THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

DECYCL OMINE HYDROCKS COURS injection for infraence of a con-Initial U.S. Approval: 1950 MANAGEMENT AND LIFECT chloride is an antisosamodic and anticholineraic (antimuscarinic) apent indicated for the treatment of functional bowel.

------ DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION -If a dose is missed, national should continue the normal dosino schadule /7 Intramuncular in adults (2 %:

 Información administration recommended no longer than 1 or 2 days when patients cannot take eral administration
 Recommended doser 10 mg to 20 mg four times a day - DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS -

Dicyclomine Hydrochloride Injection, USP 20 mg per 2 mL (10 mg per mL) (3) COMPRESSION

 Infants loss than 6 months of age (4) Destable confinementar states in ande bemorhane (E) Mysothenia gravis (4) Glaucoma (4) Obstructive uropathy (4)

for inframeura day injurious order should not be administrated by any other made inframeura injurious may result in therefore an Condenseouler conditions: worsening of conditions (5.7)

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<u>Nationals</u>, Congr. constant may leaf to manufar resistence and quarties. Dispositioning included be given to pathents will required to give only or belower assurement control feel of an enticlotherance of C. <u>Nationals included and the Control of the Control o</u>

generating exponential privace duration competition of the first exposure in the first exposure in the second expo

ADVERSE BEACTIONS

o report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, confact Fresenius Kabi USA, LLC, at 1-805-551-7176 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1085 or

DRUG INTERACTIONS

<u>Refinitioners seemb</u>; anticholinergics antagonize antiglaucoma agenta and may increase intraccular pressure (7). <u>Refinitioners: seemb</u>; may affect the gastrointentinal absorption of various drupe; may also increase certain actions or side effects of order entiroliterate draws (7). other articholinergic drugs (7)

• Antacids: interfere with the absorption of anticholineraic agents (7)

---- Promoners: one moly if classic manded (5.1) Pediatric Use: Safety and effectiveness not established (8.4)
 Heastic and renal impairment: caution must be taken with patients with significantly impaired heastic and renal function (8.6)

Cor 17 for RATIONAL COMMUNICAL DATA RESIDENTATION

7.5 Effect on Absorption of Other Drugs 7.6 Effect on Gardnic Acid Secretion

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17.3 Use in Nursing Mothers 17.4 Peripheral and Central Nervous System * Sections or subsections omitted from the full respection information are not listed

DIST DESCRIPTION INFORMATION

ARE is indicated for the treatment of patients with functional bowel/mitable bowel

Dosage must be adjusted to individual patient needs.

2.2 Inframuscular Dosane and Administration in Adults Dicyclornine hydrochloride inframuscular injection must be administered via inframuscular route only. Do not administer by syr other route.

The recommended inframuscular dose is 10 mg to 20 mg four times a day [see Clinical Pharmacology (12)]. The inframuscular injection is to be used only for 1 or 2 days when the patient cannot take oral medication. Inframuscular injection is about twice as bioavailable as oral dosage forms.

2.3 Preparation for Intramuscular Administration Parentral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discolaration prior to administration, whenever solicition and container permit.

Aspirate the syringe before injecting to avoid intravascular injection, since thrombosis may occur if the drug is inadvertiently injected intravascularly.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

volomine Hydrochloride Injection. USP 20 mg per 2 mL (10 mg per mL)

A CONTRAINDICATIONS

obstructive unopathy (see Warnings and Precautions (5.8))

obstructive disease of the gastrointestinal tract (see Warnings and Precautions (5.5))
 severe ulcerative collis (see Warnings and Precautions (5.7))

· reflux escobacitis E WARNINGS AND DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 inadvertent Intravenous Administration Disposinile hydrochlaride outsion is for intramascular administration only. Do not administrat by any other routs inadvertent intravenous administration may result in thrombosis, thrombophisbitis, and injection site reactions such as pain, edoma, skin color change, and reflex sympothetic dystrophy syndrome (see Adverse Rouctions 5.3 Cardiovaccular Conditions rening buter-blooks needs to be used with coution in conditions observing by technocluthesis such

(coorning injustications) deficials are set seen with cases in scenario to seasons since of seen consistent of seen consistent

5.3 Peripheral and Central Nervous System

a recoperal and Control Nervous System. The projected reflect of discipance in polynomial recognition of the automatic constant of the automatic constant of the automatic convex system. They include dyness of the must make difficulty is auditoring (recognition of the automatic convex system). They include dyness of the must make difficulty is auditoring (replace) and an expension of the automatic convex system of the automatic constant convex systems of the sixty automatic constant convex systems of the sixty automatic constant convex systems of the sixty automatic constant constant convex systems of the sixty automatic convex systems of sixty automatic convex systems of the sixty automatic convex systems o

gas utinisma a nat. reasting is uninequence poer-vivores reastance (e):

In the presence of high environmental femerature hast provided can concur with drug use (fiver and heat strice due to decreased sweeting). It should also be used cautiously in galanties with fever. If preprieters occur, the drug should be decoratined and supporter measures instituted. Recuse of the inhibitory effect on muscarrier coopiers within the authorismic nervous system. Challo should be blain in patients with authorismic nonequely. Certain devices optional provided provided contributed states, observable authorism consequents, certain devote ordinative states, the decemberation and united to consequents. hallucinations, dysarthria, ataxia, coma, euphoria, fatigue, insomnia, agitation and mannerisms, and inappropriate Psychosis and delirium have been recorded in sensitive individuals (such as elderly patients and/or in patient

raycrisss and certain have been reported in sensitive individuate (pact) as enterly patents and/or in patents with mental illness) given anticholinergic drugs. These CNS signs and symptoms usually resolve within 12 to 24 hours after discontinuation of the drug.

clomina hudrochlorida mau norduna desurinare, direinare or hlumad vision. The national should be unmar not to engage in activities requiring mental alertness, such as operating a motor vehicle or other ma performing hazardous work while taking disvisionine hydrochloride.

5.4 Mysstheria Gravis. With overloage, a curare-like action may occur (i.e., neurorruscular blockade leading to muscular weakness and possible paralysis). It should not be given to patients with mysstheria gravis except to reduce adverse muscarinic effects of an articibinisesterace (see Contratinisticators (4)).

hea may be an early symptom of incomplete intestinal obstruction, especially in patients with ileoc

or colostomy. In this instance, treatment with this drug would be inappropriate and possibly harmful /se

Rarely development of Oglivie's syndrome (coloric pseudo-obstruction) has been reported. Oglivie's syndrome a clinical disorder with signs, symptoms, and radiographic appearance of an acute large bowel obstruction with no evidence of distal colonic obstruction. 5.6 Taxic Dilatation of Intestinemenacolog

Toxic dilatation of infestine and intestinal perforation is possible when anticholinergic agents are administered in sations with Salmonella dissentery.

5.7 Illogrative Colitic ken in patients with ulcerative colitis. Large doses may suppress intestinal motility to the

point of producing a paralytic least and the use of this drug may procipitate or agreement the service complication of tracis megacolon (see Adverse Reactions (6.3)). Dicyclomine hydrochloride is contrainticated in patients with severe ulconstruct collists (see Contraindications). 5.8 Prostatic Hypertrophy

Dicyclomine hydrochloride should be used with caution in patients with known or suspected prostatic enlargement, in whom prostatic enlargement may lead to urinary retention (see Adverse Reactions (6.3)). 5.9 Henatic and Renal Disease

see ould be used with caution in patients with known hepatic and renal impairment.

5.10 Geriatric Population
Dicycloreine hydrochloride should be used with caution in elderly who may be more susceptible to its adverse effects

O AD VENDER CREATIONS
The pattern of adverse effects seen with dicyclomine is mostly related to its pharmacological actions at muscarini receptors. [see Clinical Pharmacology (12)]. They are a consequence of the inhibitory effect on muscarini receptors within the autonomin enerous system. These effects are dose-related and are usually reversible whe

The most serious adverse reactions reported with dicyclomine hydrochloride include cardiovascular and central nervous system symptoms (see Warnings and Precautions (5.2, 5.3)).

Visi

Nau Son Astr

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience are common means experience. Recause clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the

clinical trials of a drug carpot be directly companed to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice The data described below reflect exposure in controlled clinical trials involving over 100 patients treated for

In these trials most of the side effects were typically anticholinorgic in nature and were reported by 61% of the patients. Table 1 presents adverse reactions (MexDRA 13.0 preferred terms) by decreasing order of frequency in a side-by-side comparison with placebo.

Table 1: Adverse Reactions Experienced in Controlled Clinical Trials with Decreasing Order of Frequency MedDRA Preferred Dicyclomine Hydrochloride Placebo

Mouth	33	5
iness	40	5
on blurred	27	2
sea	14	6
nolence	9	1
nenia	7	1
rousness	6	2

Mina parcent (DE) of nationic uses discontinued from discolarate buttorblooks barrains of one or more of ner percent (9%) or patients were discontinues from discontinues improximations occurate or one or man where side effects (somepaned with 2% in the placebo group, in 41% of the patients with side effects, side effects disappeared or were bioreated at the 160 mg daily does without reduction. A does reduction from 160 mg daily to an average daily does of 90 mg was required in 46% of the patients with side effects who then continued to experience all knowled clinical response; their side effects other disappeared or were biorated.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience s.2. Posimanceting Experience The following adverse reactions, presented by system organ class in alphabetical order, have been identifie

during post approval use of dicyclomine hydrochlonide. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to druin exposure.

 Configs disorders coloitations technoclaritemine Eus discoders curloplants mudrissis vision blumed

· Gastrointestinal disorders: abdominal distension, abdominal pain, constituation, dry mouth, dyspecsia, nausea,

General disorders and administration site conditions: fatigue, malaise

Immune System Disorders: drup hypersensitivity including face edema applications apartylartic shock

. Harris and a disselve design bands to annual and a second

Psychiatric disorders: As with the other and-chalmergic drugs, cases of delirium or symptoms of delirium such as amnesia (or transient global amnesia), agitation, confusional state, delusion, disorientation, hallucination (including visual hallucination) as well as mania, mod aftered and pseusodementia, have been reported with the use of Olicychemia. Reviousness and insomals have also been reported.

Reproductive system and breast disorders: suppressed lactation

 Respiratory thoracic and mediastical disorders dyspanea pasal connection . Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorder dematitis allernic erythema rash

Cases of thrombosis, thrombophiebitis and injection site reactions such as local pain, edema, skin color change and even reflex sympathetic dystrophy syndrome have been reported following hadvertent N injection of 6.3 Adverse Reactions Reported with Similar Drups with Anticholineroic/Antispasmodic Action

Costrointestinal: anorexia Central Nervous System: finaling numbness dyskinesia speech disturbance insomnia

Peripheral Nervous System: With overdosage, a curare-like action may occur (i.e., neuromuscular blockade leading to murrular weakness and possible parabolis

Onlythalmologic diplopia increased ocular tension Dermatologic/Allemic: urticaria, itching, and other dermal manifestations

Genitourinary urinary hesitancy urinary refertion in natients with prostatic hypertonolsy Cardiovascular bypedension

Respiratory annea

Other: decreased sweating, sneezing, throat congestion, impotence. With the injectable form, there may be temporary sensation of light-headedness. Some local irritation and focal coagulation necrosis may occur following the intransucului injection of disciplinarie hydrochride. 7 DRIIG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Antiglaucoma Agents
Anticholinergic antagonize the effects of antiglaucoma agents, Anticholinergic drugs in the presence of incircocular pressure may be hazardous when taken concurrently with agents such as corticocteroids, dicyclomine hydrochotocide in patients with glaucoma is not recommended (see Contraindications (4)). 7.2 Other Drugs with Anticholinerals Activity

// Lumer uruga wim amicioniuregia Activity
The following agents may increase certain actions or side effects of anticholinorgic drugs including dicyclomine hydrochloride: arrantaline, artifamily finite agents of Class I (e.g., uplacidate), antihidazmine, antipoycholic agents (e.g., phenothiazines), beroodiazeprines, MAO inhibitors, nazoroti: analgesics (e.g., meperidine), nitrates and nitrites, sympothiazinetic agents, tricpolic antidopressants, and other drugs having anticholinerpic activity. 7.3 Other Gastrointestinal Motility Drugs interaction with other gastrointestinal motility drugs may antagonize the effects of drugs that after gast motility, such as mediodiperantle.

7.4 Effect of Antonide Because antacids may interfere with the absorption of anticholineroic agents including dicyclomine hydrochloride

7.5 Effect on Absorption of Other Drugs
Anticholinergic agents may affect gastrointestinal absorption of various drugs by affecting on gastrointestinal
motility, such as solvely discoving decage forms of digoric; increased senum digoric concentration may result.

The Effect on Gastric Acid Secretion
The inhibiting effects of anticholisergic drugs on gastric hydrochloric acid secretion are antagonized by agents used to treat achiorhydria and those used to test gastric secretion.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPUI ATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Adaptivate and well, controlled studies have not been conducted with distribution burkschloside in pressure

Adequate and well-controlled studies have not been conducted with displacement by devolutive is regreated women to the recommended once of 100 to 100 mg/sec. Well-women cytopholising clusted and not now an increased risk of softward an adhumations among bables toon to women who have produced containing displacement hydrocalization in the administration of the control of the c 9.2 Nurring Mathers

ALS NUTION INVOLVED.

Librojulamine hydrochloride is contraindicated in women who are breastfeeding. Dicyclomine hydrochlorid is excreted in human milk. Because of the optential for serious adverse reactions in breast-fed infants for dicyclomine hydrochloride, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the dru taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother (see tibe in Specific Psycholations (8.4)).

Cofety and effectiveness in neclatric nations have not been established Dicyclomine hydrochloride is contraindicated in infants less than 6 months of age (see Contraindications /410

There are published cases reporting that the administration of disjointime hydrochloride to infarts has been followed by serious respiratory symptoms (physnes, shortness of breath, breathiessness, respiratory collapse, aprea and asphysia), setimes, syncope, pulse rate fluctuations, muscular hypotonia, and coma, and death, however, no causal relationship has been established.

determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the clicity and younger patients. In general, does selection for an identified differences in responses between the clicity and younger patients. In general, does selection for an identify patient should be causious, usually satiring at the low end of the dozing range in adults, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concernitant cliesase or other drug therapy. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection,

8.6 Renal Impairment
Effects of renal irrepairment on PK, softy and efficacy of displomine hydrochioride have not been studied.
Displomine hydrochioride drug is known to be substantially excerted by the kidney, and the risk of tools reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired meal function. Displomine hydrochioride should be administered with function in patients with meal impairment.

9.7 Menatic Impairment

8.7 reparts impairment Effects of renal impairment on PK, safety and efficacy of dicyclomine hydrochloride have not been studied. Dicyclomine hydrochloride should be administered with caution in patients with hepatic impairment. 10 OVERDOSAGE In case of an overdose, patients should contact a physician, poison control center (1-800-222-1222), or e

The sions and symptoms of overdosage include: headache: nausea: yomiting: blurred vision: dilated pupils: hol dry skin: dizziness: dryness of the mouth: difficulty in swallowing; and CNS stimulation including convulsion. A curare-like action may occur (i.e., neuromuscular blockade leading to muscular weakness and possible paralysis One reported event included a 37-year-old who reported numbries on the left side, cold finger tips, blumed vision, abdominal and flask pair, decreased appetite, dry mouth, and nervourness following ingestion of 320 mg daily (four 20 mg balbets four times daily). These events resolved after discontinuing the disciplining.

The acute oral LD of the drug is 625 mg/kg in mice

The amount of drug in a single dose that is ordinarily associated with symptoms of overdosage or that is likely to be life-threatening, has not been defined. The maximum human oral dose recorded was 600 mg by mouth in a 10-month-oid child and approximately 1.500 mm in an adult, each of whom survived: in three of the infrastructure.

who died following administration of dicyclomine hydrochloride (see Warnings and Precautions (5.1))), the blood concentrations of drug were 200, 220, and 505 ng/mL. It is not known if disvolumine hydrochloride is dialyzable

Treatment should consist of gastric lawage, emetics, and activated charcoal. Sedatives (e.g., short-acting barblurates, bearcolazepines) may be used for management of overt signs of excitement. If indicated, an appropriate parenteral inchineracy agent may be used as an antibotic. A DECORPORADA

bloride Injection TISP is an antispasmodic and anticholinemic (antimuscarinic) agent available in the following dosage from

 Dicyclomine Hydrochloride Injection, USP is a sterile, pyrogen-free, aquecus solution for intramuscular injection (NOT FOR INTRAVENUUS USE) supplied as a vial containing 20 mg/2 mL (10 mg/mL). Each mL contains 10 mg dicyclomine hydrochloride USP in sterile water for injection, made isolanic with sodium chloride. unine hydrochloride is Thirucksbeydi-1-carboyalic acid. 2-idiethylaminol ethyl ester hydrochloride and the

following structural formula

12.1 Mechanism of Action
Dioxionnine relieves smooth muscle seasm of the eastrointestinal tract. Animal studies indicate that this action

is achieved via a dual mechanism a specific anticholinergic effect (antimuscarinic) at the acetylcholine-receptor sites with approximately 1/8 the millioram optency of atroping (in wife; quinea pip illeum); and

· a direct effect upon smooth muscle (musculotropic) as evidenced by dicyclomine's antagonism of bradyle and histamine-induced snasms of the isolated guinea nin ileum Atmospe did not affect responses to these two appoints in vivo studies in cats and does showed disurisming

Audiption of the attent paginat acceptores to times und againsts. An instrume change in an oxpe sower outcommer to be equality potent against acceptoration (ADI)—or barium chloride (BaCL)—induced instatinal spasm while atropine was at least 200 times more potent against effects of ACh than BaCL. Tests for mydriatic effects in mice showed that dicyclomine was approximately 1500 as potent as atropine; arrisinlagogue tests in rabbits showed dicyclomine to be 1200 as societar as atropine.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics Dicyclomine hydrochloride can inhibit the secretion of saliva and sweat, decrease gastrointestinal secretions and motility, cause drowsiness, dilate the pupils, increase heart rate, and depress motor function. Absorption and Distribution

fean volume of distribution for a 20 mg oral dose is approximately 3.65 L/kg suggesting extensive distribution

ine is rapidly absorbed after oral administration reaching neak values within 60-90 minutes

Elimination
The metabolism of dispolemine was not studied. The principal route of excretion is via the urine (#3.5% of the doos) Euroridon also occurs in the force, but to a lessore estert (8.4%). Mass half-like of plasma elimination in one study was delermined to be approximately it. 8 hours when plasma concentrations were measured for Polavas dudy was delermined to be approximately it. 8 hours when plasma concentrations were measured for Polavas after a single door, in subsequent studies, plasma concentrations were followed for up to 24 hours after a single door, showing a sourcing years of elimination with a somewhat langer half-like. 13 NONCHINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
Long-term animal studies have not been conducted to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of dicyclomine. In studies in rats at doses of up to 100 mg/lightly, dicyclomine produced no deleterious effects on breeding.

a controlled clinical trials involving over 100 patients who received drug. 82% of natients treated for functi bowel/irritable bowel syndrome with dicyclomine hydrochloride at initial doses of 160 mg daily (40 mg four times daily) demonstrated a favorable clinical resource company with 55% treated with placebo (n./1005).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

Product Code Unit of Sale Strength
 Unit of Sale
 Strength
 Each

 NDC 63323-842-02
 20 mg per 2 mL
 NDC 63323-842-21

 Packaged in carton of 5
 (10 mg per mL)
 2 mL Single-Dose Vial
 842102 Store at 20" to 25"C (ER" to 77"F) (see USP Controlled Room Temperature)

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

17.1 Inadvertent Intravenous Administration
Dicyclomin Hydrochloride Injection is for inframeuscular administration only. Do not administer by any other soute.
Inadvertent administration may result in internations or thrombophieblis, and injection site such as pain, oderna, skin color change and even reflex sympathetic dystrophy syndrome [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)]. 17.2 Use in Infants a transfer and careologic and to administra discrimina beforehoods in infants last than 5 months of non-

17.3 Use in Nursing Mothers 17.3 use in Nursing Mothers
Advise lactating women that dicyclom
Use in Specific Populations (8.3. 8.4)). lomine hydrochloride should not be used while breastfeeding their infants /sex

17.4 Peripheral and Central Nervous System 1.A Peripheral and Central nervivous system in the presence of a high environmental temperature, heat prostration can occur with dicyclomine hydrochloride use (fiver and heat strike due to decreased sweating). If symptoms occur, the drug should be discontinued and a physician contacted. Discionine hydrochloride may oneduce drowiness or bitumed vision. The calent should

e wamed not to engage in activities requiring mental alertness, such as operating a motor vehicle nachinery or to perform hazardous work while taking dicydomine hydrochloride (see Mannings and Pre-(5.30



Made in India

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