

## HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

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

**TIGAN® (trimethobenzamide hydrochloride) capsule, for oral use**  
**Initial U.S. Approval: 1974**

### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Tigan is an antiemetic indicated in adults for the treatment of postoperative nausea and vomiting and for nausea associated with gastroenteritis. (1)

#### Limitation of Use:

- Tigan is not recommended for use in pediatric patients due to the risk of extrapyramidal signs and symptoms and other serious central nervous system (CNS) effects and the risk of exacerbation of the underlying disease in pediatric patients with Reye's syndrome or other hepatic impairment. (1, 8.4)

### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- The recommended adult dosage is 300 mg orally three or four times daily. (2.1)
- Geriatric patients and/or patients with renal impairment (creatinine clearance 70 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> or less): Reduce the daily dosage by increasing the dosing interval; monitor renal function. (2.2, 8.5, 8.6)
- Select the lowest effective daily dosage and adjust as needed based upon therapeutic response and tolerability. (2.1, 2.2)

### DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Capsule: 300 mg of trimethobenzamide hydrochloride. (3)

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

Known hypersensitivity to trimethobenzamide. (4)

### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Acute Dystonic Reactions and Other Extrapyramidal Symptoms (EPS):** Depending on the severity of symptoms, reduce the dosage or discontinue the drug. Treat acute dystonic reactions with anticholinergics. Avoid Tigan in patients receiving other drugs that are likely to cause EPS. (5.1, 7.2)

- Masking of Other Serious Disorders:** EPS and other CNS symptoms in patients treated with Tigan may be confused with CNS signs of undiagnosed primary disease (e.g., encephalopathy, metabolic imbalance, Reye's Syndrome). If CNS symptoms occur, evaluate the risks and benefits of continuing Tigan. (5.2, 7.2)
- Other CNS Reactions:** Coma, depression of mood, disorientation, and seizures have been reported. The recent use of other drugs that cause CNS depression or EPS symptoms may also increase the risk; consider reducing the dosage or discontinuing the drug. (5.3, 7.1, 7.2)
- Hepatotoxicity:** Avoid use in patients whose signs and symptoms suggest the presence of hepatic impairment. Discontinue Tigan in patients who develop impaired liver function while on treatment. (5.4, 8.7)
- Effects on the Ability to Drive or Operate Machinery:** Mental and/or physical abilities may be impaired. Concomitant use of other drugs that cause CNS depression or EPS symptoms may increase this effect; either Tigan or the other interacting drug should be chosen, depending on the importance of the drug to the patient. (5.5, 7.1, 7.2)

### ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse reactions include hypersensitivity reactions and Parkinson-like symptoms; blood dyscrasias, blurring of vision, coma, convulsions, depression of mood, diarrhea, disorientation, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, jaundice, muscle cramps, and opisthotonos. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Pfizer, Inc. at 1-800-438-1985 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch).

### DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Alcohol:** May cause drowsiness; avoid concomitant use. (7.1)
- Other Drugs that Cause CNS Depression or EPS:** Either Tigan or the other interacting drug should be chosen, depending on the importance of the drug to the patient. If CNS-acting drugs cannot be avoided, monitor patients for CNS adverse reactions. (7.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 3/2017

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## FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

### 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Tigan is indicated in adults for the treatment of postoperative nausea and vomiting and for nausea associated with gastroenteritis.

#### Limitation of Use:

Tigan is not recommended for use in pediatric patients due to the risk of extrapyramidal signs and symptoms and other serious central nervous system (CNS) effects, and the risk of exacerbation of the underlying disease in pediatric patients with Reye's syndrome or other hepatic impairment.

### 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

#### 2.1 Recommended Adult Dosage

The recommended adult dosage is 300 mg orally three or four times daily. Select the lowest effective daily dosage and adjust as needed based upon therapeutic response and tolerability.

#### 2.2 Dosage Adjustment for Geriatric Patients and/or Patients with Renal Impairment

In geriatric patients and/or in patients with renal impairment (creatinine clearance 70 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> or less), reduce the daily dosage of Tigan by increasing the dosing interval and adjust as needed based upon therapeutic response and tolerability. Monitor renal function [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.5, 8.6)*].

### 3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Capsules: 300 mg trimethobenzamide hydrochloride; the capsule has an opaque purple cap marked "Tigan" and an opaque purple body marked "M079".

### 4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Tigan is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to trimethobenzamide [*see Adverse Reactions (6)*].

### 5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

#### 5.1 Acute Dystonic Reactions and Other Extrapyramidal Symptoms (EPS)

Extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS), manifested primarily as acute dystonic reactions, may occur with Tigan. Dystonic reactions may include sudden onset of muscular spasms, especially in the head and neck or opisthotonos. Other EPS include laryngospasm, dysphagia, and oculogyric crisis. Involuntary spasms of the tongue and mouth may lead to difficulty in speaking and swallowing. Anticholinergic drugs can be used to treat acute dystonic reactions.

EPS may also include akathisia, restlessness, akinesia, and other parkinsonian-like symptoms (e.g., tremor). Depending on the severity of symptoms, reduce the daily dosage of Tigan by increasing the dosing interval or discontinue Tigan [*see Dosage and Administration (2.1)*].

Avoid Tigan in patients receiving other drugs that are likely to cause EPS (e.g. antipsychotics) [*see Drug Interactions (7.2)*].

#### 5.2 Masking of Other Serious Disorders

EPS and other CNS symptoms which can occur in patients treated with Tigan may be confused with CNS signs of undiagnosed primary disease (e.g., encephalopathy, metabolic imbalance, Reye's syndrome) [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.3)*]. If CNS symptoms occur, evaluate the risks and benefits of continuing Tigan for each patient.

### 5.3 Other CNS Reactions

Other serious CNS adverse reactions such as coma, depression of mood, disorientation, and seizures have been reported with Tigan administration. The recent use of other drugs that cause CNS depression or EPS symptoms (e.g., alcohol, sedatives, hypnotics, opiates, anxiolytics, antipsychotics, and anticholinergics) may also increase the risk for these serious CNS reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.5)*]. Consider reducing the daily dosage of Tigan by increasing the dosing interval or discontinuing the drug [see *Dosage and Administration (2.1), Drug Interactions (7.1, 7.2)*].

### 5.4 Hepatotoxicity

**Tigan is potentially hepatotoxic [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*]. Avoid use of Tigan in patients whose signs and symptoms suggest the presence of hepatic impairment. Discontinue Tigan in patients who develop impaired liver function while taking Tigan.**

### 5.5 Effects on the Ability to Drive or Operate Machinery

Tigan can cause drowsiness and may impair the mental and/or physical abilities required for the performance of hazardous tasks such as driving a motor vehicle or operating machinery [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.3)*]. Concomitant use of other drugs that cause CNS depression or EPS symptoms (e.g., alcohol, sedatives, hypnotics, opiates, anxiolytics, antipsychotics, and anticholinergics) may increase this effect. Either Tigan or the other interacting drug should be chosen, depending on the importance of the drug to the patient [see *Drug Interactions (7.1, 7.2)*]. Inform patients not to operate motor vehicles or other dangerous machinery until they are reasonably certain that Tigan does not affect them adversely.

## 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions from voluntary reports or clinical studies have been reported with trimethobenzamide. Because many of these reactions were 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.

- *Nervous system disorders*: Parkinson-like symptoms, coma, convulsions, opisthotonos, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.3)*]
- *Psychiatric disorders*: disorientation, depression of mood
- *Eye disorders*: blurred vision
- *Hematologic disorders*: blood dyscrasias
- *Hepatobiliary disorders*: jaundice [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]
- *Immune system disorders*: hypersensitivity, including angioedema and allergic-type skin reactions
- *Gastrointestinal disorders*: diarrhea
- *Musculoskeletal disorders*: muscle cramps

## 7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

### 7.1 Alcohol

Alcohol may increase the CNS depressant effects of Tigan and may cause drowsiness [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3, 5.5)*]. Avoid concomitant use of Tigan with alcohol.

### 7.2 Other Drugs that Cause CNS Depression or EPS

The concurrent use of Tigan with other drugs that cause CNS depression or EPS (e.g., sedatives, hypnotics, opiates, anxiolytics, antipsychotics, and anticholinergics, may potentiate the effects of Tigan [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5)*]. Either Tigan or the other interacting drug should be chosen, depending on the importance of the drug to the patient. If CNS-acting drugs cannot be avoided, monitor patients for CNS adverse reactions.

## 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

### 8.1 Pregnancy

#### Risk Summary

The limited available data with trimethobenzamide in pregnant women are not sufficient to inform a drug-associated risk for major birth defects and miscarriage. No adverse developmental effect was observed in animal reproduction studies with administration of trimethobenzamide hydrochloride during organogenesis in pregnant rats at doses 0.16 and 0.8 times the recommended human dose (RHD) and in pregnant rabbits at doses 1.6 times the RHD [*see Data*].

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2 to 4% and 15 to 20%, respectively.

#### Data

##### *Animal Data*

Reproduction studies with trimethobenzamide hydrochloride were conducted in rats and rabbits following administration of trimethobenzamide hydrochloride during organogenesis and no adverse developmental effect was observed in either species. The only effects observed were an increased percentage of embryonic resorptions or stillborn pups in rats administered 20 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg (0.16 and 0.8 times the RHD of 1200 mg/day, based on body surface area) and increased resorptions in rabbits receiving 100 mg/kg (1.6 times the RHD of 1200 mg/day, based on body surface area). In each study, these adverse effects were attributed to one or two dams.

### 8.2 Lactation

#### Risk Summary

There is no information on the presence of trimethobenzamide in human milk, the effects of Tigan on the breastfed infant or the effects of Tigan on milk production. The lack of clinical data during lactation precludes a clear determination of the risk of Tigan to an infant during lactation; therefore, the developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for Tigan and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from Tigan or from the underlying maternal condition.

### 8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of Tigan in pediatric patients has not been established.

Tigan is not recommended for use in pediatric patients due to the risk of EPS and other serious CNS effects, and the risk of exacerbation of underlying disease in pediatric patients with Reye's Syndrome, or other hepatic impairment [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4)*].

### 8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of trimethobenzamide did not include sufficient numbers of patients aged 65 years and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients. Although there are studies reported in the literature that included geriatric patients 65 years and older with younger patients, it is not known if there are differences in efficacy or safety parameters for geriatric and non-geriatric patients treated with Tigan. Trimethobenzamide is excreted by the kidney, and the risk of adverse reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function.

Because geriatric patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, reduce the daily dosage of Tigan by increasing the dosing interval and adjust as needed based upon therapeutic response and tolerability. Monitor renal function [*see Dosage and Administration (2.2), Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*].

## 8.6 Renal Impairment

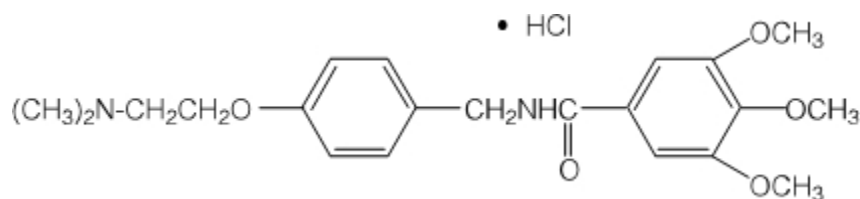
Trimethobenzamide is eliminated by renal excretion [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*]. In patients with renal impairment (creatinine clearance 70 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> or less), reduce the daily dosage by increasing the dosing interval and adjust as needed based upon therapeutic response and tolerability. Monitor renal function [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

## 8.7 Hepatic Impairment

Avoid Tigan in patients whose signs and symptoms suggest the presence of hepatic impairment due to the risk of hepatotoxicity [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]. Discontinue Tigan in patients who develop impaired liver function while taking Tigan.

## 11 DESCRIPTION

Chemically, trimethobenzamide hydrochloride is N-[p-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]benzyl]-3,4,5-trimethoxybenzamide monohydrochloride. It has a molecular weight of 424.93 and the following structural formula:



Each 300-mg Tigan capsule for oral use contains 300 mg trimethobenzamide hydrochloride (equivalent to 274.3 mg of trimethobenzamide) as the active ingredient. The inactive ingredients are D&C Red No. 28, FD&C Blue No. 1, lactose, magnesium stearate, starch and titanium dioxide.

## 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

### 12.1 Mechanism of Action

The mechanism of action of trimethobenzamide as determined in animals is obscure, but may involve the chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ), an area in the medulla oblongata through which emetic impulses are conveyed to the vomiting center; direct impulses to the vomiting center apparently are not similarly inhibited. In dogs pretreated with trimethobenzamide HCl, the emetic response to apomorphine is inhibited, while little or no protection is afforded against emesis induced by intragastric copper sulfate.

### 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

#### *Absorption*

The pharmacokinetics of trimethobenzamide in healthy adult subjects were compared when Tigan was administered as a 300 mg oral capsule or a 200 mg (100 mg/mL) intramuscular injection. The time to reach maximum plasma concentration ( $T_{max}$ ) was about 30 minutes after intramuscular injection compared to about 45 minutes after oral capsule administration. The plasma concentration-time profile of trimethobenzamide was similar between the two formulations.

#### *Elimination*

The mean elimination half-life of trimethobenzamide is 7 to 9 hours.

#### *Metabolism*

The major pathway of trimethobenzamide metabolism is through oxidation resulting in the formation of trimethobenzamide N-oxide metabolite. The pharmacologic activity of this major metabolite has not been evaluated.

#### *Excretion*

Between 30 to 50% of a single dose in humans is excreted unchanged in the urine within 48 to 72 hours.

## Specific Populations

### *Sex*

Systemic exposure to trimethobenzamide was similar between men (N=40) and women (N=28). Following a single 300 mg capsule oral administration, the respective mean (SD)  $C_{max}$  of trimethobenzamide were 3.5 (1.1) and 4.2 (1.6) micrograms/mL in male and female subjects. The respective mean (SD) of  $AUC_{0-\infty}$  of trimethobenzamide were 10 (2.7) and 10.4 (2.7) micrograms $\times$ hour/mL in male and female subjects.

### *Race*

Pharmacokinetics appeared to be similar for Caucasians (N=53) and African Americans (N=12). Following a single 300 mg capsule oral administration, the respective mean (SD)  $C_{max}$  of trimethobenzamide was 3.8 (1.3) micrograms/mL in Caucasians and 3.9 (1.7) micrograms/mL in African Americans. The respective mean (SD)  $AUC_{0-\infty}$  of trimethobenzamide was 10.4 (2.8) micrograms $\times$ hour/mL in Caucasians and 9.8 (2.5) micrograms $\times$ hour/mL in African Americans.

## **16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING**

Tigan is available as a capsule for oral use with an opaque purple cap marked “Tigan” and an opaque purple body marked “M079”. Each capsule contains 300 mg of trimethobenzamide hydrochloride.

<u>NDC Number</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Package</u>
61570-079-01	300 mg capsules	Bottles of 100

Store at 25°C (77°F).

Excursions permitted to 15–30°C (59–86°F).

[See USP Controlled Room Temperature]

## **17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION**

Inform patients that Tigan can cause serious adverse reactions. Instruct patients to discontinue Tigan and contact a healthcare provider immediately if the following serious reactions occur:

- Acute Dystonic Reactions and Other Extrapyrimal Symptoms [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Other CNS Reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2, 5.3)*]
- Hepatotoxicity [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]

### Effects on the Ability to Drive or Operate Machinery

Advise patients that Tigan can cause drowsiness and may impair their judgment, thinking, or motor skills required for tasks such as driving a motor vehicle or operating machinery. Inform patients not to operate motor vehicles or other dangerous machinery until they are reasonably certain that Tigan does not affect them adversely [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

### Drug Interactions

Inform patients that use of alcohol or concomitant treatment with other CNS-acting drugs can precipitate or worsen CNS depression and/or EPS [see *Drug Interactions (7.1, 7.2)*]. Instruct patients to avoid alcohol and to tell their health care providers when they start taking any concomitant medication.

This product’s label may have been updated. For full prescribing information, please visit [www.pfizer.com](http://www.pfizer.com).

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