Pediatric information added to labels of 48 products in 2018

by from the Food and Drug Administration's Office of Pediatric Therapeutics, the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Division of Pediatric and Maternal Health and the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research

New pediatric information was added to the labeling of 43 drugs, two vaccines, one allergen extract and two blood products in 2018.

The approved agents to treat pediatric patients continue to cover a broad spectrum of therapeutic areas (see table).

- There are new pediatric drug therapies for conditions, including: Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia; visualization of vessels, blood flow and tissue perfusion before, during and after various surgical procedures; cataplexy or excessive daytime sleepiness; influenza; asthma; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD); Lyme disease; multiple sclerosis; major depressive episodes associated with bipolar I disorder; and tinea pedis and tinea cruris.
- A new influenza vaccine, Fluarix Quadrivalent*, was approved for immunization of people 6 months and older for the prevention of disease caused by influenza A subtype viruses and type B viruses contained in the vaccine.
- New subcutaneous dosing and administration for Actemra (tocilizumab) for active systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis in patients 2 years and older was approved.
- A new extended-release capsule, Jornay PM (methylphenidate), was approved for ADHD.

Studies of five drugs did not demonstrate efficacy in pediatric patients, including: Botox (onabotulinumtoxinA) for the prevention of headaches in adolescents with chronic migraine; Yondelis injection (trabectedin) for pediatric histotypes of sarcoma; Amitiza (lubiprostone) for pediatric functional constipation; Cialis (tadalafil) for Duchenne muscular dystrophy and Pristiq (desvenlafaxine) for the treatment of major depressive disorder.

Examples of products with pediatric labeling changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trade name (generic name)</th>
<th>Indication and labeling change</th>
<th>Pediatric labeling date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sprycel (dasatinib)</td>
<td>Treatment of pediatric patients 1 year and older with newly diagnosed Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia in combination with chemotherapy</td>
<td>December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spy Agent Green (indocyanine green)</td>
<td>Visualization of vessels, blood flow and tissue perfusion before, during and after various surgical procedures, including minimally invasive surgeries and visualization of extrahepatic biliary ducts in pediatric patients 1 month and older</td>
<td>November 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xyrem (sodium oxybate)</td>
<td>Treatment of cataplexy or excessive daytime sleepiness in pediatric patients 7 years and older with narcolepsy</td>
<td>October 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xofluza</td>
<td>Treatment of acute, uncomplicated influenza in children 1 to 17 years of age</td>
<td>October 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>Indications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baloxavir marboxil</td>
<td>Treatment of influenza in patients 12 years and older who have been symptomatic for no more than 48 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dupixent (dupilumab)</td>
<td>Add-on maintenance treatment in patients ages 12 years and older with moderate to severe asthma with an eosinophilic phenotype or with oral corticosteroid-dependent asthma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jornay PM (methylphenidate)</td>
<td>Treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in pediatric patients ages 6-17 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LymePak (doxycycline hyclate)</td>
<td>Treatment of early Lyme disease due to <em>Borrelia burgdorferi</em> in adults and pediatric patients 8 years and older weighing at least 45 kilograms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilenya (fingolimod)</td>
<td>Treatment of relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis in pediatric patients 10 years and older</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latuda (lurasidone hydrochloride)</td>
<td>Treatment of children and adolescents 10-17 years with major depressive episodes associated with bipolar I disorder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luzu Cream (luliconazole)</td>
<td>Treatment of tinea pedis and tinea cruris in pediatric patients 12 years and older</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allergenic products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Indications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oralair* (Sweet Vernal, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass Mixed Pollens)</td>
<td>Immunotherapy for the treatment of grass pollen-induced allergic rhinitis with or without positive skin test or in vitro testing for pollen-specific IgE antibodies for any of the five-grass species contained in this product in people 5 through 65 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Products regulated by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research

**Resources**

- [Information on pediatric labeling changes since 1998](#)
- [Additional FDA Update columns](#)