

PRODUCT MONOGRAPH
INCLUDING PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

PrFERINJECT®

Ferric Carboxymaltose Injection

Dispersion, 100 mg/2 mL, 500 mg/10 mL, and 1000 mg/20 mL [each corresponding to 50 mg elemental iron/mL (as ferric carboxymaltose)], intravenous

Iron, parenteral preparations

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RECENT MAJOR LABEL CHANGES

Not applicable.

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Sections or subsections that are not applicable at the time of authorization are not listed.

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PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS

FERINJECT (ferric carboxymaltose) is indicated:

- for the treatment of iron deficiency anemia (IDA) in adult and pediatric patients 1 year of age and older when oral iron preparations are not tolerated or are ineffective.
- for the treatment of iron deficiency (ID) in adult patients with heart failure and New York Heart Association (NYHA) class II/III to improve exercise capacity.

The diagnosis of iron deficiency must be based on laboratory tests.

1.1 Pediatrics

Pediatrics (1-17 years of age): Based on the data submitted and reviewed by Health Canada, the safety and efficacy of FERINJECT in pediatric patients has been established. Therefore, Health Canada has authorized an indication for pediatric use (see [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#), [4.2 Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment](#)). Use of FERINJECT in pediatric patients with IDA when oral iron preparations are not tolerated or are ineffective is supported by evidence from adequate and well-controlled studies of FERINJECT in adults with additional pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, and safety data in pediatric patients aged 1 year and older (see [8.2.1 ADVERSE REACTIONS, Pediatrics](#), [10.2 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Pharmacodynamics](#), and [10.3 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Pharmacokinetics](#)).

The efficacy and safety of FERINJECT has not been investigated in children below 1 year of age. FERINJECT is therefore not recommended for use in children in this age group.

1.2 Geriatrics

Geriatrics (≥65 years of age): Clinical studies with FERINJECT have not identified differences in unintended responses between elderly and younger patients (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, 7.1 Special Populations, 7.1.4 Geriatrics](#)).

2 CONTRAINDICATIONS

FERINJECT is contraindicated in patients:

- who are hypersensitive to this drug or to any ingredient in the formulation, including any non-medicinal ingredient, or component of the container. For a complete listing, see [6 DOSAGE FORMS, STRENGTHS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING](#).
- with known serious hypersensitivity to other parenteral iron products.
- with anemia not attributed to iron deficiency (e.g., other microcytic anemia).
- with evidence of iron overload or disturbances in utilization of iron (e.g., hemochromatosis, hemosiderosis).

3 SERIOUS WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS BOX

Serious Warnings and Precautions

FERINJECT is contraindicated in patients who are hypersensitive to this drug or to any ingredient in the formulation, including any non-medicinal ingredient, or component of the container. For a complete listing, see [6 DOSAGE FORMS, STRENGTHS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING](#).

- Serious hypersensitivity reactions, including life threatening and fatal anaphylaxis/anaphylactoid reactions, have been reported in patients receiving intravenous (IV) iron products including FERINJECT (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Immune](#)).
- Patients should be observed for signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions, including monitoring of blood pressure and pulse, during and for at least 30 minutes following each administration of FERINJECT (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Immune](#)).
- FERINJECT should only be administered when personnel and therapies are immediately available for the treatment of anaphylaxis and other hypersensitivity reactions (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Immune](#)).

4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Dosing Considerations

- The dosage of FERINJECT (ferric carboxymaltose) is expressed as mg of elemental iron, with each mL containing 50 mg of elemental iron.

4.2 Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment

The recommended dosing of FERINJECT follows a stepwise approach: 1) determination of the individual iron need, 2) calculation and administration of the iron dose(s), and 3) post iron repletion assessments. These steps are outlined below:

Adults

Step 1: Determination of the iron need

The individual iron need for repletion using FERINJECT is determined based on the patient's body weight and hemoglobin (Hb) level. Refer to [Table 1](#) for determination of the total iron need. See Step 2 for the maximum individual iron doses.

Table 1: Determination of the Total Iron Need – Adults

Hb		Patient Body Weight		
g/dL	mmol/L	Below 35 kg	35 kg to <70 kg	70 kg and above
<10	<6.2	500 mg	1500 mg	2000 mg
10 to <14	6.2 to <8.7	500 mg	1000 mg	1500 mg
≥14	≥8.7	500 mg	500 mg	500 mg

Iron deficiency must be confirmed by laboratory tests (see [1 INDICATIONS](#)).

Step 2: Calculation and administration of the maximum individual iron dose(s)

Based on the total iron need determined using [Table 1](#) above, the appropriate dose(s) of FERINJECT should be administered taking into consideration the following:

A single FERINJECT administration should not exceed:

- 15 mg iron/kg body weight
- 1000 mg of iron (20 mL FERINJECT)

The maximum recommended cumulative dose of FERINJECT is 1000 mg of iron (20 mL FERINJECT) per week. If the total iron need is higher, then the administration of an additional dose should be a minimum of 7 days apart from the first dose.

Step 3: Post-iron repletion assessments

Re-assessment should be performed by the clinician based on the individual patient's condition. The Hb level should be re-assessed no earlier than 4 weeks post final FERINJECT administration to allow adequate time for erythropoiesis and iron utilization. In the event the patient requires further iron repletion, the iron need should be recalculated using [Table 1](#) above.

Pediatrics (1 to 17 years of age)

Step 1: Determination of the iron need

The individual iron need for repletion using FERINJECT is determined based on the patient's body weight and Hb level. The individual total iron need must be calculated for each patient either with the following Ganzoni formula or according to [Table 2](#). It is recommended that the cumulative dose (total iron need as calculated by the Ganzoni formula or using [Table 2](#)) does not exceed those shown in [Table 2](#). See Step 2 for the maximum individual iron doses.

Total iron deficit [mg] = body weight [kg] x (target Hb-actual Hb) [g/dL] x 2.4 + storage iron [mg]

Below 35 kg body weight: Target Hb = 13 g/dL and storage iron = 15 mg/kg body weight

35 kg body weight and above: Target Hb = 15 g/dL and storage iron = 500 mg

The calculated iron need is to be rounded to the nearest 50 mg. See [Table 2](#) for examples of iron need for various body weights and Hb levels.

Table 2: Determination of the Total Iron Need - Patients Aged 1 to 17 Years

Hb		Patient Body Weight					
g/dL	mmol/L	10 kg	20 kg	30 kg	40 kg	50 kg	60 kg
7	4.3	300 mg	600 mg	900 mg	1200 mg	1350 mg	1500 mg
9	5.6	250 mg	500 mg	750 mg	1100 mg	1200 mg	1350 mg
11	6.8	200 mg	400 mg	600 mg	900 mg	1000 mg	1100 mg
13	8.1	150 mg	300 mg	450 mg	700 mg	750 mg	800 mg
≥15	≥9.3	150 mg	300 mg	450 mg	500 mg	500 mg	500 mg

Iron deficiency must be confirmed by laboratory tests (see [1 INDICATIONS](#)).

Step 2: Calculation and administration of the maximum individual iron dose(s)

Based on the total iron need determined above, the appropriate dose(s) of FERINJECT should be administered taking into consideration the following:

A single FERINJECT administration should not exceed:

- 15 mg iron/kg body weight
- 750 mg of iron (15 mL FERINJECT)

The maximum recommended cumulative dose of FERINJECT is 750 mg of iron (15 mL FERINJECT) per week. If the total iron need is higher, then the administration of an additional dose should be a minimum of 7 days apart from the first dose.

Step 3: Post-iron repletion assessments

Re-assessment should be performed by the clinician based on the individual patient's condition. The Hb level should be re-assessed no earlier than 4 weeks post final FERINJECT administration to allow adequate time for erythropoiesis and iron utilization. In the event the patient requires further iron repletion, the iron need should be recalculated using the Ganzoni formula above.

Renal Impairment

In adult hemodialysis-dependent chronic kidney disease (HDD-CKD) patients, a single maximum daily dose of 200 mg iron as FERINJECT should not be exceeded (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)).

In children and adolescents with chronic kidney disease requiring hemodialysis, the efficacy and safety of FERINJECT has not been investigated. FERINJECT is therefore not recommended for use in children and adolescents with chronic kidney disease requiring hemodialysis.

Pregnant Women (gestation week ≥ 16)

It is recommended that the maximum cumulative dose in pregnant patients is restricted to 1000 mg for patients with Hb >90 g/L, or 1500 mg in patients with Hb ≤ 90 g/L. Do not administer more than 1000 mg iron per week (see [7.1.1 Pregnant Women](#)).

4.3 Reconstitution

FERINJECT is supplied in 2 mL, 10 mL or 20 mL vials with each mL of ferric carboxymaltose dispersion containing 50 mg iron (see [6 DOSAGE FORMS, STRENGTHS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING](#)). Each vial of FERINJECT is for single use only. Discard any unused product after use.

Intravenous Injection

FERINJECT may be administered by IV injection using undiluted dispersion. The undiluted dispersion should be used immediately after opening (see [11 STORAGE, STABILITY AND DISPOSAL](#)).

Intravenous Infusion

For administration by IV infusion, FERINJECT must be diluted in sterile 0.9% sodium chloride solution as shown in [Table 3](#). FERINJECT must only be mixed with sterile 0.9% sodium chloride solution. No other IV dilution solutions or therapeutic agents should be used, as there is the potential for precipitation and/or incompatibility. FERINJECT should not be diluted to concentrations less than 2 mg iron/mL (not including the volume of the FERINJECT dispersion).

Table 3: Dilution Plan of FERINJECT for IV Infusion

Volume of FERINJECT Required		Equivalent Iron Dose		Maximum Amount of Sterile 0.9% Sodium Chloride Solution	Minimum Administration Time
Adults					
2	to 4 mL	100	to 200 mg	50 mL	3 minutes
>4	to 10 mL	>200	to 500 mg	100 mL	6 minutes
>10	to 20 mL	>500	to 1000 mg	250 mL	15 minutes
Pediatrics					
2	to 15 mL	100	to 750 mg	250 mL	15 minutes

Diluted dispersion should be used within 24 hours of dilution when stored at 2°C to 8°C (see [11 STORAGE, STABILITY AND DISPOSAL](#)).

4.4 Administration

FERINJECT must only be administered by the IV route:

- by injection, or
- by infusion, or
- during a hemodialysis session, undiluted, directly into the venous line of the dialyser.

FERINJECT must not be administered by the subcutaneous or intramuscular route.

Vials should be visually inspected for sediment and damage before use. Use only those containing sediment-free, homogeneous dispersion.

Intravenous Injection

FERINJECT may be administered by IV injection using undiluted dispersion. In adults, the maximum single dose is 15 mg iron/kg body weight but should not exceed 1000 mg of iron. In children and adolescents aged 1 to 17 years, the maximum single dose is 15 mg iron/kg body weight but should not exceed 750 mg of iron. The administration rates are as shown in [Table 4](#):

Table 4 Administration Rates for IV Injection of FERINJECT

Volume of Ferric Carboxymaltose Required		Equivalent Iron Dose		Administration Rate/ Minimum Administration Time
Adults				
2	to 4 mL	100	to 200 mg	No minimal prescribed time
>4	to 10 mL	>200	to 500 mg	100 mg iron/min
>10	to 20 mL	>500	to 1000 mg	15 minutes

Pediatrics2 to 15 mL 100 to 750 mg 100 mg iron/min

Intravenous Infusion

FERINJECT may be administered by IV infusion, in which case it must be diluted in sterile 0.9% sodium chloride solution (Table 3). In adults, the maximum single dose is 15 mg iron/kg body weight but should not exceed 1000 mg of iron. In children and adolescents aged 1 to 17 years, the maximum single dose is 15 mg iron/kg body weight but should not exceed 750 mg of iron.

4.5 Missed Dose

Not applicable.

5 OVERDOSAGE

Administration of FERINJECT in quantities exceeding the amount needed to correct iron deficit may lead to accumulation of iron in storage sites, eventually leading to hemosiderosis. Monitoring of iron parameters such as serum ferritin and transferrin saturation (TSAT) may assist in recognising iron accumulation. If iron accumulation has occurred, treat according to standard medical practice, e.g., consider the use of an iron chelator.

Do not administer FERINJECT to patients with iron overload. See 2 CONTRAINDICATIONS.

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional poison control centre or Health Canada's toll-free number, 1-844 POISON-X (1-844-764-7669).

6 DOSAGE FORMS, STRENGTHS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING

Table 5: Dosage Forms, Strengths, Composition and Packaging

Route of Administration	Dosage Form/Strength/Composition	Non-medicinal Ingredients
Intravenous	Dispersion, 100 mg/2 mL, 500 mg/10 mL, and 1000 mg/20 mL, each corresponding to 50 mg elemental iron/mL (as ferric carboxymaltose).	Hydrochloric acid (for pH adjustment), sodium hydroxide (for pH adjustment), water for injections

FERINJECT is supplied as a dark brown non-transparent aqueous colloidal dispersion in sterile, preservative-free, nonpyrogenic, single-dose vials. Each vial contains ferric carboxymaltose corresponding to 50 mg elemental iron/mL. FERINJECT is supplied in 2 mL, 10 mL and 20 mL vials.

7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Please see 3 SERIOUS WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS BOX.

General

Excessive therapy with parenteral iron may lead to accumulation of iron in storage sites and possible hemosiderosis. Do not administer FERINJECT to patients with iron overload (see [2 CONTRAINDICATIONS](#), [5 OVERDOSAGE](#)).

Endocrine and Metabolism

Hypophosphatemia and Hypophosphatemic Osteomalacia

Cases of symptomatic hypophosphatemia with serious outcomes, including hypophosphatemic osteomalacia and fractures that required clinical intervention including surgery, were reported in the post-marketing setting. Patients should be asked to seek medical advice if they experience arthralgia or bone pain.

In FERINJECT clinical trials, a transient decrease of blood phosphorus below 2.5 mg/dL was reported in 45% of patients. The decrease in phosphorus in most cases was asymptomatic, with treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) reported in 3% of patients. Incidental cases of hypophosphatemia requiring medical attention were reported, mainly in patients with existing risk factors and after prolonged exposure to high-dose IV iron. The median time from first dose for patients with a phosphorus value <2.5 mg/dL was 11 days.

Possible risk factors for hypophosphatemia include vitamin D deficiency, calcium and phosphate malabsorption, secondary hyperparathyroidism, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), and osteoporosis. Patients who receive multiple higher doses for a long-term treatment and with underlying risk factors should be monitored for hypophosphatemic osteomalacia. Serum phosphate levels should be checked in patients at risk for low serum phosphate who require a repeat course of treatment or for any patient who receives a repeat course of treatment within three months.

Correct pre-existing hypophosphatemia prior to initiating therapy with FERINJECT. Treat hypophosphatemia as medically indicated. In case of persisting hypophosphatemia, treatment with FERINJECT should be re-evaluated.

Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic

In patients with liver dysfunction, parenteral iron should only be administered after careful benefit/risk assessment. Parenteral iron administration should be avoided in patients with hepatic dysfunction where iron overload is a precipitating factor, in particular porphyria cutanea tarda (PCT). Careful monitoring of iron status is recommended to avoid iron overload.

Immune

Hypersensitivity Reactions

Parenterally administered iron preparations, including FERINJECT, have been reported to cause hypersensitivity reactions including serious and potentially fatal anaphylactic reactions. Cases of mild to moderate hypersensitivity reactions, characterized by wheezing, dyspnea, hypotension, rash, and/or pruritus, have also been observed in clinical trials and post-market studies. Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported after previously uneventful doses of any parenteral iron complexes, including FERINJECT.

The risk is enhanced for patients with known allergies, including drug allergies, and patients with a history of severe asthma, eczema or other atopic allergy. There is also an increased risk of

hypersensitivity reactions to parenteral iron complexes in patients with immune or inflammatory conditions (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus).

Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity during and after FERINJECT administration. Facilities for cardiopulmonary resuscitation must be available. If hypersensitivity reactions or signs of intolerance occur during administration, the treatment must be stopped immediately. Each patient should be observed for adverse effects for at least 30 minutes following each FERINJECT administration.

Infection

There is a risk that iron preparations enhance bacterial growth and inhibit leukocyte function and phagocytosis. Parenteral iron must be used with caution in case of acute or chronic infection. FERINJECT should not be used in patients with ongoing bacteremia. In patients with chronic infection, a benefit/risk evaluation should be performed, taking into account the suppression of erythropoiesis (due to chronic infection).

Monitoring and Laboratory Tests

Patients must have a confirmed diagnosis of iron deficiency based on appropriate laboratory tests before treatment with FERINJECT (see [1 INDICATIONS](#)).

Hematologic response and iron parameters, such as serum ferritin and TSAT, should be regularly monitored during parenteral iron therapy. Monitoring of iron parameters such as serum ferritin and TSAT may assist in recognizing iron accumulation. In the 24 hours following administration of FERINJECT, laboratory assays may overestimate serum iron and transferrin bound iron by also measuring the iron in FERINJECT.

Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., urticaria, edema, bronchospasm, hypotension, cardiorespiratory arrest, syncope, unresponsiveness, or loss of consciousness) during administration and for at least 30 minutes following each FERINJECT administration.

Monitor serum phosphate levels in patients at risk for chronic low serum phosphate, and check serum phosphate levels prior to a repeat course of treatment in patients at risk for low serum phosphate and in any patient who receives a second course of therapy within three months.

Renal

No safety data on HDD-CKD patients receiving single doses of more than 200 mg iron are available.

Skin

Caution should be exercised to avoid paravenous leakage when administering FERINJECT. Paravenous leakage may lead to irritation of the skin and potentially long-lasting brown discoloration at the site of administration. In case of paravenous leakage, the administration of FERINJECT must be stopped immediately.

7.1 Special Populations

7.1.1 Pregnant Women

There are limited clinical data from the use of FERINJECT in pregnant women. In a randomized study, 123 women with iron deficiency anemia who were in gestation week 16-33 received FERINJECT as

a cumulative dose of 1000 or 1500 mg. The most commonly reported adverse events were headache, nausea, and dizziness.

Fetal bradycardia may occur following administration of parenteral irons. It is usually transient and a consequence of a hypersensitivity reaction in the mother.

A careful benefit/risk evaluation is required before use during pregnancy, and FERINJECT should only be used during pregnancy when clearly necessary. Treatment with FERINJECT should be confined to gestation week 16 and beyond if the benefit is judged to outweigh the potential risk to both the mother and fetus. The unborn baby should be carefully monitored during administration of FERINJECT to pregnant women.

Animal data indicate that iron released from ferric carboxymaltose can cross the placenta. In reproductive toxicology studies, administration of ferric carboxymaltose during the period of organogenesis caused adverse developmental outcomes, including fetal skeletal malformations and increased implantation loss, in the presence of maternal toxicity (see [16 NON-CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY](#)).

7.1.2 Breast-feeding

The results from a clinical study in post-partum women with iron deficiency anemia showed that transfer of iron from FERINJECT to human milk was $\leq 1\%$ of the dose administered (See [10 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY](#), [10.3 Pharmacokinetics](#)). Among the breastfed infants in that study, adverse events included constipation and diarrhea (1.3% each), but none of the adverse events reported were considered related to FERINJECT exposure through breastmilk. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for FERINJECT in addition to any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from the drug or from the underlying maternal condition.

7.1.3 Pediatrics (1-17 years)

Based on the data submitted and reviewed, Health Canada has authorized FERINJECT for patients 1 year of age and older, for the treatment of iron deficiency anemia when oral iron preparations are not tolerated or are ineffective. See [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#), [4.2 Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment](#) for pediatric and adolescent dosing schedules. Overall, the frequency of TEAEs in pediatric patients treated with FERINJECT was comparable to that observed in the overall study population. See [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#) for safety findings.

7.1.4 Geriatrics

In the pooled safety database, 29% of patients treated with FERINJECT were 65 years of age or older, and 14% were 75 years or older. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between elderly and younger patients.

8 ADVERSE REACTIONS

8.1 Adverse Reaction Overview

In pivotal clinical trials, based on a pooled safety population of 2196 patients from multiple therapy areas treated with FERINJECT, all-causality TEAEs were reported for a total of 932 (42.4%) patients. The most commonly reported TEAEs ($\geq 2\%$) by preferred term were headache (3.6%), edema (3.2%),

hypertension (3.2%), injection/infusion site reactions (3.2%), rash (2.9%), arthralgia (2.5%), urinary tract infections (2.5%), dizziness (2.4%), nausea (2.3%), nasopharyngitis (2.2%), and diarrhea (2.2%).

Serious TEAEs (SAEs) (all causality) were reported in 131 (6.0%) patients treated with FERINJECT. No SAEs were reported in >1% of patients treated with FERINJECT. Pyrexia, headache, and pulmonary embolism, reported in 1 patient each, were the only treatment-related SAEs reported for FERINJECT patients.

There were 6 (0.3%) TEAEs leading to study drug discontinuation, and 12 (0.5%) TEAEs leading to death, none of which was considered related to FERINJECT.

8.2 Clinical Trial Adverse Reactions

Clinical trials are conducted under very specific conditions. The adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials; therefore, may not reflect the rates observed in practice and should not be compared to the rates in the clinical trials of another drug. Adverse reaction information from clinical trials may be useful in identifying and approximating rates of adverse drug reactions in real-world use.

The frequency of adverse events associated with the use of FERINJECT in adult patients with IDA has been documented in seven randomized clinical trials across nephrology, gastroenterology, and women’s health therapy areas, as well as in an additional study in adult patients with chronic heart failure (CHF) with ID. The demographic characteristics varied according to the purpose of the studies and the therapy areas. Studies included both male and female patients, except for those specific to women’s health. Overall, the safety population comprised substantial numbers of patients of Caucasian, African, Hispanic, and Asian descent.

Common adverse reactions with ≥1% of all patients with IDA treated with FERINJECT by preferred term are shown in [Table 6](#).

Table 6: Clinical Trial Adverse Reactions Reported in ≥1% of Patients Treated with FERINJECT; Studies in Nephrology, Gastrointestinal, and Women’s Health Therapy Areas

System Organ Class MedDRA Preferred Term	FERINJECT N=2196 n (%)	IV Iron N=357 n (%)	Oral Iron N=522 n (%)	SMC N=1281 n (%)
Cardiac disorders				
Chest pain**	27 (1.2%)	2 (0.6%)	9 (1.7%)	4 (0.3%)
Gastrointestinal disorders				
Nausea	50 (2.3%)	12 (3.4%)	29 (5.6%)	40 (3.1%)
Diarrhea	48 (2.2%)	7 (2.0%)	54 (10.3%)	23 (1.8%)
Abdominal pain**	42 (1.9%)	12 (3.4%)	35 (6.7%)	27 (2.1%)
Vomiting*	26 (1.2%)	6 (1.7%)	20 (3.8%)	16 (1.2%)
Colitis ulcerative	25 (1.1%)	7 (2.0%)	9 (1.7%)	0
General disorders and administration site conditions				
Edema**	71 (3.2%)	0	42 (8.0%)	15 (1.2%)
Injection/infusion site reactions**	70 (3.2%)	7 (2.0%)	3 (0.6%)	4 (0.3%)
Fatigue**	36 (1.6%)	9 (2.5%)	34 (6.5%)	10 (0.8%)
Pyrexia*	35 (1.6%)	5 (1.4%)	12 (2.3%)	2 (0.2%)

System Organ Class MedDRA Preferred Term	FERINJECT N=2196 n (%)	IV Iron N=357 n (%)	Oral Iron N=522 n (%)	SMC N=1281 n (%)
Infections and infestations				
Urinary tract infection	54 (2.5%)	1 (0.3%)	23 (4.4%)	11 (0.9%)
Nasopharyngitis	49 (2.2%)	8 (2.2%)	21 (4.0%)	5 (0.4%)
Upper respiratory tract infection**	38 (1.7%)	5 (1.4%)	24 (4.6%)	18 (1.4%)
Lower respiratory tract infection**	33 (1.5%)	8 (2.2%)	33 (6.3%)	5 (0.4%)
Influenzae**	27 (1.2%)	4 (1.1%)	9 (1.7%)	3 (0.2%)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders				
Arthralgia**	55 (2.5%)	7 (2.0%)	31 (5.9%)	4 (0.3%)
Back pain	40 (1.8%)	3 (0.8%)	17 (3.3%)	6 (0.5%)
Muscle spasms**	30 (1.4%)	9 (2.5%)	5 (1.0%)	0
Nervous system disorders				
Headache**	78 (3.6%)	14 (3.9%)	24 (4.6%)	18 (1.4%)
Dizziness**	52 (2.4%)	8 (2.2%)	14 (2.7%)	8 (0.6%)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders				
Dyspnea*	27 (1.2%)	1 (0.3%)	17 (3.3%)	2 (0.2%)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders				
Rash**	64 (2.9%)	8 (2.2%)	28 (5.4%)	11 (0.9%)
Vascular disorders				
Hypertension**	70 (3.2%)	12 (3.4%)	48 (9.2%)	11 (0.9%)
Hypotension**	37 (1.7%)	13 (3.6%)	7 (1.3%)	4 (0.3%)

IV=intravenous; MedDRA= Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities; PT=Preferred term; SMC=Standard Medical Care; SOC=System Organ Class.

*The group terms **Vomiting**, **Pyrexia**, and **Dyspnea** are each composed of several near synonym terms.

Group terms that include distinct clinical events are: **Chest pain (includes Angina pectoris); **Abdominal pain** (Abdominal distension); **Edema** (Peripheral swelling); **Injection/infusion site reactions** (Extravasation, Hematoma, Post procedural hematoma, Local reaction); **Fatigue** (Malaise, Illness, Discomfort); **Upper respiratory tract infection** (Rhinitis, Sinusitis); **Lower respiratory tract infection** (Bronchitis, Pneumonia); **Influenza** (Influenza-like illness); **Arthralgia** (Joint stiffness, Joint swelling); **Muscle spasms** (Musculoskeletal stiffness); **Headache** (Migraine, Migraine with aura); **Dizziness** (Vertigo, Balance disorder); **Rash** (Exanthema, Urticaria, Pruritus, Boston exanthema); **Hypertension** (Hypertensive crisis); **Hypotension** (Blood pressure abnormal, Dialysis hypotension).

The frequency of adverse events associated with the use of FERINJECT in adult patients with CHF with ID has been documented in an additional study.

The most common adverse reactions in subjects treated with FERINJECT in this study were hypertension (16.4%), headache (9.9%), dizziness (9.2%), fatigue (8.6%), atrial fibrillation, chest pain and sinus bradycardia (5.9% each).

Common adverse reactions reported in $\geq 2\%$ of heart failure patients, and reported more frequently in the FERINJECT than the placebo arm, are presented by SOC and preferred term in [Table 7](#).

Table 7: Clinical Trial Adverse Reactions Reported in ≥2% of Patients with CHF, and Reported More Frequently in Patients Treated with FERINJECT Compared to Placebo

System Organ Class MedDRA Preferred Term	FERINJECT N=152 n (%)	Placebo N=152 n (%)
Cardiac disorders		
Atrial fibrillation	9 (5.9%)	7 (4.6%)
Chest pain**	9 (5.9%)	7 (4.6%)
Sinus bradycardia*	9 (5.9%)	2 (1.3%)
Atrial flutter	3 (2.0%)	2 (1.3%)
Sudden cardiac death*	4 (2.6%)	3 (2.0%)
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Abdominal pain**	6 (3.9%)	2 (1.3%)
Nausea	6 (3.9%)	2 (1.3%)
Constipation	4 (2.6%)	1 (0.7%)
Vomiting**	4 (2.6%)	2 (1.3%)
Hemorrhoids	3 (2.0%)	0
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Fatigue**	13 (8.6%)	9 (5.9%)
Flushing*	6 (3.9%)	0
Infections and infestations		
Cystitis	3 (2.0%)	0
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications		
Injection/infusion site reactions**	6 (3.9%)	1 (0.7%)
Fall	4 (2.6%)	1 (0.7%)
Fracture**	3 (2.0%)	1 (0.7%)
Investigations		
Glomerular filtration rate decreased	4 (2.6%)	2 (1.3%)
Weight decreased	3 (2.0%)	0
Metabolism and nutritional disorders		
Diabetes mellitus	5 (3.3%)	2 (1.3%)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		
Back pain	6 (3.9%)	4 (2.6%)
Pain in extremity*	5 (3.3%)	3 (2.0%)
Osteoarthritis	4 (2.6%)	0
Osteochondrosis	4 (2.6%)	1 (0.7%)
Nervous system disorders		
Headache**	15 (9.9%)	10 (6.6%)
Dizziness**	14 (9.2%)	10 (6.6%)
Renal and urinary disorders		
Chronic kidney disease	3 (2.0%)	2 (1.3%)

System Organ Class MedDRA Preferred Term	FERINJECT N=152 n (%)	Placebo N=152 n (%)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		
Dyspnea*	6 (3.9%)	3 (2.0%)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		
Rash**	4 (2.6%)	2 (1.3%)
Vascular disorders		
Hypertension**	25 (16.4%)	20 (13.2%)

MedDRA=Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities; PT=Preferred term; SOC=System Organ Class.

*The group terms **Sinus bradycardia**, **Sudden cardiac death**, **Vomiting**, **Flushing**, **Pain in extremity**, and **Dyspnea** are each composed of several near synonym terms.

Group terms that include distinct clinical events are: **Chest pain (includes Angina pectoris); **Abdominal pain** (Abdominal distension); **Fatigue** (Malaise, Illness, Discomfort); **Injection/infusion site reactions** (Extravasation, Hematoma, Post procedural hematoma, Local reaction); **Fracture** (Hip fracture, Rib fracture, Spinal compression fracture); **Headache** (Migraine, Migraine with aura); **Dizziness** (Vertigo, Balance disorder); **Rash** (Exanthema, Urticaria, Pruritus, Boston exanthema); **Hypertension** (Hypertensive crisis).

8.2.1 Clinical Trial Adverse Reactions – Pediatrics

The safety of FERINJECT in pediatric patients (aged 1 to 17 years) with IDA was evaluated in the randomized, active-controlled study 1VIT17044. Forty patients (1-12 years of age: 10 patients; 12-17 years of age: 30 patients) received FERINJECT 15 mg/kg to a maximum single dose of 750 mg on Days 0 and 7 for a maximum total dose of 1500 mg. The median age of patients who received FERINJECT was 14.5 years (range, 1-17). Oral ferrous sulfate was administered to 38 patients in the comparator arm for 28 days.

There were no new or unexpected TEAEs observed in the pediatric population compared to those reported in the adult population. TEAEs (all causality) were reported in 35% of patients treated with FERINJECT. The most commonly reported adverse reactions (≥5%) were hypophosphatemia (12.5%), rash (7.5%), injection/infusion site reaction (7.5%), headache (5%), and vomiting (5%). None of the patients experienced an SAE, and there was 1 TEAE leading to study drug discontinuation (injection site pain).

Table 8: Clinical Trial Adverse Reactions Reported in ≥1%, Subjects <1-17 years

System Organ Class MedDRA Preferred Term	FERINJECT N=40 n (%)	Oral Iron N=37 n (%)
Any TEAE	14 (35.0%)	9 (24.3%)
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Vomiting*	2 (5.0%)	1 (2.7%)
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Flushing*	1 (2.5%)	0
Infections and infestations		
Gastrointestinal infection	1 (2.5%)	0

System Organ Class MedDRA Preferred Term	FERINJECT N=40 n (%)	Oral Iron N=37 n (%)
Any TEAE	14 (35.0%)	9 (24.3%)
Nasopharyngitis	1 (2.5%)	2 (5.4%)
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications		
Injection/infusion site reactions**	3 (7.5%)	0
Metabolism and nutritional disorders		
Hypophosphatemia	5 (12.5%)	0
Nervous system disorders		
Headache**	2 (5.0%)	1 (2.7%)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		
Rash**	3 (7.5%)	0

MedDRA=Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities; PT=Preferred term; SOC=System Organ Class.

*The group terms **Vomiting**, and **Flushing** are each composed of several near synonym terms.

Group terms that include distinct clinical events are: **Injection/infusion site reactions (includes Extravasation, Hematoma, Post procedural hematoma, Local reaction); **Headache** (Migraine, Migraine with aura); **Rash** (Exanthema, Urticaria, Pruritus, Boston exanthema).

8.3 Less Common Clinical Trial Adverse Reactions

Other clinically significant adverse drug reactions reported in adult patients are presented below.

Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders: Reticulocytosis

Cardiac Disorders: Palpitations

Ear and Labyrinth Disorder: Ear pain

Eye Disorders: Visual field defect

General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions: Feeling jittery

Hepatobiliary Disorders: Cholangitis sclerosing, hepatotoxicity

Investigations: Serum ferritin increased, blood alkaline phosphatase increased, blood lactate dehydrogenase increased, activated partial thromboplastin time prolonged, blood iron increased, C-reactive protein increased, electrocardiogram QRS complex prolonged, high density lipoprotein increased, liver function test abnormal, low density lipoprotein decreased, urine phosphorus decreased

Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders: Decreased appetite, iron overload

Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders: Myalgia, synovial cyst

Neoplasm Benign, Malignant and Unspecified: Adrenal adenoma

Nervous System Disorders: Dysgeusia, diabetic neuropathy, peripheral sensory neuropathy

Psychiatric Disorders: Insomnia

Renal and Urinary Disorders: Chromaturia, hematuria, nephropathy

Reproductive System and Breast Disorder: Postmenopausal hemorrhage

Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders: Cough, pharyngeal disorder

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: Angiodema, hyperhidrosis, skin exfoliation

8.4 Abnormal Laboratory Findings: Hematologic, Clinical Chemistry and Other Quantitative Data

Table 9: Laboratory Abnormalities in ≥1% of Patients Treated with FERINJECT, Studies in Nephrology, Gastrointestinal, and Women’s Health Therapy Areas

Laboratory Parameter	FERINJECT N=2196 n (%)	IV Iron N=357 n (%)	Oral Iron N=522 n (%)	SMC N=1281 n (%)
Chemistry abnormalities				
Alanine aminotransferase increased	25 (1.1%)	6 (1.7%)	7 (1.3%)	6 (0.5%)

Table 10: Laboratory Abnormalities in ≥1% of Patients with CHF

Laboratory Parameter	FERINJECT N=152 n (%)	Placebo N=152 n (%)
Chemistry abnormalities		
Gamma-glutamyl transferase increased	6 (3.9%)	2 (1.3%)

Table 11: Laboratory Abnormalities in ≥1% of Pediatric Patients (1-17 years)

Laboratory Parameter	FERINJECT N=40 n (%)	Oral Iron N=37 n (%)
Hematology abnormalities		
Platelet count decreased	1 (2.5%)	0
White blood cell count abnormal	1 (2.5%)	0
Chemistry abnormalities		
Liver function test increased	1 (2.5%)	0
Hypophosphatemia*	5 (12.5%)	0

* Hypophosphatemia includes blood phosphorus decreased and hypophosphatemia.

Hypophosphatemia

The occurrence of hypophosphatemia was reviewed in a pooled analysis of 7 clinical trials, in 2196 adult patients treated with FERINJECT at varying doses. Of these patients, 25.4% had at least 1 post-baseline phosphorus value <2.5 mg/dL, and 1.1% had a value <1 mg/dL. None of these lab values were reported as a serious TEAE. For subjects in clinical trials that showed a decrease in serum phosphorous, the minimum values were obtained after approximately 2 weeks, and returned to baseline values in most cases by 12 weeks following FERINJECT treatment.

In the pediatric study with FERINJECT, transient hypophosphatemia, reported as a TEAE and/or as a potentially significant laboratory deviation, was reported in approximately 12.5% of the patients treated with FERINJECT at 2 doses of 15 mg iron/kg given 7 days apart. Two cases reported as TEAEs were considered severe by the Investigator. In all patients (including those considered severe), hypophosphatemia was asymptomatic and transient without any action taken.

8.5 Post-Market Adverse Reactions

Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. The following adverse reactions have been reported from the post-marketing spontaneous reports with FERINJECT:

Cardiac Disorders: Fetal bradycardia due to maternal hypersensitivity reactions

Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders: Hypophosphatemic osteomalacia

Nervous System Disorders: Loss of consciousness

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: Dermatitis, face edema

9 DRUG INTERACTIONS

9.2 Drug Interactions Overview

As with all parenteral iron preparations, the absorption of oral iron is reduced when administered concomitantly. Therefore, if required, oral iron therapy should not be started within 5 days after the last administration of FERINJECT.

9.3 Drug-Behavioural Interactions

The interaction of FERINJECT with individual behavioural risks (e.g., cigarette smoking, cannabis use, and/or alcohol consumption) has not been studied.

9.4 Drug-Drug Interactions

Interactions with other drugs have not been established.

9.5 Drug-Food Interactions

Interactions with food have not been established.

9.6 Drug-Herb Interactions

Interactions with herbal products have not been established.

9.7 Drug-Laboratory Test Interactions

In the 24 hours following administration of FERINJECT, laboratory assays may overestimate serum iron and transferrin bound iron by also measuring the iron in FERINJECT.

10 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

10.1 Mechanism of Action

FERINJECT is a colloidal dispersion of ferric carboxymaltose. It contains iron in a stable ferric state as a non-dextran iron complex consisting of a polynuclear iron-hydroxide core with a carbohydrate ligand. The complex is designed to provide utilisable iron for the iron transport and storage proteins in the body (transferrin and ferritin, respectively).

10.2 Pharmacodynamics

Using positron emission tomography (PET), it was demonstrated that red blood cell uptake of ^{59}Fe from ferric carboxymaltose ranged from 91% to 99% at 24 days after FERINJECT IV administration in patients with IDA.

Ferric carboxymaltose treatment of patients with IDA led to an increase in Hb, reticulocyte counts, TSAT and serum ferritin levels.

Cardiac electrophysiology

ECG parameters were assessed in patients with mild IDA administered single doses of ferric carboxymaltose at 100, 500, 800, or 1000 mg iron (n=6 per group), or placebo (n=8). There was no evidence of QT/QTc prolongation potential.

10.3 Pharmacokinetics

Six clinical studies assessed the pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics (PD) of FERINJECT after single (5 studies) or multiple (1 study) IV administration, with iron doses of 100 to 1000 mg in adult patients with ID or IDA and 7.5 to 15 mg/kg (up to 750 mg) in pediatric patients with IDA.

After IV administration of a single dose of FERINJECT of 100 to 1000 mg of iron in adult patients, an increase of total serum iron was observed with maximum geometric mean (C_{max}) ranged from 37 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ to 331 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ after 15 minutes to 1.21 hour post dose and geometric mean AUC_{0-t} ranged from 426 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{h}/\text{mL}$ to 6311 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{h}/\text{mL}$. C_{max} were generally proportional to the dose of FERINJECT (100 to 1000 mg), while a more than proportional increase was observed in AUC with increasing doses. Serum iron levels declined to baseline within a few days, with a half-life around 10 to 20 hours in all single dose studies. In a multiple dose study, serum levels returned to baseline within 4 to 7 days and no accumulation of serum iron was observed.

Absorption

Not applicable.

Distribution

The volume of distribution of the central compartment corresponded to the plasma volume (approximately 3 L).

It was shown with PET that ^{52}Fe from $^{52}\text{Fe}/^{59}\text{Fe}$ -labelled ferric carboxymaltose was distributed to the liver, spleen, and bone marrow after a single IV injection of 100 mg in IDA patients. A distribution phase of about 25 minutes was noted in liver and spleen whereas for the bone marrow, a fast uptake was seen in the first 10 minutes, followed by a further influx at a lower but steady rate. ^{52}Fe was cleared from the blood, and at the end of the observational period (about 8 hours), the majority of the injected dose was distributed in the bone marrow. The uptake of ^{59}Fe by red blood cells increased up to Days 6–9 and then increased at a relatively much slower rate. Red blood cell uptake of ^{59}Fe ranged from 91% to 99% at 24 days after the ferric carboxymaltose dose.

Metabolism

Ferric carboxymaltose is mainly taken up in the reticuloendothelial system of the bone marrow, liver, and the spleen.

Elimination

The iron from ferric carboxymaltose is cleared from the plasma; in 1 study, the terminal half-life ranged from 7 to 12 hours and the mean residence time ranged from 11 to 17 hours in IDA patients given a single dose of 100 mg to 1000 mg. Renal elimination of iron was negligible.

Interchangeability

Different IV iron complexes are not clinically interchangeable, as they differ in their structures, which impact their comparative pharmacokinetic profiles.

Special Populations and Conditions

Pediatrics

Serum iron increased proportionally to the dose after a single dose of 7.5 mg iron/kg or 15 mg iron/kg of FERINJECT in pediatric patients with IDA. After a single dose of FERINJECT of 15 mg iron/kg body weight (maximum 750 mg), mean maximum total serum iron (C_{max}) value of 310 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ was measured after 1.12 hours and mean AUC_{0-t} was 4851 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{h}/\text{mL}$. The median terminal half-life for the patients aged 1 to 6, 7 to 11 and 12 to 17 years old was respectively 9.04, 8.44 and 10.88 hours. The Population PK analysis ($n=70$; age 1 to <18 years, body weight range 9 to 79 kg, BSA range 0.44 to 1.9 m^2) showed clearance and volume of distribution both decreased with decreasing BSA. The range of typical clearances was 0.05 to 0.2 L/hr and typical volumes of distribution was 0.4 to 3.1 L.

Breast-feeding

In a subset of patients ($n=25$) in a post-partum anemia study, the mean iron values in breastmilk were higher in the FERINJECT group than in the ferrous sulfate (oral iron treatment) group at 24 hours (1.45 mg/kg vs. 0.35 mg/kg) and 48 hours (0.60 mg/kg vs. 0.33 mg/kg) post-dose and at pre-dose Week 1 (0.51 mg/kg vs. 0.38 mg/kg). However, at Week 1 post-dose and Week 2 pre-dose, the mean iron values in breastmilk were similar between the two groups. The highest iron level observed in the breastmilk samples was 9.96 mg/kg for only one patient in the FERINJECT group, 24 hours post-dose. These results show that the transfer of iron from FERINJECT to human milk was $\leq 1\%$ of the dose administered.

11 STORAGE, STABILITY AND DISPOSAL

Unopened vials of FERINJECT should be stored at 15°C to 30°C in the original packaging to protect from exposure to light. FERINJECT should not be frozen.

Undiluted FERINJECT for IV injection should be used immediately after opening.

FERINJECT diluted with sterile 0.9% sodium chloride for IV infusion should be used within 24 hours when stored at 2°C to 8°C.

Each vial of FERINJECT is intended for single use only. Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

12 SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Inspect vials visually for sediment and damage before use. Use only those containing sediment-free, homogeneous dispersion.

PART II: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

13 PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

Drug Substance

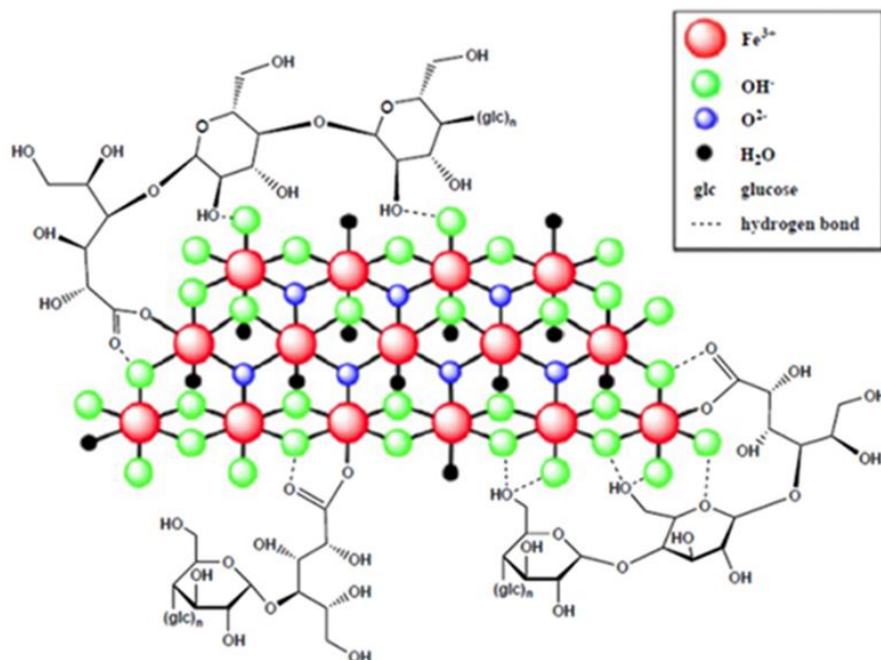
Proper/Common name:	Ferric carboxymaltose
Chemical name(s):	Iron dextri-maltose Iron(3+)-hydroxide oxide poly-(1→4)-α-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-D-gluconate hydrate Polynuclear iron(III)-hydroxide 4(R)-(poly-(1→4)-O-α-D-glucopyranosyl)-oxy2(R),3(R),5(R), 6-tetrahydroxy-hexanoate Poly[D-glucopyranosyl(1→4)]-D-gluconic acid complex of hydrated iron(III) oxide

Molecular formula and molecular mass: $[\text{FeO}_x(\text{OH})_y(\text{H}_2\text{O})_z]_n[\{(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_7)\}_i]_k$

$n \approx$ approximately 10^3 , $m \approx$ approximately 8, $l \approx$ approximately 11, $k \approx$ approximately 4

The relative molecular weight of ferric carboxymaltose is between 130000 and 200000 Da.

Structural formula:



Physicochemical properties:

Ferric carboxymaltose, is an iron-based nano-colloidal complex consisting of a polynuclear iron(III)-oxyhydroxide core that is surrounded and stabilized by a defined carbohydrate ligand. Ferric carboxymaltose is a brown amorphous powder that is soluble as a colloidal solution in water but insoluble in most organic solvents and has a pH range of 6.9 ± 0.3 . The osmolarity of a 5% (m/v) iron solution of ferric carboxymaltose ranged between 288 and 388 mOsm/L.

14 CLINICAL TRIALS

14.1 Clinical Trials by Indication

Treatment of Iron Deficiency Anemia

Five pivotal clinical trials were conducted to assess efficacy of patients with IDA across various therapy areas (Table 12).

The study designs and demographic characteristics of the study populations varied depending on the therapy area. All studies were randomized, and baseline demographics were generally balanced across the treatment groups within each study. Patient demographics are summarized in Table 12.

Table 12: Summary of Patient Demographics for Clinical Trials in IDA

Study #	Study Design	Dosage, Route of Administration and Duration	Study Subjects (n)	Mean Age (Range)	Sex	Diagnosis
Nephrology						
VIT-IV-CL-015	Phase 3, open-label, randomized, active-controlled	FCM IV 2–3x/week in single doses of ≤200 mg	119	52.6 years (22 to 80)	Females: 50 Males: 69	HDD-CKD and IDA
		Iron sucrose IV 2–3x/week in single doses of ≤200 mg	118	51.0 years (22 to 79)	Females: 47 Males: 71	
FER-CKD-01	Phase 3b, open-label, randomized, dose-ranging, active-controlled	FCM IV 1x/month in single doses of ≤1000 mg	154	69.5 years (23 to 92)	Females: 92 Males: 62	NDD-CKD, eGFR ≤60 mL/min/1.73 m ² and IDA
		FCM IV 1x/month in single doses of ≤200 mg	150	68.1 years (29 to 88)	Females: 96 Males: 54	
		Ferrous sulphate PO 2x/day 100 mg	312	69.3 years (18 to 96)	Females: 196 Males: 116	
Gastroenterology						
VIT-IV-CL-008	Phase 3, open-label, randomized, active-controlled	FCM IV 1x/week in single doses of ≤1000 mg	137	40.7 years (19 to 78)	Females: 81 Males: 56	Chronic IBD and IDA
		Ferrous sulphate PO 2x/day 100 mg	63	45.2 years (20 to 78)	Females: 38 Males: 25	

Study #	Study Design	Dosage, Route of Administration and Duration	Study Subjects (n)	Mean Age (Range)	Sex	Diagnosis
FER-IBD-07-COR	Phase 3, open-label, randomized, active-controlled	FCM IV 1x/week in ≤3 doses, single doses of ≤1000 mg	244	39.7 years (18 to 81)	Females: 146 Males: 98	Chronic IBD and IDA
		Iron sucrose IV in ≤11 doses, single doses of ≤200 mg	239	39.6 years (18 to 78)	Females: 138 Males: 101	
Women's Health						
1VIT06011	Phase 3, open-label, randomized, active-controlled	FCM 1x/week ≤1000 mg	142	26.4 years (16 to 43)	Females: 142 Males: NA	Postpartum women (within 10 days after delivery) with IDA
		Ferrous sulphate PO 3x/day 325 mg	147	26.5 years (15 to 43)	Females: 147 Males: NA	

FCM=ferric carboxymaltose; HDD-CKD=hemodialysis-dependent chronic kidney disease; IBD=inflammatory bowel disease; IDA=iron deficiency anemia; IV=intravenous; NA=not applicable; NDD-CKD=non-dialysis-dependent chronic kidney disease

Nephrology

The efficacy of FERINJECT in the treatment of IDA associated with CKD was evaluated in one study in patients with HDD-CKD (Study VIT-IV-CL-015) and one study in patients with non-dialysis-dependent chronic kidney disease (NDD-CKD) (Study FER-CKD-01).

Study VIT-IV-CL-015

Study VIT-IV-CL-015 was a Phase 3, open-label, randomized, active-controlled study conducted to compare the efficacy of FERINJECT and iron sucrose in patients on hemodialysis with IDA associated with chronic renal failure. Patients with Hb ≤115 g/L and TSAT <20 % or serum ferritin <200 ng/mL, with or without erythropoietin therapy, were randomized to receive FERINJECT or iron sucrose. Total cumulative iron requirement was calculated using the Ganzoni formula. Both FERINJECT and iron sucrose were administered 2 to 3 times per week in single doses of 200 mg iron directly into the dialyser until the individually calculated cumulative iron dose was reached (mean cumulative dose of iron as FERINJECT: 1700 mg). The primary efficacy endpoint was the percentage of patients in the per-protocol (PP) population reaching a Hb increase of ≥10 g/L at 4 weeks after baseline (Table 13). No formal statistical analyses were planned to directly compare FERINJECT and iron sucrose in this study; however, and the data can therefore be used for descriptive comparative purposes only. The mean baseline Hb was 93.6 g/L.

Table 13: Primary Efficacy Results of Study VIT-IV-CL-015 in Patients with IDA and HDD-CKD

	FERNJECT N=97	Iron Sucrose N=86
Hb increase of ≥10 g/L at 4 weeks after baseline		
Responders, n (%)	45 (46.4)	32 (37.2)
95% CI	30.5, 46.6	20.8, 35.8
p-value ¹	0.2101	

¹Chi-squared test, no formal statistical analyses was performed
Per protocol analysis set

Study FER-CKD-01

Study FER-CKD-01 was a Phase 3, open-label, randomized, active-controlled, dose-ranging trial conducted to compare the long-term efficacy of high-dose and low-dose FERINJECT to oral iron to delay or reduce additional or alternative anemia management or Hb trigger in NDD-CKD patients.

The study enrolled patients with Hb 90 to 110 g/L and serum ferritin <100 ng/mL or <200 ng/mL with TSAT <20%, without erythropoiesis-stimulating agent therapy. Patients received either high-dose FERINJECT (administered once/month, ≤1000 mg iron), targeting higher serum ferritin levels (400 to 600 ng/mL); low-dose FERINJECT (administered once/month, ≤200 mg iron), targeting lower serum ferritin levels (100 to 200 ng/mL); or oral iron (ferrous sulphate, two times daily 100 mg) over 52 weeks. The primary efficacy endpoint was the time to either the initiation of additional or alternative anemia management; or two consecutive Hb values <10 g/L (without an Hb increase of ≥5 g/L between the values) (Table 14). The comparison between the two FERINJECT groups was not powered to reach statistical significance. The mean baseline Hb was 104 g/L.

Table 14: Primary Efficacy Results of Study FER-CKD-01 in Patients with IDA and NDD-CKD

	FERNJECT High Dose N=153	FERNJECT Low Dose N=152	Oral Iron N=308
Initiation of additional or alternative anemia management or two consecutive Hb values <10 g/L			
Number of event (%)	36 (23.5)	49 (32.2)	98 (31.8)
Hazard ratio (95% CI) ¹	N/A	0.68 (0.45, 1.05)	0.65 (0.44, 0.95)
P value ^{1,2}	N/A	p=0.082	p=0.026

¹ Comparison versus FCM high-dose group

² Log-rank p-value

The full analysis set

Gastroenterology

Study VIT-IV-CL-008

Study VIT-IV-CL-008 was a Phase 3, open-label, randomized, active-controlled trial conducted to test the non-inferiority of FERINJECT compared to oral iron in reducing IDA in chronic IBD.

The inclusion criteria included patients with iron deficiency secondary to chronic IBD (Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis) who had Hb \leq 110 g/L, and TSAT $<$ 20% or serum ferritin $<$ 100 ng/mL, with a calculated iron requirement of at least 1000 mg based on the Ganzoni formula. Patients were randomized in a 2:1 ratio to receive either FERINJECT (maximum 1000 mg iron per infusion) at 1-week intervals until the patients' calculated total iron deficit was reached or oral ferrous sulphate (100 mg) twice daily for 12 weeks. The primary endpoint was the change in Hb from baseline to Week 12.

Overall, 200 patients were enrolled and 160 (FERINJECT, 111; oral iron, 49) were included in the PP efficacy analysis. In the FERINJECT group, 31 (27.9%) patients had Crohn's disease and 80 (72.1%) patients had ulcerative colitis; in the oral iron group, 13 (26.5%) patients had Crohn's disease and 36 (73.5%) patients had ulcerative colitis (Table 15). The mean baseline Hb was 86.2 g/L.

Table 15: Primary Efficacy Results of Study VIT-IV-CL-008 in Patients with IDA and Chronic IBD

	FERINJECT N=111	Oral Iron N=49
Change in Hb (g/L) from baseline to Week 12		
Mean change	38.3	37.5
LS Mean Difference [95% CI] ¹	0.73 [-5.00, 6.46]	
p-value ²	0.8016	

per-protocol (PP) population

¹The lower limit of the 95% CI for difference of Hb changes between the treatments was -5.0 g/L; hence, non-inferiority was concluded.

² ANCOVA model including Baseline value, sex and country as covariates

Study FER-IBD-07-COR

Study FER-IBD-07-COR was a Phase 3, open-label, randomized, active-controlled study conducted to compare the efficacy of a simplified dosing schedule (based on Hb and body weight) of FERINJECT to individually calculated iron sucrose doses in chronic IBD patients.

The study included patients with mild IBD (Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis), Hb 70–120 g/L (women) or 70–130 g/L (men), and serum ferritin $<$ 100 ng/mL. The iron amount required was calculated according to the Ganzoni formula. Patients received either FERINJECT in \leq 3 infusions of 1000 or 500 mg iron, according to their Hb and body weight, with a total weekly dose not to exceed 1000 mg, regardless of body weight. Calculated iron sucrose doses in \leq 11 infusions of 200 mg iron within 3 weeks after randomization were administered to the control arm. The primary endpoint was the number of responders, defined as Hb increase \geq 20 g/L by Week 12.

Overall, 485 patients were randomized and 483 received study treatment with FERINJECT (244 patients; Crohn's disease 35.2%; ulcerative colitis 64.8%) or iron sucrose (239 patients; Crohn's disease 31.0%; ulcerative colitis 69.0%) (Table 16). Mean baseline Hb was 10.2 g/dL.

Table 16: Primary Efficacy Results of Study FER-IBD-07-COR in Patients with IDA and Chronic IBD

	FERINJECT N=240	Iron Sucrose N=235
Hb increase of ≥20 g/L by Week 12		
Responders, n (%)	150 (65.8)	118 (53.6)
Difference [95% CI] ¹	12.15 [3.07, 20.97]	
p-value	p=0.004	

The full analysis set

¹ 1-sided Wilson score test with a 97.5% confidence interval (CI). Noninferiority limit was set to -7%

Women's Health

Study 1VIT06011

Study 1VIT06011 was a Phase 3, open-label, randomized, active-controlled trial conducted to compare the efficacy of FERINJECT to oral iron in women with postpartum IDA.

The study included women <10 days after delivery with Hb ≤100 g/L. Patients were randomized and stratified by baseline Hb levels, screening ferritin, and requirement for a C-section. FERINJECT dosage was based on the calculated iron deficit according to the simplified table using pre-pregnancy weight. Patients received either FERINJECT ≤1000 mg (15 mg/kg), repeated weekly to a calculated replacement dose (maximum 2500 mg), or ferrous sulphate (325 mg orally three times daily) for 6 weeks. The primary endpoint was the proportion of patients achieving Hb >120 g/L anytime between baseline and end of study (Day 42) (Table 17). The mean baseline Hb was 8.9 g/dL.

Table 17: Primary Efficacy Results of Study 1VIT06011 in Postpartum Women with IDA

	FERINJECT N=139	Oral Iron N=147
Hb >120 g/L anytime between baseline and end of study (Day 42)		
Responders, n (%)	127 (91.4)	98 (66.7)
p-value ¹	<0.0001	

modified intent-to-treat (mITT)

¹Fisher's Exact p-value

Iron Deficiency in Patients with Heart Failure and NYHA Class II/III

The efficacy of FERINJECT in the treatment of ID in patients with CHF was evaluated in study FER-CARS-05 (CONFIRM-HF).

Table 18: Summary of Patient Demographics for Clinical Trial in Cardiology Patients with ID

Study #	Study Design	Dosage, Route of Administration and Duration	Study Subjects (n)	Mean Age (Range)	Sex	Diagnosis
Cardiology						
FER-CARS-05	Phase 4, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled	FCM Weeks 0, 6, 12, 24 and 36: ≤1000 mg	152	68.9 years (43 to 86)	Females: 68 Males: 84	CHF with NYHA class II-III, LVEF ≤45% and ID
		Normal saline IV	152	69.4 years (35 to 88)	Females: 74 Males: 78	

CHF=chronic heart failure; FCM=ferric carboxymaltose; ID=iron deficiency; IV=intravenous; NYHA=New York Heart Association

Study FER-CARS-05

Study FER-CARS-05 was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study conducted in patients with ID and CHF with left ventricular ejection fraction of <45% and NYHA class II/III to determine the effect of FERINJECT on exercise intolerance in CHF patients with ID.

The study enrolled patients presenting with NYHA class II to III, systolic CHF (LVEF ≤45%), mild to moderate symptoms despite optimal CHF medication and serum ferritin <100 ng/mL (or 100 to 300 ng/mL with TSAT <20%). Patients with baseline Hb ≥15 g/dL were excluded. At baseline, 57% and 43% of patients were classified as NYHA class II and III, respectively. Patients were randomized to receive FERINJECT or placebo (0.9% saline IV) for 36 weeks, stratified by screening Hb values. Dosing at Day 1 and Week 6 was based on the simplified dosing table, using screening Hb and body weight; further dosing at Weeks 12, 24 and 36 was given only if serum ferritin was <100 ng/mL or 100 to 300 ng/mL with TSAT <20%. The primary endpoint was the change in the 6-minute walk test (6-MWT) at 24 weeks (Table 19). The mean baseline Hb was 12 g/dL.

Table 19: Primary Efficacy Results of study FER-CARS-05 in Patients with ID and CHF

	FERINJECT N=150	Placebo N=151
Change in the 6-MWT distance (m) from Baseline to Week 24		
LS Mean	17.5	-15.7
LS Mean Difference [95% CI]	33 [12.5, 53.9]	
p-value ¹	0.002	

The full analysis set

¹ ANCOVA model including baseline score, country and baseline Hb covariates

In FERINJECT-treated patients, change from baseline to week 24 in Hb was 0.6 g/dL (0.3, 0.8), in serum ferritin was 269 ng/mL (229, 309), and in TSAT was 9.1% (6.7, 11.4).

15 MICROBIOLOGY

No microbiological information is required for this drug product.

16 NON-CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

General Toxicology:

Acute toxicity studies in mice and rats showed that IV administered ferric carboxymaltose is non-lethal at 1000 mg/kg, which corresponds to a human equivalent dose (HED) based on body surface area of 81 and 161 mg/kg, respectively (maximum recommended weekly clinical dose is 15 mg/kg). Enlarged spleen was observed in both species, and clinical signs of piloerection, swollen limbs, and dark swollen extremities was observed in rats.

Repeat-dose toxicity studies of 26 weeks duration were conducted in rats and Beagle dogs. Ferric carboxymaltose was administered at 3, 9, and 30 mg/kg/week, divided into three equal IV injections over the week. The principal target organs for iron accumulation were the liver, kidney, spleen, and lymph nodes. No treatment-related mortality was observed at any dose.

In rats, reduced body weight gain and food intake, and elevated liver enzymes and blood urea were observed at 30 mg/kg/week. Reduced red cell parameters was observed at ≥ 9 mg/kg/week. At all doses, iron accumulation was noted in macrophages in the majority of tissues and in parenchymal cells in the liver, kidney, spleen, and adrenals. Increased spleen, liver, and kidney weights were observed starting at 3, 9, and 30 mg/kg/week, respectively. The No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) was considered to be 3 mg/kg/week (HED of 0.5 mg/kg/week).

In dogs, reduced red cell parameters, increased hepatic extramedullary hematopoiesis, and decreased albumin and cholesterol synthesis was observed at 30 mg/kg/week. Iron accumulation in macrophages in multiple tissues was seen at all doses, and in glomerular mesangial cells and interstitium of the kidneys at 30 mg/kg/week. Increased liver weight was noted at all doses and increased kidney weight at 30 mg/kg/week. The NOAEL was considered to be 9 mg/kg/week (HED of 5 mg/kg/week).

In both rats and dogs, toxicological findings at 30 mg/kg/week (HED of 4.8 and 17 mg/kg/week, respectively) persisted following a 6-week recovery period, considered due to saturation of storage iron and low clearance and utilization.

Carcinogenicity: No long-term animal studies have been performed to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of ferric carboxymaltose.

Genotoxicity: Ferric carboxymaltose was not genotoxic in assays for gene mutation (*in vitro* bacterial and mouse lymphoma cell assays) and chromosomal damage (human lymphocytes *in vitro* and mouse micronucleus test *in vivo*).

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology:

In a fertility and early embryonic development study in rats, there was no effect of ferric

carboxymaltose on fertility or mating performance at IV doses up to 30 mg/kg three times a week (HED of 15 mg/kg/week).

Embryofetal development studies were conducted in rats and rabbits. In rats, ferric carboxymaltose was administered intravenously at 3, 9, and 30 mg/kg/day during the period of organogenesis. Increased incidence of thickened/kinked ribs was observed in fetuses in the presence of maternal toxicity at 30 mg/kg/day, which corresponds to 2 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) from a single course of FERINJECT (2000 mg in a 70 kg person).

In rabbits, ferric carboxymaltose was administered intravenously at 4.5, 9, 13.5, and 18 mg/kg/day during the period of organogenesis. Adverse embryofetal effects were observed in the presence of maternal toxicity. Spontaneous abortions occurred starting at 4.5 mg/kg/day (0.7 times the MRHD from a single course of FERINJECT). Skeletal malformations were seen starting at 9 mg/kg/day (1.4 times the MRHD from a single course of FERINJECT). Pre-implantation loss was observed at the highest dose (2.8 times the MRHD from a single course of FERINJECT).

In rats, iron released from ferric carboxymaltose has been demonstrated to cross the placental barrier and be excreted in milk. A pre- and post-natal development study was conducted in rats at IV doses up to 18 mg/kg/day (2 times the MRHD from a single course of FERINJECT). There were no adverse effects on offspring survival, behaviour, sexual maturation, or reproductive parameters.

PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

Pr **FERINJECT**[®]

Ferric Carboxymaltose Injection

Read this carefully before you start taking **FERINJECT** and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about **FERINJECT**.

Serious Warnings and Precautions

- Do not use FERINJECT if you are allergic to this drug or components of the container.
- Injectable iron products including FERINJECT can cause serious allergic reactions, including fatal anaphylaxis or anaphylactoid reactions.
- FERINJECT should only be given if personnel are able to treat severe allergic reactions without delay.
- You will be monitored for signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction during each injection and for at least 30 minutes after your treatment with FERINJECT.

What is FERINJECT used for?

FERINJECT is used in:

- children (1 year of age and older) and adults for the treatment of iron deficiency anemia (IDA). FERINJECT is used when oral iron does not work well enough or you are not able to tolerate oral iron.
- adults with heart failure for the treatment of iron deficiency (ID). FERINJECT is used to improve exercise levels in patients with heart failure categorized under class II/III.

How does FERINJECT work?

FERINJECT is used to replenish your body's iron stores. The cells in your body need iron to work normally and to make hemoglobin. Hemoglobin allows red blood cells to carry oxygen throughout your body.

What are the ingredients in FERINJECT?

Medicinal ingredients: Ferric carboxymaltose

Non-medicinal ingredients: Hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, water for injections

FERINJECT comes in the following dosage forms:

Dispersion: 50 mg elemental iron/mL (as ferric carboxymaltose)

Do not use FERINJECT if:

- You are allergic to ferric carboxymaltose, any of the other ingredients in FERINJECT or components of the container.
- You have a history of serious allergies to other injectable iron products.
- You have anemia not caused by iron deficiency.
- You have too much iron in your body or a problem in the way your body uses iron.

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you have FERINJECT treatment. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- Have a history of allergies to other injectable iron medications.
- Have liver problems.
- Have an infection.
- Have severe asthma, eczema or other allergies.

Other warnings you should know about:**Injection site:**

Incorrect administration of FERINJECT may cause leakage at the injection site. This may irritate the skin. As well, it is possible that this could make the colour of your skin at the injection site become brown. This may be long-lasting. Tell your healthcare professional immediately if you notice any leakage.

Monitoring and tests:

Your healthcare professional may complete blood tests before and during your treatment to monitor your levels of:

- Phosphate
- Stored iron

Low levels of phosphate in blood (hypophosphatemia):

Taking FERINJECT may cause serious side effects, including hypophosphatemic osteomalacia. Low levels of phosphate in the blood (hypophosphatemia) can cause your bones to become soft. This can lead to bone fractures (hypophosphatemic osteomalacia). Speak to your healthcare professional if you experience joint or bone pain. You are at greater risk of developing hypophosphatemia if:

- you have inflammatory bowel disease
- your body has difficulty absorbing calcium and phosphate
- you have an inherited disorder that causes abnormal connections between arteries and veins (hemorrhagic telangiectasia)
- you have overactive parathyroid glands
- you have vitamin D deficiency
- you have osteoporosis

Your healthcare professional will monitor you for hypophosphatemic osteomalacia if:

- you are at a greater risk of developing hypophosphatemia, and

- are taking high doses of FERINJECT for a long period of time

Allergic reactions:

FERINJECT can cause serious allergic reactions. Your risk of experiencing an allergic reaction is higher if you have:

- allergies to medication
- a history of severe asthma, eczema or other allergies
- an immune or inflammatory condition (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus)

Female patients:

- Tell your healthcare professional right away if you are pregnant, think you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. There are specific risks you should discuss with your healthcare professional.
- If you become pregnant while taking FERINJECT, tell your healthcare professional right away.
- FERINJECT may cause serious allergic reactions. When this happens, your unborn baby may develop an unusually low heart rate (a condition known as fetal bradycardia). This can cause serious harm to your unborn baby. If you are receiving FERINJECT while pregnant, your healthcare professional should carefully monitor your unborn baby.
- FERINJECT passes into breastmilk. Tell your healthcare professional if you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed.

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

The following may interact with FERINJECT:

- Oral iron medications

How to take FERINJECT:

FERINJECT will be given to you by your healthcare professional. It may be given to you by either:

- Infusion into a vein in your arm (intravenous infusion); or
- Slow injection into a vein into your arm (intravenous injection), or
- During a hemodialysis session (it will be put into the venous line of the dialysis machine).

You will be given FERINJECT in a location where any allergic events can be treated immediately.

A healthcare professional will monitor you carefully during your FERINJECT treatment and for at least 30 minutes afterwards. If you have any of the following symptoms of an allergic reaction or begin to feel unwell during your FERINJECT treatment, tell your healthcare professional right away:

- Dizzy or light-headed
- Swelling of your face, tongue or throat
- Difficulty swallowing
- Itching, rash or hives

- Difficulty breathing
- Nausea or abdominal pain

Usual dose:

The usual dose of FERINJECT is different for everyone. Your doctor will calculate how much FERINJECT to give you. Your exact dose will depend on your body weight, blood hemoglobin levels and the amount of iron you need.

Overdose:

If you think you, or a person you are caring for, have taken too much FERINJECT, contact a healthcare professional, hospital emergency department, regional poison control centre or Health Canada's toll-free number, 1-844 POISON-X (1-844-764-7669) immediately, even if there are no signs or symptoms.

What are possible side effects from using FERINJECT?

These are not all the possible side effects you may have when taking FERINJECT. If you experience any side effects not listed here, tell your healthcare professional.

Side effects may include:

- Abdominal pain
- Back pain
- Chest pain
- Constipation
- Cough
- Diarrhea
- Dizziness
- Fatigue
- Fever
- Flushing
- Headache
- High blood pressure
- Indigestion
- Inflammation of nose and throat
- Influenza-like illness
- Injection/infusion site reactions (pain, redness, or irritation)
- Itchy skin
- Joint pain
- Low blood pressure
- Muscle pain
- Muscle spasms
- Nausea
- Pain in extremity (e.g., arm or leg)
- Rash
- Shortness of breath

- Skin exfoliation
- Swelling of hands and feet
- Taste disturbance
- Tingling sensation
- Vomiting

FERINJECT can cause abnormal blood test results, including low levels of phosphate and increases in liver enzymes. Your healthcare professional will decide when to perform blood tests and will interpret the results.

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
COMMON			
Hypophosphatemia (decrease in blood phosphorus levels): persistent bone pain and joint pain		X	
Urinary tract infection: pain or burning sensation while urinating, frequent urination, exaggerated sense of needing to urinate, blood in urine, pain in the pelvis, strong smelling urine, cloudy urine		X	
RARE			
Pulmonary embolism (blood clot in the lung): chest pain that may increase with deep breathing, cough, coughing up bloody sputum, shortness of breath		X	
UNKNOWN			
Hypophosphatemic osteomalacia (bone fractures caused by low blood phosphate levels): muscle weakness, bone pain		X	
Allergic reaction – which are sometimes life threatening: breathing difficulty, swelling, lightheadedness, fever, rash, fast heartbeat, sweating, and nausea			X

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, tell your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:

Store between 15°C to 30°C in the original container to protect from exposure to light. Do not freeze.

Undiluted FERINJECT should be used immediately after opening. Diluted FERINJECT should be used immediately or stored between 2°C to 8°C and used within 24 hours.

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

If you want more information about FERINJECT:

- Talk to your healthcare professional.
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website: <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/drug-product-database.html>; the manufacturer's website [www.cslbehring.ca], or by calling 1-866-773-7721.

This leaflet was prepared by Vifor (International) Inc.

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