SPRAVATO® (esketamine) nasal spray, CIII

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

SPRAVATO® (esketamine) nasal spray, CIII
Initial U.S. Approval: 1970 (ketamine)

WARNING: SEDATION; DISSOCIATION; ABUSE AND MISUSE; and SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- Risk for sedation and dissociation after administration. Monitor patients for at least two hours after administration. (5.1, 5.2)
- Potential for abuse and misuse. Consider the risks and benefits of prescribing SPRAVATO prior to using in patients at higher risk of abuse. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of abuse and misuse. (5.3)
- SPRAVATO is only available through a restricted program called the SPRAVATO REMS. (5.4)
- Increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors in pediatric and young adult patients taking antidepressants. Closely monitor all antidepressant-treated patients for clinical worsening and emergence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors. SPRAVATO is not approved for use in pediatric patients. (5.5)

--- RECENT MAJOR CHANGES ---

Indications and Usage (1) 07/2020
Dosage and Administration (2.3, 2.6) 07/2020
Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.6) 07/2020

--- INDICATIONS AND USAGE ---

SPRAVATO® is a non-competitive N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist indicated, in conjunction with an oral antidepressant, for the treatment of:
- Treatment-resistant depression (TRD) in adults. (1)
- Depressive symptoms in adults with major depressive disorder (MDD) with acute suicidal ideation or behavior. (1)

Limitations of Use:
- The effectiveness of SPRAVATO in preventing suicide or in reducing suicidal ideation or behavior has not been demonstrated. Use of SPRAVATO does not preclude the need for hospitalization if clinically warranted, even if patients experience improvement after an initial dose of SPRAVATO. (1)
- SPRAVATO is not approved as an anesthetic agent. The safety and effectiveness of SPRAVATO as an anesthetic agent have not been established. (1)

--- DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION ---

- Administer SPRAVATO intranasally under the supervision of a healthcare provider. (2.1)
- Assess blood pressure prior to and after administration. (2.1)

--- USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS ---

- Lactation: Breastfeeding not recommended. (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.
Revised: 07/2020
Weeks 1 to 4: SPRAVATO® (esketamine) nasal spray, CIII

Weeks 5 to 8:

• After dosing with SPRAVATO, reassess blood pressure at approximately
  2 hours after administration observation under supervision.

• If baseline blood pressure is elevated (e.g., >140 mmHg systolic, >90 mmHg diastolic), patients must be monitored for at least 2 hours at each treatment session, followed by an assessment to determine when the patient is considered clinically stable and ready to leave the healthcare setting. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2)].

Abuse and Misuse:

• SPRAVATO has the potential to be abused and misused. Consider the risks and benefits of using SPRAVATO prior to use in patients at higher risk of abuse. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of abuse and misuse. [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Because of the risks of serious adverse outcomes resulting from sedation, dissociation, and abuse and misuse, SPRAVATO is only available through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called the SPRAVATO REMS [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors:

Antidepressants increased the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior in pediatric and young adult patients in short-term studies. Closely monitor all antidepressant-treated patients for clinical worsening, and for emergence of suicidal thoughts and behavior. SPRAVATO is not approved for use in pediatric patients [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

SPRAVATO® is indicated, in conjunction with an oral antidepressant, for the treatment of:

• Treatment-resistant depression (TRD) in adults
• Depressive symptoms in adults with major depressive disorder (MDD) with acute suicidal ideation or behavior

Limitations of Use:

• The effectiveness of SPRAVATO in preventing suicide or in reducing suicidal ideation or behavior has not been demonstrated [see Clinical Studies (14.2)]. Use of SPRAVATO does not preclude the need for hospitalization if clinically warranted, even if patients experience improvement after an initial dose of SPRAVATO.

• SPRAVATO is not approved as an anesthetic agent. The safety and effectiveness of SPRAVATO as an anesthetic agent have not been established.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Important Considerations Before Initiating and During Therapy

SPRAVATO must be administered under the direct supervision of a healthcare provider. A treatment session consists of nasal administration of SPRAVATO and post-administration observation under supervision.

Blood Pressure Assessment Before and After Treatment:

• Assess blood pressure prior to dosing with SPRAVATO [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

• If baseline blood pressure is elevated (e.g., >140 mmHg systolic, >90 mmHg diastolic), consider the risks of short term increases in blood pressure and benefit of SPRAVATO treatment [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]. Do not administer SPRAVATO if an increase in blood pressure or intracranial pressure poses a serious risk [see Contraindications (4)].

• After dosing with SPRAVATO, reassess blood pressure at approximately 40 minutes (which corresponds with the C max) and subsequently as clinically warranted.

• If blood pressure is decreasing and the patient appears clinically stable for at least two hours, the patient may be discharged at the end of the post-dose monitoring period; if not, continue to monitor [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

Food and Liquid Intake Recommendations Prior to Administration:

Because some patients may experience nausea and vomiting after administration of SPRAVATO [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)], advise patients to avoid food for at least 2 hours before administration and to avoid drinking liquids at least 30 minutes prior to administration.

Nasal Corticosteroid or Nasal Decongestant:

Patients who require a nasal corticosteroid or nasal decongestant on a dosing day should administer these medications at least 1 hour before SPRAVATO [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

2.2 Treatment-Resistant Depression

Administer SPRAVATO in conjunction with an oral antidepressant (AD).

The recommended dosage of SPRAVATO for the treatment of TRD in adults is shown in Table 1. Dosage adjustments should be made based on efficacy and tolerability. Evidence of therapeutic benefit should be evaluated at the end of the induction phase to determine need for continued treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Induction Phase</th>
<th>Weeks 1 to 4:</th>
<th>Day 1 starting dose: 56 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Phase</td>
<td>Weeks 5 to 8:</td>
<td>Administer twice per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week 3 and after</td>
<td>Administer once weekly</td>
<td>56 mg or 84 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Recommended Dosage for SPRAVATO for TRD

Adults

Nasal Spray Device

Indicator

One device contains 2 sprays. (1 spray for each nostril)

2 green dots (0 mg delivered)

Device full

1 green dot

One spray delivered

No green dots Two sprays (28 mg) delivered

Device empty

Step 1 Get ready

Before first device only:

Instruct patient to blow nose before first device only.

Confirm required number of devices.

56 mg = 2 devices

84 mg = 3 devices

WARNING: SEDATION; DISSOCIATION; ABUSE AND MISUSE; and SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS

Sedation:

• Patients are at risk for sedation after administration of SPRAVATO [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Dissociation:

• Patients are at risk for dissociative or perceptual changes after administration of SPRAVATO [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Because of the risks of sedation and dissociation, patients must be monitored for at least 2 hours at each treatment session, followed by an assessment to determine when the patient is considered clinically stable and ready to leave the healthcare setting [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2)].

Abuse and Misuse:

• SPRAVATO has the potential to be abused and misused. Consider the risks and benefits of using SPRAVATO prior to use in patients at higher risk of abuse. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of abuse and misuse [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Because of the risks of serious adverse outcomes resulting from sedation, dissociation, and abuse and misuse, SPRAVATO is only available through a restricted program under a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) called the SPRAVATO REMS [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors:

Antidepressants increased the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior in pediatric and young adult patients in short-term studies. Closely monitor all antidepressant-treated patients for clinical worsening, and for emergence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors. SPRAVATO is not approved for use in pediatric patients [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

[See full prescribing information]
**Step 2 Prepare device**

**Healthcare professional:**
- Check expiration date ("EXP"). If expired, get a new device.
- Peel blister and remove device.

---

**Step 3 Prepare patient**

**Instruct the patient to:**
- Hold device as shown with the thumb gently supporting the plunger.
- Do not press the plunger.

---

**Step 4 Patient sprays once into each nostril**

**Instruct the patient to:**
- Insert tip straight into the first nostril.
- Nose rest should touch the skin between the nostrils.

---

**Instruct the patient to:**
- Close opposite nostril.
- Breathe in through nose while pushing plunger all the way up until it stops.

---

**Instruct the patient to:**
- Sniff gently after spraying to keep medication inside nose.

---

**Instruct the patient to:**
- Recline head at about 45 degrees during administration to keep medication inside the nose.

---

**Step 5 Confirm delivery and rest**

**Healthcare professional:**
- Take device from patient.
- Check that indicator shows no green dots. If you see a green dot, have patient spray again into the second nostril.
- Check indicator again to confirm device is empty.

---

**Instruct the patient to:**
- Rest in a comfortable position (preferably, semi-reclined) for 5 minutes after each device.
- If liquid drips out, dab nose with a tissue.
- Do not blow nose.

---

**Next device**

**Healthcare professional:**
- Repeat Steps 2-5 for the next device.

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**Disposal**
Dispose of used device(s) per facility procedure for a Schedule III drug product and per applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

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**IMPORTANT:** Ensure that patient waits 5 minutes after each device to allow medication to absorb.
Further information, including a list of certified pharmacies is available at www.SPRAVATOREms.com or 1-855-382-6022.

5.5 Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors in Adolescents and Young Adults

In pooled analyses of placebo-controlled trials of antidepressant drugs (SSRIs and other antidepressant classes) that included approximately 77,000 adult patients and 4,500 pediatric patients (SPRAVATO is not approved in pediatric patients), the incidence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors in patients age 24 years and younger was greater than in placebo-treated patients. There was considerable variation in risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors among drugs, but there was an increased risk identified in young patients for most drugs studied. There were differences in absolute risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors across the different indications, with the highest incidence in patients with major depressive disorder (MDD). The drug-placebo differences in the number of cases of suicidal thoughts and behaviors per 1000 patients treated are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Risk Differences of the Number of Patients with Suicidal Thoughts or Behaviors in the Pooled Placebo-Controlled Trials of Antidepressants in Pediatric* and Adult Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range (Years)</th>
<th>Drug-Placebo Difference in Number of Patients with Suicidal Thoughts or Behaviors per 1000 Patients Treated</th>
<th>Increases Compared to Placebo</th>
<th>Decreases Compared to Placebo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18</td>
<td>14 additional patients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>5 additional patients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥65</td>
<td>6 fewer patients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* SPRAVATO is not approved in pediatric patients.

It is unknown whether the risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviors in children, adolescents, and young adults extends to longer-term use, i.e., beyond four months. However, there is substantial evidence from placebo-controlled maintenance studies in adults with MDD that antidepressants delay the recurrence of depression and that depression itself is a risk factor for suicidal thoughts and behaviors.

Monitor all antidepressant-treated patients for clinical worsening and emergence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors, especially during the initial few months of drug therapy and at times of dosage changes. Counsel family members or caregivers of patients to monitor for changes in behavior and to alert the healthcare provider.

Consider changing the therapeutic regimen, including possibly discontinuing SPRAVATO and/or the concomitant oral antidepressant, in patients whose depression is persistently worse, or who are experiencing emergent suicidal thoughts or behaviors.

5.6 Increase in Blood Pressure

SPRAVATO causes increases in systolic and/or diastolic blood pressure (BP) at all recommended doses. Increases in BP peak approximately 40 minutes after SPRAVATO administration and last approximately 4 hours [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Approximately 8% to 19% of SPRAVATO-treated patients and 1% to 4% of placebo-treated patients experienced an increase of greater than or equal to 40 mmHg in systolic BP and/or 25 mmHg in diastolic BP in the first 1.5 hours after administration at least once during the first 4 weeks of treatment. A substantial increase in blood pressure could occur after any dose administered even if smaller blood pressure effects were observed with previous administrations. SPRAVATO is contraindicated in patients for whom an increase in BP or intracranial pressure poses a serious risk (e.g., aneurysmal vascular disease, arteriovenous malformation, history of intracerebral hemorrhage) [see Contraindications (4)]. Before prescribing SPRAVATO, patients with other cardiovascular and cerebrovascular conditions should be carefully assessed to determine whether the potential benefits of SPRAVATO outweigh its risks.

Assess BP prior to administration of SPRAVATO. In patients whose BP is elevated prior to SPRAVATO administration (as a general guide: >140/90 mmHg) a decision to delay SPRAVATO therapy should take into account the balance of benefit and risk in individual patients.

BP should be monitored for at least 2 hours after SPRAVATO administration [see Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.4)]. Measure blood pressure around 40 minutes post-dose and subsequently as clinically warranted until values decline. If BP remains high, promptly seek assistance from practitioners experienced in BP management. Refer patients experiencing symptoms of a hypertensive crisis (e.g., chest pain, shortness of breath) or hypertensive encephalopathy (e.g., sudden severe headache, visual disturbances, seizures, diminished consciousness or focal neurological deficits) immediately for emergency care.

Closely monitor blood pressure with concomitant use of SPRAVATO with CNS depressants (see Drug Interaction (7.1)).

Monitor patients with history of hypertensive encephalopathy, more intensive monitoring, including more frequent blood pressure and symptom assessment, is warranted because these patients are at increased risk for developing encephalopathy with even small increases in blood pressure.
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5.7 Cognitive Impairment

Short-Term Cognitive Impairment

In a study in healthy volunteers, a single dose of SPRAVATO caused cognitive performance decline 40 minutes post-dose. Compared to placebo-treated subjects, SPRAVATO-treated subjects required a greater effort to complete cognitive tests at 40 minutes post-dose. Cognitive performance and mental effort were comparable between SPRAVATO and placebo at 2 hours post-dose. Sleepiness was comparable after 4 hours post-dose.

Long-Term Cognitive Impairment

Long-term cognitive and memory impairment have been reported with repeated ketamine misuse or abuse. No adverse effects of SPRAVATO nasal spray on cognitive functioning were observed in a one-year open-label safety study; however, the long-term cognitive effects of SPRAVATO have not been evaluated beyond one year.

5.8 Impaired Ability to Drive and Operate Machinery

Two placebo-controlled studies were conducted to assess the effects of SPRAVATO on the ability to drive [see Clinical Studies (14.3)]. The effects of SPRAVATO 84 mg were comparable to placebo at 6 hours and 18 hours post-dose. However, two SPRAVATO-treated subjects in one of the studies discontinued the driving test at 8 hours post-dose because of SPRAVATO-related adverse reactions.

Before SPRAVATO administration, instruct patients not to engage in potentially hazardous activities requiring complete mental alertness and motor coordination, such as driving a motor vehicle or operating machinery, until the next day following a restful sleep. Patients will need to arrange transportation home following treatment with SPRAVATO.

5.9 Ulcerative or Interstitial Cystitis

Cases of ulcerative or interstitial cystitis have been reported in individuals with long-term off-label use or misuse/abuse of ketamine. In clinical studies with SPRAVATO nasal spray, there was a higher rate of lower urinary tract symptoms (pollakiuria, dysuria, mucitunon urgency, nocturia, and cystitis) in SPRAVATO-treated patients than in placebo-treated patients [see Adverse Reactions (6)]. No cases of esketamine-related interstitial cystitis were observed in any of the studies, which included treatment for up to a year.

Monitor for urinary tract and bladder symptoms during the course of treatment with SPRAVATO, and refer to an appropriate healthcare provider as clinically warranted.

5.10 Embryo-fetal Toxicity

Based on published findings from pregnant animals treated with ketamine, the racemic mixture of ketamine and esketamine, SPRAVATO may cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to an infant exposed to SPRAVATO in utero. Advise women of reproductive potential to consider pregnancy planning and prevention [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1, 8.3)].

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed in more detail in other sections of the labeling:

- Sedation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Dissociation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Increase in Blood Pressure [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
- Cognitive Impairment [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]
- Impaired Ability to Drive and Operate Machinery [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]
- Ulcerative or Interstitial Cystitis [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)]
- Embryo-fetal Toxicity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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

Treatment-Resistant Depression

SPRAVATO was evaluated for safety in 1709 adults diagnosed with treatment-resistant depression (TRD) [see Clinical Studies (14.1)] from five Phase 3 studies (3 short-term and 2 long-term studies) and one Phase 2 dose-ranging study. Of all SPRAVATO-treated patients in the completed Phase 3 studies, 479 (30%) received at least 6 months of treatment, and 176 (11%) received at least 12 months of treatment.

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation of Treatment

In short-term studies in adults < 65 years old (Study 1 pooled with another 4 week study), the proportion of patients who discontinued treatment because of an adverse reaction was 4.6% in patients who received SPRAVATO plus oral AD compared to 1.4% for patients who received placebo nasal spray plus oral AD. For adults ≥ 65 years old, the proportions were 5.6% and 3.1%, respectively. In Study 2, a long-term maintenance study, the discontinuation rates because of an adverse reaction were similar for patients receiving SPRAVATO plus oral AD and placebo nasal spray plus oral AD in the maintenance phase, at 2.6% and 2.1%, respectively. Across all Phase 3 studies, adverse reactions leading to SPRAVATO discontinuation in more than 2 patients were (in order of frequency): anxiety (1.2%), depression (0.9%), blood pressure increased (0.6%), dizziness (0.6%), suicidal ideation (0.5%), dissociation (0.4%), nausea (0.4%), vomiting (0.4%), headache (0.3%), muscular weakness (0.3%), vertigo (0.2%), hypertension (0.2%), panic attack (0.2%) and sedation (0.2%).

Most Common Adverse Reactions

The most commonly observed adverse reactions in patients treated with SPRAVATO plus oral AD (incidence ≥5% and at least twice that of placebo nasal spray plus oral AD) were dissociation, dizziness, nausea, sedation, vertigo, hyperesthesia, anxiety, lethargy, blood pressure increased, vomiting, and feeling drunk.

Table 3 shows the incidence of adverse reactions that occurred in patients treated with SPRAVATO plus oral AD at any dose and greater than patients treated with placebo nasal spray plus oral AD.

Table 3: Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥2% of Adult TRD Patients Treated with SPRAVATO + Oral AD at Any Dose and at a Greater Rate than Patients Treated with Placebo Nasal Spray + Oral AD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SPRAVATO + Oral AD (N=346)</th>
<th>Placebo + Oral AD (N=222)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cardiac disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachycardia*</td>
<td>6 (2%)</td>
<td>1 (0.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ear and labyrinth disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertigo*</td>
<td>78 (23%)</td>
<td>6 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gastrointestinal disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>98 (28%)</td>
<td>19 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>32 (9%)</td>
<td>4 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>23 (7%)</td>
<td>13 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry mouth</td>
<td>19 (5%)</td>
<td>7 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>11 (3%)</td>
<td>3 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General disorders and administration site conditions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling drunk</td>
<td>19 (5%)</td>
<td>1 (0.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling abnormal</td>
<td>12 (3%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investigations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood pressure increased*</td>
<td>36 (10%)</td>
<td>6 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nervous system disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness*</td>
<td>101 (29%)</td>
<td>17 (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedation*</td>
<td>79 (23%)</td>
<td>21 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache*</td>
<td>70 (20%)</td>
<td>38 (17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysgeusia*</td>
<td>66 (19%)</td>
<td>30 (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoesthesia*</td>
<td>63 (18%)</td>
<td>5 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lethargy*</td>
<td>37 (11%)</td>
<td>12 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysarthria*</td>
<td>15 (4%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremor</td>
<td>12 (3%)</td>
<td>2 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental impairment</td>
<td>11 (3%)</td>
<td>2 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychiatric disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissociation*</td>
<td>142 (41%)</td>
<td>21 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety*</td>
<td>45 (13%)</td>
<td>14 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>29 (8%)</td>
<td>16 (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphoric mood</td>
<td>15 (4%)</td>
<td>2 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renal and urinary disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollakiuria</td>
<td>11 (3%)</td>
<td>1 (0.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal discomfort*</td>
<td>23 (7%)</td>
<td>11 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throat irritation</td>
<td>23 (7%)</td>
<td>9 (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharyngeal pain</td>
<td>9 (3%)</td>
<td>5 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperhidrosis</td>
<td>14 (4%)</td>
<td>5 (2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The following terms were combined:
- Anxiety includes: agitation; anticipatory anxiety; anxiety; fear; feeling jittery; irritability; nervousness; panic attack; tension
- Blood pressure increased includes: blood pressure diastolic increased; blood pressure increased; blood pressure systolic increased; hypertension
- Dissociation includes: delusional perception; depersonalization/derealization disorder; derealization; diplopia; dissociation; dysesthesia; feeling cold; feeling hot; feeling of body temperature change; hallucination; hallucination, auditory; hallucination, visual; hyperacusis; illusion; ocular discomfort; oral dysesthesia; paresthesia; paresthesia oral; pharyngeal paresthesia; photophobia; time perception altered; tinnitus; vision blurred; visual impairment
- Dizziness includes: dizziness; dizziness exertional; dizziness postural; procedural dizziness
- Dysarthria includes: dysarthria; slow speech; speech disorder
Table 4: Adverse Reactions Occurring in ≥2% of Adult Patients with MDD and Acute Suicidal Ideation or Behavior Treated with SPRAVATO + Oral AD and at a Greater Rate than Patients Treated with Placebo Nasal Spray + Oral AD (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SPRAVATO + Oral AD</th>
<th>Placebo + Oral AD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharyngeal pain</td>
<td>10 (4%)</td>
<td>3 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throat irritation</td>
<td>9 (4%)</td>
<td>5 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperdrosis*</td>
<td>11 (5%)</td>
<td>5 (2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The following terms were combined: Anxiety includes: agitation; anxiety; anxiety disorder; fear; irritability; nervousness; panic attack; psychomotor hyperactivity; tension

Blood pressure increased includes: blood pressure diastolic increased; blood pressure increased; blood pressure systolic increased; hypertension

Dissociation includes: depersonalization/derealization disorder; derealization; diplopia; dissociation; dysesthesia; feeling cold; feeling hot; hallucination; hallucination, auditory; hallucination, visual; hallucinations, mixed; hyperacusis; paresthesia; paresthesia oral; pharyngeal paresthesia; photophobia; time perception altered; timidity; vision blurred

Dizziness includes: dizziness; dizziness exertional; dizziness postural

Dysgeusia includes: dysgeusia; hypogeusia

Hyperdrosis includes: cold sweat; hyperdrosis

Hyperesthesia includes: hyperesthesia; hypoaesthesia oral; intranasal hyperesthesia; pharyngeal hyperesthesia

Lethargy includes: fatigue; lethargy; psychomotor retardation

Pallikaria includes: micturition urgency; pallikaria

Sedation includes: sedation; somnolence; stupor

Tachycardia includes: heart rate increased; sinus tachycardia; tachycardia

Dissociation/Perceptual Changes

SPRAVATO can cause dissociative symptoms (including derealization and depersonalization) and perceptual changes (including distortion of time and space, and illusions). In clinical trials, dissociation was transient and occurred on the day of dosing. Dissociation was evaluated by adverse event reports and the Clinician-Administered Dissociative States Scale (CADDSS). A CADDSS total score of more than 4 indicates the presence of dissociative symptoms, and such an increase to a score of 4 or more occurred in a higher number of patients on SPRAVATO than placebo during the short-term TRD studies. Dose-related increases in the incidence of dissociation (MOAA/S score >5) were observed in a fixed-dose TRD study [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]. Table 5 presents the incidence of dissociation (MOAA/S score >5) in a fixed-dose study with adult patients ≥65 years of age with TRD and a flexible-dose study with patients ≥65 years of age with TRD.

Patients <65 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Placebo + Oral AD</th>
<th>SPRAVATO + Oral AD</th>
<th>Placebo + Oral AD</th>
<th>SPRAVATO + Oral AD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N=112</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Patients ≥65 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Placebo + Oral AD</th>
<th>SPRAVATO + Oral AD</th>
<th>Placebo + Oral AD</th>
<th>SPRAVATO + Oral AD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of patients*</td>
<td>N=112</td>
<td>N=114</td>
<td>N=114</td>
<td>N=63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedation (MOAA/S score &gt;5)</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Patients who were evaluated with MOAA/S

In studies for the treatment of depressive symptoms in adults with MDD with acute suicidal ideation or behavior, there was a higher incidence of sedation (MOAA/S score >5) in patients treated with SPRAVATO plus oral AD compared to patients treated with placebo plus oral AD, similar to the TRD study results in Table 5.

Dissociation/Perceptual Changes

SPRAVATO can cause dissociative symptoms (including derealization and depersonalization) and perceptual changes (including distortion of time and space, and illusions). In clinical trials, dissociation was transient and occurred on the day of dosing. Dissociation was evaluated by adverse event reports and the Clinician-Administered Dissociative States Scale (CADDSS). A CADDSS total score of more than 4 indicates the presence of dissociative symptoms, and such an increase to a score of 4 or more occurred in a higher number of patients on SPRAVATO compared to placebo during the short-term TRD studies. Dose-related increases in the incidence of dissociative symptoms (CADDSS total score >4 and change >0) were observed in a fixed-dose TRD study [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]. Table 6 presents the incidence of dissociation (CADDSS total score >4 and change >0) in a fixed-dose study with adult patients <65 years of age with TRD and a flexible-dose study with patients ≥65 years of age with TRD.
Table 6: Incidence of Dissociation (CADSS Total Score >4 and Change >0) in Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Studies (Fixed-Dose Study with Adult Patients ≥65 Years of Age with TRD and Flexible-Dose Study with Patients ≥65 Years of Age with TRD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment (+ Oral AD)</th>
<th>CADSS Total Score</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo + Oral AD</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2 (3%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>1 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRAVATO 56 mg + Oral AD</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>3 (3%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>2 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo + Oral AD</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>3 (3%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>2 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRAVATO 84 mg + Oral AD</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>3 (3%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>2 (2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo Nasal Spray</td>
<td>3 (3%)</td>
<td>3 (3%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* N/A: Not applicable or not available.

Table 7: Increases in Blood Pressure in Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Short-Term Trials of SPRAVATO + Oral AD Compared to Placebo Nasal Spray + Oral AD in the Treatment of TRD in Adult Patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood Pressure Increase</th>
<th>SPRAVATO + Oral AD</th>
<th>Placebo + Oral AD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Systolic blood pressure</td>
<td>180 mmHg</td>
<td>180 mmHg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic blood pressure</td>
<td>110 mmHg</td>
<td>110 mmHg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In studies for the treatment of depressive symptoms in adults with MDD with acute suicidal ideation or behavior, patients treated with SPRAVATO plus oral AD also demonstrated a higher number (84%) with dissociation (CADSS total score >4 and change >0) compared to patients treated with placebo plus oral AD (16%).

Increase in Blood Pressure

The mean placebo-adjusted increases in systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP and DBP) over time were about 7 to 9 mmHg in SBP and 4 to 6 mmHg in DBP at 40 minutes post-dose and 2 to 5 mmHg in SBP and 1 to 3 mmHg in DBP at 1.5 hours post-dose in patients with TRD receiving SPRAVATO plus oral antidepressants. In addition, mean increases in SBP and DBP were similar in patients treated with placebo plus oral AD and those treated with placebo nasal spray plus oral AD during the double-blind maintenance phase of Study 2 (see Clinical Studies [14.1]).

Nausea and Vomiting

SPRAVATO can cause nausea and vomiting. Most of these events occurred on the day of dosing and resolved the same day, with the median duration not exceeding 1 hour in most subjects across dosing sessions. Rates of reported nausea and vomiting decreased over time across dosing sessions from the first week of treatment in the short-term trials with patients <65 years of age and ≥65 years of age with TRD.

Table 8: Incidence and Severity of Nausea and Vomiting in a Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Fixed-Dose Study in Adult Patients with TRD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment (+ Oral AD)</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Nausea</th>
<th>Vomiting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPRAVATO 56 mg</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>31 (22%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo Nasal Spray</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>12 (11%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPRAVATO® (esketamine) nasal spray, CIII

100 mg/kg/day. The high dose was lowered from 100 to 50 mg/kg after 5 days of dosing due to excessive mortality in the pregnant rabbits. Skeletal malformations were observed at doses ≥ 30 mg/kg/day, which were maternally toxic. The NOAEL for skeletal malformations was associated with a plasma esketamine exposure (AUC) that was 0.3 times the AUC exposure at MRHD of 84 mg/day. Administration of esketamine to pregnant rats during pregnancy and lactation at intranasal doses equivalent to 4.5, 15, and 45 mg/kg/day (based on a 200-gram rat) produced AUC exposures 0.07, 0.5, and 0.7 times the MRHD of 84 mg/day, respectively. Maternal toxicity was observed at doses ≥ 15 mg/kg/day. In addition, a dose-dependent delay in the age of attainment of Preroyer response reflex was observed in pups at all doses during the preweaning period. This sensory/motor developmental measure was tested starting on postnatal day (PND) 9, and the effect normalized by PND 19 in treatment groups as compared with PND 14 for the majority of the control animals. There is no NOAEL for this delay in sensory/motor response observed in pups during the preweaning period. During the postweaning period, a decrease in motor activity was observed at doses ≥ 15 mg/kg which is 0.5-times the human exposure at the MRHD of 84 mg/day. The NOAEL for maternal toxicity and decreased motor activity during the postweaning period was 4.5 mg/kg/day which was associated with a plasma exposure (AUC) that was 0.07-times the AUC exposure at MRHD of 84 mg/day.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

Esketamine is present in human milk. There are no data on the effects of SPRAVATO on the breastfed infant or on milk production. Published studies in juvenile animals report neurotoxicity (see Data). Because of the potential for neurotoxicity, advise patients that breast-feeding is not recommended during treatment with SPRAVATO.

Data

Published juvenile animal studies demonstrate that the administration of drugs that block NMDA receptors, such as ketamine, during the period of rapid brain growth or synaptogenesis, results in widespread neuronal and oligodendrocyte cell loss in the developing brain and alterations in synaptic morphology and neurogenesis. Based on comparisons across species, the window of vulnerability to these changes is believed to correlate with exposures in the third trimester of gestation through the first several months of life, but this window may extend out to approximately 3 years of age in humans.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Contraception

Based on published animal reproduction studies, SPRAVATO may cause embryo-fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman (see Warnings and Precautions (5.10) and Use in Specific Populations (8.1)). However, it is not clear how these animal findings relate to females of reproductive potential treated with the recommended clinical dose. Consider pregnancy planning and prevention for females of reproductive potential during treatment with SPRAVATO.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of SPRAVATO in pediatric patients have not been established. Clinical studies of SPRAVATO in pediatric patients have not been conducted.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the total number of patients in Phase 3 clinical studies exposed to SPRAVATO, (N=1801), 194 (12%) were 65 years of age and older, and 25 (2%) were 75 years of age and older. No overall differences in the safety profile were observed between patients 65 years of age and older and patients younger than 65 years of age. The mean esketamine C max and AUC values were higher in elderly patients compared with younger adult patients (see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)).

The efficacy of SPRAVATO for the treatment of TRD in geriatric patients was evaluated in a 4-week, randomized, double-blind study comparing flexibly-dosed intranasal SPRAVATO plus a newly initiated oral antidepressant compared to intranasal placebo plus a newly initiated oral antidepressant in patients ≥ 65 years of age. SPRAVATO was initiated at 28 mg twice weekly and could be titrated to 56 mg or 84 mg administered twice-weekly. At the end of four weeks, there was a statistically significant difference between groups on the primary efficacy endpoint of change from baseline to Week 4 on the Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS).

8.6 Hepatic Impairment

The mean esketamine AUC and t1/2 values were higher in patients with moderate hepatic impairment compared to those with normal hepatic function (see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)). SPRAVATO-treated patients with moderate hepatic impairment may need to be monitored for adverse reactions for a longer period of time.

SPRAVATO has not been studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class C). Use in this population is not recommended (see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)).
SPRAVATO® (esketamine) nasal spray, CIII

The inactive ingredients are citric acid monohydrate, edetate disodium, sodium hydroxide, and water for injection.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action
Esketamine, the S-enantiomer of racemic ketamine, is a non-selective, non-competitive antagonist of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor, an ionotropic glutamate receptor. The mechanism by which esketamine exerts its antidepressant effect is unknown. The major circulating metabolite of esketamine (noresketamine) demonstrated activity at the same receptor with less affinity.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Cardiac Electrophysiology

The effect of SPRAVATO (84 mg nasal spray and 0.8 mg/kg esketamine intravenously infused over 40 minutes) on the QTc interval was evaluated in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-, and positive-controlled (moxifloxacin 400 mg), 4-period, crossover study in 60 healthy subjects. A large increase in heart rate (i.e., >10 bpm) was observed in both intranasal and intravenous esketamine treatment groups. The totality of evidence from the nonclinical and clinical data indicates a lack of clinically relevant QTc prolongation at the therapeutic dose of esketamine.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Esketamine exposure increases with dose from 28 mg to 84 mg. The increase in Cmax and AUC values was less than dose-proportional between 28 mg and 56 mg or 84 mg, but it was nearly dose proportional between 56 mg and 84 mg. No accumulation of esketamine in plasma was observed following twice a week administration.

Absorption

The mean absolute bioavailability is approximately 48% following nasal spray administration.

The time to reach maximum esketamine plasma concentration is 20 to 40 minutes after the last nasal spray of a treatment session.

The inter-subject variability of esketamine ranges from 27% to 66% for Cmax and 18% to 45% for AUC∞. The intra-subject variability of esketamine is approximately 15% for Cmax and 10% for AUC∞.

Distribution

The mean steady-state volume of distribution of esketamine administered by the intravenous route is 709 L.

Protein binding of esketamine was approximately 43% to 45%.

The brain-to-plasma ratio of noresketamine is 4- to 6-times lower than that of esketamine.

Elimination

After Cmax was reached following intranasal administration, the decline in plasma esketamine concentrations was biphasic, with rapid decline for the initial 2 to 4 hours and a mean terminal half-life (t1/2) that ranged from 7 to 12 hours. The mean clearance of esketamine is approximately 89 L/hour following intravenous administration. The elimination of the major metabolite, noresketamine, from plasma is slower than esketamine. The decline of noresketamine plasma concentrations is biphasic, with rapid decline for the initial 4 hours and a mean terminal t1/2 of approximately 8 hours.

Metabolism

Esketamine is primarily metabolized to noresketamine metabolite via cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes CYP2B6 and CYP3A4 and to a lesser extent CYP2C9 and CYP2C19. Noresketamine is metabolized via CYP-dependent pathways and certain subsequent metabolites undergo glucuronidation.

Excretion

Less than 1% of a dose of nasal esketamine is excreted as unchanged drug in urine. Following intravenous or oral administration, esketamine-derived metabolites were primarily recovered in urine (≥ 78% of a radiolabeled dose) and to a lesser extent in feces (≤ 2% of a radiolabeled dose).

Specific Populations

Exposures of esketamine in specific populations are summarized in Figure 1. No significant differences in the pharmacokinetics of SPRAVATO nasal spray were observed for sex and total body weight (>39 to 170 kg) based on population PK analysis. There is no clinical experience with SPRAVATO nasal spray in patients on renal dialysis or with severe (Child-Pugh class C) hepatic impairment.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

The effect of other drugs on the exposures of intranasally administered esketamine are summarized in Figure 2. The effect of SPRAVATO on the exposures of other drugs are summarized in Figure 3. Based on these results, none of the drug-drug interactions are clinically significant.

Figure 1: Effect of Specific Populations on the Pharmacokinetics of Esketamine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Description</th>
<th>PK</th>
<th>Fold Change</th>
<th>90% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-81 years/22-50 years</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-85/24-54 years</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese/White</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese/White</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean/White</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatic Impairment:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate/Normal</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild/Normal</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal Impairment:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe (not on dialysis)/Normal</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate/Normal</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild/Normal</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergic Rhinitis:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allergic Rhinitis/Normal</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Effect of Co-administered Drugs on the Pharmacokinetics of Esketamine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interacting Drug</th>
<th>PK</th>
<th>Fold Change</th>
<th>90% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cytochrome P450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P450 Inducer</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bupropion</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytochrome P450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P450 2B6 Inhibitor</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticlopidine</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytochrome P450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A4 Inhibitor</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarithromycin</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal Corticosteroid</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mometasone furoate</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal Decongestant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxymetazoline HCI</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Administered 1 hour before intranasal esketamine

Figure 3: Effect of Esketamine on the Pharmacokinetics of Co-Administered Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interacting Drug</th>
<th>PK</th>
<th>Fold Change</th>
<th>90% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substrate of hepatic CYP2B6:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bupropion</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substrate of hepatic CYP3A4:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midazolam</td>
<td>Cmax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The potential for cytochrome P450 induction by esketamine was assessed intranasal esketamine (84 mg) was administered twice weekly for 2 weeks. Bupropion or midazolam was administered at baseline and 24 hours after the last dose of esketamine.
SPRAVATO® (esketamine) nasal spray, CIII

In Vitro Studies

Enzyme Systems: Esketamine has modest induction effects on CYP2B6 and CYP3A4 in human hepatocytes. Esketamine and its major metabolites do not induce CYP1A2. Esketamine and its major circulating metabolites did not show inhibition potential against 

Transporter Systems: Esketamine is not a substrate of transporters P-glycoprotein (P-gp; multidrug resistance protein 1), breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP), or organic anion transporter (OATP) 1B1, or OATP1B3. Esketamine and its major circulating metabolites do not inhibit these transporters or multi-drug and toxin extrusion 1 (MATE1) and MATE2-K, or organic cation transporter 2 (OCT2), OAT1, or OAT3.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

Once-daily intranasal administration of esketamine at doses equivalent to 4.5, 15, and 45 mg/kg/day (based on a 200-gram rat) did not increase the incidence of tumors in a 2-year rat carcinogenicity study. At the highest dose, the AUC exposure to esketamine was lower than the human exposure (AUC) at the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 84 mg. Once-daily subcutaneous administration of esketamine up to 75 mg/kg/day (reduced to 40 mg/kg/day during week 17) did not increase the incidence of tumors in a 6-month study in transgenic (Tg.rasH2) mice.

Mutagenesis

Esketamine was not mutagenic with or without metabolic activation in the Ames test. Genotoxic effects with esketamine were seen in a screening in vivo micronucleus test in the presence of metabolic activation. However, intravenously-administered esketamine was devoid of genotoxic properties in an in vivo bone marrow micronucleus test in rats and an in vivo Comet assay in rat liver cells.

Impairment of Fertility

Esketamine was administered intranasally to both male and female rats before mating, throughout the mating period, and up to day 7 of gestation at doses equivalent to 4.5, 15, and 45 mg/kg/day (based on a 200-gram rat), which are approximately 0.05, 0.3, and 0.6-times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 84 mg/day based on mean AUC exposures, respectively. Estrous cycle irregularities were observed at the high dose of 45 mg/kg/day and increased time to mate was observed at doses ≥15 mg/kg/day without an overall effect on mating or fertility indices. The No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) for mating and fertility is 45 mg/kg/day which is 0.6-times the esketamine exposures at MRHD of 84 mg/day.

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

Neurotoxicity

In a single-dose neuronal toxicity study where esketamine was administered intranasally to adult female rats, there were no findings of neuronal vacuolation in the brain up to an estimated dose equivalent of 45 mg/kg for a 200-gram rat with a safety margin of 1.8 and 4.5 times the clinical exposures for AUC and Cmax, respectively, to the MRHD of 84 mg/day. In a second single-dose neurotoxicity study conducted with intranasally administered esketamine to adult female rats, there were no findings of neuronal necrosis up to a dose equivalent of 270 mg/kg for a 200-gram rat which has a safety margin of 18-fold and 23-fold, respectively, to AUC and Cmax exposures at the MRHD of 84 mg/day. Neuronal vacuolation was not examined in this study.

In a single-dose neuronal toxicity study in adult rats, subcutaneously administered racemic ketamine caused neuronal vacuolation in layer I of the rostral striatal cortex of the brain without neuronal necrosis at a dose of 60 mg/kg. The NOAEL for vacuolation in this study was 15 mg/kg. Estimating 50% of the exposure to be from esketamine, the NOAEL for neuronal vacuolation is 1.8-times and 4.5-times the AUC and NOAEL for neuronal necrosis is 10-times and 18-times exposures, respectively, for AUC and Cmax to the clinical exposure at the MRHD of 84 mg/day. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Treatment-Resistant Depression

Short-Term Study

SPRAVATO was evaluated in a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, multicenter, short-term (4-week), Phase 3 study (Study 1; NCT02418385) in adult patients 18 to <65 years old with treatment-resistant depression (TRD). Patients in Study 1 met DSM-5 criteria for major depressive disorder (MDD) and in the current depressive episode, had not responded adequately to at least two different antidepressants of adequate dose and duration. After discontinuing prior antidepressant treatments, patients in Study 1 were randomized to receive twice weekly doses of intranasal SPRAVATO (flexible dose; 56 mg or 84 mg) or intranasal placebo. All patients also received open-label concomitant treatment with a newly initiated daily oral antidepressant (AD) (fluoxetine, escitalopram, sertraline, or extended-release venlafaxine) as determined by the investigator based on patient’s prior treatment history. SPRAVATO could be titrated up to 84 mg starting with the second dose based on investigator discretion.

The demographic and baseline disease characteristics of patients in Study 1 were similar for the SPRAVATO and placebo nasal spray groups. Patients had a median age of 47 years (range 19 to 64 years) and were 62% female, 93% Caucasian, and 5% Black. The newly initiated oral AD was an SSRI in 32% of patients and an SNRI in 68% of patients.

In Study 1, the primary efficacy measure was change from baseline in the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) total score at the end of the 4-week double-blind induction phase. The MADRS is a ten-item, clinician-rated scale used to assess severity of depressive symptoms. Scores on the MADRS range from 0 to 60, with higher scores indicating more severe depression. SPRAVATO plus a newly initiated oral AD demonstrated statistical superiority on the primary efficacy measure compared to placebo nasal spray plus a newly initiated oral AD (see Table 9).

Table 9: Primary Efficacy Results for Change from Baseline in MADRS Total Score at Week 4 in Patients with TRD in Study 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Group</th>
<th>Number of Patients</th>
<th>Mean Baseline Score (SD)</th>
<th>LS Mean (SE) Change from Baseline to End of Week 4</th>
<th>LS Mean Difference (95% CI)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPRAVATO (56 mg or 84 mg) + Oral AD†</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>37.0 (5.7)</td>
<td>-19.8 (1.3)</td>
<td>-4.0 (7.3; -0.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo nasal spray + Oral AD</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>37.3 (5.7)</td>
<td>-15.8 (1.3)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SD=standard deviation; SE=standard error; LS Mean=least-squares mean; CI=confidence interval; AD=antidepressant
† Difference (SPRAVATO + Oral AD minus Placebo nasal spray + Oral AD) in least-squares mean change from baseline

Time Course of Treatment Response

Figure 4 shows the time course of response for the primary efficacy measure (MADRS) in Study 1. Most of SPRAVATO’s treatment difference compared to placebo was observed at 24 hours. Between 24 hours and Day 28, both the SPRAVATO and placebo groups continued to improve; the difference between the groups generally remained but did not appear to increase over time through Day 28. At Day 28, 67% of the patients randomized to SPRAVATO were receiving 84 mg twice weekly.

Figure 4: Least Squares Mean Change from Baseline in MADRS Total Score Over Time in Patients with TRD in Study 1* (Full Analysis Set)

* Note: In this flexible-dose study, dosing was individualized based on efficacy and tolerability. Few subjects (<10%) had reduction in SPRAVATO dosage from 84 mg to 56 mg twice weekly.

Treatment-Resistant Depression – Long-term Study

Study 2 (NCT02493868) was a long-term randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, multicenter maintenance-of-effect study in adults 18 to <65 years of age who were known remitters and responders to SPRAVATO. Patients in this study were responders in one of two short-term controlled trials (Study 1 and another 4-week study) or in an open-label direct-enrollment study in which they received flexibly-dosed SPRAVATO (56 mg or 84 mg twice weekly) plus daily oral AD in an initial 4-week phase.

Stable remission was defined as a MADRS total score ≤ 12 for at least 3 of the last 4 weeks. Stable response was defined as a MADRS total score reduction ≥ 50% from baseline for the last 2 weeks of optimization and not in remission. After at least 16 initial weeks of treatment with SPRAVATO and an oral AD, stable remitters and stable responders were randomized separately to continue intranasal treatment with...
SPRAVATO® (esketamine) nasal spray, CIII

SPRAVATO® or switch to placebo nasal spray, in both cases with continuation of their oral AD. The primary study endpoint was time to relapse in the stable remitter group. Relapse was defined as a MADRS total score >22 for 2 consecutive weeks or hospitalization for worsening depression or any other clinically relevant event indicative of relapse.

The demographic and baseline disease characteristics of the two groups were similar. Patients had a median age of 48 years (range 19 to 64 years) and were 66% female, 90% Caucasian, and 4% Black. Patients in stable remission who continued treatment with SPRAVATO® plus oral AD experienced a statistically significantly longer time to relapse of depressive symptoms than did patients on placebo nasal spray plus an oral AD (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Time to Relapse in Patients with TRD in Stable Remission in Study 2* (Full Analysis Set)

* Note: The estimated hazard ratio (95% CI) of SPRAVATO + Oral AD relative to Placebo nasal spray + Oral AD based on weighted estimates was 0.49 (95% CI: 0.29, 0.84). However, the hazard ratio did not appear constant throughout the trial.

Time to relapse was also significantly delayed in the stable responder population. These patients experienced a statistically significantly longer time to relapse of depressive symptoms than patients on placebo nasal spray plus oral AD (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: Time to Relapse in Patients in Stable Response in Patients with TRD in Study 2* (Full Analysis Set)

* Note: The estimated hazard ratio (95% CI) of SPRAVATO + Oral AD relative to Placebo nasal spray + Oral AD based on Cox proportional hazards model was 0.30 (95% CI: 0.16, 0.55).

In Study 2, based on depressive symptomatology, the majority of stable remitters (69%) received every-other-week dosing for the majority of time during the maintenance phase; 23% of stable remitters received weekly dosing. Among stable responders, 34% received every-other-week dosing and 55% received weekly dosing the majority of time during the maintenance phase. Of the patients randomized to SPRAVATO®, 39% received the 56 mg dose and 81% received the 84 mg dose.

14.2 Depressive Symptoms in Patients with Major Depressive Disorder with Acute Suicidal Ideation or Behavior

SPRAVATO® was evaluated in two identical Phase 3 short-term (4-week) randomized, double-blind, multicenter, placebo-controlled studies, Study 3 (NCT03039192) and Study 4 (NCT03097133), in adults with moderate-to-severe MDD (MADRS total score >28) who had active suicidal ideation and intent. In these studies, patients received treatment with SPRAVATO® 84 mg or placebo nasal spray twice-weekly for 4 weeks. After the first dose, a one-time dose reduction to SPRAVATO® 56 mg was allowed for patients unable to tolerate the 84 mg dose. All patients received comprehensive standard of care treatment, including an initial inpatient psychiatric hospitalization and a newly initiated or optimized oral antidepressant (AD) (AD monotherapy or AD plus augmentation therapy) as determined by the investigator. After completion of the 4-week treatment period with SPRAVATO®/placebo, study follow-up continued through Day 90.

The baseline demographic and disease characteristics of patients in Study 3 and Study 4 were similar between the SPRAVATO® plus standard of care or placebo nasal spray plus standard of care treatment groups. The median patient age was 40 years (range 18 to 64 years), 61% were female; 73% Caucasian and 6% Black; and 63% of patients had at least one prior suicide attempt. Prior to entering the study, 82% of the patients were receiving antidepressant therapy. During the study, as part of standard of care treatment, 40% of patients received AD monotherapy, 54% of patients received AD plus augmentation therapy, and 6% received both AD monotherapy/AD plus augmentation therapy.

The primary efficacy measure was the change from baseline in the MADRS total score at 24 hours after first dose (Day 2). In Study 3 and Study 4, SPRAVATO® plus standard of care demonstrated statistical superiority on the primary efficacy measure compared to placebo nasal spray plus standard of care (see Table 10).

Table 10: Primary Efficacy Results for Change from Baseline in MADRS Total Score at 24 Hours After First Dose (Studies 3 and 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study No.</th>
<th>Treatment Group</th>
<th>Number of Patients</th>
<th>Mean Baseline Score (SD)</th>
<th>LS Mean Change from Baseline to 24 hr Post First Dose (SE)</th>
<th>LS Mean Difference (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study 3</td>
<td>SPRAVATO 84 mg + SOC†</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>41.3 (5.87)</td>
<td>-15.9 (1.04)</td>
<td>-3.8 (-6.56; -1.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Placebo nasal spray + SOC</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>41.0 (6.29)</td>
<td>-12.0 (1.02)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study 4</td>
<td>SPRAVATO 84 mg + SOC†</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>39.4 (5.21)</td>
<td>-16.0 (1.02)</td>
<td>-3.9 (-6.60; -1.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Placebo nasal spray + SOC</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>39.9 (5.76)</td>
<td>-12.2 (1.05)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SD=standard deviation; SE=standard error; LS=least-squares mean; CI=confidence interval; SOC=standard of care.
† SOC treatment included an initial inpatient psychiatric hospitalization and a newly initiated or optimized oral antidepressant (antidepressant monotherapy or antidepressant monotherapy plus augmentation therapy).
‡ Difference (SPRAVATO + SOC minus placebo nasal spray + SOC) in least-squares mean change from baseline.
§ SPRAVATO + SOC were statistically significantly superior to placebo nasal spray + SOC.

The secondary efficacy measure was the change in Clinical Global Impression of Suicidal Severity - Revised (CGI-SS-r) score at 24 hours after first dose (Day 2). The CGI-SS-r is a one-item, clinician-rated assessment used to rate the current severity of a patient’s suicidal ideation and behavior. Scores on the CGI-SS-r range from 0 to 6, with higher scores indicating more severe suicidal ideation and behavior. In Study 3 and Study 4, SPRAVATO® plus standard of care did not demonstrate superiority compared to placebo nasal spray plus standard of care in improving CGI-SS-r.

Time Course of Treatment Response

In both Study 3 and Study 4, SPRAVATO®’s treatment difference compared to placebo was observed starting at 4 hours. Between 4 hours and Day 25, both the SPRAVATO® and placebo groups continued to improve; the difference between the groups generally remained but did not appear to increase over time through Day 25. Figure 7 depicts time course of the primary efficacy measure of change in MADRS total score from Study 3.
SPRAVATO® (esketamine) nasal spray, CIII

Figure 7: Least Squares Mean Change from Baseline in MADRS Total Score Over Time in Study 3 (Full Analysis Set)

14.3 Special Safety Studies

Effects on Driving

Two studies were conducted to assess the effects of SPRAVATO on driving skills; one study in adult patients with major depressive disorder (Study 5) and one study in healthy subjects (Study 6). On-road driving performance was assessed by the mean standard deviation of the lateral position (SDLP), a measure of driving impairment.

A single-blind, placebo-controlled study in 25 adult patients with major depressive disorder evaluated the effects of a single 84 mg dose of intranasal SPRAVATO on next day driving and the effect of repeated administration of 84 mg of intranasal SPRAVATO on same-day driving performance (Study 5). For the single dose treatment phase, an ethanol-containing beverage was used as a positive control. The SDLP after administration of single 84 mg dose of SPRAVATO nasal spray was similar to placebo 18 hours post-dose. For the multiple dose treatment phase, the SDLP after repeated administration of 84 mg intranasal SPRAVATO was similar to placebo 6 hours post-dose on Day 11, Day 18, and Day 25.

A randomized, double-blind, cross-over, placebo-controlled study in 23 healthy subjects evaluated the effects of a single 84-mg dose of esketamine nasal spray on driving (Study 6). Mirtazapine (30 mg) was used as a positive control. Driving performance was assessed at 8 hours after SPRAVATO or mirtazapine administration. The SDLP 8 hours after SPRAVATO nasal spray administration was similar to placebo. Two subjects discontinued the driving test after receiving SPRAVATO because of a perceived inability to drive after experiencing post-dose adverse reactions; one subject reported pressure behind the eyes and paresthesia of the hands and feet, the other reported headache with light sensitivity and paresthesia of the hands and feet.

Driving performance was assessed at 8 hours after SPRAVATO or mirtazapine administration. The SDLP 8 hours after SPRAVATO nasal spray administration was similar to placebo. Two subjects discontinued the driving test after receiving SPRAVATO because of a perceived inability to drive after experiencing post-dose adverse reactions; one subject reported pressure behind the eyes and paresthesia of the hands and feet, the other reported headache with light sensitivity and anxiety.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

SPRAVATO® nasal spray is available as an aqueous solution of esketamine hydrochloride in a stoppered glass vial within a nasal spray device. Each nasal spray device delivers two sprays containing a total of 28 mg of esketamine (supplied as 22.3 mg of esketamine hydrochloride).

SPRAVATO is available in the following presentations:

- 56 mg Dose Kit: Unit-dose carton containing two 28 mg nasal spray devices (56 mg total dose) (NDC 50458-028-02).
- 84 mg Dose Kit: Unit-dose carton containing three 28 mg nasal spray devices (84 mg total dose) (NDC 50458-028-03).

Within each kit, each 28 mg device is individually packaged in a sealed blister (NDC 50458-028-00).

Storage

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F); excursions permitted from 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Disposal

SPRAVATO nasal spray devices must be handled with adequate security, accountability, and proper disposal, per facility procedure for a Schedule III drug product, and per applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide).

Sedation and Dissociation

Inform patients that SPRAVATO has potential to cause sedation, dissociative symptoms, perception disturbances, dizziness, vertigo, and anxiety. Advise patients that they will need to be observed by a healthcare provider until these effects resolve [see Boxed Warning, Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2)].

Potential for Abuse, Misuse, and Dependence

Advise patients that SPRAVATO is a federally controlled substance because it can be abused or lead to dependence [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3), Drug Abuse and Dependence (9)].

SPRAVATO Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS)

SPRAVATO is available only through a restricted program called the SPRAVATO REMS [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]. Inform the patient of the following notable requirements:

- Patients treated in outpatient healthcare settings (e.g. medical offices and clinics) must be enrolled in the SPRAVATO REMS Program prior to administration.
- SPRAVATO must be administered under the direct observation of a healthcare provider.
- Patients must be monitored by a healthcare provider for at least 2 hours after administration of SPRAVATO.

Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors

Advise patients and caregivers to look for the emergence of suicidality, especially early during treatment and when the dosage is adjusted [see Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

Increases in Blood Pressure

Advise patients that SPRAVATO can cause increases in blood pressure. Inform patients that after treatment sessions they should be advised that they may need to be observed by a healthcare provider until these effects resolve [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

Impaired Ability to Drive and Operate Machinery

Caution patients that SPRAVATO may impair their ability to drive or operate machinery. Instruct patients not to engage in potentially hazardous activities requiring complete mental alertness and motor coordination such as driving a motor vehicle or operating machinery until the next day after a restful sleep. Advise patients that they will need someone to drive them home after each treatment session [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].

Pregnancy

Advise pregnant women and women of reproductive potential of the potential risk to a fetus. Advise patients to notify their healthcare provider if they are pregnant or intend to become pregnant during treatment with SPRAVATO. Advise patients that there is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to SPRAVATO during pregnancy. [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

Lactation

Advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with SPRAVATO [see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)].

Manufactured for:

Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Titusville, NJ 08560

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SPRAVATO® (sprah vah’ toe) CIII
(esketamine)
nasal spray

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

SPRAVATO can cause serious side effects, including:

• **Sedation and dissociation.** SPRAVATO may cause sleepiness (sedation), fainting, dizziness, spinning sensation, anxiety, or feeling disconnected from yourself, your thoughts, feelings, space and time (dissociation).
  - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you feel like you cannot stay awake or if you feel like you are going to pass out.
  - Your healthcare provider must monitor you for serious side effects for at least 2 hours after taking SPRAVATO. Your healthcare provider will decide when you are ready to leave the healthcare setting.

• **Abuse and misuse.** There is a risk for abuse and physical and psychological dependence with SPRAVATO treatment. Your healthcare provider should check you for signs of abuse and dependence before and during treatment with SPRAVATO.
  - Tell your healthcare provider if you have ever abused or been dependent on alcohol, prescription medicines, or street drugs.
  - Your healthcare provider can tell you more about the differences between physical and psychological dependence and drug addiction.

• **SPRAVATO Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS).** Because of the risks for sedation, dissociation, and abuse and misuse, SPRAVATO is only available through a restricted program called the SPRAVATO Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) Program. SPRAVATO can only be administered at healthcare settings certified in the SPRAVATO REMS Program. Patients treated in outpatient healthcare settings (e.g. medical offices and clinics) must be enrolled in the program.

• **Increased risk of suicidal thoughts and actions.** Antidepressant medicines may increase suicidal thoughts and actions in some people 24 years of age and younger, especially within the first few months of treatment or when the dose is changed. **SPRAVATO is not for use in children.**
  - Depression and other serious mental illnesses are the most important causes of suicidal thoughts and actions. Some people may have a higher risk of having suicidal thoughts and actions. These include people who have (or have a family history of) depression or a history of suicidal thoughts and actions.

How can I watch for and try to prevent suicidal thoughts and actions in myself or a family member?

- Pay close attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings, or if you develop suicidal thoughts or actions.
- Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any new or sudden changes in mood, behavior, thoughts, or feelings.
- Keep all follow-up visits with your healthcare provider as scheduled. Call your healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you have concerns about symptoms.

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you or your family member have any of the following symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:

- suicide attempts
- thoughts about suicide or dying
- worsening depression
- other unusual changes in behavior or mood

What is SPRAVATO?

SPRAVATO is a prescription medicine used along with an antidepressant taken by mouth to treat:

- adults with treatment-resistant depression (TRD)
- depressive symptoms in adults with major depressive disorder (MDD) with suicidal thoughts or actions

SPRAVATO is not for use as a medicine to prevent or relieve pain (anesthetic). It is not known if SPRAVATO is safe and effective as an anesthetic medicine.

It is not known if SPRAVATO is safe and effective for use in preventing suicide or in reducing suicidal thoughts or actions. SPRAVATO is not for use in place of hospitalization if your healthcare provider determines that hospitalization is needed, even if improvement is experienced after the first dose of SPRAVATO.

It is not known if SPRAVATO is safe and effective in children.

Do not take SPRAVATO if you:

- have blood vessel (aneurysmal vascular) disease (including in the brain, chest, abdominal aorta, arms and legs)
- have an abnormal connection between your veins and arteries (arteriovenous malformation)
- have a history of bleeding in the brain
- are allergic to esketamine, ketamine, or any of the other ingredients in SPRAVATO. See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in SPRAVATO.

If you are not sure if you have any of the above conditions, talk to your healthcare provider before taking SPRAVATO.
Before you take SPRAVATO, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have heart or brain problems, including:
  - high blood pressure (hypertension)
  - slow or fast heartbeats that cause shortness of breath, chest pain, lightheadedness, or fainting
  - history of heart attack
  - history of stroke
  - heart valve disease or heart failure
  - history of brain injury or any condition where there is increased pressure in the brain
- have liver problems
- have ever had a condition called “psychosis” (see, feel, or hear things that are not there, or believe in things that are not true).
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. SPRAVATO may harm your baby. You should not take SPRAVATO if you are pregnant.
  - Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant during treatment with SPRAVATO.
  - If you are able to become pregnant, talk to your healthcare provider about methods to prevent pregnancy during treatment with SPRAVATO.
  - There is a pregnancy registry for women who are exposed to SPRAVATO during pregnancy. The purpose of the registry is to collect information about the health of women exposed to SPRAVATO and their baby. If you become pregnant during treatment with SPRAVATO, talk to your healthcare provider about registering with the National Pregnancy Registry for Antidepressants at 1-844-405-6185 or online at https://womensmentalhealth.org/clinical-and-research-programs/pregnancyregistry/antidepressants/.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. You should not breastfeed during treatment with SPRAVATO.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines that you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. Taking SPRAVATO with certain medicines may cause side effects.

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take central nervous system (CNS) depressants, psychostimulants, or monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) medicines. Ask your healthcare provider if you are not sure if you take these medicines. Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take SPRAVATO with your other medicines.

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

How will I take SPRAVATO?

- You will take SPRAVATO nasal spray yourself, under the supervision of a healthcare provider in a healthcare setting. Your healthcare provider will show you how to use the SPRAVATO nasal spray device.
- Your healthcare provider will tell you how much SPRAVATO you will take and when you will take it.
- Follow your SPRAVATO treatment schedule exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to.
- During and after each use of the SPRAVATO nasal spray device, you will be checked by a healthcare provider who will decide when you are ready to leave the healthcare setting.
- You will need to plan for a caregiver or family member to drive you home after taking SPRAVATO.
- If you miss a SPRAVATO treatment, your healthcare provider may change your dose and treatment schedule.
- Some people taking SPRAVATO get nausea and vomiting. You should not eat for at least 2 hours before taking SPRAVATO and not drink liquids at least 30 minutes before taking SPRAVATO.
- If you take a nasal corticosteroid or nasal decongestant medicine, take these medicines at least 1 hour before taking SPRAVATO.

What should I avoid while taking SPRAVATO?

- Do not drive, operate machinery, or do anything where you need to be completely alert after taking SPRAVATO. Do not take part in these activities until the next day following a restful sleep. See “What is the most important information I should know about SPRAVATO?”
What are the possible side effects of SPRAVATO?
SPRAVATO may cause serious side effects, including:
• See “What is the most important information I should know about SPRAVATO?”
• Increased blood pressure. SPRAVATO can cause a temporary increase in your blood pressure that may last for about 4 hours after taking a dose. Your healthcare provider will check your blood pressure before taking SPRAVATO and for at least 2 hours after you take SPRAVATO. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get chest pain, shortness of breath, sudden severe headache, change in vision, or seizures after taking SPRAVATO.
• Problems with thinking clearly. Tell your healthcare provider if you have problems thinking or remembering.
• Bladder problems. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop trouble urinating, such as a frequent or urgent need to urinate, pain when urinating, or urinating frequently at night.

The most common side effects of SPRAVATO when used along with an antidepressant taken by mouth include:
• feeling disconnected from yourself, your thoughts, feelings and things around you
• dizziness
• nausea
• feeling sleepy
• spinning sensation
• decreased feeling of sensitivity (numbness)
• feeling anxious
• lack of energy
• increased blood pressure
• vomiting
• feeling drunk
• feeling very happy or excited

If these common side effects occur, they usually happen right after taking SPRAVATO and go away the same day. These are not all the possible side effects of SPRAVATO. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

General information about SPRAVATO.
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about SPRAVATO that is written for healthcare providers.

What are the ingredients in SPRAVATO?
Active ingredient: esketamine hydrochloride
Inactive ingredients: citric acid monohydrate, edetate disodium, sodium hydroxide, and water for injection

Manufactured for: Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Titusville, NJ 08560
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For more information, go to www.SPRAVATO.com or call 1-800-526-7736.

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Revised: 07/2020

cp-79818v7