560-2024-08

11928

Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Tablets

2084766

2D Code

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use EMTRICITABINE AND TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE TABLETS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for EMTRICITABINE AND TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE TABLETS.

EMTRICITABINE and TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE tablets, for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2004

WARNING: POSTTREATMENT ACUTE EXACERBATION OF HEPATITIS B and RISK OF DRUG RESISTANCE WITH USE OF EMTRICITABINE AND TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE FOR HIV-1 PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PrEP) IN UNDIAGNOSED EARLY HIV-1 INFECTION

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- **Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B (HBV) have been reported in HBV-infected individuals who have discontinued emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Hepatic function should be monitored closely in these individuals who discontinue emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. If appropriate anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted. (5.1)**
- **Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate used for HIV-1 PrEP must only be prescribed to individuals confirmed to be HIV-negative immediately prior to initiating and at least every 3 months during use. Drug-resistant HIV-1 variants have been identified with the use of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP following undetected acute HIV-1 infection. Do not initiate emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP if signs or symptoms of acute HIV infection are present unless negative infection status is confirmed. (5.2)**

----INDICATIONS AND USAGE----

HIV-1 Treatment (1.1)
Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet is a two-drug combination of emtricitabine (FTC) and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF), both HIV-1 nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitors, and is indicated:

- in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 17 kg.

HIV-1 PrEP (1.2):

- Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet is indicated in at-risk adults and adolescents weighing at least 35 kg for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 infection. Individuals must have a negative HIV-1 test immediately prior to initiating emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet for HIV-1 PrEP.

----DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION----

- Testing: Prior to or when initiating emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets test for hepatitis B virus infection. Prior to initiation and during use of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, on a clinically appropriate schedule, assess serum creatinine, estimated creatinine clearance, urine glucose, and urine protein in all individuals. In individuals with chronic kidney disease, also assess serum phosphorus. (2.1)
- HIV-1 Screening: Screen all individuals for HIV-1 infection immediately prior to initiating emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP and at least once every 3 months while taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, and upon diagnosis of any other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). (2.2)

Treatment of HIV-1 Infection

- Recommended dosage in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 35 kg: One emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet (containing 200 mg of FTC and 300 mg of TDF) once daily taken orally with or without food. (2.3)
- Recommended dosage in pediatric patients weighing at least 17 kg: One emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate low-strength tablet (100 mg/150 mg, 133 mg/200 mg, or 167 mg/250 mg based on body weight) once daily taken orally with or without food. (2.4)
- Recommended dosage in renally impaired HIV-1 infected adult patients:
  - o Creatinine clearance (CrCl) 30 to 49 mL/min: 1 tablet every 48 hours. (2.6)
  - o CrCl below 30 mL/min or hemodialysis: Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are not recommended. (2.6)

HIV-1 Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

- Recommended dosage in HIV-1 uninfected adults and adolescents weighing at least 35 kg: One emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet (containing 200 mg of FTC and 300 mg of TDF) once daily taken orally with or without food. (2.5)
- Recommended dosage in renally impaired HIV-uninfected individuals: emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is not recommended in HIV-uninfected individuals if CrCl is below 60 mL/min. (2.6)

----DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS----

Tablets: 200 mg of emtricitabine and 300 mg of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, respectively. (3)

----CONTRAINDICATIONS----

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP are contraindicated in individuals with unknown or positive HIV-1 status. (4)

----WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS----

- Comprehensive management to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV-1 when emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet is used for HIV-1 PrEP: Use as part of a comprehensive prevention strategy including other prevention measures; strictly adhere to dosing schedule. (5.2)
- Management to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV-1 drug resistance when emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet is used for HIV-1 PrEP: refer to full prescribing information for additional detail. (5.2)
- New onset or worsening renal impairment: Can include acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome. Avoid administering emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with concurrent or recent use of nephrotoxic drugs. (5.3)
- Immune reconstitution syndrome during treatment of HIV-1 infection: May necessitate further evaluation and treatment. (5.4)
- Decreases in bone mineral density (BMD): Consider assessment of BMD in individuals with a history of pathologic fracture or other risk factors for osteoporosis or bone loss. (5.5)
- Lactic acidosis/severe hepatomegaly with steatosis: Discontinue emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets in individuals who develop symptoms or laboratory findings suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity. (5.6)

----ADVERSE REACTIONS----

- In HIV-1 infected patients, the most common adverse reactions (incidence greater than or equal to 10%) are diarrhea, nausea, fatigue, headache, dizziness, depression, insomnia, abnormal dreams, and rash. (6.1)
- In HIV-1 uninfected adults in PrEP trials, adverse reactions that were reported by more than 2% of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate participants and more frequently than by placebo participants were headache, abdominal pain, and weight decreased. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Hetero Labs Limited at 1-866-495-1995 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch

----DRUG INTERACTIONS----

- Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate increases didanosine concentrations. Dose reduction and close monitoring for didanosine toxicity are warranted. (7.2)
- Coadministration decreases atazanavir concentrations. When coadministered with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, use atazanavir given with ritonavir. (7.2)
- Coadministration of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with certain HIV-1 protease inhibitors or certain drugs to treat HCV increases tenofovir concentrations. Monitor for evidence of tenofovir toxicity. (7.2)
- Consult Full Prescribing Information prior to and during treatment for important drug interactions. (7.2)

----USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS----

Lactation: Mothers infected with HIV-1 or suspected of having acquired HIV-1 infection should be instructed not to breastfeed due to the potential for HIV transmission. (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

Revised: 08/2024

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

* Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: POSTTREATMENT ACUTE EXACERBATION OF HEPATITIS B and RISK OF DRUG RESISTANCE WITH USE OF EMTRICITABINE AND TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE FOR HIV-1 PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PrEP) IN UNDIAGNOSED EARLY HIV-1 INFECTION

Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B (HBV) have been reported in HBV-infected individuals who have discontinued emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Hepatic function should be monitored closely with both clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months in individuals who are infected with HBV and discontinue emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. If appropriate, anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate used for HIV-1 PrEP must only be prescribed to individuals confirmed to be HIV-negative immediately prior to initiating and at least every 3 months during use. Drug-resistant HIV-1 variants have been identified with use of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP following undetected acute HIV-1 infection. Do not initiate emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP if signs or symptoms of acute HIV-1 infection are present unless negative infection status is confirmed *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Treatment of HIV-1 Infection

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet is indicated in combination with other antiretroviral agents for the treatment of HIV-1 infection in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 17 kg *[see Clinical Studies (14)]*.

1.2 HIV-1 Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet is indicated in at-risk adults and adolescents weighing at least 35 kg for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 infection. Individuals must have a negative HIV-1 test immediately prior to initiating emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP *[see Dosage and Administration (2.2), Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Testing Prior to Initiation of Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Tablets for Treatment of HIV-1 Infection or for HIV-1 PrEP

Prior to or when initiating emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, test individuals for hepatitis B virus infection *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.

Prior to initiation, and during use of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, on a clinically appropriate schedule, assess serum creatinine, estimated creatinine clearance, urine glucose, and urine protein in all individuals. In individuals with chronic kidney disease, also assess serum phosphorus *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.

2.2 HIV-1 Screening for Individuals Receiving Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Tablets for HIV-1 PrEP

Screen all individuals for HIV-1 infection immediately prior to initiating emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP and at least once every 3 months while taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, and upon diagnosis of any other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) *[see Indications and Usage (1.2), Contraindications (4), and Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

If recent (<1 month) exposures to HIV-1 are suspected or clinical symptoms consistent with acute HIV-1 infection are present, use a test approved or cleared by the FDA as an aid in the diagnosis of acute or primary HIV-1 infection *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2), Use in Specific Populations (8.4), and Clinical Studies (14.3 and 14.4)]*.

2.3 Recommended Dosage for Treatment of HIV-1 Infection in Adults and Pediatric Patients Weighing at Least 35 kg

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet is a two-drug fixed dose combination product containing emtricitabine (FTC) and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF). The recommended dosage of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets in adults and in pediatric patients weighing at least 35 kg is one tablet (containing 200 mg of FTC and 300 mg of TDF) once daily taken orally with or without food *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

2.4 Recommended Dosage for Treatment of HIV-1 Infection in Pediatric Patients Weighing at Least 17 kg and Able to Swallow a Tablet

The recommended oral dosage of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for pediatric patients weighing at least 17 kg and who can swallow a tablet is presented in Table 1. Tablets should be taken once daily with or without food. Weight should be monitored periodically and the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets dose adjusted accordingly.

Table 1 Dosing for Treatment of HIV-1 Infection in Pediatric Patients Weighing 17 kg to less than 35 kg

Body Weight (kg)	Dosing of Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Tablets (FTC/TDF)
17 to less than 22	one 100 mg /150 mg tablet once daily
22 to less than 28	one 133 mg /200 mg tablet once daily
28 to less than 35	one 167 mg /250 mg tablet once daily

2.5 Recommended Dosage for HIV-1 PrEP in Adults and Adolescents Weighing at Least 35 kg

The dosage of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP is one tablet (containing 200 mg of FTC and 300 mg of TDF) once daily taken orally with or without food in HIV-1 uninfected adults and adolescents weighing at least 35 kg *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

2.6 Dosage Adjustment in Individuals with Renal Impairment

Treatment of HIV-1 Infection

Table 2 provides dosage interval adjustment for patients with renal impairment. No dosage adjustment is necessary for HIV-1 infected patients with mild renal impairment (creatinine clearance 50 to 80 mL/min). The safety and effectiveness of the dosing interval adjustment recommendations in patients with moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance 30 to 49 mL/min) have not been clinically evaluated; therefore, clinical response to treatment and renal function should be closely monitored in these patients *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.

No data are available to make dosage recommendations in pediatric patients with renal impairment.

Table 2 Dosage Interval Adjustment for HIV-1 Infected Adult Patients with Altered Creatinine Clearance

	Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)[a]		
	≥50	30 to 49	<30 (Including Patients Requiring Hemodialysis)
Recommended Dosing Interval	Every 24 hours	Every 48 hours	Emtricitabine and Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are not recommended.

a. Calculated using ideal (lean) body weight

HIV-1 PrEP

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP are not recommended in HIV-1 uninfected individuals with estimated creatinine clearance below 60 mL/min *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.

If a decrease in estimated creatinine clearance is observed in uninfected individuals while using emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP, evaluate potential causes and re-assess potential risks and benefits of continued use *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Emtricitabine and Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is available as tablets. Each tablet contains 200 mg of emtricitabine and 300 mg of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (which is equivalent to 245 mg of tenofovir disoproxil). The tablets are white to off white colored, capsule shaped, film coated tablets, debossed with 'H' on one side and '124' on the other side.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP are contraindicated in individuals with unknown or positive HIV-1 status *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Severe Acute Exacerbation of Hepatitis B in Individuals with HBV Infection

All individuals should be tested for the presence of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) before or when initiating emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate *[see Dosage and Administration (2.1)]*.

Severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B (e.g., liver decompensation and liver failure) have been reported in HBV-infected individuals who have discontinued emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Individuals infected with HBV who discontinue emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate should be closely monitored with both clinical and laboratory follow-up for at least several months after stopping treatment. If appropriate, anti-hepatitis B therapy may be warranted, especially in individuals with advanced liver disease or cirrhosis, since posttreatment exacerbation of hepatitis may lead to hepatic decompensation and liver failure. HBV-uninfected individuals should be offered vaccination.

5.2 Comprehensive Management to Reduce the Risk of Sexually Transmitted Infections, Including HIV-1, and Development of HIV-1 Resistance When Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Is Used for HIV-1 PrEP

Use emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP to reduce the risk of HIV-1 infection as part of a comprehensive prevention strategy that includes other prevention measures, including adherence to daily administration and safer sex practices, including condoms, to reduce the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The time from initiation of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP to maximal protection against HIV-1 infection is unknown.

Risk for HIV-1 acquisition includes behavioral, biological, or epidemiologic factors including but not limited to condomless sex, past or current STIs, self-identified HIV risk, having sexual partners of unknown HIV-1 viremic status, or sexual activity in a high prevalence area or network.

Counsel individuals on the use of other prevention measures (e.g., consistent and correct condom use, knowledge of partner(s)' HIV-1 status, including viral suppression status, regular testing for STIs that can facilitate HIV-1 transmission). Inform uninfected individuals about and support their efforts in reducing sexual risk behavior.

Use emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV-1 only in individuals confirmed to be HIV-negative. HIV-1 resistance substitutions may emerge in individuals with undetected HIV-1 infection who are taking only emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, because emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate alone does not constitute a complete regimen for HIV-1 treatment *[see Microbiology (12.4)]*; therefore, care should be taken to minimize the risk of initiating or continuing emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate before confirming the individual is HIV-1 negative.

- Some HIV-1 tests only detect anti-HIV antibodies and may not identify HIV-1 during the acute stage of infection. Prior to initiating emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP, ask seronegative individuals about recent (in past month) potential exposure events (e.g., condomless sex or condom breaking during sex with a partner of unknown HIV-1 status or unknown viremic status, or a recent STI), and evaluate for current or recent signs or symptoms consistent with acute HIV-1 infection (e.g., fever, fatigue, myalgia, skin rash).
- If recent (<1 month) exposures to HIV-1 are suspected or clinical symptoms consistent with acute HIV-1 infection are present, use a test approved or cleared by the FDA as an aid in the diagnosis of acute or primary HIV-1 infection.

While using emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP, HIV-1 testing should be repeated at least every 3 months, and upon diagnosis of any other STIs.

- If an HIV-1 test indicates possible HIV-1 infection, or if symptoms consistent with acute HIV-1 infection develop following a potential exposure event, convert the HIV-1 PrEP regimen to an HIV treatment regimen until negative infection status is confirmed using a test approved or cleared by the FDA as an aid in the diagnosis of acute or primary HIV-1 infection.

Counsel HIV-1 uninfected individuals to strictly adhere to the once daily emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate dosing schedule. The effectiveness of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in reducing the risk of acquiring HIV-1 is strongly correlated with adherence, as demonstrated by measurable drug levels in clinical trials of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP. Some individuals, such as adolescents, may benefit from more frequent visits and counseling to support adherence *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.4), Microbiology (12.4), and Clinical Studies (14.3 and 14.4)]*.

5.3 New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment

Emtricitabine and tenofovir are principally eliminated by the kidney. Renal impairment, including cases of acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome (renal tubular injury with severe hypophosphatemia), has been reported with the use of TDF, a component of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets *[see Adverse Reactions (6.2)]*.

Prior to initiation and during use of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, on a clinically appropriate schedule, assess serum creatinine, estimated creatinine clearance, urine glucose, and urine protein in all individuals. In individuals with chronic kidney disease, also assess serum phosphorus.

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate should be avoided with concurrent or recent use of a nephrotoxic agent (e.g., high-dose or multiple non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs]) *[see Drug Interactions (7.1)]*. Cases of acute renal failure after initiation of high-dose or multiple NSAIDs have been reported in HIV-infected patients with risk factors for renal dysfunction who appeared stable on TDF. Some patients required hospitalization and renal replacement therapy. Alternatives to NSAIDs should be considered, if needed, in patients at risk for renal dysfunction.

Persistent or worsening bone pain, pain in extremities, fractures, and/or muscular pain or weakness may be manifestations of proximal renal tubulopathy and should prompt an evaluation of renal function in individuals at risk of renal dysfunction.

Treatment of HIV-1 Infection

Dosing interval adjustment of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and close monitoring of renal function are recommended in all patients with estimated creatinine clearance 30 to 49 mL/min *[see Dosage and Administration (2.6)]*. No safety or efficacy data are available in patients with renal impairment who received emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate using these dosing guidelines, so the potential benefit of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate therapy should be assessed against the potential risk of renal toxicity. Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is not recommended in patients with estimated creatinine clearance below 30 mL/min or patients requiring hemodialysis.

HIV-1 PrEP

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP is not recommended in uninfected individuals with estimated creatinine clearance less than 60 mL/min. If a decrease in estimated creatinine clearance is observed while using emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP, evaluate potential causes and re-assess potential risks and benefits of continued use *[see Dosage and Administration (2.6)]*.

5.4 Immune Reconstitution Syndrome

Immune reconstitution syndrome has been reported in HIV-1 infected patients treated with combination antiretroviral therapy, including emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. During the initial phase of combination antiretroviral treatment, HIV-1 infected patients whose immune system responds may develop an inflammatory response to indolent or residual opportunistic infections (such as *Mycobacterium avium* infection, cytomegalovirus, *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia [PCP], or tuberculosis), which may necessitate further evaluation and treatment.

Autoimmune disorders (such as Graves' disease, polymyositis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, and autoimmune hepatitis) have also been reported to occur in the setting of immune reconstitution; however, the time to onset is more variable and can occur many months after initiation of treatment.

5.5 Bone Loss and Mineralization Defects

Bone Mineral Density

In clinical trials in HIV-1 infected adults and in a clinical trial of HIV-1 uninfected individuals, TDF (a component of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets) was associated with slightly greater decreases in bone mineral density (BMD) and increases in biochemical markers of bone metabolism, suggesting increased bone turnover relative to comparators *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*. Serum parathyroid hormone levels and 1,25 Vitamin D levels were also higher in subjects receiving TDF.

Clinical trials evaluating TDF in pediatric and adolescent subjects were conducted. Under normal circumstances, BMD increases rapidly in pediatric patients. In HIV-1 infected subjects aged 2 years to less than 18 years, bone effects were similar to those observed in adult subjects and suggest increased bone turnover. Total body BMD gain was less in the TDF-treated HIV-1 infected pediatric subjects as compared to the control groups. Similar trends were observed in adolescent subjects aged 12 years to less than 18 years treated for chronic hepatitis B. In all pediatric trials, skeletal growth (height) appeared to be unaffected.

The effects of TDF-associated changes in BMD and biochemical markers on long-term bone health and future fracture risk are unknown. Assessment of BMD should be considered for adult and pediatric patients who have a history of pathologic bone fracture or other risk factors for osteoporosis or bone loss. Although the effect of supplementation with calcium and vitamin D was not studied, such supplementation may be beneficial. If bone abnormalities are suspected, appropriate consultation should be obtained.

Mineralization Defects

Cases of osteomalacia associated with proximal renal tubulopathy, manifested as bone pain or pain in extremities and which may contribute to fractures, have been reported in association with TDF use *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*. Arthralgia and muscle pain or weakness have also been reported in cases of proximal renal tubulopathy. Hypophosphatemia and osteomalacia secondary to proximal renal tubulopathy should be considered in patients at risk of renal dysfunction who present with persistent or worsening bone or muscle symptoms while receiving TDF-containing products *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.

5.6 Lactic Acidosis/Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis

Lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported with the use of nucleoside analogs, including FTC and TDF, components of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, alone or in combination with other antiretrovirals. Treatment with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate should be suspended in any individual who develops clinical or laboratory findings suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity (which may include hepatomegaly and steatosis even in the absence of marked transaminase elevations).

5.7 Risk of Adverse Reactions Due to Drug Interactions

The concomitant use of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and other drugs may result in known or potentially significant drug interactions, some of which may lead to possible clinically significant adverse reactions from greater exposures of concomitant drugs *[see Drug Interactions (7.2)]*.

See Table 7 for steps to prevent or manage these possible and known significant drug interactions, including dosing recommendations. Consider the potential for drug interactions prior to and during therapy with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; review concomitant medications during therapy with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; and monitor for adverse reactions associated with the concomitant drugs.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

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

- Severe Acute Exacerbations of Hepatitis B in Patients with HBV Infection *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.
- New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*.
- Immune Reconstitution Syndrome *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]*.
- Bone Loss and Mineralization Defects *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]*.
- Lactic Acidosis/Severe Hepatomegaly with Steatosis *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]*.

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 practice.

Adverse Reactions from Clinical Trials Experience in HIV-1 Infected Subjects

Clinical Trials in Adult Subjects

In Study 934, 511 antiretroviral-naïve subjects received efavirenz (EFV) administered in combination with either FTC+TDF (N=257) or zidovudine (AZT)/lamivudine (3TC) (N=254) for 144 weeks. The most common adverse reactions (incidence greater than or equal to 10%, all grades) included diarrhea, nausea, fatigue, headache, dizziness, depression, insomnia, abnormal dreams, and rash. Table 3 provides the treatment-emergent adverse reactions (Grades 2 to 4) occurring in greater than or equal to 5% of subjects treated in any treatment group.

Skin discoloration, manifested by hyperpigmentation, occurred in 3% of subjects taking FTC+TDF, and was generally mild and asymptomatic. The mechanism and clinical significance are unknown.

Table 3 Selected Adverse Reactions[a] (Grades 2 to 4) Reported in ≥5% in Any Treatment Group in Study 934 (0 to 144 Weeks)

	FTC+TDF+EFV[b]	AZT/3TC+EFV
	N=257	N=254
Fatigue	9%	8%
Depression	9%	7%
Nausea	9%	7%
Diarrhea	9%	5%
Dizziness	8%	7%
Upper respiratory tract infections	8%	5%
Sinusitis	8%	4%
Rash event[c]	7%	9%
Headache	6%	5%
Insomnia	5%	7%
Nasopharyngitis	5%	3%
Vomiting	2%	5%

a. Frequencies of adverse reactions are based on all treatment-emergent adverse events, regardless of relationship to study drug.
b. From Weeks 96 to 144 of the trial, subjects received emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with efavirenz in place of FTC+TDF with efavirenz.
c. Rash event includes rash, exfoliative rash, rash generalized, rash macular, rash maculo-papular, rash pruritic, and rash vesicular.

Laboratory Abnormalities: Laboratory abnormalities observed in this trial were generally consistent with those seen in other trials of TDF and/or FTC (Table 4).

Table 4 Significant Laboratory Abnormalities Reported in ≥1% of Subjects in Any Treatment Group in Study 934 (0 to 144 Weeks)

	FTC+TDF+EFV[a]	AZT/3TC+EFV
	N=257	N=254
Any ≥ Grade 3 Laboratory Abnormality	30%	26%
Fasting Cholesterol (>240 mg/dL)	22%	24%
Creatine Kinase (M: >990 U/L) (F: >845 U/L)	9%	7%
Serum Amylase (>175 U/L)	8%	4%
Alkaline Phosphatase (>550 U/L)	1%	0%
AST (M: >180 U/L) (F: >170 U/L)	3%	3%
ALT (M: >215 U/L) (F: >170 U/L)	2%	3%
Hemoglobin (<8.0 mg/dL)	0%	4%
Hyperglycemia (>250 mg/dL)	2%	1%
Hematuria (>75 RBC/HPF)	3%	2%
Glycosuria (≥3+)	<1%	1%
Neutrophils (<750/mm³)	3%	5%
Fasting Triglycerides (>750 mg/dL)	4%	2%

a. From Weeks 96 to 144 of the trial, subjects received emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with efavirenz in place of FTC+TDF with efavirenz.

Clinical Trials in Pediatric Subjects

Emtricitabine: In addition to the adverse reactions reported in adults, anemia and hyperpigmentation were observed in 7% and 32%, respectively, of pediatric subjects (3 months to less than 18 years of age) who received treatment with FTC in the larger of two open-label, uncontrolled pediatric trials (N=116).

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: In pediatric clinical trials (Studies 352 and 321) conducted in 184 HIV-1 infected subjects 2 to less than 18 years of age, the adverse reactions observed in pediatric subjects who received treatment with TDF were consistent with those observed in clinical trials of TDF in adults.

In Study 352 (2 to less than 12 years of age), 89 pediatric subjects received TDF for a median exposure of 104 weeks. Of these, 4 subjects discontinued from the trial due to adverse reactions consistent with proximal renal tubulopathy. Three of these 4 subjects presented with hypophosphatemia and had decreases in total body or spine BMD Z-score *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]*. Total body BMD gain at Week 48 was less in the TDF group compared to the stavudine (d4T) or zidovudine (AZT) treatment groups. The mean rate of BMD gain in lumbar spine was similar between treatment groups. One TDF-treated subject and none of the d4T- or AZT-treated subjects experienced significant (greater than 4%) lumbar spine BMD loss at Week 48. Changes from baseline in BMD Z-scores were −0.012 for lumbar spine and −0.338 for total body in the 64 subjects who were treated with TDF for 96 weeks.

In Study 321 (12 to less than 18 years of age), the mean rate of BMD gain at Week 48 was less in the TDF compared to the placebo treatment group. Six TDF-treated subjects and one placebo-treated subject had significant (greater than 4%) lumbar spine BMD loss at Week 48. Changes from baseline BMD Z-scores were −0.341 for lumbar spine and −0.458 for total body in the 28 subjects who were treated with TDF for 96 weeks.

In both trials, skeletal growth (height) appeared to be unaffected.

Adverse Reactions from Clinical Trial Experience in Uninfected Subjects Taking Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP

Clinical Trials in Adult Subjects

The safety profile of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP was comparable to that observed in clinical trials of HIV-infected subjects based on two randomized placebo-controlled clinical trials (iPrEx, Partners PrEP) in which 2,830 HIV-1 uninfected adults received emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate once daily for HIV-1 PrEP. Subjects were followed for a median of 71 weeks and 87 weeks, respectively. Table 5 provides a list of selected adverse events that occurred in 2% or more of subjects in any treatment group in the iPrEx trial, with an incidence greater than placebo.

Table 5 Selected Adverse Events (All Grades) Reported in ≥2% in Any Treatment Group in the iPrEx Trial and Greater than Placebo

	FTC/TDF	Placebo
	(N=1251)	(N=1248)
Headache	7%	6%
Abdominal pain	4%	2%
Weight decreased	3%	2%

In the Partners PrEP trial, the frequency of adverse events in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate treatment group was generally either less than or the same as in the placebo group.

Laboratory Abnormalities: Table 6 provides a list of Grade 2 to 4 laboratory abnormalities observed in the iPrEx and Partners PrEP trials. Six subjects in the TDF-containing arms of the Partners PrEP trial discontinued from the trial due to an increase in serum creatinine compared with no discontinuations in the placebo group. One subject in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate arm of the iPrEx trial discontinued from the trial due to an increase in serum creatinine and another subject discontinued due to low serum phosphorus. Grades 2 to 3 proteinuria (2 to 4+) and/or glycosuria (3+) occurred in less than 1% of subjects treated with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in the iPrEx trial and Partners PrEP trial.

Table 6 Laboratory Abnormalities (Highest Toxicity Grade Reported for Each Subject) in the iPrEx Trial and Partners PrEP Trial

Grade 2 to 4[a]	iPrEx Trial		Partners PrEP Trial	
	FTC/TDF (N=1251)	Placebo (N=1248)	FTC/TDF (N=1579)	Placebo (N=1584)
Creatinine (>1.4 x ULN)	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Phosphorus (<2.0 mg/dL)	10%	8%	9%	9%
AST (>2.6 x ULN)	5%	5%	<1%	<1%
ALT (>2.6 x ULN)	7%	7%	<1%	<1%
Hemoglobin (<9.4 mg/dL)	1%	2%	2%	2%
Neutrophils (<750/mm³)	<1%	<1%	5%	3%

a. Grading is per DAIDS criteria.

Changes in Bone Mineral Density: In clinical trials of HIV-1 uninfected individuals, decreases in BMD were observed. In the iPrEx trial, a substudy of 503 subjects found mean changes from baseline in BMD ranging from -0.4% to -1.0% across total hip, spine, femoral neck, and trochanter in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group compared with the placebo group, which returned toward baseline after discontinuation of treatment. Thirteen percent of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate-treated subjects versus 6% of placebo-treated subjects lost at least 5% of BMD at the spine during treatment. Bone fractures were reported in 1.7% of the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group compared with 1.4% in the placebo group. No correlation between BMD and fractures was noted *[see Clinical Studies (14.3)]*. The Partners PrEP trial found similar fracture rates between the treatment and placebo groups (0.8% and 0.6%, respectively); no BMD evaluations were performed in this trial *[see Clinical Studies (14.4)]*.

Clinical Trials in Adolescent Subjects

In a single-arm, open-label clinical trial (ATN113), in which 67 HIV-1 uninfected adolescent (15 to 18 years of age) men who have sex with men received emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate once daily for HIV-1 PrEP, the safety profile of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate was similar to that observed in adults. Median duration to exposure of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate was 47 weeks *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)]*.

In the ATN113 trial, median BMD increased from baseline to Week 48, +2.58% for lumbar spine and +0.72% for total body. One subject had significant (greater than or equal to 4%) total body BMD loss at Week 24. Median changes from baseline BMD Z-scores were 0.0 for lumbar spine and −0.2 for total body at Week 48. Three subjects showed a worsening (change from > −2 to ≤ −2) from baseline in their lumbar spine or total body BMD Z-scores at Week 24 or 48. Interpretation of these data, however, may be limited by the low rate of adherence to emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate by Week 48.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of TDF. No additional adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of FTC. Because postmarketing reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Immune System Disorders
allergic reaction, including angioedema

Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders
lactic acidosis, hypokalemia, hypophosphatemia

Respiratory, Thoracic, and Mediastinal Disorders
dyspnea

Gastrointestinal Disorders
pancreatitis, increased amylase, abdominal pain

Hepatobiliary Disorders
hepatic steatosis, hepatitis, increased liver enzymes (most commonly AST, ALT gamma GT)

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders
rash

Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders
rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia (manifested as bone pain and which may contribute to fractures), muscular weakness, myopathy

Renal and Urinary Disorders
acute renal failure, renal failure, acute tubular necrosis, Fanconi syndrome, proximal renal tubulopathy, interstitial nephritis (including acute cases), nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, renal insufficiency, increased creatinine, proteinuria, polyuria

General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions
asthenia

The following adverse reactions, listed under the body system headings above, may occur as a consequence of proximal renal tubulopathy: rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia, hypokalemia, muscular weakness, myopathy, hypophosphatemia.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Drugs Affecting Renal Function

FTC and tenofovir are primarily excreted by the kidneys by a combination of glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. No drug-drug interactions due to competition for renal excretion have been observed; however, coadministration of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with drugs that are eliminated by active tubular secretion may increase concentrations of FTC, tenofovir, and/or the coadministered drug. Some examples include, but are not limited to, acyclovir, adefovir dipivoxil, cidofovir, ganciclovir, valacyclovir, valganciclovir, aminoglycosides (e.g., gentamicin), and high-dose or multiple NSAIDs *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*. Drugs that decrease renal function may increase concentrations of FTC and/or tenofovir.

7.2 Established and Significant Interactions

Table 7 provides a listing of established or clinically significant drug interactions. The drug interactions described are based on studies conducted with either emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, the components of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets (FTC and TDF) as individual agents and/or in combination, or are predicted drug interactions that may occur with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate *[see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*.

Table 7 Established and Significant[a] Drug Interactions: Alteration in Dose or Regimen May Be Recommended Based on Drug Interaction Trials

Concomitant Drug Class: Drug Name	Effect on Concentration[b]	Clinical Comment
NRTI: didanosine[c]	↑ didanosine	Patients receiving emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and didanosine should be monitored closely for didanosine-associated adverse reactions. Discontinue didanosine in patients who develop didanosine-associated adverse reactions. Higher didanosine concentrations could potentiate didanosine-associated adverse reactions, including pancreatitis, and neuropathy. Suppression of CD4+ cell counts has been observed in patients receiving TDF with didanosine 400 mg daily. In patients weighing greater than 60 kg, reduce the didanosine dose to 250 mg when it is coadministered with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Data are not available to recommend a dose adjustment of didanosine for adult or pediatric patients weighing less than 60 kg. When coadministered, emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and Videx EC may be taken under fasted conditions or with a light meal (less than 400 kcal, 20% fat).
HIV-1 Protease Inhibitors: atazanavir[c] lopinavir/ritonavir[c] atazanavir/ritonavir[c] darunavir/ritonavir[c]	↓ atazanavir ↑ tenofovir	When coadministered with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, atazanavir 300 mg should be given with ritonavir 100 mg. Monitor patients receiving emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate concomitantly with lopinavir/ritonavir, ritonavir-boosted atazanavir, or ritonavir-boosted darunavir for TDF-associated adverse reactions. Discontinue emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in patients who develop TDF-associated adverse reactions.
Hepatitis C Antiviral Agents: sofosbuvir/velpatasvir[c] sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir[c] ledipasvir/sofosbuvir[c]	↑ tenofovir	Monitor patients receiving emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate concomitantly with EPCLUSA® (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir) or VOSEVI® (sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir) for adverse reactions associated with TDF. Monitor patients receiving emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate concomitantly with HARVONI® (ledipasvir/sofosbuvir) without an HIV-1 protease inhibitor/ritonavir or an HIV-1 protease inhibitor/cobicistat combination for adverse reactions associated with TDF. In patients receiving emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate concomitantly with HARVONI and an HIV-1 protease inhibitor/ritonavir or an HIV-1 protease inhibitor/cobicistat combination, consider an alternative HCV or antiretroviral therapy, as the safety of increased tenofovir concentrations in this setting has not been established. If coadministration is necessary, monitor for adverse reactions associated with TDF.

a. This This table is not all inclusive.
b. ↑=Increase, ↓=Decrease.
c. Indicates that a drug-drug interaction trial was conducted.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Exposure Registry

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate during pregnancy. Healthcare providers are encouraged to register patients by calling the Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry (APR) at 1-800-258-4263.

Risk Summary

Data on the use of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate during pregnancy from observational studies have shown no increased risk of major birth defects. Available data from the APR show no significant difference in the overall risk of major birth defects with first trimester exposure for emtricitabine (FTC) (2.3%) or tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) (2.1%) compared with the background rate for major birth defects of 2.7% in a U.S. reference population of the Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP) *(see Data)*. The rate of miscarriage for individual drugs is not reported in the APR. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 15 to 20%.

In animal reproduction studies, no adverse developmental effects were observed when the components of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets were administered separately at doses/exposures ≥60 (FTC), ≥14 (TDF) and 2.7 (tenofovir) times those of the recommended daily dose of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (*see Data*).

Clinical Considerations

Disease-associated maternal and/or embryo/fetal risk

HIV-1 PrEP: Published studies indicate an increased risk of HIV-1 infection during pregnancy and an increased risk of mother to child transmission during acute HIV-1 infection. In women at risk of acquiring HIV-1, consideration should be given to methods to prevent acquisition of HIV, including continuing or initiating emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP, during pregnancy.

Data

Human Data

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP: In an observational study based on prospective reports to the APR, 78 HIV-seronegative women exposed to emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate during pregnancy delivered live-born infants with no major malformations. All but one were first trimester exposures, and the median duration of exposure was 10.5 weeks. There were no new safety findings in the women receiving emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP compared with HIV-1 infected women treated with other antiretroviral medications.

Emtricitabine: Based on prospective reports to the APR of exposures to FTC-containing regimens during pregnancy resulting in live births (including over 3,300 exposed in the first trimester and over 1,300 exposed in the second/third trimester), the prevalence of major birth defects in live births was 2.6% (95% CI: 2.1% to 3.2%) and 2.3% (95% CI: 1.6% to 3.3%) following first and second/third trimester exposure, respectively, to FTC-containing regimens.

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: Based on prospective reports to the APR of exposures to TDF-containing regimens during pregnancy resulting in live births (including over 4,000 exposed in the first trimester and over 1,700 exposed in the second/third trimester), the prevalence of major birth defects in live births was 2.4% (95% CI: 2.0% to 2.9%) and 2.4% (95% CI: 1.7% to 3.2%) following first and second/third trimester exposure, respectively, to TDF-containing regimens.

Methodologic limitations of the APR include the use of MACDP as the external comparator group. The MACDP population is not disease-specific, evaluates women and infants from a limited geographic area, and does not include outcomes for births that occurred at <20 weeks gestation.

Additionally, published observational studies on emtricitabine and tenofovir exposure in pregnancy have not shown an increased risk for major malformations.

Animal Data

Emtricitabine: FTC was administered orally to pregnant mice (at 0, 250, 500, or 1,000 mg/kg/day), and rabbits (at 0, 100, 300, or 1,000 mg/kg/day) through organogenesis (on gestation days 6 through 15, and 7 through 19, respectively). No significant toxicological effects were observed in embryo-fetal toxicity studies performed with FTC in mice at exposures (AUC) approximately 60 times higher and in rabbits at approximately 120 times higher than human exposures at the recommended daily dose. In a pre/postnatal development study in mice, FTC was administered orally at doses up to 1,000 mg/kg/day; no significant adverse effects directly related to drug were observed in the offspring exposed daily from before birth (*in utero*) through sexual maturity at daily exposures (AUC) of approximately 60 times higher than human exposures at the recommended daily dose.

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: TDF was administered orally to pregnant rats (at 0, 50, 150, or 450 mg/kg/day) and rabbits (at 0, 30, 100, or 300 mg/kg/day) through organogenesis (on gestation days 7 through 17, and 6 through 18, respectively). No significant toxicological effects were observed in embryo-fetal toxicity studies performed with TDF in rats at doses up to 14 times the human dose based on body surface area comparisons and in rabbits at doses up to 19 times the human dose based on body surface area comparisons. In a pre/postnatal development study in rats, TDF was administered orally through lactation at doses up to 600 mg/kg/day; no adverse effects were observed in the offspring at tenofovir exposures of approximately 2.7 times higher than human exposures at the recommended daily dose of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

Based on published data, FTC and tenofovir have been shown to be present in human breast milk *(see Data)*. It is not known if the components of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets affect milk production or have effects on the breastfed child.

Treatment of HIV-1 Infection:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that HIV-1 infected mothers not breastfeed their infants to avoid risking postnatal transmission of HIV-1.

Because of the potential for: (1) HIV transmission (in HIV-negative infants); (2) developing viral resistance (in HIV-positive infants); and (3) adverse reactions in a breastfed infant similar to those seen in adults, instruct mothers not to breastfeed if they are taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for the treatment of HIV-1.

HIV-1 PrEP:

In HIV-uninfected women, the developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding and the mother's clinical need for emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP should be considered along with any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and the risk of HIV-1 acquisition due to nonadherence and subsequent mother to child transmission.

Women should not breastfeed if acute HIV-1 infection is suspected because of the risk of HIV-1 transmission to the infant.

Data

HIV-1 PrEP: In a study of 50 breastfeeding women who received emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP between 1 and 24 weeks postpartum (median 13 weeks), after 7 days of treatment, tenofovir was undetectable but FTC was detectable in the plasma of most infants. In these infants, the average FTC plasma concentration was less than 1% of the FTC C_{max} observed in HIV-infected infants (up to 3 months of age) receiving the therapeutic dose of FTC (3 mg/kg/day). There were no serious adverse events. Two infants (4%) had an adverse event of mild diarrhea which resolved.

Medication Guide

Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Tablets

(em'' trye sye' ta been and ten of' oh vir dye'' soe prox' il fue' ma rate)

Read this Medication Guide before you start taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your medical condition or your treatment.

This Medication Guide provides information about **two different ways** that emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets may be used. See the section **"What are emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets?"** for detailed information about how emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets may be used.

What is the most important information I should know about emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets?

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Worsening of hepatitis B virus infection (HBV). Your healthcare provider will test you for HBV before start or when you start treatment with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. If you have HBV infection and take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, your HBV may get worse (flare-up) if you stop taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. A "flare-up" is when your HBV infection suddenly returns in a worse way than before.**
  - Do not run out of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Refill your prescription or talk to your healthcare provider before your emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are all gone.
  - Do not stop taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets without first talking to your healthcare provider.
  - If you stop taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, your healthcare provider will need to check your health often and do blood tests regularly for several months to check your HBV infection, or give you a medicine to treat hepatitis B. Tell your healthcare provider about any new or unusual symptoms you may have after you stop taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets.

For more information about side effects, see the section "What are the possible side effects of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets?".

Other important information for people who take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets to help reduce their risk of getting human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) infection, also called pre-exposure prophylaxis or "PrEP":
Before taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets to reduce your risk of getting HIV-1:

- **You must be HIV-1 negative to start emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. You must get tested to make sure that you do not already have HIV-1 infection.**
- **Do not take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP unless you are confirmed to be HIV-1 negative.**
- Some HIV-1 tests can miss HIV-1 infection in a person who has recently become infected. If you have flu-like symptoms, you could have recently become infected with HIV-1. Tell your healthcare provider if you had a flu-like illness within the last month before starting emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets or at any time while taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Symptoms of new HIV-1 infection include:
  - tiredness
  - fever
  - joint or muscle aches
  - headache
  - sore throat
  - vomiting or diarrhea
  - rash
  - night sweats
  - enlarged lymph nodes in the neck or groin

While you are taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP:

- **Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets do not prevent other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Practice safer sex by using a latex or polyurethane condom to reduce the risk of getting STIs.**
- **You must stay HIV-negative to keep taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP.**
  - Know your HIV-1 status and the HIV-1 status of your partners.
  - Ask your partners with HIV-1 if they are taking anti-HIV-1 medicines and have an undetectable viral load. An undetectable viral load is when the amount of virus in the blood is too low to be measured in a lab test. To maintain an undetectable viral load, your partners must keep taking HIV-1 medicines every day. Your risk of getting HIV-1 is lower if your partners with HIV-1 are taking effective treatment.
  - Get tested for HIV-1 at least every 3 months or when your healthcare provider tells you.
  - Get tested for other STIs such as syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea. These infections make it easier for HIV-1 to infect you.
  - If you think you were exposed to HIV-1, tell your healthcare provider right away. They may want to do more tests to be sure you are still HIV-1 negative.
  - Get information and support to help reduce sexual risk behaviors.
  - Do not miss any doses of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Missing doses increases your risk of getting HIV-1 infection.
  - If you do become HIV-1 positive, you need more medicine than emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets alone to treat HIV-1. Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets by itself are not a complete treatment for HIV-1.

If you have HIV-1 and take only emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, over time your HIV-1 may become harder to treat.

What are emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets?
Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are a prescription medicine that may be used in two different ways. Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are used:

- to treat HIV-1 infection when used with other anti-HIV-1 medicines in adults and children who weigh at least 37 pounds (at least 17 kg).
- for HIV-1 PrEP to reduce the risk of getting HIV-1 infection in adults and adolescents who weigh at least 77 pounds (at least 35 kg).

HIV-1 is the virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets contain the prescription medicines emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

It is not known if emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for treatment of HIV-1 infection is safe and effective in children who weigh less than 37 pounds (17 kg).

It is not known if emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are safe and effective in reducing the risk of HIV-1 infection in people who weigh less than 77 pounds (35 kg).

For people taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP:

Do not take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP if:

- **you already have HIV-1 infection.** If you are HIV-1 positive, you need to take other medicines with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets to treat HIV-1. Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets by itself is not a complete treatment for HIV-1.
- **you do not know your HIV-1 infection status.** You may already be HIV-1 positive. You need to take other HIV-1 medicines with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets to treat HIV-1.

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets can only help reduce your risk of getting HIV-1 **before** you are infected.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets?
Before taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- have liver problems, including HBV infection
- have kidney problems or receive kidney dialysis treatment
- have bone problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets can harm your unborn baby. Tell your healthcare provider if you become pregnant during treatment with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets.
  Pregnancy Registry: There is a pregnancy registry for people who take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets during pregnancy. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about the health of you and your baby. Talk with your healthcare provider about how you can take part in this registry.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate can pass to your baby in your breast milk.
  - Do not breastfeed if you have HIV-1 or if you think you have recently become infected with HIV-1 because of the risk of passing HIV-1 to your baby.
  - If you take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP, talk with your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Some medicines may interact with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Keep a list of your medicines and show it to your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

Dimensions	440 x 700 mm (Book Fold: 40 x 40 mm)
Customer/Country	Camber / USA
Spec	Bible Paper 28 GSM
Pantone Colours	Black
Version No.	00

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Note: Pharma Code, Material Code, Product Name and 2D Data Matrix Orientation will be change based on Machine folding feasibility at vendor.

- You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for a list of medicines that interact with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets.
- **Do not start a new medicine without telling your healthcare provider.** Your healthcare provider can tell you if it is safe to take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets with other medicines.

How should I take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets?

- Take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to take them. If you take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets to treat HIV-1 infection, you need to take other HIV-1 medicines. Your healthcare provider will tell you what medicines to take and how to take them.
- Take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets 1 time each day with or without food.
- Children who take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are prescribed a lower strength tablet than adults. Children should swallow the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet. Tell your healthcare provider if your child cannot swallow the tablet, because they may need a different HIV-1 medicine.
  - Your healthcare provider will change the dose of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets as needed based on your child's weight.
- Do not change your dose or stop taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets without first talking with your healthcare provider. Stay under a healthcare provider's care when taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Do not miss a dose of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets.
- If you take too much emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, call your healthcare provider or go to the nearest hospital emergency room right away.
- When your emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets supply starts to run low, get more from your healthcare provider or pharmacy.
  - o If you are taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for treatment of HIV-1, the amount of virus in your blood may increase if the medicine is stopped for even a short time. The virus may develop resistance to emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and become harder to treat.
  - o If you are taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP, missing doses increases your risk of getting HIV-1 infection.

What are the possible side effects of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets?

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets may cause serious side effects, including:

- **See "What is the most important information I should know about emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets?"**
- **New or worse kidney problems, including kidney failure.** Your healthcare provider should do blood and urine tests to check your kidneys before you start and during treatment with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Your healthcare provider may tell you to take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets less often, or to stop taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets if you get new or worse kidney problems.
- **Changes in your immune system (Immune Reconstitution Syndrome)** can happen when taking medicines to treat HIV-1 infection. Your immune system may get stronger and begin to fight infections that have been hidden in your body for a long time. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you start having any new symptoms after starting your HIV-1 medicine.
- **Bone problems** can happen in some people who take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Bone problems include bone pain, or softening or thinning of bones, which may lead to fractures. Your healthcare provider may need to do tests to check your bones.
- **Too much lactic acid in your blood (lactic acidosis).** Too much lactic acid is a serious but rare medical emergency that can lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get these symptoms: weakness or being more tired than usual, unusual muscle pain, being short of breath or fast breathing, stomach pain with nausea and vomiting, cold or blue hands and feet, feel dizzy or lightheaded, or a fast or abnormal heartbeat.
- **Severe liver problems.** In rare cases, severe liver problems can happen that can lead to death. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get these symptoms: skin or the white part of your eyes turns yellow, dark "tea-colored" urine, light-colored stools, loss of appetite for several days or longer, nausea, or stomach-area pain.

The most common side effects of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for treatment of HIV-1 include:

- diarrhea
- nausea
- tiredness
- headache
- dizziness
- depression
- problems sleeping
- abnormal dreams
- rash

Common side effects in people who take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for HIV-1 PrEP include:

- headache • stomach-area (abdomen) pain • decreased weight

These are not all the possible side effects of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets?

- Store emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Keep emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets in its original container.
- Keep the container tightly closed.
- Do not use emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets if seal over bottle opening is broken or missing.

Keep emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets and all other medicines out of reach of children.

General information about emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. They may harm them. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets?

Active ingredients: emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate

Inactive ingredients: pregelatinized starch (maize), lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium and magnesium stearate. The tablets are coated with Opadry II White which contains hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, titanium dioxide, and triacetin.

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Medication Guide available at
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This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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8.4 Pediatric Use

Treatment of HIV-1 Infection

No pediatric clinical trial was conducted to evaluate the safety and efficacy of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets in patients with HIV-1 infection. Data from previously conducted trials with the individual drug products, FTC and TDF, were relied upon to support dosage recommendations for emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. For additional information, consult the prescribing information for EMTRIVA and VIREAD.

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate should only be administered to HIV-1 infected pediatric patients with body weight greater than or equal to 17 kg and who are able to swallow a tablet. Because it is a fixed-dose combination tablet, emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate cannot be adjusted for patients of lower weight *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.5), Adverse Reactions (6.1) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]*. Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is not approved for use in pediatric patients weighing less than 17 kg.

HIV-1 PrEP

The safety and effectiveness of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP in at-risk adolescents weighing at least 35 kg is supported by data from adequate and well-controlled studies of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP in adults with additional data from safety and pharmacokinetic studies in previously conducted trials with the individual drug products, FTC and TDF, in HIV-1 infected adults and pediatric subjects *[see Dosage and Administration (2.5), Adverse Reactions (6.1), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3 and 12.4), and Clinical Studies (14.3 and 14.4)]*.

Safety, adherence, and resistance were evaluated in a single-arm, open-label clinical trial (ATN113) in which 67 HIV-1 uninfected at-risk adolescent men who have sex with men received emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate once daily for HIV-1 PrEP. The mean age of subjects was 17 years (range 15 to 18 years); 46% were Hispanic, 52% Black, and 37% White. The safety profile of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in ATN113 was similar to that observed in the adult HIV-1 PrEP trials *[see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]*.

In the ATN113 trial, HIV-1 seroconversion occurred in 3 subjects. Tenofovir diphosphate levels in dried blood spot assays indicate that these subjects had poor adherence. No tenofovir- or FTC-associated HIV-1 resistance substitutions were detected in virus isolated from the 3 subjects who seroconverted *[see Microbiology (12.4)]*.

Adherence to study drug, as demonstrated by tenofovir diphosphate levels in dried blood spot assays, declined markedly after Week 12 once subjects switched from monthly to quarterly visits, suggesting that adolescents may benefit from more frequent visits and counseling *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

Safety and effectiveness of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP in pediatric patients weighing less than 35 kg have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical trials of FTC, TDF, or emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects.

8.6 Renal Impairment

Treatment of HIV-1 Infection

The dosing interval for emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate should be modified in HIV-infected adult individuals with estimated creatinine clearance of 30 to 49 mL/min. Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is not recommended in individuals with estimated creatinine clearance below 30 mL/min and in individuals with end-stage renal disease requiring dialysis *[see Dosage and Administration (2.6)]*.

HIV-1 PrEP

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP is not recommended in HIV-1 uninfected individuals with estimated creatinine clearance below 60 mL/min. If a decrease in estimated creatinine clearance is observed in uninfected individuals while using emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP, evaluate potential causes and re-assess potential risks and benefits of continued use *[see Dosage and Administration (2.6)]*.

10 OVERDOSAGE

If overdose occurs, the patient must be monitored for evidence of toxicity, and standard supportive treatment applied as necessary.

Emtricitabine: Hemodialysis treatment removes approximately 30% of the FTC dose over a 3-hour dialysis period starting within 1.5 hours of FTC dosing (blood flow rate of 400 mL/min and a dialysate flow rate of 600 mL/min). It is not known whether FTC can be removed by peritoneal dialysis.

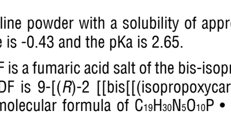
Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: Tenofovir is efficiently removed by hemodialysis with an extraction coefficient of approximately 54%. Following a single 300 mg dose of TDF, a four-hour hemodialysis session removed approximately 10% of the administered tenofovir dose.

11 DESCRIPTION

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are fixed-dose combination tablets containing emtricitabine (FTC) and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF). FTC is a synthetic nucleoside analog of cytidine. TDF is converted *in vivo* to tenofovir, an acyclic nucleoside phosphonate (nucleotide) analog of adenosine 5′-monophosphate. Both FTC and tenofovir exhibit inhibitory activity against HIV-1 reverse transcriptase.

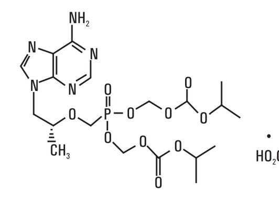
Emtricitabine: The chemical name of FTC is 5-fluoro-1-(2*R*,5*S*)-[2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-oxathiolan-5-yl] cytosine. FTC is the (-) enantiomer of a thio analog of cytidine, which differs from other cytidine analogs in that it has a fluorine in the 5-position.

It has a molecular formula of $C_8H_{10}FN_3O_3S$ and a molecular weight of 247.24. It has the following structural formula:



FTC is a white to off-white crystalline powder with a solubility of approximately 112 mg/mL in water at 25°C. The partition coefficient (log p) for emtricitabine is -0.43 and the pKa is 2.65.

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: TDF is a fumaric acid salt of the bis-isopropoxycarbonyloxymethyl ester derivative of tenofovir. The chemical name of tenofovir DF is 9-[(*R*)-2 [[bis[[(isopropoxycarbonyl)oxy]- methoxy] phosphinyl] methoxy] propyl] adenine fumarate (1:1). It has a molecular formula of $C_{19}H_{30}N_5O_{10}P \cdot C_4H_4O_4$ and a molecular weight of 635.52. It has the following structural formula:



Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is a white to off-white crystalline powder with a solubility of 13.4 mg/mL in water at 25°C. The partition coefficient (log p) for tenofovir disoproxil is 1.25 and the pKa is 3.75. All dosages are expressed in terms of TDF except where otherwise noted.

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets are for oral administration. Each film-coated tablet containing 200 mg of emtricitabine USP and 300 mg of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (which is equivalent to 245 mg of tenofovir disoproxil) as active ingredients. The tablets also include the following inactive ingredients: pregelatinized starch (maize), lactose monohydrate, microcrystalline cellulose, croscarmellose sodium and magnesium stearate. The tablets are coated with Opadry II White which contains hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, titanium dioxide, and triacetin.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate is a fixed-dose combination of antiviral drugs FTC and TDF *[see Microbiology (12.4)]*.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: One emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablet was comparable to one FTC capsule (200 mg) plus one TDF tablet (300 mg) following single-dose administration to fasting healthy subjects (N=39).

Emtricitabine: The pharmacokinetic properties of FTC are summarized in Table 8. Following oral administration of FTC, FTC is rapidly absorbed with peak plasma concentrations occurring at 1 to 2 hours postdose. Less than 4% of FTC binds to human plasma proteins *in vitro,* and the binding is independent of concentration over the range of 0.02 to 200 mcg/mL. Following administration of radiolabelled FTC, approximately 86% is recovered in the urine and 13% is recovered as metabolites. The metabolites of FTC include 3′-sulfoxide diastereomers and their glucuronic acid conjugate. Emtricitabine is eliminated by a combination of glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion. Following a single oral dose of FTC, the plasma FTC half-life is approximately 10 hours.

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: The pharmacokinetic properties of TDF are summarized in Table 8. Following oral administration of TDF, maximum tenofovir serum concentrations are achieved in 1.0 ± 0.4 hour. Less than 0.7% of tenofovir binds to human plasma proteins *in vitro,* and the binding is independent of concentration over the range of 0.01 to 25 mcg/mL. Approximately 70 to 80% of the intravenous dose of tenofovir is recovered as unchanged drug in the urine. Tenofovir is eliminated by a combination of glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion. Following a single oral dose of TDF, the terminal elimination half-life of tenofovir is approximately 17 hours.

Table 8 Single Dose Pharmacokinetic Parameters for FTC and Tenofovir in Adults[a]

	FTC	Tenofovir
Fasted Oral Bioavailability[b] (%)	92 (83.1–106.4)	25 (NC–45.0)
Plasma Terminal Elimination Half-Life[b] (hr)	10 (7.4–18.0)	17 (12.0–25.7)
C_{max}[c] (mcg/mL)	1.8±0.72[d]	0.30±0.09
AUC[c] (mcg·hr/mL)	10.0±3.12[d]	2.29±0.69
CL/F[c] (mL/min)	302±94	1043±115
CL_{renal}[c] (mL/min)	213±89	243±33

a. NC=Not calculated
b. Median (range)
c. Mean (± SD)
d. Data presented as steady state values

Effects of Food on Oral Absorption

Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate may be administered with or without food. Administration of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate following a high fat meal (784 kcal; 49 grams of fat) or a light meal (373 kcal; 8 grams of fat) delayed the time of tenofovir C_{max} by approximately 0.75 hour. The mean increases in tenofovir AUC and C_{max} were approximately 35% and 15%, respectively, when administered with a high fat or light meal, compared to administration in the fasted state. In previous safety and efficacy trials, TDF (tenofovir) was taken under fed conditions. FTC systemic exposures (AUC and C_{max}) were unaffected when emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate was administered with either a high fat or a light meal.

Specific Populations

Race

Emtricitabine: No pharmacokinetic differences due to race have been identified following the administration of FTC.

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: There were insufficient numbers from racial and ethnic groups other than Caucasian to adequately determine potential pharmacokinetic differences among these populations following the administration of TDF.

Gender

Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: FTC and tenofovir pharmacokinetics are similar in male and female subjects.

Pediatric Patients

Treatment of HIV-1 Infection: The pharmacokinetic data for tenofovir and FTC following administration of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in pediatric subjects weighing 17 kg and above are not available. The dosage recommendations of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in this population are based on the dosage recommendations of FTC and TDF in this population. Refer to the EMTRIVA and VIREAD prescribing information for pharmacokinetic information on the individual products in pediatric patients.

HIV-1 PrEP: The pharmacokinetic data for tenofovir and FTC following administration of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in HIV-1 uninfected adolescents weighing 35 kg and above are not available. The dosage recommendations of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP in this population are based on safety and adherence data from the ATN113 trial *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)]* and known pharmacokinetic information in HIV-infected adolescents taking TDF and FTC for treatment.

Geriatric Patients

Pharmacokinetics of FTC and tenofovir have not been fully evaluated in the elderly (65 years of age and older).

Patients with Renal Impairment

The pharmacokinetics of FTC and tenofovir are altered in subjects with renal impairment *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*. In adult subjects with creatinine clearance below 50 mL/min, C_{max} and $AUC_{0 \text{ to } \infty}$ of FTC and tenofovir were increased. No data are available to make dosage recommendations in pediatric patients with renal impairment.

Patients with Hepatic Impairment

The pharmacokinetics of tenofovir following a 300 mg dose of TDF have been studied in non-HIV infected subjects with moderate to severe hepatic impairment. There were no substantial alterations in tenofovir pharmacokinetics in subjects with hepatic impairment compared with unimpaired subjects. The pharmacokinetics of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate or FTC have not been studied in subjects with hepatic impairment; however, FTC is not significantly metabolized by liver enzymes, so the impact of liver impairment should be limited.

Assessment of Drug Interactions

The steady state pharmacokinetics of FTC and tenofovir were unaffected when FTC and TDF were administered together versus each agent dosed alone.

In vitro studies and clinical pharmacokinetic drug-drug interaction trials have shown that the potential for CYP mediated interactions involving FTC and tenofovir with other medicinal products is low.

TDF is a substrate of P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) transporters. When TDF is coadministered with an inhibitor of these transporters, an increase in absorption may be observed.

No clinically significant drug interactions have been observed between FTC and famciclovir, indinavir, stavudine, TDF, and zidovudine (Tables 9 and 10). Similarly, no clinically significant drug interactions have been observed between TDF and efavirenz, methadone, nelfinavir, oral contraceptives, ribavirin, or sofosbuvir in trials conducted in healthy volunteers (Tables 11 and 12).

Table 9 Drug Interactions: Changes in Pharmacokinetic Parameters for FTC in the Presence of the Coadministered Drug[a]

Coadministered Drug	Dose of Coadministered Drug (mg)	FTC Dose (mg)	N	% Change of FTC Pharmacokinetic Parameters[b] (90% CI)		
				C_{max}	AUC	C_{min}
TDF	300 once daily x 7 days	200 once daily x 7 days	17	⇔	⇔	↑ 20 (↑ 12 to ↑ 29)
Zidovudine	300 twice daily x 7 days	200 once daily x 7 days	27	⇔	⇔	⇔
Indinavir	800 x 1	200 x 1	12	⇔	⇔	NA
Famciclovir	500 x 1	200 x 1	12	⇔	⇔	NA
Stavudine	40 x 1	200 x 1	6	⇔	⇔	NA

a. All interaction trials conducted in healthy volunteers
b. ↑ = Increase; ⇔ = No Effect; NA = Not Applicable

Table 10 Drug Interactions: Changes in Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Coadministered Drug in the Presence of FTC[a]

Coadministered Drug	Dose of Coadministered Drug (mg)	FTC Dose (mg)	N	% Change of Coadministered Drug Pharmacokinetic Parameters[b] (90% CI)		
				C_{max}	AUC	C_{min}
TDF	300 once daily x 7 days	200 once daily x 7 days	17	⇔	⇔	⇔
Zidovudine	300 twice daily x 7 days	200 once daily x 7 days	27	↑ 17 (↑ 0 to ↑ 38)	↑ 13 (↑ 5 to ↑ 20)	⇔
Indinavir	800 x 1	200 x 1	12	⇔	⇔	NA
Famciclovir	500 x 1	200 x 1	12	⇔	⇔	NA
Stavudine	40 x 1	200 x 1	6	⇔	⇔	NA

a. All interaction trials conducted in healthy volunteers
b. ↑ = Increase; ⇔ = No Effect; NA = Not Applicable

Table 11 Drug Interactions: Changes in Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Tenofovir[a] in the Presence of the Coadministered Drug

Coadministered Drug	Dose of Coadministered Drug (mg)	N	% Change of Tenofovir Pharmacokinetic Parameters[b] (90% CI)		
			C_{max}	AUC	C_{min}
Atazanavir[c]	400 once daily × 14 days	33	↑ 14 (↑ 8 to ↑ 20)	↑ 24 (↑ 21 to ↑ 28)	↑ 22 (↑ 15 to ↑ 30)
Atazanavir/ Ritonavir[c]	300/100 once daily	12	↑ 34 (↑ 20 to ↑ 51)	↑ 37 (↑ 30 to ↑ 45)	↑ 29 (↑ 21 to ↑ 36)
Darunavir/ Ritonavir[d]	300/100 twice daily	12	↑ 24 (↑ 8 to ↑ 42)	↑ 22 (↑ 10 to ↑ 35)	↑ 37 (↑ 19 to ↑ 57)
Indinavir	800 three times daily × 7 days	13	↑ 14 (↓ 3 to ↑ 33)	⇔	⇔
Ledipasvir/ Sofosbuvir[e,f]	90/400 once daily x 10 days	24	↑ 47 (↑ 37 to ↑ 58)	↑ 35 (↑ 29 to ↑ 42)	↑ 47 (↑ 38 to ↑ 57)
Ledipasvir/ Sofosbuvir[e,g]	90/400 once daily x 10 days	23	↑ 64 (↑ 54 to ↑ 74)	↑ 50 (↑ 42 to ↑ 59)	↑ 59 (↑ 49 to ↑ 70)
Ledipasvir/ Sofosbuvir[h]	90/400 once daily x 14 days	15	↑ 79 (↑ 56 to ↑ 104)	↑ 98 (↑ 77 to ↑ 123)	↑ 163 (↑ 132 to ↑ 197)
Ledipasvir/ Sofosbuvir[i]	90/400 once daily x 10 days	14	↑ 32 (↑ 25 to ↑ 39)	↑ 40 (↑ 31 to ↑ 50)	↑ 91 (↑ 74 to ↑ 110)
Ledipasvir/ Sofosbuvir[j]	90/400 once daily × 10 days	29	↑ 61 (↑ 51 to ↑ 72)	↑ 65 (↑ 59 to ↑ 71)	↑ 115 (↑ 105 to ↑ 126)
Lopinavir/ Ritonavir	400/100 twice daily × 14 days	24	⇔	↑ 32 (↑ 25 to ↑ 38)	↑ 51 (↑ 37 to ↑ 66)
Saquinavir/ Ritonavir	1000/100 twice daily × 14 days	35	⇔	⇔	↑ 23 (↑ 16 to ↑ 30)
Sofosbuvir[k]	400 single dose	16	↑ 25 (↑ 8 to ↑ 45)	⇔	⇔
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir[l]	400/100 once daily	24	↑ 44 (↑ 33 to ↑ 55)	↑ 40 (↑ 34 to ↑ 46)	↑ 84 (↑ 76 to ↑ 92)
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir[m]	400/100 once daily	30	↑ 46 (↑ 39 to ↑ 54)	↑ 40 (↑ 34 to ↑ 45)	↑ 70 (↑ 61 to ↑ 79)
Sofosbuvir/ Velpatasvir/ Voxilaprevir[n]	400/100/100 + Voxilaprevir[o] 100 once daily	29	↑ 48 (↑ 36 to ↑ 61)	↑ 39 (↑ 32 to ↑ 46)	↑ 47 (↑ 38 to ↑ 56)
Tacrolimus	0.05 mg/kg twice daily x 7 days	21	↑ 13 (↑ 1 to ↑ 27)	⇔	⇔
Tipranavir/ Ritonavir[p]	500/100 twice daily	22	↓ 23 (↓ 32 to ↓ 13)	↓ 2 (↓ 9 to ↑ 5)	↑ 7 (↓ 2 to ↑ 17)
	750/200 twice daily (23 doses)	20	↓ 38 (↓ 46 to ↓ 29)	↑ 2 (↓ 6 to ↑ 10)	↑ 14 (↑ 1 to ↑ 27)

a. Subjects received tenofovir disoproxil fumarate 300 mg once daily.
b. Increase = ↑; Decrease = ↓; No Effect = ⇔
c. Reyataz Prescribing Information.
d. Prezista Prescribing Information.
e. Data generated from simultaneous dosing with HARVONI (ledipasvir/sofosbuvir). Staggered administration (12 hours apart) provided similar results.
f. Comparison based on exposures when administered as atazanavir/ritonavir + FTC/TDF.
g. Comparison based on exposures when administered as darunavir/ritonavir + FTC/TDF.
h. Study conducted with ATRIPLA (efavirenz/FTC/TDF) coadministered with HARVONI.
i. Study conducted with COMPLERA (FTC/rilpivirine/TDF) coadministered with HARVONI.
j. Study conducted with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (FTC/TDF) + dolutegravir coadministered with HARVONI.
k. Study conducted with ATRIPLA coadministered with SOVALDI® (sofosbuvir).
l. Study conducted with COMPLERA coadministered with EPCLUSA; coadministration with EPCLUSA also results in comparable increases in tenofovir exposures when TDF is administered as ATRIPLA, STRIBILD, emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate + atazanavir/ritonavir, or emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate + darunavir/ritonavir.
m. Administered as raltegravir + FTC/TDF.
n. Comparison based on exposures when administered as darunavir + ritonavir + FTC/TDF.
o. Study conducted with additional voxilaprevir 100 mg to achieve voxilaprevir exposures expected in HCV-infected patients
p. Aptivus Prescribing Information.

No effect on the pharmacokinetic parameters of the following coadministered drugs was observed with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate: abacavir, didanosine (buffered tablets), FTC, entecavir, and lamivudine.

Table 12 Drug Interactions: Changes in Pharmacokinetic Parameters for Coadministered Drug in the Presence of Tenofovir

Coadministered Drug	Dose of Coadministered Drug (mg)	N	% Change of Coadministered Drug Pharmacokinetic Parameters[a] (90% CI)		
			C_{max}	AUC	C_{min}
Abacavir	300 once	8	↑ 12 (↓ 1 to ↑ 26)	⇔	NA
Atazanavir[b]	400 once daily x 14 days	34	↓ 21 (↓ 27 to ↓ 14)	↓ 25 (↓ 30 to ↓ 19)	↓ 40 (↓ 48 to ↓ 32)
Atazanavir[b]	Atazanavir/ Ritonavir 300/100 once daily x 42 days	10	↓ 28 (↓ 50 to ↑ 5)	↓ 25[c] (↓ 42 to ↓ 3)	↓ 23[c] (↓ 46 to ↑ 10)
Darunavir[d]	Darunavir/ Ritonavir 300/100 once daily	12	↑ 16 (↓ 6 to ↑ 42)	↑ 21 (↓ 5 to ↑ 54)	↑ 24 (↓ 10 to ↑ 69)
Didanosine[e]	250 once, simultaneously with TDF and a light meal[f]	33	↓ 20[g] (↓ 32 to ↓ 7)	⇔[g]	NA
Emtricitabine	200 once daily x 7 days	17	⇔	⇔	↑ 20 (↑ 12 to ↑ 29)
Indinavir	800 three times daily x 7 days	12	↓ 11 (↓ 30 to ↑ 12)	⇔	⇔
Entecavir	1 once daily x 10 days	28	⇔	↑ 13 (↑ 11 to ↑ 15)	⇔
Lamivudine	150 twice daily x 7 days	15	↓ 24 (↓ 34 to ↓ 12)	⇔	⇔
Lopinavir Ritonavir	Lopinavir/ Ritonavir 400/100 twice daily x 14 days	24	⇔ ⇔	⇔ ⇔	⇔ ⇔
Saquinavir Ritonavir	Saquinavir/ Ritonavir 1000/100 twice daily x 14 days	32	↑ 22 (↑ 6 to ↑ 41) ⇔	↑ 29[h] (↑ 12 to ↑ 48) ⇔	↑ 47[h] (↑ 23 to ↑ 76) ↑ 23 (↑ 3 to ↑ 46)
Tacrolimus	0.05 mg/kg twice daily x 7 days	21	⇔	⇔	⇔
Tipranavir[i]	Tipranavir/ Ritonavir 500/100 twice daily	22	↓ 17 (↓ 26 to ↓ 6)	↓ 18 (↓ 25 to ↓ 9)	↓ 21 (↓ 30 to ↓ 10)
	Tipranavir/ Ritonavir 750/200 twice daily (23 doses)	20	↓ 11 (↓ 16 to ↓ 4)	↓ 9 (↓ 15 to ↓ 3)	↓ 12 (↓ 22 to 0)

a. Increase = ↑; Decrease = ↓; No Effect = ⇔; NA = Not Applicable
b. Reyataz Prescribing Information.
c. In HIV-infected subjects, addition of TDF to atazanavir 300 mg plus ritonavir 100 mg resulted in AUC and C_{min} values of atazanavir that were 2.3- and 4-fold higher than the respective values observed for atazanavir 400 mg when given alone.
d. Prezista Prescribing Information.
e. Videx EC Prescribing Information. Subjects received didanosine enteric-coated capsules. When didanosine 250 mg enteric-coated capsules were administered with TDF, systemic exposures of didanosine were similar to those seen with the 400 mg enteric-coated capsules alone under fasted conditions.
f. 373 kcal, 8.2 g fat
g. Compared with didanosine (enteric-coated) 400 mg administered alone under fasting conditions.
h. Increases in AUC and C_{min} are not expected to be clinically relevant; hence, no dose adjustments are required when TDF and ritonavir-boosted saquinavir are coadministered.
i. Aptivus Prescribing Information.

12.4 Microbiology

Mechanism of Action

Emtricitabine: FTC, a synthetic nucleoside analog of cytidine, is phosphorylated by cellular enzymes to form emtricitabine 5′-triphosphate (FTC-TP), which inhibits the activity of the HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) by competing with the natural substrate deoxycytidine 5′-triphosphate and by being incorporated into nascent viral DNA which results in chain termination. FTC-TP is a weak inhibitor of mammalian DNA polymerases α, β, ε and mitochondrial DNA polymerase γ.

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: TDF is an acyclic nucleoside phosphonate diester analog of adenosine monophosphate. TDF requires initial diester hydrolysis for conversion to tenofovir and subsequent phosphorylations by cellular enzymes to form tenofovir diphosphate (TFV-DP), which inhibits the activity of HIV-1 RT by competing with the natural substrate deoxyadenosine 5′-triphosphate and, after incorporation into DNA, by DNA chain termination. TFV-DP is a weak inhibitor of mammalian DNA polymerases α, β, and mitochondrial DNA polymerase γ.

Antiviral Activity

Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: No antagonism was observed in combination studies evaluating the cell culture antiviral activity of FTC and tenofovir together.

Emtricitabine: The antiviral activity of FTC against laboratory and clinical isolates of HIV-1 was assessed in lymphoblastoid cell lines, the MAGI-CCR5 cell line, and peripheral blood mononuclear cells. The 50% effective concentration (EC_{50}) values for FTC were in the range of 0.0013 to 0.64 µM (0.0003 to 0.158 mcg/mL). In drug combination studies of FTC with nucleoside RT inhibitors (abacavir, lamivudine, stavudine, zidovudine), non-nucleoside RT inhibitors (delavirdine, efavirenz, nevirapine), and protease inhibitors (amprenavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir), no antagonism was observed. Emtricitabine displayed antiviral activity in cell culture against HIV-1 clades A, B, C, D, E, F, and G (EC_{50} values ranged from 0.007 to 0.075 µM) and showed strain-specific activity against HIV-2 (EC_{50} values ranged from 0.007 to 1.5 µM).

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: The antiviral activity of tenofovir against laboratory and clinical isolates of HIV-1 was assessed in lymphoblastoid cell lines, primary monocyte/macrophage cells, and peripheral blood lymphocytes. The EC_{50} values for tenofovir were in the range of 0.04 to 8.5 µM. In drug combination studies of tenofovir with nucleoside RT inhibitors (abacavir, didanosine, lamivudine, stavudine, zidovudine), non-nucleoside RT inhibitors (delavirdine, efavirenz, nevirapine), and protease inhibitors (amprenavir, indinavir, nelfinavir, ritonavir, saquinavir), no antagonism was observed. Tenofovir displayed antiviral activity in cell culture against HIV-1 clades A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and O (EC_{50} values ranged from 0.5 to 2.2 µM) and showed strain-specific activity against HIV-2 (EC_{50} values ranged from 1.6 µM to 5.5 µM).

Prophylactic Activity in a Nonhuman Primate Model of HIV-1 Transmission

Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: The prophylactic activity of the combination of daily oral FTC and TDF was evaluated in a controlled study of macaques inoculated once weekly for 14 weeks with SIV/HIV-1 chimeric virus (SHIV) applied to the rectal surface. Of the 18 control animals, 17 became infected after a median of 2 weeks. In contrast, 4 of the 6 animals treated daily with oral FTC and TDF remained uninfected and the two infections that did occur were significantly delayed until 9 and 12 weeks and exhibited reduced viremia. An M184I-expressing FTC-resistant variant emerged in 1 of the 2 macaques after 3 weeks of continued drug exposure.

Resistance

Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: HIV-1 isolates with reduced susceptibility to the combination of FTC and tenofovir have been selected in cell culture. Genotypic analysis of these isolates identified the M184V/I and/or K65R amino acid substitutions in the viral RT. In addition, a K70E substitution in the HIV-1 RT has been selected by tenofovir and results in reduced susceptibility to tenofovir.

In Study 934, a clinical trial of treatment-naïve subjects *[see Clinical Studies (14.2)]*, resistance analysis was performed on HIV-1 isolates from all confirmed virologic failure subjects with greater than 400 copies/mL of HIV-1 RNA at Week 144 or early discontinuation. Development of efavirenz resistance-associated substitutions occurred most frequently and was similar between the treatment arms. The M184V amino acid substitution, associated with resistance to FTC and lamivudine, was observed in 2/19 analyzed subject isolates in the FTC+TDF group and in 10/29 analyzed subject isolates in the zidovudine/lamivudine group. Through 144 weeks of Study 934, no subjects have developed a detectable K65R or K70E substitution in their HIV-1 as analyzed through standard genotypic analysis.

Emtricitabine: FTC-resistant isolates of HIV-1 have been selected in cell culture and *in vivo.* Genotypic analysis of these isolates showed that the reduced susceptibility to FTC was associated with a substitution in the HIV-1 RT gene at codon 184 which resulted in an amino acid substitution of methionine by valine or isoleucine (M184V/I).

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: HIV-1 isolates with reduced susceptibility to tenofovir have been selected in cell culture. These viruses expressed a K65R substitution in RT and showed a 2- to 4-fold reduction in susceptibility to tenofovir.

In treatment-naïve subjects, isolates from 8/47 (17%) analyzed subjects developed the K65R substitution in the TDF arm through 144 weeks; 7 occurred in the first 48 weeks of treatment and 1 at Week 96. In treatment-experienced subjects, 14/304 (5%) isolates from subjects failing TDF through Week 96 showed greater than 1.4-fold (median 2.7) reduced susceptibility to tenofovir. Genotypic analysis of the resistant isolates showed a K65R amino acid substitution in the HIV-1 RT.

iPrEx Trial: In the iPrEx trial, a clinical trial of HIV-1 seronegative adult subjects *[see Clinical Studies (14.3)]*, no amino acid substitutions associated with resistance to FTC or TDF were detected at the time of seroconversion among 48 subjects in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group and 83 subjects in the placebo group who became infected with HIV-1 during the trial. Ten subjects were observed to be HIV-1 infected at time of enrollment. The M184V/I substitutions associated with resistance to FTC were observed in 3 of the 10 subjects (2 of 2 in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group and 1 of 8 in the placebo group). One of the two subjects in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group harbored wild type virus at enrollment and developed the M184V substitution 4 weeks after enrollment. The other subject had indeterminate resistance at enrollment but was found to have the M184I substitution 4 weeks after enrollment.

Partners PrEP Trial: In the Partners PrEP trial, a clinical trial of HIV-1 seronegative adult subjects *[see Clinical Studies (14.4)]*, no variants expressing amino acid substitutions associated with resistance to FTC or TDF were detected at the time of seroconversion among 12 subjects in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group, 15 subjects in the TDF group, and 51 subjects in the placebo group. Fourteen subjects were observed to be HIV-1 infected at the time of enrollment (3 in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group, 5 in the TDF group, and 6 in the placebo group). One of the three subjects in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group who was infected with wild type virus at enrollment selected an M184V expressing virus by Week 12. Two of the five subjects in the TDF group had tenofovir-resistant viruses at the time of seroconversion; one subject infected with wild type virus at enrollment developed a K65R substitution by Week 16, while the second subject had virus expressing the combination of D67N and K70R substitutions upon seroconversion at Week 60, although baseline virus was not genotyped and it is unclear if the resistance emerged or was transmitted. Following enrollment, 4 subjects (2 in the TDF group, 1 in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group, and 1 in the placebo group) had virus expressing K103N or V106A substitutions, which confer high-level resistance to NNRTIs but have not been associated with FTC or TDF and may have been present in the infecting virus.

ATN113 Trial: In ATN113, a clinical trial of HIV-1 seronegative adolescent subjects *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)],* no amino acid substitutions associated with resistance to FTC or TDF were detected at the time of seroconversion from any of the 3 subjects who became infected with HIV-1 during the trial. All 3 subjects who seroconverted were nonadherent to the recommended emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate dosage.

Cross Resistance

Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: Cross-resistance among certain NRTIs has been recognized. The M184V/I and/or K65R substitutions selected in cell culture by the combination of FTC and tenofovir are also observed in some HIV-1 isolates from subjects failing treatment with tenofovir in combination with either FTC or lamivudine, and either abacavir or didanosine. Therefore, cross-resistance among these drugs may occur in patients whose virus harbors either or both of these amino acid substitutions.

Emtricitabine: FTC-resistant isolates (M184V/I) were cross-resistant to lamivudine but retained susceptibility in cell culture to the NRTIs didanosine, stavudine, tenofovir, and zidovudine, and to NNRTIs (delavirdine, efavirenz, and nevirapine). HIV-1 isolates containing the K65R substitution, selected *in vivo* by abacavir, didanosine, and tenofovir, demonstrated reduced susceptibility to inhibition by FTC. Viruses harboring substitutions conferring reduced susceptibility to stavudine and zidovudine (M41L, D67N, K70R, L210W, T215Y/F, K219Q/E), or didanosine (L74V) remained sensitive to FTC. HIV-1 containing the K103N substitution associated with resistance to NNRTIs was susceptible to FTC.

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: The K65R and K70E substitutions selected by tenofovir are also selected in some HIV-1 infected patients treated with abacavir or didanosine. HIV-1 isolates with the K65R and K70E substitutions also showed reduced susceptibility to FTC and lamivudine. Therefore, cross-resistance among these NRTIs may occur in patients whose virus harbors the K65R or K70E substitutions. HIV-1 isolates from subjects (N=20) whose HIV-1 expressed a mean of 3 zidovudine-associated RT amino acid substitutions (M41L, D67N, K70R, L210W, T215Y/F, or K219Q/E/N) showed a 3.1-fold decrease in the susceptibility to tenofovir. Subjects whose virus expressed an L74V substitution without zidovudine resistance-associated substitutions (N=8) had reduced response to TDF. Limited data are available for patients whose virus expressed a Y115F substitution (N=3), Q151M substitution (N=2), or T69 insertion (N=4), all of whom had a reduced response.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Emtricitabine: In long-term oral carcinogenicity studies of FTC, no drug-related increases in tumor incidence were found in mice at doses up to 750 mg/kg/day (26 times the human systemic exposure at the therapeutic dose of 200 mg/day) or in rats at doses up to 600 mg/kg/day (31 times the human systemic exposure at the therapeutic dose).

FTC was not genotoxic in the reverse mutation bacterial test (Ames test), or the mouse lymphoma or mouse micronucleus assays.

FTC did not affect fertility in male rats at approximately 140-fold or in male and female mice at approximately 60-fold higher exposures (AUC) than in humans given the recommended 200 mg daily dose. Fertility was normal in the offspring of mice exposed daily from before birth (in utero) through sexual maturity at daily exposures (AUC) of approximately 60-fold higher than human exposures at the recommended 200 mg daily dose.

Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate: Long-term oral carcinogenicity studies of TDF in mice and rats were carried out at exposures up to approximately 16 times (mice) and 5 times (rats) those observed in humans at the therapeutic dose for HIV-1 infection. At the high dose in female mice, liver adenomas were increased at exposures 16 times that in humans. In rats, the study was negative for carcinogenic findings at exposures up to 5 times that observed in humans at the therapeutic dose.

TDF was mutagenic in the *in vitro* mouse lymphoma assay and negative in an *in vitro* bacterial mutagenicity test (Ames test). In an *in vivo* mouse micronucleus assay, TDF was negative when administered to male mice.

There were no effects on fertility, mating performance, or early embryonic development when TDF was administered to male rats at a dose equivalent to 10 times the human dose based on body surface area comparisons for 28 days prior to mating and to female rats for 15 days prior to mating through day 7 of gestation. There was, however, an alteration of the estrous cycle in female rats.

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

Tenofovir and TDF administered in toxicology studies to rats, dogs, and monkeys at exposures (based on AUCs) greater than or equal to 6-fold those observed in humans caused bone toxicity. In monkeys the bone toxicity was diagnosed as osteomalacia. Osteomalacia observed in monkeys appeared to be reversible upon dose reduction or discontinuation of tenofovir. In rats and dogs, the bone toxicity manifested as reduced bone mineral density. The mechanism(s) underlying bone toxicity is unknown.

Evidence of renal toxicity was noted in four animal species. Increases in serum creatinine, BUN, glycosuria, proteinuria, phosphaturia, and/or calciuria and decreases in serum phosphate were observed to varying degrees in these animals. These toxicities were noted at exposures (based on AUCs) 2 to 20 times higher than those observed in humans. The relationship of the renal abnormalities, particularly the phosphaturia, to the bone toxicity is not known.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Overview of Clinical Trials

The efficacy and safety of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate have been evaluated in the studies summarized in Table 13.

Table 13 Trials Conducted with Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate for HIV-1 Treatment and HIV-1 PrEP

Trial	Population	Study Arms (N)[a]	Time point
Study 934[b] (NCT00112047)	HIV-infected, treatment-naïve adults	FTC+TDF + efavirenz (257) zidovudine/ lamivudine + efavirenz (254)	48 Weeks
iPrEx[c] (NCT00458393)	HIV-seronegative men or transgender women who have sex with men	Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (1,251) Placebo (1,248)	4,237 person-years
Partners PrEP[c] (NCT00557245)	HIV serodiscordant heterosexual couples	Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (1,583) Placebo (1,586)	7,827 person-years

Randomized and dosed.

b. Randomized, open label, active-controlled trial.

c. Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.

14.2 Clinical Trial Results for Treatment of HIV-1: Study 934

Data through 144 weeks are reported for Study 934, a randomized, open-label, active-controlled multicenter trial comparing FTC+TDF administered in combination with efavirenz (EFV) versus zidovudine (AZT)/lamivudine (3TC) fixed-dose combination administered in combination with EFV in 511 antiretroviral-naïve adult subjects. From Weeks 96 to 144 of the trial, subjects received emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with EFV in place of FTC+TDF with EFV. Subjects had a mean age of 38 years (range 18 to 80); 86% were male, 59% were Caucasian, and 23% were Black. The mean baseline CD4+ cell count was 245 cells/mm³ (range 2 to 1,191) and median baseline plasma HIV-1 RNA was 5.01 log_{10} copies/mL (range 3.56 to 6.54). Subjects were stratified by baseline CD4+ cell count (< or ≥200 cells/mm³); 41% had CD4+ cell counts <200 cells/mm³ and 51% of subjects had baseline viral loads >100,000 copies/mL. Treatment outcomes through 48 and 144 weeks for those subjects who did not have EFV resistance at baseline are presented in Table 14.

Table 14 Virologic Outcomes of Randomized Treatment at Weeks 48 and 144 (Study 934)

Outcomes	At Week 48		At Week 144	
	FTC+TDF+EFV (N=244)	AZT/3TC+EFV (N=243)	FTC+TDF+EFV (N=227)[a]	AZT/3TC+EFV (N=229)[a]
Responder[b]	84%	73%	71%	58%
Virologic failure[c]	2%	4%	3%	6%
Rebound	1%	3%	2%	5%
Never suppressed	0%	0%	0%	0%
Change in antiretroviral regimen	1%	1%	1%	1%
Death	<1%	1%	1%	1%
Discontinued due to adverse event	4%	9%	5%	12%
Discontinued for other reasons[d]	10%	14%	20%	22%

a. Subjects who were responders at Week 48 or Week 96 (HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL) but did not consent to continue trial after Week 48 or Week 96 were excluded from analysis.
b. Subjects achieved and maintained confirmed HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL through Weeks 48 and 144.
c. Includes confirmed viral rebound and failure to achieve confirmed <400 copies/mL through Weeks 48 and 144.
d. Includes lost to follow-up, subject withdrawal, noncompliance, protocol violation, and other reasons.

Through Week 48, 84% and 73% of subjects in the FTC+TDF group and the AZT/3TC group, respectively, achieved and maintained HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL (71% and 58% through Week 144). The difference in the proportion of subjects who achieved and maintained HIV-1 RNA <400 copies/mL through 48 weeks is largely due to the higher number of discontinuations due to adverse events and other reasons in the AZT/3TC group in this open-label trial. In addition, 80% and 70% of subjects in the FTC+TDF group and the AZT/3TC group, respectively, achieved and maintained HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL through Week 48 (64% and 56% through Week 144). The mean increase from baseline in CD4+ cell count was 190 cells/mm³ in the FTC+TDF group and 158 cells/mm³ in the AZT/3TC group at Week 48 (312 and 271 cells/mm³ at Week 144).

Through 48 weeks, 7 subjects in the FTC+TDF group and 5 subjects in the AZT/3TC group experienced a new CDC Class C event (10 and 6 subjects through 144 weeks).

14.3 Clinical Trial Results for HIV-1 PrEP: iPrEx

The iPrEx trial was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled multinational study evaluating emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate in 2,499 HIV-seronegative men or transgender women who have sex with men and with evidence of high-risk behavior for HIV-1 infection. Evidence of high-risk behavior included any one of the following reported to have occurred up to six months prior to study screening: no condom use during anal intercourse with an HIV-1 positive partner or a partner of unknown HIV status; anal intercourse with more than 3 sex partners; exchange of money, gifts, shelter, or drugs for anal sex; sex with male partner and diagnosis of sexually transmitted infection; no consistent use of condoms with sex partner known to be HIV-1 positive.

All subjects received monthly HIV-1 testing, risk-reduction counseling, condoms, and management of sexually transmitted infections. Of the 2,499 enrolled subjects, 1,251 received emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and 1,248 received placebo. The mean age of subjects was 27 years; 5% were Asian, 9% Black, 18% White, and 72% Hispanic/Latino.

Subjects were followed for 4,237 person-years. The primary outcome measure was the incidence of documented HIV seroconversion. At the end of treatment, emergent HIV-1 seroconversion was observed in 131 subjects, of which 48 occurred in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate group and 83 occurred in the placebo group, indicating a 42% (95% CI: 18 to 60%) reduction in risk. Risk reduction was found to be higher (53%; 95% CI: 34 to 72%) among subjects who reported previous unprotected anal intercourse (URAI) at screening (732 and 753 subjects reported URAI within the last 12 weeks at screening in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and placebo groups, respectively). In a post-hoc case control study of plasma and intracellular drug levels in about 10% of study subjects, risk reduction appeared to be greatest in subjects with detectable intracellular tenofovir diphosphate concentrations. Efficacy was therefore strongly correlated with adherence.

14.4 Clinical Trial Results for HIV-1 PrEP: Partners PrEP

The Partners PrEP trial was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled 3-arm trial conducted in 4,758 HIV-1 serodiscordant heterosexual couples in Kenya and Uganda to evaluate the efficacy and safety of TDF (N=1,589) and FTC/TDF (N=1,583) versus (parallel comparison) placebo (N=1,586) in preventing HIV-1 acquisition by the uninfected partner.

All uninfected partner subjects received monthly HIV-1 testing, evaluation of adherence, assessment of sexual behavior, and safety evaluations. Women were also tested monthly for pregnancy. Women who became pregnant during the trial had study drug interrupted for the duration of the pregnancy and while breastfeeding. The uninfected partner subjects were predominantly male (61 to 64% across study drug groups) and had a mean age of 33 to 34 years.

Following 7,827 person-years of follow-up, 82 emergent HIV-1 seroconversions were reported, with an overall observed seroincidence rate of 1.05 per 100 person-years. Of the 82 seroconversions, 13 and 52 occurred in partner subjects randomized to emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and placebo, respectively. Two of the 13 seroconversions in the emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate arm and 3 of the 52 seroconversions in the placebo arm occurred in women during treatment interruptions for pregnancy. The risk reduction for emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate relative to placebo was 75% (95% CI: 55 to 87%). In a post-hoc case control study of plasma drug levels in about 10% of study subjects, risk reduction appeared to be greatest in subjects with detectable plasma tenofovir concentrations. Efficacy was therefore strongly correlated with adherence.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

The white to off-white, capsule shaped, film coated tablets contain 200 mg of emtricitabine and 300 mg of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (which is equivalent to 245 mg of tenofovir disoproxil), are debossed with 'H' on one side and with '124' on the other side, and are available in unit of use bottles [containing a dessicant (silica gel sachet) and closed with a child-resistant closure] of:

30 tablets NDC 31722-560-30

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

- Keep container tightly closed.
- Dispense only in original container.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

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

Important Information for Uninfected Individuals Taking Emtricitabine and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP

Advise HIV-uninfected individuals about the following *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]:*

- The need to confirm that they are HIV-negative before starting to take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV-1.
- That HIV-1 resistance substitutions may emerge in individuals with undetected HIV-1 infection who are taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, because emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate alone does not constitute a complete regimen for HIV-1 treatment.
- The importance of taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate on a regular dosing schedule and strict adherence to the recommended dosing schedule to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV-1. Uninfected individuals who miss doses are at greater risk of acquiring HIV-1 than those who do not miss doses.
- That emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate does not prevent other sexually acquired infections and should only be used as part of a complete prevention strategy including other prevention measures.
- To use condoms consistently and correctly to lower the chances of sexual contact with any body fluids such as semen, vaginal secretions, or blood.
- The importance of knowing their HIV-1 status and the HIV-1 status of their partner(s).
- The importance of virologic suppression in their partner(s) with HIV-1.
- The need to get tested regularly for HIV-1 (at least every 3 months, or more frequently for some individuals such as adolescents) and to ask their partner(s) to get tested as well.
- To report any symptoms of acute HIV-1 infection (flu-like symptoms) to their healthcare provider immediately.
- That the signs and symptoms of acute infection include fever, headache, fatigue, arthralgia, vomiting, myalgia, diarrhea, pharyngitis, rash, night sweats, and adenopathy (cervical and inguinal).
- To get tested for other sexually transmitted infections, such as syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea, that may facilitate HIV-1 transmission.
- To assess their sexual risk behavior and get support to help reduce sexual risk behavior.

Severe Acute Exacerbation of Hepatitis B in Patients Infected with HBV

Inform individuals that severe acute exacerbations of hepatitis B have been reported in patients who are infected with HBV and have discontinued emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*. Advise HBV-infected individuals to not discontinue emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate without first informing their healthcare provider.

New Onset or Worsening Renal Impairment

Inform HIV-1 infected patients and uninfected individuals that renal impairment, including cases of acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome, has been reported in association with the use of TDF, a component of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets. Advise patients to avoid emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with concurrent or recent use of a nephrotoxic agent (e.g., high-dose or multiple NSAIDs) *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]*. The dosing interval of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate may need adjustment in HIV-1 infected patients with renal impairment. Emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP should not be used in HIV-1 uninfected individuals if estimated creatinine clearance is less than 60 mL/min. If a decrease in estimated creatinine clearance is observed in uninfected individuals while using emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP, evaluate potential causes and re-assess potential risks and benefits of continued use *[see Dosage and Administration (2.6)]*.

Immune Reconstitution Syndrome

Inform HIV-1 infected patients that in some patients with advanced HIV infection (AIDS), signs and symptoms of inflammation from previous infections may occur soon after anti-HIV treatment is started. It is believed that these symptoms are due to an improvement in the body's immune response, enabling the body to fight infections that may have been present with no obvious symptoms. Advise patients to inform their healthcare provider immediately of any symptoms of infection *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]*.

Bone Loss and Mineralization Defects

Inform patients that decreases in bone mineral density have been observed with the use of TDF or emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate. Consider bone monitoring in patients and uninfected individuals who have a history of pathologic bone fracture or at risk for osteopenia *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]*.

Lactic Acidosis and Severe Hepatomegaly

Inform HIV-1 infected patients and uninfected individuals that lactic acidosis and severe hepatomegaly with steatosis, including fatal cases, have been reported. Treatment with emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate should be suspended in any person who develops clinical symptoms suggestive of lactic acidosis or pronounced hepatotoxicity *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]*.

Drug Interactions

Advise individuals that emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate may interact with many drugs; therefore, advise individuals to report to their healthcare provider the use of any other medication, including other HIV drugs and drugs for treatment of hepatitis C virus *[see Warnings and Precautions (5.7) and Drug Interactions (7)]*.

Dosage Recommendations for Treatment of HIV-1 Infection

Inform HIV-1 infected patients that it is important to take emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate with other antiretroviral drugs for the treatment of HIV-1 on a regular dosing schedule with or without food and to avoid missing doses as it can result in development of resistance.

Pregnancy Registry

Inform individuals using emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 treatment or HIV-1 PrEP that there is an antiretroviral pregnancy registry to monitor fetal outcomes of pregnant women exposed to emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)]*.

Lactation

Instruct mothers not to breastfeed if they are taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for the treatment of HIV-1 infection or if acute HIV-1 infection is suspected in a mother taking emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for HIV-1 PrEP because of the risk of passing the HIV-1 virus to the baby. In HIV-uninfected women, the benefits and risks of emtricitabine and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate while breastfeeding should be evaluated, including the risk of HIV-1 acquisition due to medication nonadherence and subsequent mother to child transmission *[see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)]*.

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