels greater than or equal to 500 mg/d. dL. The median baseline fasting TG concentration for the study population was 160 mg/dL; the median post-treatment fasting TG was 180 mg/dL in the colesevelam hydrochloride group and 162 mg/dL in the placebo group. colesevelam hydrochloride therapy resulted in a median placebo-corrected increase in serum TG of 9.7% (p=0.03) in the monotherapy study and of 5% (p=0.22), 11% (p<0.001), 18% (p<0.001), and 22% (p<0.001), when added to metformin, pioglitazone, sulfonvlureas, and insulin, respectively. In comparison, colesevelam hydrochloride resulted in a median increase in serum TG of 5% compared to placebo (p=0.42) in a 24-week monotherapy lipid-lowering trial. Fasting TG concentrations \geq 500 mg/dL occurred in 0.9% of colesevelam hydrochloride-treated patients compared to 0.7% of placebo-treated patients in the diabetes trials. Among these patients, the TG concentrations with colesevelam hydrochloride (median 606 mg/dL; interquartile range 570 to 794 mg/dL) were similar to that observed with placebo (median 663 mg/dL; interquartile range 542 to 984 mg/dL). Five (0.6%) patients on colesevelam

hydrochloride and 3 (0.3%) patients on placebo developed TG elevations ≥1000 mg/dL. Cardiovascular Adverse Reactions

During the diabetes trials, the incidence of patients with serious adverse reactions involving the cardiovascular system was 2.2% (22/1022) in the colesevelam hydrochloride group and 1% (10/1010) in the placebo group. These overall rates included disparate events (e.g., myocardial infarction, aortic osis, and bradycardia); therefore, the significance of this imbalance is unknown

6.2 Post-marketing Experience

The following additional adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of colesevelam hydrochloride. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is generally not possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship o drug exposure

Adverse Reactions Resulting from Drug Interactions [see Drug Interactions (7)]: Increased seizure activity or decreased phenytoin levels in patients receiving phenytoin, reduced International Normalized Ratio (INR) in patients receiving warfarin therapy, and elevated thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) in patients receiving thyroid hormone replacement therapy

Gastrointestinal: Bowel obstruction (in patients with a history of bowel obstruction or resection), dysphagia or esophageal obstruction (occasionally requiring medical intervention), fecal impaction, pancreatitis, abdominal distension, exacerbation of her norrhoids, and increased transaminases Laboratory Abnormalities: Hypertriglyceridemia.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

1.1 Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Decrease the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication

Table 4 includes a list of drugs that decrease exposure of the concomitant medication when administered concomitantly with colesevelam hydrochloride and instructions for preventing or managing them

Table 4: Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Decrease the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication

Drugs with a Narrow Therapeutic Index

- Clinical Impact: Concomitant use with colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the exposure of the narrow therapeutic index drug. In vivo drug interactions studies showed a decrease in exposure of cyclosporine when coadmini istered with cole [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Intervention: Administer the narrow therapeutic index drug at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride. Monitor drug levels when
- appropriate. Examples: Cvclosporine Phenytoin Clinical Impact: There have been postmarketing reports of increased seizure activity or decreased phenytoin levels in patients receiving
- phenytoin [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)]. Administer phenytoin 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride Intervention:

Thyroid Hormone Replacement Therapy

In vivo drug interactions studies showed a decrease in exposure of levothyroxine when coadministered with colesevelam hydrochloride [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. There have been postmarketing reports of elevated thyroid-stimulating Clinical Impact

hormone (TSH) in patients receiving thyroid hormone replacement therapy [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)]. Administer thyroid hormone replacement therapy 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride

Intervention:

Warfarin There have been postmarketing reports of reduced INR in patients receiving warfarin therapy [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)]. Clinical Impact: Monitor INR frequently during colesevelam hydrochloride initiation then periodically thereafter Intervention:

Oral Contraceptives Containing Ethinyl Estradiol and Norethindrone

Clinical Impac In vivo drug interactions studies showed a decrease in exposure of ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone when coadmini with colesevelam hydrochloride [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

- Interventio Administer oral contraceptives containing ethinyl estradiol and norethindrone 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride.
- Olmesartan Medoxomil In vivo drug interactions studies showed a decrease in olmesartan medoxomil when coadministered with colesevelan hydrochloride [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Clinical Impact:
- Intervention: Administer olmesartan medoxomil 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride.
- Sulfonylureas In vivo drug interactions studies showed a decrease in sulfonylureas when coadministered with colesevelam hydrochloride Clinical Impact: [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Intervention: Administer sulfonylureas 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride.
- Examples: Glimepiride, glipizide, and glyburide **Oral Vitamin Supplements**

Colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K [see Warnings and Precautions Clinical Impact: (5.3)].

Patients on oral vitamin supplementation should take their vitamins at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride. Intervention

7.2 Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Increase the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication

Metformin Extended-Release (ER) Clinical Impact: In vivo drug interactions studies showed an increase in metformin extended release (ER) when coadministered with colesevelan hydrochloride [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. Intervention: Monitor patients' glycemic control.

ure of the child to 8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

<u>Contraception</u>

Use of colesevelam hydrochloride may reduce the efficacy of oral contraceptives. Advise patients to take oral contraceptives at least 4 hours prior to taking colesevelam hydrochloride [see Drug Interactions (7)].

8.4 Pediatric Use Primary Hyperlipidemia

The safety and effectiveness of colesevelam hydrochloride to reduce LDL-C levels in boys and postmenarchal girls 10 to 17 years of age with HeFH who are unable to reach LDL-C target levels despite an adequate trial of dietary therapy and lifestyle modification have been established. Use of colesevelam hydrochloride for this indication is supported by a study in 129 colesevelam hydrochloride-treated pediatric patients aged 10 to 17 years with HeFH (see *Clinical Studies* (14.1). Adverse reactions commonly observed in pediatric patients compared to placebo, but not in adults, included headache (3.9%), creatine phosphokinase increase (2.3%), and vomiting (2.3%) [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]. There were no significant effects on fat-soluble vitamin levels or clotting factors in the adolescent boys or girls relative to placebo. Due to colescevelam hydrochloride tablet size, colescevelam hydrochloride for oral suspension is recommended for use in the pediatric population [see Dosage and Administration (2.2, 2.4)]. The safety and effectiveness of colesevelam hydrochloride in pediatric patients with HeFH less than 10 years of age or in premenarchal females have not been established

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

The safety and effectiveness of colesevelam hydrochloride to improve glycemic control in pediatric patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus have not been established. Effectiveness was not demonstrated in a 6-month, adequate and well-controlled study conducted in 141 colesevelam hydrochloride-treated pediatric patients aged 10 to 17 years with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Primary Hyperlipidemia

Of the 1350 patients enrolled in the hyperlipidemia clinical studies, 349 (26%) were ≥65 years old, and 58 (4%) were ≥75 years old. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these subjects and younger subjects, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out. Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

1100 = 0 metrode moments Of the 2048 patients enrolled in the six diabetes studies, 397 (19%) were ≥65 years old, and 36 (2%) were ≥75 years old. In these trials, colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day or placebo was added onto background anti-diabetic therapy. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

8.6 Renal Impairment

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

1992 E Diabetes intentios 00 the 2048 patients enrolled in the six diabetes studies, 807 (39%) had mild renal insufficiency (creatinine clearance [CrCl] 50 to <80 mL/min), 61 (3%) had moderate renal insufficiency (CrCl 30 to <50 mL/min), and none had severe renal insufficiency (CrCl <30 mL/min), as estimated from baseline serum creatining using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) equation. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between patients with CrCl <50 mL/min (n=53) and those with a CrCl ≥50 mL/min (n=1075) in the add-on to metformin, sulfonylureas, and insulin diabetes studies. In the monotherapy study and add-on to pioglitazone study, only 3 and 5 patients, respectively, had moderate renal insufficiency.

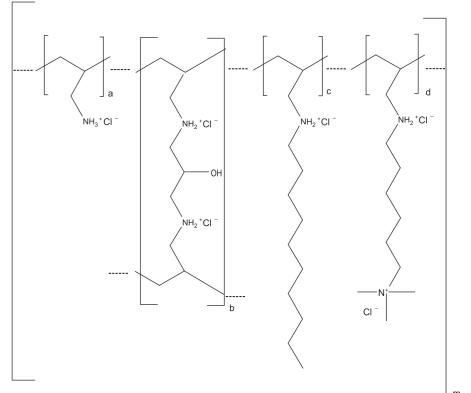
10 OVERDOSAGE

Colesevelam hydrochloride is not absorbed and the risk of systemic toxicity is low. Excessive doses of colesevelam hydrochloride may cause more severe local gastrointestinal effects (e.g., constipation).

11 DESCRIPTION

Colesevelam hydrochloride is a non-absorbed, polymeric, lipid-lowering and glucose-lowering agent for oral administration. Colesevelam hydrochloride is a high-capacity bile acid-binding molecule.

Colesevelam hydrochloride is poly(allylamine hydrochloride) cross-linked with epichlorohydrin and alkylated with 1-bromodecane and (6-bromohexyl)-trimethylammonium bromide. The chemical name (IUPAC) of colesevelam hydrochloride is 1-Hexaminium, N,N,N-Trimethyl-6-(2-propenylamino)-, chloride, polymer with (chloromethyl) oxirane, 2-propen-4-amine and N-2-propenyl-1-decanamine, hydrochloride. The chemical structure of colesevelam hydrochloride is represented by the following formula:



wherein (a) represents allyl amine monomer units that have not been alkylated by either of the 1-bromodecane or (6-bromohexyl)-trimethylammonium bromide alkylating agents or cross-linked by epichlorohydrin; (b) represents allyl amine units that have undergone cross-linking with epichlorohydrin; (c) represents allyl amine units that have been alkylated with a decyl group; (d) represents allyl amine units that have been alkylated with a

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| LOCATION: Indore PACK : Folded&Gluing:37x37MM | QA: | Entire Text | |
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Table 5: Colesevelam Hydrochloride Drug Interactions that Increase the Exposure of the Concomitant Medication

|--|--|--|--|--|

nium) hexyl group, and m represents a number \geq 100 to indicate an extended polymer network. A small amount of the amines are dialkylated and are not depicted in the formula above. No regular order of the groups is implied by the structure; cross-linking and alkylation are expected to occur randomly along the polymer chains. A large amount of the amines are protonated. The polymer is depicted in the hydrochloride form; a small amount of the halides are bromide. Colesevelam hydrochloride is hydrophilic and insoluble in water.

Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets are off-white to pale yellow capsule shaped, biconvex, film-coated tablets each containing 625 mg colesevelam hydrochloride. In addition, each tablet contains the following inactive ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, diacetylated monoglycerides, hypromellose amonium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose, and pregelatinized starch. The tablets are imprinted using a water-soluble black ink which contains ammonium hydroxide, ferric oxide black, propylene glycol and shellac.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

rimary Hyperlipidemia: Colesevelam hydrochloride, the active pharmaceutical ingredient in colesevelam hydrochloride tablets, is a non-absorbed lipid-lowering polymer that binds bile acids in the intestine, impeding their reabsorption. As the bile acid pool becomes depleted, the hepatic enzyme, The lowering σ_{α} hydroxylase, is upregulated, which increases the conversion of cholesterol to bile acids. This causes an increased demand for cholesterol in the increases the conversion of cholesterol to bile acids. This causes an increased demand for cholesterol in the liver cells, resulting in the dual effect of increasing transcription and activity of the cholesterol biosynthetic enzyme, HMG-CoA reductase, and increasing the number of hepatic LDL receptors. These compensatory effects result in increased clearance of LDL-C from the blood, resulting in decreased serum LDL-C levels. Serum TG levels may increase or remain unchanged.

Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: The mechanism by which colesevelam hydrochloride improves glycemic control is unknown

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

A maximum therapeutic response to the lipid-lowering effects of colesevelam hydrochloride was achieved within 2 weeks and was maintained during long-term therapy. In the diabetes clinical studies, a therapeutic response to colesevelam hydrochloride, as reflected by a reduction in HbA1c, was initially noted following 4 to 6 weeks of treatment and reached maximal or near-maximal effect after 12 to 18 weeks of treatment

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption Colesevelam hydrochloride is a hydrophilic, water-insoluble polymer that is not hydrolyzed by digestive enzymes and is not absorbed.

Distribution

Colesevelam hydrochloride is not absorbed, and therefore, its distribution is limited to the gastrointestinal tract.

Elimination

Colesevelam hydrochloride is not metabolized systemically and does not interfere with systemic drug-metabolizing enzymes such as cytochrome P450. Excretion

In 16 healthy volunteers, an average of 0.05% of administered radioactivity from a single ¹⁴C-labeled colesevelam hydrochloride dose was excreted in the urine.

Drug Interaction Studies

Drug interactions between colesevelam and concomitantly administered drugs were screened through in vitro studies and confirmed in in vivo studies. In vitro studies demonstrated that cephalexin, metrormin, and ciprofloxacin had negligible binding to colesevelam hydrochloride. Therefore, an *in vivo* pharmacokinetic interaction of colesevelam hydrochloride with these drugs is unlikely. Colesevelam hydrochloride was found to have no significant effect on the bioavailability of aspirin, atenolol, digoxin, enalapril, fenofibrate, lovastatin, metoprolol, phenytoin, pioglitazone, quinidine, rosiglitazone, sitagliptin, valproic acid, and warfarin. The results of additional *in vivo* drug interactions of colesevelam hydrochloride are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Mean Change in Drug Exposure (AUC $_{0 \text{ to } \infty}$ and C $_{\text{max}}$) when Administered with Colesevelam Hydrochloride (3.75 g)²

| Drug | Dose | Co-admi | inistered | | Colesevelam hloride | 4 hrs prior to Colesevelam Hydrochloride | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|--|
| | | AUC _{0 to ∞} | C _{max} | AUC _{0 to ∞} | C _{max} | AUC _{0 to ∞} | C _{max} | |
| Cyclosporine | 200 mg | -34% | -44% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| Ethinyl Estradiol [†] | 0.035 mg | -24% | -24% | -18% | -1% | -12% | 0% | |
| Glimepiride | 4 mg | -18% | -8% | N/A | N/A | -6% | 3% | |
| Glipizide | 20 mg | -12% | -13% | N/A | N/A | -4% | 0% | |
| Glyburide | 3 mg | -32% | -47% | -20% | -15% | -7% | 4% | |
| Levothyroxine | 600 mcg | -22% | -33% | 6% | -2% | 1% | 8% | |
| Metformin ER | 1500 mg | 44% | 8% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| Norethindrone [†] | 1 mg | -1% | -20% | 5% | -3% | 6% | 7% | |
| Olmesartan Medoxomil | 40 mg | -39% | -28% | N/A | N/A | -15% | -4% | |
| Repaglinide | 2 mg | -7% | -19% | -6% | -1% | N/A | N/A | |
| Verapamil sustained-release | 240 mg | -31% | -11% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |

* With verapamil, the dose of colesevelam hydrochloride was 4.5 g

[†] Oral contraceptive containing norethindrone and ethinyl estradiol

N/A – Not Available

NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY 13 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis A 104-week carcinogenicity study with colesevelam hydrochloride was conducted in CD-1 mice, at oral dietary doses up to 3 g/kg/day. This dose was approximately 50 times the maximum recommended human dose of 4.5 g/day, based on body weight, mg/kg. There were no significant drug-induced tumor findings in male or female mice. In a 104-week carcinogenicity study with colesevelam hydrochloride in Harlan Sprague-Dawley rats, a statistically significant increase in the incidence of pancreatic acinar cell adenoma was seen in male rats at doses >1.2 g/kg/day (approximately 20 times the maxim human dose, based on body veight, mg/kg) (trend test only). A statistically significant increase in thyroid C-cell adenoma was seen in female rats at 2.4 g/kg/day (approximately 40 times the maximum human dose, based on body weight, mg/kg).

<u>Mutagenesis</u>

Colesevelam hydrochloride and 4 degradants present in the drug substance have been evaluated for mutagenicity in the Ames test and a mammalian chromosomal aberration test. The 4 degradants and an extract of the parent compound did not exhibit genetic toxicity in an *in vitro* bacterial mutagenesis assay in *S. typhimurium* and *E. coli* (Ames assay) with or without rat liver metabolic activation. An extract of the parent compound was positive in the Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell chromosomal aberration assay in the presence of metabolic activation and negative in the absence of metabolic activation. The results of the CHO cell chromosomal aberration assay with 2 of the 4 degradants, decylamine HCI and aminohexyltrimethyl ammonium chloride HCI, were equivocal in the absence of metabolic activation and negative in the presence of metabolic activation. The other 2 degradants, didecylamine HCI and 6-decylamino-hexyltrimethyl ammonium chloride HCI, were negative in the presence and absence of metabolic actival Impairment of Fertility

Colesevelam hydrochloride did not impair fertility in rats at doses up to 3 g/kg/day (approximately 50 times the maximum human dose, based on body weight, ma/ka).

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

Reproductive Toxicology Studies

Reproduction studies have been performed in rats and rabbits at doses up to 3 g/kg/day and 1 g/kg/day, respectively (approximately 50 and 17 times the maximum human dose, based on body weight, mg/kg) and have revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus due to colesevelam hydrochloi 14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Primary Hyperlipidemia

Colesevelam hydrochloride reduces total cholesterol (TC), LDL-C, apolipoprotein B (Apo B), and non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (non-HDL-C) when administered alone or in combination with a statin in patients with primary hyperlipidemia.

Approximately 1600 patients were studied in 9 clinical trials with treatment durations ranging from 4 to 50 weeks. With the exception of one openlabel, uncontrolled, long-term extension study, all studies were multicenter, randomized, double-blind, and placebo-controlled. A maximum therapeutic response to colesevelam hydrochloride was achieved within 2 weeks and was maintained during long-term therapy. Monotherapy

In a study in patients with LDL-C between 130 mg/dL and 220 mg/dL (mean 158 mg/dL), colesevelam hydrochloride was given for 24 weeks in divided doses with the morning and evening meals.

As shown in Table 7, the mean LDL-C reductions were 15% and 18% at the 3.8 g and 4.5 g doses. The respective mean TC reductions were 7% and 10% The mean Apo B reductions were 12% in both treatment groups. Colesevelam hydrochloride at both doses increased HDL-C by 3%. Increases in TG of 9 to 10% were observed at both colesevelam hydrochloride doses, but the changes were not statistically different from placebo.

Table 7: Response to Colesevelam Hydrochloride Monotherapy in a 24-Week Trial-Percent Change in Lipid Parameters from Baseline

Table 10: Glycemic Parameters in a 24-Week Placebo-Controlled Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride Monotherapy in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

| | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo |
|--------------------------------|--|---------|
| HbA1c (%), Mean | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| N | 175 | 169 |
| Baseline | 8.25 | 8.17 |
| Change from baseline* | -0.26 | 0.01 |
| Treatment difference (p-value) | -0.27 (p=0.013) | |
| FPG (mg/dL), Mean | | |
| N | 172 | 166 |
| Baseline | 172 | 168 |
| Change from baseline* | -4.6 | 5.7 |
| Treatment difference (p-value) | -10.3 (p=0.037 [†]) | |

Least-squares mean change calculated from an Analysis of Covariance model

Nominal p=value, not controlled for multiplicity testing

FPG = fasting plasma glucose

Table 11: Percent Change in Lipid Parameters in a 24-Week Placebo-Controlled Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride Monotherapy in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

Dose/Day TC LDL-C Apo B HDL-C Non-HDL-C Colesevelam Hvdrochloride 3.8 g 162 -3.3‡ -10‡ -5.6‡ 1.7 -4.4‡

Placebo 160 1.8 1.2 0.9 -0.1 * The number of patients with analyzable data, i.e., a baseline and post-treatment value (last observation carried forward), varied slightly among different

parameters. The N given represents the smallest number of patients included in the analysis for any parameter [†] Median % change from baseline

* p<0.001 for lipid parameters compared to placebo (This more stringent criterion for statistical significance accounts for multiplicity testing of the lipid parameters, which were secondary endpoints in the diabetes trials.) Add-on Combination Therapy

The efficacy of colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus was evaluated in 5 double- blind, placebo-controlled add-on therapy trials involving a total of 1691 patients with baseline HbA1c 7.5 to 9.5%. Patients were enrolled and maintained on their pre-existing, stable, background anti-diabetic regimen. Statin use at baseline was reported in 41% of the colesevelam hydrochloride-treated patients and 48% of the placebotreated patients.

In 3 add-on combination therapy trials (metformin, sulfonylurea and insulin), treatment with colesevelam hydrochloride resulted in a statistically significant reduction in HbA1c of 0.5% compared to placebo. Similar placebo- corrected reductions in HbA1c occurred in patients who received colesevelam hydrochloride in combination with metformin, sulfonylurea, or insulin monotherapy or combinations of these therapies with other anti- diabetic agents. In the pioglitazone trial, treatment with colesevelam hydrochloride resulted in a statistically significant reduction in HbA1c of 0.32% compared to placebo. In the metformin, pioglitazone, and sulfonylurea trials, treatment with colesevelam hydrochloride also resulted in statistically significant reductions in FPG of at least 14 mg/dL compared to placebo.

Colesevelam hydrochloride had consistent effects on HbA1c across subgroups of age, gender, race, body mass index, and baseline HbA1c. Colesevelam hydrochloride's effects on HbA1c were also similar for the two dosing regimens (3 tablets with lunch and with dinner or 6 tablets with dinner alone). The mean baseline LDL-C was 104 mg/dL in the metformin study (range 32 to 214 mg/dL), 107 mg/dL in the pioglitazone study (range 48 to 263 mg/dL), 106 mg/dL in the sulfonylurea study (range 41 to 264 mg/dL), 102 mg/dL in the insulin study (range 35 to 204 mg/dL). In these trials, colesevelam hydrochloride treatment was associated with a 12% to 16% reduction in LDL-C levels. The percentage decreases in LDL-C were of similar magnitude to those observed in patients with primary hyperlipidemia. Colesevelam hydrochloride treatment was associated with statistically significant increases in TG levels in the studies of patients on insulin, patients on a sulfonvlurea, and patients on pioplitazone but not in the study of patients on metformin. The clinical significance of these increases is unknown. Colesevelam hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients with Televels >500 mg/dL [see Contraindications (4)], and periodic monitoring of lipid parameters including TG is recommended [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1) and Adverse Reactions (6.1)]. Body weight did not significantly increase from baseline with Colesevelam hydrochloride therapy, compared with placebo, in any of the add-on combination diabetes studies.

Add-on Combination Therapy with Metformin

Colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day or placebo was added to background anti-diabetic therapy in a 26-week trial of 316 patients already receiving treatment with metformin alone (N=159) or metformin in combination with other oral agents (N=157). A total of 60% of these patients were receiving >1,500 mg/day of metformin. In combination with metformin, colesevelam hydrochloride resulted in statistically significant placebo-corrected reduced is in the statistically significant placebo-corrected reduced is in the statistically significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in statistically significant placebo-corrected reduced is in the statistically significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistically significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced is not placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced in the statistical significant placebo-corrected reduced LDL-C levels with colesevelam hydrochloride compared to placebo was -16% among statin users and statin non-users; the median percent change in serum TG levels with collesevelam hydrocholoride compared to placedo was -2% among statin users and 10% among statin non-users. The mean char in body weight was -0.5 kg for colesevelam hydrocholoride and -0.3 kg for placebo.

Table 12: Glycemic Parameters in a 26-Week Placebo-Controlled Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride in Combination with Metformin in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

| | Total Patient Populat | ion | Metformin Alone Combination with Other C diabetic Agents | | ral Anti- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------|---|---------|--|----------------|--|
| | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo | |
| HbA1c (%), Mean | | | | | | | |
| N | 148 | 152 | 79 | 76 | 69 | 76 | |
| Baseline | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8 | |
| Change from baseline | -0.4 | 0.2 | -0.4 | 0 | -0.4 | 0.3 | |
| Treatment difference (p-value) | -0.5 (p<0.001) | | -0.5 (p=0.002) -0 | | -0.6 (p<0.001) | -0.6 (p<0.001) | |
| FPG (mg/dL), Mean | | | | | | | |
| N | 149 | 152 | 79 | 76 | 70 | 76 | |
| Baseline | 178 | 174 | 184 | 180 | 171 | 168 | |
| Change from baseline | -3 | 11 | -7 | 8 | 0 | 13 | |
| Treatment difference (p-value) | -14 (p=0.01) | | -14 (p=0.07) -14 (p=0.10 | | -14 (p=0.10) | | |

Table 13: Percent Change in Lipid Parameters in a 26-Week Placebo-Controlled Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride in Combination with Metformin in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

| Dose/Day | N. | TC | LDL-C | Apo B | HDL-C | Non- HDL-C | TG† | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|------------|-----|--|--|
| Total Patient Population | | | | | | | | | |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g | 125 | -4‡ | -12‡ | -4‡ | 1 | -6‡ | 12 | | |
| Placebo | 126 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 7 | | |
| Metformin Alone | | | | | | | | | |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g | 66 | -3 | -9 | -2 | 1 | -4 | 15 | | |
| Placebo | 61 | 2 | 0 | 1 | -2 | 4 | 8 | | |

Table 17: Percent Change in Lipid Parameters in a 26-Week Placebo-Controlled Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride in Combination with

| Dose/Day | N. | TC | LDL-C | Apo B | HDL-C | Non-HDL-C | TG |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----|
| Total Patient Population | | | | | | | |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g | 186 | -5‡ | -16‡ | -6‡ | 1 | -6‡ | 20 |
| Placebo | 193 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sulfonylurea Alone | | | | | | | |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g | 57 | -5 | -14 [‡] | -5 | -1 | -6 | 17 |
| Placebo | 68 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| Sulfonylurea in Combination with | Other Oral Anti- | diabetic Agen | ts | | | | |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g | 129 | -5 | -18 [‡] | -7‡ | 1 | -6 | 21‡ |
| Placebo | 125 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

parameters. The N given represents the smallest number of patients included in the analysis for any parameter. lian % change from baseline

* p<0.001 for lipid parameters compared to placebo (This more stringent criterion for statistical significance accounts for multiplicity testing of the lipid parameters, which were secondary endpoints in the diabetes trials.)

Add-on Combination Therapy with Insulin

TG[†]

15.5

5.8

Colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day or placebo was added to background anti-diabetic therapy in a 16-week trial of 287 patients already treated with insulin alone (N=116) or insulin in combination with oral agents (N=171). At baseline, the median daily insulin dose was 70 units in the colesevelam hydrochloride group and 65 units in the placebo group. In combination with insulin, colesevelam hydrochloride resulted in a statistically significant placebo-corrected reduction in HbA1c (Table 18). Colesevelam hydrochloride also reduced LDL-C and Apo B, but increased serum TG (Table 19). The mean percent change in serum LDL-C levels with colesevelam hydrochloride compared to placebo was -13% among statin users and statin non-users; the median percent increase in serum TG levels with colesevelam hydrochloride compared to placebo was 24% among statin users and 17% among statin non-users. The mean change in body weight was 0.6 kg for colesevelam hydrochloride and 0.2 kg for placebo Table 18: Glycemic Parameters in a 16-Week Placebo-Controlled Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride in Combination with Insulin in Patients with

Type 2 Diabetes

| | Total Patient Population | | Insulin Alone | | Insulin in Combination with Oral Anti- diabetic Agents | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------|--|---------|---|---------|--|
| | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo | |
| HbA1c (%), Mean | | | | | | | |
| n | 144 | 136 | 54 | 55 | 90 | 81 | |
| Baseline | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | |
| Change from baseline" | -0.4 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 0.2 | -0.4 | 0 | |
| Treatment difference (p-value) | -0.5 (p<0.001) | | -0.6 (p<0.001) | | -0.4 (p<0.001) | | |
| FPG (mg/dL), Mean | | | | | | | |
| n | 144 | 136 | 54 | 55 | 90 | 81 | |
| Baseline | 165 | 151 | 165 | 163 | 165 | 143 | |
| Change from baseline" | 2 | 16 | 8 | 17 | -4 | 14 | |
| Treatment difference (p-value) | -15 (p=0.08) | | -9 (p=0.51) | | -18 (p=0.09) | | |

Least-squares mean change calculated from an Analysis of Covariance model

Table 19: Percent Change in Lipid Parameters in a 16-Week Placebo-Controlled Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride in Combination with Insulin in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

| Dose/Day | N. | TC | LDL-C | Apo B | HDL-C | Non-HDL-C | TG⁺ | | |
|---|---------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-----------|---------|--|--|
| Total Patient Cohort | | | | | | | | | |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g | 129 | -3 | -12‡ | -4 | -1 | -3 | 23‡ | | |
| Placebo | 121 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Insulin Alone | | | | | | | | | |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g | 46 | -3 | -12 | -5 | 0 | -3 | 19 | | |
| Placebo | 48 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | -2 | | |
| Insulin in Combination with Oral Anti-dia | abetic Agents | | | | | | <u></u> | | |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g | 83 | -4 | -13 | -4 | -1 | -3 | 25‡ | | |
| Placebo | 73 | -1 | -3 | 0 | -1 | -1 | 2 | | |

The number of patients with analyzable data, i.e., a baseline and post-treatment value (last observation carried forward), varied slightly among different parameters. The N given represents the smallest number of patients included in the analysis for any parameter Median % change from baseline

* p<0.001 for lipid parameters compared to placebo (This more stringent criterion for statistical significance accounts for multiplicity testing of the lipid parameters, which were secondary endpoints in the diabetes trials)

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets 625 mg are supplied as off-white to pale yellow, capsule shaped, biconvex film-coated tablets imprinted with 'G433'

on one side and plain on the other side. Colesevelam hydrochloride tablets are available as follows:

Bottles of 90 with child-resistant closures, NDC 68462-433-90
 Bottles of 180 with child-resistant closures, NDC 68462-433-18

Storage: Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F); excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Protect from moisture and store in a dry place. Keep tablets in original/pharmacy containe

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Hypertriglyceridemia and Pancreatitis

Inform patients that colesevelam hydrochloride may increase their serum triglycerides which can lead to hypertriglyceridemia and pancreatitis. Instruct patients to discontinue colesevelam hydrochloride tablets and seek prompt medical attention if the symptoms of acute pancreatitis occur (e.g., severe abdominal pain with or without nausea and vomiting) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Gastrointestinal

Inform patients that colesevelam hydrochloride may cause bowel obstruction. Instruct patients to promptly discontinue colesevelam hydrochloride tablets and seek medical attention if severe abdominal pain or severe constipation occurs [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Drug and Vitamin Interactions

dvise patients that colesevelam hydrochloride has drug interactions, and colesevelam hydrochloride may decrease the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E, and K. Instruct patients to take oral vitamins at least 4 hours prior to colesevelam hydrochloride tablets. Instruct patients to inform their physician about all the drugs and vitamins that they are prescribed or take over the counter [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3) and Drug Interactions (7)].

Hypertriglyceridemia and Cardiovascular Disease Inform patients that colesevelam hydrochloride may increase serum triglycerides and that the long-term effect of hypertriglyceridemia on the risk of coronary artery disease is uncertain [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]

Administration [see Dosage and Administration (2.2, 2.4)]

Advise patients to take colesevelam hydrochloride tablets with a meal and liquid. Inform patients that colesevelam hydrochloride tablets can be taken as 6 tablets once daily or 3 tablets twice daily.

PE6.

Females of Reproductive Potential

| Grains/Day | N | 16 | LDL-0 | Ahop | UDT-0 | NUII-HDL-C | 10 |
|-------------------|----|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|-----|
| Placebo | 88 | +1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | +1 | +5 |
| 3.8 g (6 tablets) | 95 | -7† | -15 [†] | -12† | +3† | -10 [†] | +10 |
| 4.5 g (7 tablets) | 94 | -10 [†] | -18 [†] | -12 [†] | +3 | -13 [†] | +9 |

Median % change from baseline

[†]p <0.05 for lipid parameters compared to placebo, for Apo B compared to baseline In a study in 98 patients with LDL-C between 145 mg/dL and 250 mg/dL (mean 169 mg/dL), colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g was given for 6 weeks as a

single dose with breakfast, as a single dose with dinner, or as divided doses with breakfast and dinner. The mean LDL-C reductions were 18%, 15%, and 18% for the 3 dosing regimens, respectively. The reductions with these 3 regimens were not statistically different from one another. Combination Therapy

Co-administration of colesevelam hydrochloride and a statin (atorvastatin, lovastatin, or simvastatin) in 3 clinical studies demonstrated an additive reduction of LDL-C. The mean baseline LDL-C was 184 mg/dL in the atomastatin study (range 156 to 236 mg/dL), AT mg/dL in the lovastatin study (range 115 to 247 mg/dL), and 188 mg/dL in the simvastatin study (range 148 to 352 mg/dL). As demonstrated in Table 8, colesevelam hydrochloride doses of 2.3 g to 3.8 g resulted in an additional 8% to 16% reduction in LDL-C above that seen with the statin alone.

| Dose/Day | N | TC | LDL-C | Apo B | HDL-C' | Non-HDL-C | TG. |
|---|----|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|------|
| Atorvastatin Trial (4-week) | | | | | | | |
| Placebo | 19 | +4 | +3 | -3 | +4 | +4 | +10 |
| Atorvastatin 10 mg | 18 | -27† | -38 [†] | -32 [†] | +8 | -35 [†] | -24† |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/ Atorvastatin 10 mg | 18 | -31† | -48 [†] | -38 [†] | +11 | -40 [†] | -1 |
| Atorvastatin 80 mg | 20 | -39 [†] | -53† | -46† | +6 | -50 [†] | -33† |

| Simvastatin Trial (6-week) | | | | | | | |
|--|----|------------------|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Placebo | 33 | -2 | -4 | -4† | -3 | -2 | +6† |
| Simvastatin 10 mg | 35 | -19 [†] | -26† | -20† | +3† | -24† | -17 [†] |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/ Simvastatin 10 mg | 34 | -28† | -42† | -33† | +10 [†] | -37† | -12† |
| Simvastatin 20 mg | 39 | -23 [†] | -34† | -26† | +7† | -30 [†] | -12† |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 2.3 g/ Simvastatin 20 mg | 37 | -29 [†] | -42† | -32† | +4† | -37† | -12† |
| Lovastatin Trial (4-week) | | | | | | | |
| Placebo | 26 | +1 | 0 | 0 | +1 | +1 | +1 |
| Lovastatin 10 mg | 26 | -14† | -22† | -16 [†] | +5 | -19 [†] | 0 |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 2.3 g/ Lovastatin 10 mg | 27 | -21† | -34† | -24† | +4 | -27† | -1 |

| Together | 21 | -21 | -34' | -24' | +4 | -21 | -' |
|--|----|------|------|------|----|------|----|
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 2.3 g/ Lovastatin 10 mg Apart | 23 | -21† | -32† | -24† | +2 | -28† | -2 |
| * Median % change from baseline | | | | | | | |

[†]p <0.05 for lipid parameters compared to placebo, for Apo B compared to baseline

In all 3 studies, the LDL-C reduction achieved with the combination of colesevelam hydrochloride and any given dose of statin therapy was statistically superior to that achieved with colesevelam hydrochloride or that dose of the statin alone. The LDL-C reduction with atorvastatin 80 mg was not statistically significantly different from the combination of colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g and atorvastatin 10 mg.

Pediatric Therapy

The safety and efficacy of colesevelam hydrochloride in pediatric patients were evaluated in an 8-week, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebocontrolled, parallel-group study followed by an open-label phase, in 194 boys and postmenarchal girls 10 to 17 years of age (mean age 14.1 years) with HeFH, taking a stable dose of an FDA-approved statin (with LDL-C >130 mg/dL) or naïve to lipid-lowering therapy (with LDL-C >160 mg/dL). This study had 3 periods: a single-blind, placebo stabilization period; an 8-week, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled treatment period; and an 18-week, open-label treatment period. Forty-seven (24%) patients were taking statins and 147 (76%) patients were statin-naïve at screening. The mean baseline LDL-C at Day 1 was approximately 199 mg/dL.

During the double-blind treatment period, patients were assigned randomly to treatment: colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day (n=64), colesevelam hydrochloride 1.9 g/day (n=65), or placebo (n=65). In total, 186 patients completed the double-blind treatment period. After 8 weeks of treatment, colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day significantly decreased plasma levels of LDL-C, non-HDL-C, TC, and Apo B and significantly increased HDL-C. A moderate, non-statistically significant increase in TG was observed versus placebo (Table 9).

| Table 9: Response to Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g Compared to Placebo in Pediatric Patients 10 to 17 Years of Age – Mean Percent Change in Lipid Parameters from Baseline to Week 8 | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | |

| Treatment Difference | TC (N=128) | LDL-C (N=128) | Apo B (N=124) | HDL-C (N=128) | Non-HDL-C (N=128) | TG ⁻ (N=128) | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g vs Placebo | -7† | -13† | -8† | +6† | -11† | +5 | | | |
| For this to the second to Archive free baseline | | | | | | | | | |

igiycerides, median % change t [†]p≤0.05 for lipid parameters compared to placebo

Values represent LS mean. Only patients with values at both study baseline and endpoint are included in this table. Study baseline was defined as the last value measured before or on Day 1 prior to the first dose of randomized study medication.

Results were based on the ITT population with LOCF.

During the open-label treatment period patients were treated with colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day. In total, 173 (89%) patients completed 26 weeks of treatment. Results at Week 26 were consistent with those at Week 8.

14.2 Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Colesevelam hydrochloride has been studied as monotherapy and in combination with metformin, pioglitazone, sulfonylureas, and insulin. In these studies, colesevelam hydrochloride and placebo were administered either as 3 tablets twice daily with lunch and dinner or as 6 tablets with dinner alone. Monotherapy

The efficacy of colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day as anti-diabetes monotherapy was evaluated in a randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled trial involving 357 patients (176 colesevelam hydrochloride and 181 placebo) with type 2 diabetes mellitus who were treatment-naïve or had not received antihyperglycemic medication within 3 months prior to the start of the study. Statin use at baseline was reported in 13% of the colesevelam hydrochloridereated patients and 16% of the placebo-treated patients.

Colesevelam hydrochloride resulted in a statistically significant reduction in HbA1c of 0.27% compared to placebo (Table 10).

The mean baseline LDL-C was 121 mg/dL in the monotherapy trial. colesevelam hydrochloride treatment resulted in a placebo-corrected 11% reduction in LDL-C. Colesevelam hydrochloride treatment also reduced serum TC, ApoB, and non-HDL-C (Table 11). The mean change in body weight was -0.6 kg for colesevelam hydrochloride and -0.7 kg for placebo treatment groups.

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| Metformin in Combination with Other Oral Anti-diabetic Agents | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|------|-----|---|-----|---|--|--|
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g | 59 | -6‡ | -15‡ | -6‡ | 1 | -7‡ | 8 | | |
| Placebo 65 4 7 7 2 6 | | | | | | | 5 | | |
| * The number of patients with analyzable data, i.e., a baseline and post-treatment value (last observation carried forward), varied slightly among different | | | | | | | | | |

parameters. The N given represents the smallest number of patients included in the analysis for any parameter. [†] Median % change from baseline

* p<0.001 for lipid parameters compared to placebo (This more stringent criterion for statistical significance accounts for multiplicity testing of the lipid parameters, which were secondary endpoints in the diabetes trials.)

Add-on Combination Therapy with Pioglitazone

Colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day or placebo was added to background anti-diabetic therapy in a 24-week trial of 562 patients already receiving treatment with pioglitazone alone (N=51) or pioglitazone in combination with other oral agents (N=511). Of these, most were on dual therapy with metformin (N=298) or triple therapy with metformin and a sulfonylurea (N=139). In combination with pioglitazone-based therapy, colesevelam hydrochloride resulted in statistically significant reductions in HbA1c and FPG compared to placebo (Table 14). Colesevelam hydrochloride also reduced TC, LDL-C, Apo B, and non-HDL-C but increased serum TG (Table 15). The mean change in body weight was 0.8 kg for colesevelam hydrochloride and 0.4 kg for placebo.

Table 14: Glycemic Parameters in a 24-Week Placebo-Controlled Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride in Combination with Pioglitazone-Based Therapy in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

| | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo |
|--------------------------------|--|---------|
| HbA1c (%), Mean | | |
| N | 271 | 276 |
| Baseline | 8.2 | 8.1 |
| Change from baseline* | -0.34 | -0.02 |
| Treatment difference (p-value) | -0.32 (0.0001) | |
| FPG (mg/dL), Mean | | |
| N | 268 | 270 |
| Baseline | 155 | 157 |
| Change from baseline" | -4.8 | +9.9 |
| Treatment difference (p-value) | -14.7 (<0.0001) | |

Least-squares mean change calculated from an Analysis of Covariance model

Table 15: Percent Change in Lipid Parameters in a 24-Week Placebo-Controlled Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride in Combination with Pioglitazone-Based Therapy in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

| Dose/Day | N. | TC | LDL-C | Apo B | HDL-C | Non-HDL-C | TG† |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|------|
| Total Patient Cohort | | | | | | | |
| Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g | 262 | -3‡ | -9‡ | -5‡ | +3 | -5 [‡] | +14‡ |

| | 262 | +3 | +7 | +4 | +1 | +5 | +2 | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|----|----|----|--|
| iven represents the smallest n | umber of patient | ts included i | in the analysis fo | or any parameter | r. | | | |

The N give [†] Median % change from baseline

* p<0.001 for lipid parameters compared to placebo

Placebo

Add-on Combination Therapy with Sulfonvlurea

Colesevelam hydrochloride 3.8 g/day or placebo was added to background anti-diabetic therapy in a 26-week trial of 460 patients already treated with sulfonylurea alone (N=156) or sulfonylurea in combination with other oral agents (N=304). A total of 72% of these patients were receiving at least half-maximal doses of sulfonylurea therapy. In combination with a sulfonylurea, colesevelam hydrochloride resulted in statistically significant placebo-corrected reductions in HbA1c and FPG (Table 16). Colesevelam hydrochloride also reduced TC, LDL-C, Apo B, and non-HDL-C, but increased serum TG (Table 17). The mean percent change in serum LDL-C levels with colesevelam hydrochloride compared to placebo was -18% among statin users and -15% among statin non-users; the median percent increase in serum TG with colesevelam hydrochloride compared to placebo was 29% among statin users and 9% among statin non-users. The mean change in body weight was 0 kg for colesevelam hydrochloride and - 0.4 kg for placebo.

Table 16: Glycemic Parameters in a 26-Week Placebo-Controlled Study of Colesevelam Hydrochloride in Combination with Sulfonylurea in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

| | Total Patient Population | | Sulfonylurea Alor | ne | Sulfonylurea in Combination with Other Oral Anti-diabetic Agents | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------|--|---------|---|---------|--|
| | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo | Colesevelam Hydrochloride 3.8 g/day | Placebo | |
| HbA1c (%), Mean | | | <u>`</u> | | | | |
| n | 218 | 218 | 69 | 80 | 149 | 138 | |
| Baseline | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.3 | |
| Change from baseline* | -0.3 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.5 | -0.4 | 0 | |
| Treatment difference (p-value) | -0.5 (p<0.001) | | -0.8 (p<0.001) | | -0.4 (p<0.001) | | |
| FPG (mg/dL), Mean | | | | | | | |
| n | 218 | 217 | 70 | 80 | 148 | 137 | |
| Baseline | 177 | 181 | 181 | 186 | 175 | 178 | |
| Change from baseline* | -4 | 10 | 3 | 15 | -11 | 4 | |
| Treatment difference (p-value) | -14 (p=0.009) | | -12 (p=0.18) | | -14 (p=0.03) | | |

'Least-squares mean change calculated from an Analysis of Covariance model

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d to take oral contraceptives at least 4 hours before taking colesevelam hydrochloride [see Drug Interactions (7.1) and Use in Specific Populations (8.3)].

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