QVAR® RediHaler™ (beclomethasone dipropionate HFA) Inhalation Aerosol is a breath-actuated inhaled prescription medicine used as a maintenance treatment for the prevention and control of asthma in people 4 years of age and older.

QVAR RediHaler Inhalation Aerosol is not used to relieve sudden breathing problems and won’t replace a rescue inhaler.

Approved Use

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Important Safety Information

- Do not use QVAR RediHaler to treat sudden severe symptoms of asthma. Always have a rescue inhaler with you to treat sudden symptoms.
- Do not use QVAR RediHaler if you are allergic to beclomethasone dipropionate or any of the ingredients in QVAR RediHaler.

Please see additional Important Safety Information on next page and accompanying full Prescribing Information including full Instructions for Use.

How to Use

Before using your QVAR RediHaler, read the steps below. Always use it as directed by your doctor. If you have questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

The white cap must be closed to prepare the inhaler before each inhalation or you will not receive your medicine. Do not open the cap until you are ready to take your inhalation.

1. Open the white cap that covers the mouthpiece of the inhaler. Do not open the cap unless you are taking a dose. Breathe out fully.

2. Place the mouthpiece in your mouth and close your lips around it so you form a good seal. To avoid blocking airflow through the device, be sure that your hand doesn’t cover the air vent on top of the inhaler. Hold the inhaler and mouthpiece upright as you take your inhalation. Inhale deeply to release the medicine. Remove the inhaler, hold your breath for 5 to 10 seconds, then breathe out slowly, away from the inhaler.

3. Close the white cap after inhaling to prepare your next inhalation.

If your doctor has told you to take more than one inhalation per dose, make sure the white cap is closed and repeat steps 1–3. Do not take extra doses or stop taking QVAR RediHaler without consulting your doctor.

After taking your prescribed number of inhalations, rinse your mouth with water without swallowing to help reduce the risk of a fungal infection (thrush) in your mouth.

Be sure to use QVAR RediHaler 2X daily, as directed by your doctor. It may take 3 to 4 weeks after starting QVAR RediHaler to feel the benefits, although some people may notice a change in asthma symptoms within 24 hours.

See the “How-To” Video

For a step-by-step video on using your inhaler, visit QVARHowTo.com.
How to Store

- Keep the white cap on the inhaler closed during storage.
- Store at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C - 25°C). Excursions between 59°F and 86°F (15°C and 30°C) are permitted.
- Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Exposure to temperatures above 120°F (49°C) may cause the canister to burst. Do not throw into fire or an incinerator.

When to Replace

When the dose counter reaches 20, the numbers will change to red, indicating that it’s time to refill. (If you use your inhaler after the dose counter reaches zero, you may not receive the correct amount of medicine.)

Throw away QVAR RediHaler when the dose counter displays ‘0’ and the background is solid red, or after the expiration date on the package, whichever comes first.

Replace QVAR RediHaler before it reaches its expiration date. Do not use an inhaler after it expires.

Cleaning your Inhaler

Clean your inhaler mouthpiece at least once a week with a clean, dry tissue or cloth. DO NOT wash or put any part of your QVAR RediHaler in water.

Important Safety Information (Cont.)

- Do not use QVAR RediHaler more often than prescribed.
- Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take and about all of your health conditions.
- QVAR RediHaler may cause serious side effects, including:
  - Fungal infections (thrush) in your mouth and throat. Rinse your mouth with water without swallowing after using QVAR RediHaler to help prevent an infection in your mouth or throat.
  - Worsening asthma or sudden asthma attacks. After using your rescue inhaler, contact your healthcare provider right away if you do not get relief from your sudden asthma attacks
  - Reduced adrenal function (adrenal insufficiency). This potentially life-threatening condition can happen when you stop taking oral corticosteroid medicines and start using inhaled corticosteroid medicines (such as QVAR RediHaler). Tell your healthcare provider right away about any signs and symptoms of adrenal insufficiency such as: feeling tired or exhausted (fatigue); lack of energy; low blood pressure (hypotension); dizziness or feeling faint; nausea and vomiting; or weakness
  - Immune system effects and a higher chance for infections. Tell your healthcare provider about any signs or symptoms of infection such as: fever, chills, pain, feeling tired, body aches, nausea, or vomiting
  - Increased wheezing (bronchospasm) right after using QVAR RediHaler. Always have a rescue inhaler with you to treat sudden wheezing.

- Serious allergic reactions. Stop using QVAR RediHaler and call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical help right away if you get any of the following: hives; swelling of your lips, tongue, or face; rash; or breathing problems
- Slowed growth in children. Children should have their growth checked regularly while using QVAR RediHaler.
- Lower bone density. This may be a problem for people who already have a higher chance for low bone density (osteoporosis).
- Eye problems. If you have had glaucoma, cataracts or blurred vision in the past, you should have regular eye exams while using QVAR RediHaler.

- Common side effects of QVAR RediHaler include:
  - Yeast infection in the mouth (oral candidiasis); cold symptoms (upper respiratory tract infection); pain in the throat (oropharyngeal pain); pain or swelling in your nose and throat (nasopharyngitis); sinus irritation (sinusitis); and hay fever (allergic rhinitis)
  - These are not all the possible side effects of QVAR RediHaler. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including full Instructions for Use.
HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

QVAR® REDIHALER™ (beclomethasone dipropionate HFA) inhalation aerosol, for oral inhalation use

Initial U.S. Approval: 1976

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

QVAR REDIHALER is a corticosteroid indicated for:

- Maintenance treatment of asthma as prophylactic therapy in patients 4 years of age and older. (1)

Important Limitations:

- Not indicated for the relief of acute bronchospasm. (1)

Dosage and Administration

For oral inhalation only. (2.1)

- Starting dosage is based on prior asthma therapy and disease severity. (2.2)
- Treatment of asthma in patients 4 to 11 years of age: 40 or 80 mcg twice daily. (2.2)
- Treatment of asthma in patients 12 years of age and older: 40 mcg, 80 mcg, 160 mcg, or 320 mcg twice daily. (2.2)
- Discard QVAR REDIHALER inhaler when the dose counter displays 0 or after the expiration date on the product, whichever comes first. (2.1)
- Do not use a spacer or volume holding chamber (2.1)

DOSE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Breath-activated inhalation aerosol: 40 or 80 mcg per actuation. (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Primary treatment of status asthmaticus or other acute episodes of asthma where intensive measures are required. (4)
- Hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients of QVAR REDIHALER. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Localized infections: Candida albicans infection of the mouth and throat may occur. Advise patients periodically for signs of adverse effects on the oral cavity. Advise patients to rinse the mouth with water without swallowing after inhalation to help reduce the risk. (5.1)
- Deterioration of asthma and acute episodes: Do not use QVAR REDIHALER for relief of acute symptoms. Patients require immediate re-evaluation during rapidly deteriorating asthma. (5.2)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions (incidence ≥3% and > placebo) include oral candidiasis, upper respiratory tract infection, nasopharyngitis, allergic rhinitis, oropharyngeal pain and sinusitis. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Teva Pharmaceuticals at 1-888-338-6279 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 3/2018

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corticosteroid product and disease severity: 40, 80, 160 or 320 mcg twice daily. For patients who do not respond adequately to the initial dosage after 2 weeks of therapy, increasing the dosage may provide additional asthma control. The maximum recommended dosage for patients 4 to 11 years of age is 80 mcg twice daily.

Dosing Recommendations

The starting dosage is based on previous asthma therapy and disease severity, including consideration of the patients' current control of asthma symptoms and risk of future exacerbation. The recommended starting dosage for patients aged 4 to 11 years of age is 40 mcg twice daily, approximately 12 hours apart. For patients who do not respond adequately to QVAR REDIHALER 40 mcg after 2 weeks of therapy, increasing the dosage to QVAR REDIHALER 80 mcg twice daily may provide additional asthma control. The maximum recommended dosage for patients 4 to 11 years of age is 80 mcg twice daily.

General Dosing Recommendations

The onset and degree of symptom relief will vary in individual patients. Improvement in asthma symptoms can occur within 24 hours of the beginning of treatment and should be expected within the first or second week, but maximum benefit should not be expected until 3 to 4 weeks of therapy. Improvement in pulmonary function is usually apparent within 1 to 4 weeks after the start of therapy.

If a dosage regimen of QVAR REDIHALER fails to provide adequate control of asthma, the therapeutic regimen should be re-evaluated and additional therapeutic options (e.g., replacing the current strength of QVAR REDIHALER with a higher strength, or adding additional controller therapies) should be considered. As with any inhaled corticosteroid, physicians are advised to titrate the dose of QVAR REDIHALER downward over time to the lowest level that maintains proper asthma control.

The duration of receipt since a controlled study has shown that beclomethasone dipropionate has the potential to affect growth in children. The maximum number of inhalations should not exceed 8 per day.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Inhalation Aerosol. QVAR REDIHALER is a pressurized, breath-actuated, metered-dose aerosol with a dose counter intended for oral inhalation containing beclomethasone dipropionate strengths:

- QVAR REDIHALER 40 mcg is supplied in an aluminum canister contained within a beige plastic actuator with a dose counter and a hinged white cap. Each breath-induced actuation delivers 50 mcg from the valve and 40 mcg from the actuator. QVAR REDIHALER 40 mcg is available as a 120-inhalation/10.6-g canister.
- QVAR REDIHALER 80 mcg is supplied in an aluminum canister contained within a maroon plastic actuator with a dose counter and a hinged white cap. Each breath-induced actuation delivers 100 mcg of beclomethasone dipropionate from the valve and 80 mcg from the actuator. QVAR REDIHALER 80 mcg is available as a 120-inhalation/10.6-g canister.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

4.1 Status Asthmaticus

QVAR REDIHALER is contraindicated in the primary treatment of status asthmaticus or other acute episodes of asthma where intensive measures are required [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

4.2 Hypersensitivity

QVAR REDIHALER is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to beclomethasone dipropionate or any of the ingredients in QVAR REDIHALER [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Local Effects

Local reactions with Candida albicans have occurred in the mouth and pharynx in some patients receiving QVAR REDIHALER. If oropharyngeal candidiasis develops, it should be treated with appropriate local or systemic (i.e., oral) antifungal therapy as soon as it becomes apparent. If oropharyngeal candidiasis develops, antifungal therapy should be treated immediately with an inhaled, short-acting bronchodilator. Treatment with QVAR REDIHALER should be discontinued and alternate therapy instituted.

5.2 Deterioration of Asthma and Acute Episodes

QVAR REDIHALER is not indicated for the relief of acute symptoms, i.e., as rescue therapy for the treatment of acute episodes of bronchospasm. An inhaled, short-acting beta2-agonist (e.g., QVAR REDIHALER), should be used to reverse bronchospasm when it occurs, such as shortness of breath. Instruct patients to contact their physician immediately if episodes of asthma that are not responsive to bronchodilators occur during the course of treatment with QVAR REDIHALER. During such episodes, patients may require therapy with oral corticosteroids.

5.3 Transitioning From Systemic Corticosteroid Therapy

Particular care is needed in patients who are transferred from systemically active corticosteroids to QVAR REDIHALER because deaths due to adrenal insufficiency have occurred in asthmatic patients during and after transfer from systemic corticosteroids to less systemically available inhaled corticosteroids. After withdrawal from systemic corticosteroids, a number of months are required for recovery of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) function. Patients who have been previously maintained on 20 mg or more per day of prednisone (or its equivalent) may be most susceptible, particularly when their systemic corticosteroids have been almost completely withdrawn. During this period of HPA suppression, patients exhibit signs and symptoms of adrenal insufficiency when exposed to trauma, surgery, or infections (particularly gastrointestinal) or other conditions with severe electrolyte loss. Although QVAR REDIHALER may provide control of asthmatic symptoms during these episodes, in recommended doses it supplies less than normal physiological amounts of glucocorticoid systemically and does not provide the mineralocorticoid that is necessary for coping with these emergencies. During periods of stress or a severe asthmatic attack, patients who have been withdrawn from systemic corticosteroids should be instructed to resume oral corticosteroids (in large doses) immediately and to contact their physician for further instruction. These patients should also be instructed to carry a warning card indicating that they may need supplementary systemic steroids during periods of stress or a severe asthma attack. The rate at which oral or other systemic corticosteroids may be reduced should be determined from oral or other systemic corticosteroid use after transferring to QVAR REDIHALER. Lung function (FEV1, or PEF), beta-agonist use, and asthma symptoms should be carefully monitored during withdrawal of oral or other systemic corticosteroids. In addition to monitoring asthma signs and symptoms, patients should be observed for signs and symptoms of adrenocortical insufficiency such as fatigue, lassitude, weakness, nausea and vomiting, and hypotension.

Transfer of patients from systemic corticosteroid therapy to QVAR REDIHALER may unmask allergic conditions previously suppressed by the systemic corticosteroid therapy, e.g., rhinitis, conjunctivitis, aczema, arthritis, and eosinophilic conditions.

5.4 Immunosuppression

Patients being transferred from oral corticosteroids, some patients may experience symptoms of systemically active corticosteroid withdrawal, e.g., joint and/or muscular pain, lassitude, and depression, despite maintenance or even improvement of respiratory function.

5.5 Paradoxical Bronchospasm

Inhaled corticosteroids may produce inhalation-induced bronchospasm with an immediate increase in wheezing after dosing that may be life-threatening. If inhalation-induced bronchospasm occurs following dosing with QVAR REDIHALER, it should be treated immediately with an inhaled, short-acting bronchodilator. Treatment with QVAR REDIHALER should be discontinued and alternate therapy instituted.

5.6 Immediate Hypersensitivity Reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions, such as urticaria, angioedema, rash, and bronchospasm, may occur after administration of QVAR REDIHALER. Discontinue QVAR REDIHALER if such reactions occur [see Contraindications (4.2)].

5.7 Hypercorticism and Adrenal Suppression

QVAR REDIHALER will often help control asthma symptoms with less suppression of HPA function than therapeutically equivalent oral doses of prednisone. Since beclomethasone dipropionate is absorbed into the circulation and can be systemically active at high doses, the beneficial effects of QVAR REDIHALER in minimizing HPA dysfunction may be expected only when recommended dosages are not exceeded and individual patients are titrated to the lowest effective dose. Because of the possibility of systemic absorption of inhaled corticosteroids, patients treated with QVAR REDIHALER should be observed carefully for any evidence of the corticosteroid effects listed in Table 1. Patients on QVAR REDIHALER may continue to show signs of adrenal suppression postoperatively or during periods of stress for evidence of inadequate adrenal response. It is possible that systemic corticosteroid effects such as hypercorticism and adrenal suppression (including adrenal crisis) may appear in a small number of patients, particularly when beclomethasone dipropionate is administered at higher than recommended doses over prolonged periods of time. If such effects occur, the dosage of QVAR REDIHALER should be reduced slowly, consistent with accepted procedures for reducing systemic corticosteroids and for management of asthma symptoms.

5.8 Effects on Growth

Orally inhaled corticosteroids, including QVAR REDIHALER, may cause a reduction in growth velocity when administered to pediatric patients. Monitor the growth of all pediatric patients receiving QVAR REDIHALER routinely (e.g., by stadiometry). To minimize the systemic effects of orally inhaled corticosteroids, including QVAR REDIHALER, titrate each patient's dose to the lowest dosage that effectively controls his/her symptoms [see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)].

5.9 Reduction in Bone Mineral Density

Decreases in bone mineral density (BMD) have been observed with long-term administration of inhaled corticosteroids. The clinical significance of small changes in BMD with regard to long-term outcomes, such as fracture, is unknown. Patients with major risk factors for decreased bone mineral content, such as young age, immobilization, familiy history of osteoporosis, or chronic use of drugs that can reduce bone mass (e.g., anticonvulsants and corticosteroids) should be monitored and treated with established standards of care.

5.10 Eye Disorders

Glycosaminoglycans, increased intraocular pressure, blurred vision and cataracts have been reported following the use of long-term administration of inhaled corticosteroids. Therefore, close monitoring is warranted in patients with a change in vision or with a history of increased intraocular pressure, blurred vision, glaucoma, and/or cataracts while using QVAR REDIHALER.
6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Systemic and local corticosteroid use may result in the following:

- *Candida albicans* infection [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Immunosuppression [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Hypercorticism and adrenal suppression [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]
- Growth effects [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8) and Use in Specific Populations (8.4)]
- Eye Disorders [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

A total of 1858 subjects participated in the QVAR REDIHALER clinical development program. 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.

Adults and Adolescent Patients 12 years of Age and Older: The adverse reaction information presented in Table 1 is derived from 3 double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials in which 1230 patients (751 female and 479 male adults previously treated with as-needed bronchodilators and/or inhaled corticosteroids) were treated with QVAR REDIHALER (doses of 40, 80, 160, or 320 mcg twice daily) or QVAR (beclomethasone dipropionate HFA) Inhalation Aerosol (QVAR MDI; doses of 160 or 320 mcg twice daily) or placebo. In considering these data, difference in average duration of exposure and clinical trial design should be taken into account.

Table 1: Adverse Reactions Experienced by at Least 3% of Adult and Adolescent Patients in the QVAR REDIHALER or QVAR MDI Groups and Greater Than Placebo by Treatment and Daily Dose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred Term</th>
<th>Number (% of patients)</th>
<th>QVAR REDIHALER</th>
<th>QVAR MDI</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80 mcg N=90</td>
<td>160 mcg N=92</td>
<td>320 mcg N=214</td>
<td>640 mcg N=211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Candidiasis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>7 (3)</td>
<td>15 (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Respiratory Tract Infection</td>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>9 (4)</td>
<td>6 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>4 (4)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>3 (1)</td>
<td>3 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oropharyngeal Pain</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>1 (&lt;1)</td>
<td>3 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral Upper Respiratory Tract Infection</td>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (&lt;1)</td>
<td>3 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 (&lt;1)</td>
<td>2 (&lt;1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis Allergic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 (3)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (&lt;1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*QVAR MDI=QVAR Inhalation Aerosol

Other adverse reactions that occurred in clinical trials using QVAR REDIHALER with an incidence of 1% to 3% and which occurred at a greater incidence than placebo were back pain, headache, pain, nausea and cough.

Pediatric Patients 4 to 11 Years of Age: The adverse reaction information presented in Table 2 concerning QVAR REDIHALER and QVAR MDI is derived from one 12-week placebo-controlled study in pediatric patients 4 to 11 years of age with persistent asthma.

Table 2: Adverse Reactions Experienced by at Least 3% of Patients 4 to 11 Years of Age in the QVAR REDIHALER or QVAR MDI Groups and Greater Than Placebo by Treatment and Daily Dose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred Term</th>
<th>Number (% of patients)</th>
<th>QVAR REDIHALER</th>
<th>QVAR MDI</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80 mcg N=126</td>
<td>160 mcg N=125</td>
<td>80 mcg N=125</td>
<td>160 mcg N=125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Respiratory Tract Infection</td>
<td>3 (2.4)</td>
<td>1 (0.8)</td>
<td>6 (4.8)</td>
<td>5 (4.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>5 (4.0)</td>
<td>11 (8.8)</td>
<td>6 (4.8)</td>
<td>6 (4.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral Upper Respiratory Tract Infection</td>
<td>5 (4.0)</td>
<td>5 (4.0)</td>
<td>3 (2.4)</td>
<td>1 (0.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharyngitis</td>
<td>4 (3.2)</td>
<td>4 (3.2)</td>
<td>4 (3.2)</td>
<td>3 (2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>1 (0.8)</td>
<td>3 (2.4)</td>
<td>9 (7.2)</td>
<td>6 (4.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>2 (1.6)</td>
<td>2 (1.6)</td>
<td>3 (2.4)</td>
<td>2 (1.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>2 (1.6)</td>
<td>5 (4.0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 (3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrexia</td>
<td>1 (0.8)</td>
<td>4 (3.2)</td>
<td>3 (2.4)</td>
<td>3 (2.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*QVAR MDI=QVAR Inhalation Aerosol

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

In addition to the adverse reactions reported from clinical trials with QVAR REDIHALER, the following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of QVAR MDI and other inhaled corticosteroids. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Local Effects: Localized infections with *Candida albicans* have occurred in patients treated with beclomethasone dipropionate or other orally inhaled corticosteroids [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)].

Psychiatric and Behavioral Changes: Agression, depression, sleep disorders, psychomotor hyperactivity, and suicidal ideation have been reported (primarily in children).

Eye Disorders: Blurred vision, central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC).

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies with QVAR REDIHALER or beclomethasone dipropionate in pregnant women. There are clinical considerations with the use of inhaled corticosteroids (ICS), including beclomethasone dipropionate, in pregnant women [see Clinical Considerations]. Also, no published studies, including studies of labor and birth registries, have to date related the use of ICS to any increases in congenital malformations or other adverse perinatal outcomes. Thus, available human data do not establish the presence or absence of drug-associated risk to the fetus. In animal reproduction studies, beclomethasone dipropionate resulted in adverse developmental effects in mice and rabbits at dosages equal to or greater than approximately 0.75 times the maximum recommended human daily inhalation dose (MRHID) in adults (0.64 mg/day) [see Data]. In rats exposed to beclomethasone dipropionate by inhalation, dose-related gross injury to the fetal adrenal glands was observed at doses greater than 180 times the MRHID, but there was no evidence of external or skeletal malformations or embryolethality at inhalation doses of up to 440 times the MRHID.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population(s) is unknown. In the US general population, the estimated risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2.4% and 15-20%, respectively.

Clinical Considerations

*Disease-Associated Maternal and/or Embryo/Fetal Risk*

The risk of complications to the mother and developing fetus from inadequate control of asthma must be balanced against the risks from exposure to beclomethasone dipropionate. In women with poorly or moderately controlled asthma, evidence demonstrates that there is an increased risk of preeclampsia in the mother and prematurity, low birth weight, and small for gestational age for the neonate. The level of asthma control should be closely monitored in pregnant women and treatment adjusted to maintain optimal control.

*Labor and Delivery*

There are no specific human data regarding any adverse effects of inhaled beclomethasone dipropionate on labor and delivery.

*Data*

Animal Data

In an embryofetal development study in pregnant rats, beclomethasone dipropionate administration during organogenesis from gestation days 6 to 15 at inhaled doses 180 times the MRHID in adults and higher (in mg/m² basis at maternal doses of 11.5 and 28.3 mg/kg/day) produced dose-dependent gross injury (characterized by red foci) in the adrenal glands from 3 embryos. There were no findings in the adrenal glands of rat fetuses at an inhaled dose that was 40 times the MRHID in adults (on a mg/m² basis at a maternal dose of 2.3 mg/kg/day). There was no evidence of external or skeletal malformations or embryolethality in rat inhaled doses up to 440 times the MRHID (on a mg/m² basis at maternal doses up to 28.3 mg/kg/day).

In an embryofetal development study in pregnant mice, beclomethasone dipropionate administration from gestation days 1 to 18 at subcutaneous doses equal to and greater than 0.75 times the MRHID in adults (on a mg/m² basis at maternal doses of 0.1 mg/kg/day and higher) produced adverse developmental effects (increased incidence of cleft palate). A no-effect dose in mice was not identified. In a second embryofetal development study in pregnant mice, beclomethasone dipropionate administration from gestation days 1 to 13 at subcutaneous doses equal to and greater than 2.3 times the MRHID in adults (on a mg/m² basis at a maternal dose of 0.3 mg/kg/day) produced embryolethelial effects (increased fetal resorptions) and decreased pup survival.

In an embryofetal development study in pregnant rabbits, beclomethasone dipropionate administration during organogenesis from gestation days 7 to 16 at subcutaneous doses equal to and greater than 0.75 times the MRHID in adults (on a mg/m² basis at maternal doses of 0.025 mg/kg/day and higher) produced external and skeletal malformations and embryolethality (increased fetal resorptions). There were no effects in fetuses of pregnant rabbits administered a subcutaneous dose 0.2 times the MRHID in adults (on a mg/m² basis at a maternal dose of 0.006 mg/kg/day).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data available on the presence of beclomethasone dipropionate in human milk. The effects on the breastfed child, or the effects on milk production. However, other inhaled corticosteroids have been detected in human milk. The developmental
and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother’s clinical need for QVAR REDIHALER and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from beclomethasone dipropionate or from the underlying maternal condition.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Impairment of fertility was observed in rats and dogs at oral doses of beclomethasone dipropionate corresponding to 250 and 25 times the MRHDID for adults on a mg/m² basis, respectively. See Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1).

8.4 Pediatric Use

Five-hundred and one children between the ages of 4 and 11 were treated with at least one dose of QVAR REDIHALER or QVAR MDI in one 12-week clinical trial. The safety and effectiveness of QVAR REDIHALER in children below 4 years of age have not been established.

Do not use QVAR REDIHALER with a spacer or volume holding chamber.

Controlled clinical studies have shown that inhaled corticosteroids may cause a reduction in growth velocity in pediatric patients. A 12-month, randomized, controlled clinical trial evaluated the effects of QVAR MDI versus beclomethasone dipropionate in a GFC propellant-based formulation (CFC-BDP) on growth in children ages 3 to 11. A total of 520 children were enrolled, of whom 394 received QVAR MDI (100 to 400 mcg/day ex-valve) and 126 received CFC-BDP (200 to 800 mcg/day ex-valve). Similar control of asthma was noted in each treatment arm. When comparing results at month 12 to baseline, the mean growth velocity in children treated with QVAR MDI was approximately 0.5 cm/year less than that noted with children treated with CFC-BDP via large-volume spacer. The long-term effects of the reduction in growth velocity associated with orally inhaled corticosteroids, including the impact on final adult height, are unknown. The potential for “catch-up” growth following discontinuation of treatment with inhaled corticosteroids has not been adequately studied.

The growth of children and adolescents receiving orally inhaled corticosteroids, including QVAR REDIHALER, should be monitored routinely (e.g., via stadiometry). In case a child or adolescent on any corticosteroid appears to have growth suppression, the possibility that he/she is particularly sensitive to this effect should be considered. The potential growth effects of prolonged treatment should be weighed against the clinical benefits obtained and the risks associated with alternative therapies. To minimize the systemic effects of orally inhaled corticosteroids, including QVAR REDIHALER, each patient should be titrated to his/her lowest effective dose (see Dosage and Administration (2.2)).

10% of the drug and its metabolites are excreted in the urine. Irrespective of the route of administration (injection, oral or inhalation), beclomethasone (BOH) and beclomethasone-21-monopropionate (21-BMP) are metabolized in the liver and converted to beclomethasone-17-monopropionate (17-BMP) and its glucuronide conjugate. Beclomethasone dipropionate and its metabolites are mainly excreted in the feces. Less than 1% of the drug and its metabolites are excreted in the urine.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of QVAR REDIHALER did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in response between the elderly and younger patients. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should usually start at the low end of the recommended dose range for the drug and be based on the same considerations that apply to other patients, but the risk-benefit ratio of the drug’s use in the elderly patient needs to be considered.

11 DESCRIPTION

The active component of QVAR REDIHALER 40 mcg Inhalation Aerosol and QVAR REDIHALER 80 mcg Inhalation Aerosol is beclomethasone dipropionate, USP, a corticosteroid having the chemical name 9-chloro-11ß,17,21-trihydroxy-16ß-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17,21-dipropionate. Beclomethasone dipropionate is a diester glucocorticoid receptor which is approximately 13 times that of dexamethasone, 6 times that of triamcinolone acetonide, 1.5 times that of budesonide and 25 times that of beclomethasone dipropionate. The clinical significance of these findings is unknown. Studies in patients with asthma have shown a favorable ratio between topical anti-inflammatory activity and systemic corticosteroid effects with recommended doses of QVAR REDIHALER.

12 Pharmacodynamics

HPA Axis Effects

The effects of QVAR MDI on the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis were studied in 40 corticosteroid-naïve patients. QVAR MDI, at doses of 80, 160, or 320 mcg twice daily, was compared with placebo and 336 mcg twice daily of CFC-BDP. Active treatment groups showed an expected dose-related reduction in 24-hour urinary-free cortisol (a sensitive marker of adrenal production of cortisol). Patients treated with the highest dose recommended of QVAR MDI (320 mcg twice daily) had a 137.3% reduction in 24-hour urinary-free cortisol compared to a reduction of 47.3% produced by treatment with 336 mcg twice daily of CFC-BDP. There was a 12.2% reduction in 24-hour urinary-free cortisol seen in the group of patients that received 80 mcg twice daily of QVAR MDI and a 24.6% reduction in the group of patients that received 160 mcg twice daily. An open label study of 354 asthma patients given a dose of 160 mcg of QVAR MDI twice daily for one year assessed the effect of treatment with this product on the HPA axis (as measured by both morning and stimulated plasma cortisol). Less than 1% of patients treated for one year with this product had an abnormal response (peak less than 18 mcg/dL) to a short-cosyntropin test.

12.2 Pharmacokinetics

Beclomethasone dipropionate undergoes rapid and extensive conversion to beclomethasone-17-monopropionate (17-BMP) during absorption. The pharmacokinetics of beclomethasone dipropionate and 17-BMP were studied in subjects given single doses.

Absorption

The mean peak plasma concentration (Cmax) of BDP was 6635 pg/mL at 2 minutes after inhalation of 320 mcg using QVAR REDIHALER (4 inhalations of the 80 mcg inhalation aerosol strength). The mean peak plasma concentration of the major and most active metabolite, 17-BMP, was 1464 pg/mL at 10 minutes after inhalation of 320 mcg of QVAR REDIHALER.

Distribution

In vitro protein binding for 17-BMP was reported to be 94-96% over the concentration range of 1000 to 5000 pg/mL. Protein binding was constant over the concentration range evaluated. There is no evidence of tissue storage of beclomethasone dipropionate or its metabolites.

Elimination

The major route of elimination of inhaled beclomethasone dipropionate appears to be via hydrolysis. More than 90% of inhaled beclomethasone dipropionate is found as 17-BMP in the systemic circulation. The mean terminal half-life of 17-BMP is approximately 4 hours for QVAR REDIHALER.

Metabolism

Three major metabolites are formed via esterases:

- beclomethasone-17-monopropionate (17-BMP)
- beclomethasone-21-monopropionate (21-BMP)
- beclomethasone (BOH)

Lung metabolizes beclomethasone dipropionate rapidly to 17-BMP and more slowly to BOH. 17-BMP is the most active metabolite.

Excretion

Irrespective of the route of administration (injection, oral or inhalation), beclomethasone dipropionate and its metabolites are mainly excreted in the feces. Less than 10% of the drug and its metabolites are excreted in the urine.

Specific Populations

Age: No pharmacokinetic studies for QVAR REDIHALER have been conducted in neonates or elderly subjects.

Pediatrics: No pharmacokinetic studies for QVAR REDIHALER have been conducted in pediatric subjects aged 4 to 17 years. However, the pharmacokinetics of 17-BMP, including dose and strength proportionality, is similar in children and adults using QVAR MDI, although the exposure is highly variable. In 17 children (mean age 10 years), the Cmax of 17-BMP was 787 pg/mL at 0.6 hour after inhalation of 160 mcg (4 inhalations of the 40 mcg/actuation strength of QVAR MDI). The systemic exposure to 17-BMP from 160 mcg of QVAR MDI administered without a spacer was comparable to the systemic exposure to 17-BMP from 336 mcg CFC-BDP administered with a large volume spacer in 14 children (mean age 12 years). This implies that approximately twice the systemic exposure to 17-BMP would be expected for comparable mg doses of QVAR MDI without a spacer and CFC-BDP with a large volume spacer.

Sex: The influence of sex on the pharmacokinetics of QVAR REDIHALER has not been studied.

Race: The influence of race on the pharmacokinetics of QVAR REDIHALER has not been studied.

Renal Impairment: The effect of renal impairment on the pharmacokinetics of QVAR REDIHALER has not been evaluated.
Hepatic Impairment: The effect of hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of QVAR REDIHALER has not been evaluated.

**Drug Interaction Studies:** In vitro and in vivo drug interaction studies have not been conducted with QVAR REDIHALER.

**13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY**

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

The carcinogenicity of beclomethasone dipropionate was evaluated in rats which were exposed for a total of 95 weeks, 13 weeks at inhalation doses up to 0.4 mg/kg/day and the remaining 82 weeks at combined oral and inhalation doses up to 2.4 mg/kg/day. There was no evidence of treatment-related increases in the incidence of tumors in this study at the highest dose, which is approximately 37 and 72 times the MRHDID in adults and children, respectively, on a mg/m² basis.

Beclomethasone dipropionate did not induce gene mutation in bacterial cells or mammalian Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells in vitro. No significant clastogenic effect was seen in cultured CHO cells in vitro or in the mouse micronucleus test in vivo. In rats, beclomethasone dipropionate caused decreased conception rates at an oral dose of 16 mg/kg/day (approximately 250 times the MRHDID in adults on a mg/m² basis). Impairment of fertility, as evidenced by inhibition of the estrous cycle in dogs, was observed following treatment by the oral route at a dose of 0.5 mg/kg/day (approximately 25 times the MRHDID in adults on a mg/m² basis). No inhibition of the estrous cycle in dogs was seen following 12 months of exposure to beclomethasone dipropionate by the inhalation route at an estimated daily dose of 0.33 mg/kg (approximately 17 times the MRHDID in adults on a mg/m² basis).

**14 CLINICAL STUDIES**

The safety and efficacy of QVAR REDIHALER were evaluated in 1,858 patients with asthma. The development program included 2 confirmatory trials of 12 weeks duration and 1 confirmatory trial of 6 weeks duration in patients 12 years of age and older, and 1 confirmatory trial of 12 weeks duration in patients 4 to 11 years of age. The efficacy of QVAR REDIHALER is based primarily on the confirmatory trials described below.

14.1 Trials in the Maintenance Treatment of Asthma

Adult and Adolescent Patients 12 Years of Age and Older

Two confirmatory Phase 3 clinical trials were conducted comparing QVAR REDIHALER with placebo in adult and adolescent patients with persistent asthma (Trial 1 and Trial 2).

Trial 1 (NCT02040779): This randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled, 12-week, efficacy and safety trial compared QVAR REDIHALER 40 and 80 mcg given as 4 inhalations twice daily with placebo in adult and adolescent patients with persistent symptomatic asthma despite low-dose inhaled corticosteroid or non-corticosteroid asthma therapy. Patients aged 12 years and older who met the entry criteria including FEV₁ 40-90% predicted and 15% reversibility who were randomized equally to QVAR REDIHALER 320 mcg/day, QVAR REDIHALER 640 mcg/day, or placebo. Baseline FEV₁ values were similar across treatments.

Inhalation Aerosol (QVAR MDI) 40 mcg, 4 inhalations twice daily. Patients aged 12 years and older who met the entry criteria including FEV₁ 50-90% predicted normal, reversible bronchoconstriction of at least 10% with short-acting inhaled beta-agonist discontinued baseline asthma treatment and entered a 2-4 week run-in period. 425 patients (257 previously treated with ICS with or without LABA) who met all the randomization criteria including FEV₁ of 40-85% predicted and 15% reversibility who were randomized equally to QVAR REDIHALER 320 mcg/day, QVAR REDIHALER 640 mcg/day, or placebo. Baseline FEV₁ values were similar across treatments.

The primary endpoint for this trial was the standardized baseline-adjusted trough morning FEV₁ as percent of predicted (FEV₁ AUEC(0-6wk)), area under the effect curve from time zero to 6 weeks [FEV₁ AUEC(0-6wk)]. Patients in both treatment groups had significantly greater improvements in trough FEV₁ compared to placebo (QVAR REDIHALER 320 mcg/day, LS mean change of 0.144 L over 6 weeks) (Table 3). Treatment with QVAR MDI was similar. The change from baseline in morning FEV₁ during the trial is displayed in Figure 2. Both doses of QVAR REDIHALER were effective in improving asthma control with significantly greater improvements in FEV₁, morning PEF, weekly average of daily trough morning FEV₁, reduced rescue medication use and improved asthma symptom scores than with placebo. Similar results were demonstrated with QVAR MDI.

Figure 2: A 6-Week Dose Response Clinical Trial in Patients with Inhaled Corticosteroid-Dependent Asthma: Mean Change in FEV₁ as Percent of Predicted Baseline

Table 3: Primary Analysis of Standardized Baseline-Adjusted Trough Morning FEV₁ (L) AUEC from Time Zero to the End of the Treatment Period 12-week Study and 6-week Dose Response Study

| Parameter | Statistic | Placebo (N=90) | QVAR REDIHALER 320 mcg/day (N=85) | QVAR REDIHALER 640 mcg/day (N=89) | Placebo (N=107) | QVAR REDIHALER 320 mcg/day (N=106) | QVAR REDIHALER 640 mcg/day (N=105) | QVAR MDI* 320 mcg/day (N=105) |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|--------------------------------}|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Difference from placebo | — | 0.124 | 0.116 | — | 0.144 | 0.150 | 0.148 |

*QVAR MDI=QVAR Inhalation Aerosol

Pediatric Patients 4 to 11 Years of Age

This randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled, 12-week, global efficacy and safety trial (NCT02407668) compared QVAR REDIHALER 40 or 80 mcg, QVAR MDI 40 or 80 mcg or placebo given as 1 inhalation twice daily in pediatric patients aged 4 through 11 years old with persistent symptomatic asthma despite treatment with non-corticosteroid or low dose inhaled corticosteroid (with or without a long acting beta agonist [LABA]). Patients aged 4 to 5 years who were technically unable to complete spirometry participated in the safety population. Patients aged 6 to 11 years who met the entry criteria including asthma symptoms and rescue medication use discontinued asthma therapy and were randomized equally across treatment groups. Five hundred sixty-eight (568) pediatric patients with symptomatic asthma of which 410 had previously been treated with low dose inhaled corticosteroids with or without a LABA were randomized to receive either 40 mcg or 80 mcg twice daily of QVAR REDIHALER, QVAR MDI or placebo. The primary endpoint was the change from baseline in trough percent predicted FEV₁, AUEC (0-12 weeks). While the primary endpoint, was not
statistically significant, change in weekly average of daily morning peak expiratory flow (PEF, L/min) over the 12 week treatment period was 11.3 (95% CI: 5.58, 17.06) and 8.5 (95% CI: 2.71, 14.24) for the 80 mcg/day and 160 mcg/day doses of QVAR REDIALER, respectively, at nominal significance. Similar results were seen with evening PEF.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

QVAR REDIALER is supplied in 2 strengths:

- **QVAR REDIALER 40 mcg** is supplied in a box of one 10.6-g canister containing 120 actuations which is enclosed within a sealed beige plastic actuator with a dose counter and hinged white cap, and Patient Information and Instructions for Use; box of one; 120 Actuations – NDC 59310-302-40

- **QVAR REDIALER 80 mcg** is supplied in a box of one 10.6-g canister containing 120 actuations which is enclosed within a sealed maroon plastic actuator with a dose counter and hinged white dust cap, and Patient Information and Instructions for Use; box of one; 120 Actuations – NDC 59310-304-80

The correct amount of medication in each inhalation cannot be assured after 120 actuations from the 10.6-g canister even though the canister is not completely empty. Patients should be informed to discard the QVAR REDIALER when the dose counter displays 0 or after the expiration date on the product, whichever comes first.

16.2 Storage and Handling

Store at 25°C (77°F). Excursions between 15° and 30°C (59° and 86°F) are permitted (see USP Controlled Room Temperature). For optimal results, QVAR REDIALER should be at room temperature when used.

**CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE**

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Exposure to temperatures above 49°C (120°F) may cause bursting. Never throw QVAR REDIALER into fire or incinerator.

Keep out of reach of children.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-Approved Patient Labeling (Patient Information and Instructions for Use).

Patients should be given the following information:

**Local Effects**

Inform patients that localized infections with *Candida albicans* occurred in the mouth and pharynx in some patients. If oropharyngeal candidiasis develops, treat it with appropriate local or systemic (i.e., oral) antifungal therapy while still continuing therapy with QVAR REDIALER, but at times therapy with QVAR REDIALER may need to be temporarily interrupted under close medical supervision. Rinsing the mouth with mouthwash after inhalation is advised to help reduce the risk of thrush.

**Status Asthmaticus and Acute Asthma Symptoms**

Inform patients that QVAR REDIALER is not a bronchodilator and is not intended for use as rescue medicine for acute asthma exacerbations. Advise patients to treat acute asthma symptoms with an inhaled, short-acting beta,-agonist such as albuterol. Instruct the patient to contact their physicians immediately if there is deterioration of their asthma.

**Immunosuppression**

Warn patients who are on immunosuppressant doses of corticosteroids to avoid exposure to chickenpox or measles and, if exposed, to consult their physicians without delay. Inform patients of potential worsening of existing tuberculosis; fungal, bacterial, viral, or parasitic infections; or ocular herpes simplex.

**Hypercorticism and Adrenal Suppression**

Advise patients that QVAR REDIALER may cause systemic corticosteroid effects of hypercorticism and adrenal suppression. Additionally, instruct patients that deaths due to adrenal insufficiency have occurred during and after transfer from systemic corticosteroids. Patients should taper slowly from systemic corticosteroids if transferring to QVAR REDIALER.

**Immediate Hypersensitivity Reactions**

Advise patients that immediate hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., urticaria, angioedema, rash, bronchospasm, and hypertension), including anaphylaxis, may occur after administration of QVAR REDIALER. Patients should discontinue QVAR REDIALER if such reactions occur and contact their healthcare provider or get emergency medical help.

**Reduction in Bone Mineral Density**

Advise patients who are at an increased risk for decreased BMD that the use of corticosteroids may pose an additional risk.

**Reduced Growth Velocity**

Inform patients who are on immunosuppressant doses of corticosteroids, including QVAR REDIALER, may cause a reduction in growth velocity when administered to pediatric patients. Physicians should closely follow the growth of adolescents taking corticosteroids by any route.

**Ocular Effects**

Long-term use of inhaled corticosteroids may increase the risk of some eye problems (cataracts, glaucoma or blurred vision); consider regular eye examinations.

**Pregnancy**

Inform patients who are pregnant or nursing that they should contact their physician about the use of QVAR REDIALER.

**Use Daily for Best Effect**

Patients should use QVAR REDIALER at regular intervals as directed. The daily dosage of QVAR REDIALER should not exceed 8 inhalations per day. Advise patients, if they miss a dose, to take their next dose at the same time they normally do. Individual patients will experience a variable time to onset and degree of symptom relief and the full benefit may not be achieved until treatment has been administered for 1 to 2 weeks or longer. Patients should not increase the prescribed dosage but should contact their physicians if symptoms do not improve or if the condition worsens. Instruct patients to not stop use of QVAR REDIALER abruptly. Patients should contact their physicians immediately if they discontinue use of QVAR REDIALER.

**Caring for and Storing the Inhaler**

For normal hygiene, the mouthpiece of QVAR REDIALER should be cleaned weekly with a clean, dry tissue or cloth. Never wash or put any part of QVAR REDIALER in water. Patient should replace QVAR REDIALER if washed or placed in water.

Instruct patients to store the inhaler at room temperature and to avoid exposure to extreme heat and cold.

Inform patients that shaking the inhaler prior to use is not necessary. Instruct patients not to shake the inhaler with the cap open to avoid possible actuation of the device.

Instruct patients to never take QVAR REDIALER apart. Instruct patients that QVAR REDIALER has a dose counter attached to the actuator at the rear of the mouthpiece. When the patient receives the inhaler, the number 120 will be displayed. The dose counter will count down each time a spray is released. The dose-counter window displays the number of sprays left in the inhaler in units of two (e.g., 120, 118, 116, etc). When the counter displays 20, the color of the numbers will change to red to remind the patient to contact their pharmacist for a refill of medication or consult their healthcare provider for a prescription refill. When the dose counter reaches 0, the background will change to solid red. Inform patients to discard QVAR REDIALER when the dose counter displays 0 or after the expiration date on the product, whichever comes first.

Rx only

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Frazer, PA 19355
Developed and Manufactured by: Norton (Waterford) Limited
Unit 301, IDA Industrial Park, Cork Road, Waterford, Ireland
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U.S. Patent 7,637,260; 8,132,712; 8,931,476
QVARH-002
PATIENT INFORMATION
QVAR REDIHALER (kue' var red-ee-haye' ler)
(beclomethasone dipropionate HFA) inhalation aerosol

What is QVAR REDIHALER?
QVAR REDIHALER is a breath-actuated inhaled prescription medicine used as a maintenance treatment for the prevention and control of asthma in people 4 years of age and older.
• QVAR REDIHALER is not used to relieve sudden breathing problems. It is not known if QVAR REDIHALER is safe and effective in children less than 4 years of age.

Who should not use QVAR REDIHALER?
Do not use QVAR REDIHALER:
• to treat sudden severe symptoms of asthma.
• as a rescue inhaler.
• if you are allergic to beclomethasone dipropionate or any of the ingredients in QVAR REDIHALER. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in QVAR REDIHALER.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before using QVAR REDIHALER?
Before using QVAR REDIHALER, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:
• are exposed to chickenpox or measles.
• have or have had tuberculosis (TB) or any untreated fungal, bacterial or viral infections, or eye infections caused by herpes.
• have weak bones (osteoporosis).
• have an immune system problem.
• have or have had eye problems, such as blurred vision, increased pressure in your eye (glaucoma) or cataracts.
• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if QVAR REDIHALER will harm your unborn baby.
• are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if QVAR REDIHALER passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you use QVAR REDIHALER.

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

How should I use QVAR REDIHALER?
Read the step-by-step instructions for using QVAR REDIHALER at the end of this Patient Information leaflet.
• Use QVAR REDIHALER exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to. Do not use QVAR REDIHALER more often than it is prescribed.
• Do not shake the inhaler before using it. Especially, do not shake the inhaler with the cap open. This could cause the device to accidentally release medicine before you are ready to take it.
• You do not need to prime QVAR REDIHALER.
• If your child needs to use QVAR REDIHALER, watch your child closely to make sure your child uses the inhaler correctly.
• Do not change or stop using QVAR REDIHALER or other asthma medicines used to treat your breathing problems unless your healthcare provider tells you to. Your healthcare provider will change your medicines as needed.
• You must use QVAR REDIHALER regularly. It may take 2 to 4 weeks, or longer, after you start using QVAR REDIHALER for your asthma symptoms to get better. Do not stop using QVAR REDIHALER, even if you are feeling better, unless your healthcare provider tells you to.
• QVAR REDIHALER comes in 2 strengths (40 and 80 mcg). Your healthcare provider has prescribed the strength that is best for you. Pay attention to the differences between QVAR REDIHALER and your other inhaled medicines, including their prescribed use and the way they look.

continued

What should I avoid while taking QVAR REDIHALER?
If you have not had, or have not been vaccinated against, chickenpox or measles, you should stay away from people who are infected.

What are the possible side effects of QVAR REDIHALER?
QVAR REDIHALER may cause serious side effects, including:
• fungal infections (thrush) in your mouth and throat. You may develop a yeast infection (Candida albicans) in your mouth and throat. Tell your healthcare provider if you have any redness or white colored patches in your mouth or throat. Rinse your mouth with water without swallowing after using QVAR REDIHALER to help prevent an infection in your mouth or throat.
• worsening asthma or sudden asthma attacks. You should contact your healthcare provider right away if you do not get relief from your sudden asthma attacks, after using your rescue inhaler, during your treatment with QVAR REDIHALER.
• reduced adrenal function (adrenal insufficiency). Adrenal insufficiency that can lead to death can happen when you stop taking oral corticosteroid medicines and start using inhaled corticosteroid medicines. Adrenal insufficiency can also happen in people who take higher doses of QVAR REDIHALER than recommended over a long period of time. When your body is under stress such as from fever, trauma (such as a car accident), infection, or surgery, adrenal insufficiency can get worse. Signs and symptoms of adrenal insufficiency may include:
  o feeling tired or exhausted (fatigue)
  o lack of energy
  o low blood pressure (hypotension)
  o dizziness or feeling faint
  o nausea and vomiting
  o weakness
• immune system effects and a higher chance for infections. Tell your healthcare provider about any signs or symptoms of infection such as:
  o fever
  o chills
  o pain
  o feeling tired
  o body aches
  o nausea
  o vomiting
• increased wheezing (bronchospasm) right after using QVAR REDIHALER. Always have a rescue inhaler with you to treat sudden wheezing.
• serious allergic reactions. Stop using QVAR REDIHALER and call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical help right away if you get any of the following signs or symptoms of a serious allergic reaction:
  o hives
  o swelling of your lips, tongue or face
  o rash
  o breathing problems
• slowed growth in children. Children should have their growth checked regularly while using QVAR REDIHALER.

continued
QVAR® REDIHALER™ (beclomethasone dipropionate HFA) inhalation aerosol

• lower bone density. This may be a problem for people who already have a higher chance for low bone density (osteoporosis).
• eye problems. If you have had glaucoma, cataracts or blurred vision in the past, you should have regular eye exams while using QVAR REDIHALER.

The most common side effects of QVAR REDIHALER include:
• yeast infection in the mouth (oral candidiasis)
• cold symptoms (upper respiratory tract infection)
• pain in the throat (oropharyngeal pain)
• pain or swelling in your nose and throat (nasopharyngitis)
• sinus irritation (sinusitis)
• hay fever (allergic rhinitis)

Tell your healthcare provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away. These are not all the possible side effects of QVAR REDIHALER. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for more information. 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 QVAR REDIHALER?
• Store QVAR REDIHALER at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
• Your QVAR REDIHALER canister should only be used with the QVAR REDIHALER actuator. Do not use any other medicines in your QVAR REDIHALER actuator.
• The contents of your QVAR REDIHALER canister are under pressure. Do not puncture the QVAR REDIHALER canister.
• Do not store your QVAR REDIHALER canister near heat or a flame. Temperatures above 120°F may cause the canister to burst.
• Do not throw your QVAR REDIHALER canister into a fire or incinerator.

Keep QVAR REDIHALER and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of QVAR REDIHALER.
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use QVAR REDIHALER for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give QVAR REDIHALER to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about QVAR REDIHALER that is written for health professionals.

What are the ingredients in QVAR REDIHALER?
Active ingredient: beclomethasone dipropionate
Inactive ingredients: propellant HFA-134a and ethanol

For more information, go to www.QVAR.com or call 1-888-483-8279.

QVAR® REDIHALER™ (beclomethasone dipropionate HFA) inhalation aerosol

Instructions for Use
QVAR REDIHALER (kue’ var red-ee-hay’ ler)
(beclomethasone dipropionate HFA)
inhalement aerosol

Your QVAR REDIHALER Inhaler

OVERVIEW
When you are ready to use your QVAR REDIHALER for the first time, remove the inhaler from the carton.

Important information:
• There is no button. You must close the white cap to prepare the inhaler with medicine before each inhalation.
• Do not shake. This breath-activated device does not need to be shaken. This is not a press-and-breathe inhaler
• QVAR REDIHALER does not need priming.
• Do not use a spacer or volume holding chamber with QVAR REDIHALER.
• Always use the inhaler in the upright position (with the mouthpiece down).
• Once prepared, the inhaler will deliver 1 inhalation of medicine when you breathe in (inhale) through the mouthpiece. Your dose might require more than 1 inhalation.
• Do not open the white cap or leave it open unless you are ready for your next inhalation. If the cap has been opened for more than 2 minutes or left in the open position, you will need to close the white cap before use.
• Do not suddenly stop using your QVAR REDIHALER. Contact your healthcare provider immediately if you stop using your QVAR REDIHALER.

There are 2 main parts of your QVAR REDIHALER including:
• the inhaler body with the mouthpiece. See Figure A.
• the white cap that covers the mouthpiece of the inhaler. See Figure A.

About the Dose Counter
There is a dose counter in the back of the inhaler with a viewing window that shows you how many inhalations of medicine you have left. See Figure B.
• Your QVAR REDIHALER contains 120 inhalations. See Figure B.
• The counter on the back of your inhaler shows how many inhalations you have left.
• When there are 20 inhalations left, the numbers in the dose counter will change to red and you should refill your prescription or ask your healthcare provider for another prescription.
• When the dose counter shows ‘0’, the background will turn solid red and your inhaler is empty. You should stop using the inhaler and throw it away. Do not put your inhaler into a fire or incinerator. See Figure B.
QVAR® REDIHALER™ (beclomethasone dipropionate HFA) inhalation aerosol

Using your QVAR REDIHALER:

Step 1. Open the white cap
- Open the white cap. See Figure D.
- Breathe out fully.

Step 2. Inhale 1 Time
- Place the mouthpiece in your mouth and close your lips around it so you form a good seal.
- Inhale deeply to release the medicine.
- Remove inhaler, hold breath for 5 to 10 seconds, then, breathe out slowly, away from the inhaler.

Important:
- The white cap must be closed to prepare the inhaler before each inhalation or you will not receive your medicine. See Figure C.
- If the white cap is open, close the white cap to prepare your inhaler and look at the dose counter window to make sure that your inhaler is not empty. See Figure B.
- Do not open the cap until you are ready to take your inhalation.

Remember:
- Do not open the cap until you are ready to take your inhalation.
- Never breathe out into the inhaler mouthpiece.

Step 3. Close the white cap
- Close the white cap after inhaling to prepare your next inhalation. See Figure F.

Cleaning your QVAR REDIHALER
- Do not wash or put any part of your QVAR REDIHALER in water.
- Clean the mouthpiece of your QVAR REDIHALER weekly with a clean, dry tissue or cloth.

Support
- If you have any questions about QVAR REDIHALER or how to use your inhaler, go to www.QvarRedihaler.com or call 1-888-483-8279.

This Instructions for Use has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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