LOMBAR® (phenetermine hydrochloride USP) tablets, CIV

DESCRIPTION
Phetermine hydrochloride is a sympathomimetic amine anorectic. Its chemical name is C₈H₁₈N·HCl. The structural formula is as follows:

C₈H₁₈N·HCl  M.W. 185.7

Phetermine hydrochloride is a white, odorless, hygroscopic, crystalline powder which is soluble in water and lower alcohols, slightly soluble in chloroform and insoluble in ether.

LOMAR® tablets are available as an oral tablet containing 8 mg of phetermine hydrochloride (equivalent to 6.4 mg of phetermine base). Each LOMAR® tablet contains the following inactive ingredients: Corn Starch; Magnesium Stearate; NF; Microcrystalline Cellulose 107, NF; Stearic Acid; NF; FD&C Blue #1, Sucrose and Pharmaceutical Glaze.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
Mechanism of Action
Phetermine is a sympathomimetic amine with pharmacologic activity similar to the prototype drugs of this class used in obesity, amphetamine (d- and dl-amphetamine). Drugs of this class used in obesity are commonly known as "anorectics" and have been established that the primary action of such drugs in treating obesity is one of appetite suppression since other central nervous system actions, or metabolic effects, may also be involved.

Pharmacodynamics
Typical actions of amphetamines include central nervous system stimulation and elevation of blood pressure. Tachyphylaxis and tolerance have been demonstrated with all drugs of this class in which these phenomena have been looked for.

Pharmacokinetics
Specific Populations
Renal Impairment
Phetermine was not studied in patients with renal impairment. The literature reported cumulative urinary excretion of phetermine under uncontrolled urinary pH conditions is 62%-85%. Exposure increases can be expected in patients with renal impairment. Use caution when administering phetermine to patients with renal impairment.

CLINICAL STUDIES
In relatively short-term clinical trials, adult obese subjects instructed in dietary management and treated with "anorectic" drugs lost more weight on the average than those treated with placebo and diet.

The magnitude of increased weight loss of drug-treated patients over placebo-treated patients is only a fraction of a pound a week. The rate of weight loss is greatest in the first weeks of therapy for both drug and placebo subjects and tends to decrease in succeeding weeks. The possible origins of the increased weight loss due to the various drug effects are not established. The amount of weight loss associated with the use of an "anorectic" drug varies from trial to trial, and the increased weight loss appears to be related to various other factors than the drugs prescribed, such as the physician-investigator, the population treated and the diet prescribed. Studies do not permit conclusions as to the relative importance of the drug and non-drug factors on weight loss.

The natural history of obesity is measured over several years, whereas the studies cited are restricted to a few weeks' duration, thus, the total impact of drug-induced weight loss over that of diet alone must be considered clinically limited.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
LOMAR® tablets are indicated as a short-term (a few weeks) adjunct in a regimen of weight reduction based on exercise, behavioral modification and caloric restriction in the management of obese patients in whom a body mass index greater than or equal to 30 kg/m², or greater than or equal to 27 kg/m² in the presence of other risk factors (e.g., controlled hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia).

Below is a chart of body mass index (BMI) based on various heights and weights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight (Pounds)</th>
<th>Height (feet, inches)</th>
<th>BMI, kg/m²</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>5'0'</td>
<td>22.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>5'3'</td>
<td>23.7</td>
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<td>180</td>
<td>5'6'</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>5'9'</td>
<td>26.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>220</td>
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The limited usefulness of agents of this class, including phetermine (see Clinical Pharmacology), should be assessed against possible risk factors inherent in their use such as those described below.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
- History of cardiovascular disease (e.g., coronary artery disease, stroke, arrhythmias, congestive heart failure, uncontrolled hypertension)
- During or within 14 days following the administration of monoamine oxidase inhibitors
- Hypothyroidism
- Glaucoma
- Agitated states
- History of drug abuse
- Pregnancy (see Precautions)
- Nursing (see Precautions)
- Known hypersensitivity, or idiosyncrasy to the sympathomimetic amines

WARNINGS
Coadministration with Other Drug Products for Weight Loss
LOMAR® tablets are indicated only as short-term (a few weeks) monotherapy for the management of exogenous obesity. The safety and efficacy of combination therapy with phetermine and any other drug for weight loss including prescribed drugs, over-the-counter preparations, and herbal products, or sympathomimetic agents such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (e.g., fluoxetine, sertraline, fluvoxamine, paroxetine), have not been established. Therefore, coadministration of phetermine and these drug products is not recommended.

Primary Pulmonary Hypertension
Primary Pulmonary Hypertension (PPH) -- a rare, frequently fatal disease of the lungs has been reported to occur in patients receiving a combination of phetermine with fenfluramine or dexfenfluramine. The possibility of an association between PPH and the use of phetermine alone cannot be ruled out; there have been rare cases of PPH in patients who reportedly have taken phetermine alone. The initial symptom of PPH is usually dyspnea. Other initial symptoms may include angina pectoris, syncope or lower extremity edema. Patients should be advised to report immediately any deterioration in exercise tolerance. Treatment should be discontinued in patients who develop new, unexplained symptoms of dyspnea, angina pectoris, syncope or lower extremity edema, and patients should be evaluated for the possible presence of pulmonary hypertension.

Valvular Heart Disease
Serious regurgitant cardiac valvular disease, primarily affecting the mitral, aortic and/or tricuspid valves, has been reported in otherwise healthy persons who had taken a combination of phetermine with fenfluramine or dexfenfluramine and weight loss. The possible role of phetermine in the etiology of these valvulopathies has not been established and their course in individuals after the drugs are stopped is not known. The possibility of an association between valvular heart disease and the use of phetermine alone cannot be ruled out; there have been rare cases of valvular heart disease in patients who reportedly have taken phetermine alone.

Development of Tolerance, Discontinuation in Case of Tolerance
When tolerance to the anorectic effect develops, the recommended dose should not be exceeded in an attempt to increase the effect, rather, the drug should be discontinued.

Effect on the Ability to Engage in Potentially Hazardous Tasks
Phetermine may impair the ability of the patient to engage in potentially hazardous activities such as operating machinery or driving a motor vehicle; the patient should therefore be cautioned accordingly.

Risk of Abuse and Dependence
Phetermine is relatively chemically and pharmacologically to amphetamine (d- and dl-amphetamine) and other related stimulant drugs have been extensively abused. The possibility of abuse of phetermine should be kept in mind when evaluating the desirability of including a drug as part of a weight reduction program. See Adverse Reactions/Drug Abuse and Dependence and Overdose.

The least amount feasible should be prescribed or dispensed at one time in order to minimize the possibility of overdosage.

Usage with Alcohol
Concomitant use of alcohol with phetermine may result in an adverse drug reaction.

Use in Patients with Hypertension
Use caution in prescribing phetermine for patients with even mild hypertension (risk of increase in blood pressure).

Use in Patients on Insulin or Oral Hypoglycemic Medications for Diabetes Mellitus
A reduction in insulin or oral hypoglycemic medications in patients with diabetes mellitus may be required.

PRECAUTIONS
Information for Patients
Patients must be informed that phetermine hydrochloride is a short-term (a few weeks) adjunct in a regimen of weight reduction based on exercise, behavioral modification and caloric restriction in the management of exogenous obesity, and that coadministration of phetermine with other drugs for weight loss is not recommended (see Indications and Usage).

Patients must be instructed on how much phetermine to take, and when and how to take it (see Dosage and Administration).

Advise pregnant women and nursing mothers not to use phetermine (see Precautions).

Patients must be informed about the risks of use of phetermine (including the risks discussed in Warnings and Precautions), about the symptoms of potential...
adverse reactions and when to contact a physician and/or take other action. The risks include, but are not limited to:

- Development of primary pulmonary hypertension (see Warnings)
- Development of serious valvular heart disease (see Warnings)
- Effects on the ability to engage in potentially hazardous tasks (see Warnings)
- The risk of an increase in blood pressure (see Warnings and Adverse Reactions)
- The risk of interactions (see Contraindications, Warnings, and Precautions/Dose Interactions)

The patient must also be informed about

- the potential for developing tolerance and actions if they suspect development of tolerance (see Warnings) and
- the risk of dependence and the potential consequences of abuse (see Warnings, Drug Abuse and Dependence, and Overdosage).

Tell patients to keep phentermine in a safe place to prevent theft, accidental overdose, misuse or abuse. Selling or giving away phentermine may harm others and is against the law.

Drug Interactions

Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors

Use of phentermine is contraindicated during or within 14 days following the administration of monoamine oxidase inhibitors because of the risk of hypertensive crisis.

Alcohol

Concomitant use of alcohol with phentermine may result in an adverse drug reaction.

Insulin and Oral Hypoglycemic Medications

Requirements may be altered (see Warnings)

Adrenergic Neuron Blocking Drugs

Phentermine may decrease the hypertensive effect of adrenergic neuron blocking drugs.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Studies have not been performed with phentermine to determine the potential for carcinogenesis, mutagenesis, or impairment of fertility.

Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category X

Phentermine is contraindicated during pregnancy because weight loss offers no potential benefit to a pregnant woman and may result in fetal harm. A minimum weight loss, and no weight loss, is currently recommended for all pregnant women, including those who are already overweight or obese, due to obligatory weight gain that occurs in maternal tissues during pregnancy. Phentermine has pharmacologic activity similar to amphetamine (d- and dl-amphetamine) (see Clinical Pharmacology). Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with phentermine. If this drug is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to a fetus.

Nursing Mothers

It is not known if phentermine is excreted in human milk. However, other amphetamines are present in human milk. Because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established. Because pediatric obesity is a chronic condition requiring long-term treatment, the use of this product, approved for short-term therapy, is not recommended.

Geriatric Use

In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

This drug is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of toxic reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection, and it may be useful to monitor renal function.

Renal Impairment

Phentermine was not studied in patients with renal impairment. Based on the reported excretion of phentermine in urine, exposure increases can be expected in patients with renal impairment. Use caution when administering phentermine to patients with renal impairment (see Clinical Pharmacology).

ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are described, or described in greater detail, in other sections:

- Primary pulmonary hypertension (see Warnings)
- Vascular heart disease (see Warnings)
- Effect on the ability to engage in potentially hazardous tasks (see Warnings)
- Withdrawal effects following prolonged high dosage administration (see Drug Abuse and Dependence)

The following adverse reactions to phentermine have been identified:

Gastrointestinal

Dysrythmia of the mouth, unpleasant taste, diarrhea, constipation, other gastrointestinal disturbances.

Allergic

Urticaria.

Endocrine

Impotence, changes in libido.

DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

Controlled Substance

Phentermine is a Schedule IV controlled substance.

Abuse

Phentermine is related chemically and pharmacologically to the amphetamines. Amphetamines and other stimulant drugs have been extensively abused and the possibility of abuse of phentermine should be kept in mind when evaluating the desirability of including a drug as part of a weight reduction program.

Dependence

Abuse of amphetamines and related drugs may be associated with intense psychological dependence and severe social dysfunction. There are reports of patients who have increased the dosage of these drugs to many times than recommended. Abrupt cessation following prolonged high dosage administration results in extreme fatigue and mental depression; changes are also noted on the sleep EEG. Manifestations of chronic intoxication with anorectic drugs include severe dermatoses, marked insomnia, irritability, hyperactivity and personality changes. A severe manifestation of chronic intoxication is psychosis, often clinically indistinguishable from schizophrenia.

OVERDOSAGE

The least amount feasible should be prescribed or dispensed at one time in order to minimize the possibility of overdosage.

Acute Overdose

Manifestations of acute overdose include restlessness, tremor, hyperreflexia, rapid respiration, confusion, assaultiveness, hallucinations, and panic states. Fatigue and depression usually follow the central stimulation. Cardiovascular effects include arrhythmia, hypotension or hypertension, and circulatory collapse. Gastrointestinal symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Overdosage of pharmacologically similar compounds has resulted in fatal poisoning usually terminated in convulsions and coma.

Management of acute phentermine hydrochloride intoxication is largely symptomatic and includes lavage and sedation with a barbiturate. Experience with hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis is inadequate to permit recommendations in this regard. Acidification of the urine increases phentermine excretion. Intravenous phentolamine (Regitine® GBA) has been suggested on pharmacologic grounds for possible acute, severe hypertension, if this complicates overdosage.

Chronic Intoxication

Manifestations of chronic intoxication with anorectic drugs include severe dermatoses, marked insomnia, irritability, hyperactivity and personality changes. The most severe manifestation of chronic intoxication is psychosis, often clinically indistinguishable from schizophrenia. See Drug Abuse and Dependence.

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Doseage should be individualized to obtain an adequate response with the lowest effective dose. The usual adult dose is one tablet three times a day 15 hours before meals. This tablet is scored to facilitate administering one half of the usual dosage for patients not requiring the full dose. Phentermine hydrochloride is not recommended for use in pediatric patients less than or equal to 16 years of age.

Late evening medication should be avoided because of the possibility of resulting insomnia.

HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

LOMAR® 8 mg is supplied as white butterfly shaped tablets with blue speckles, deboosed “KI” on one side and bisected on the other side.

Bottles of 30, NDC 10 702-001-03

Bottles of 60, NDC 10 702-001-06

Bottles of 90, NDC 10 702-001-09

Bottles of 250, NDC 10 702-001-25

Bottles of 500, NDC 10 702-001-50

Bottles of 100, NDC 10 702-001-10

Store at 20° to 25°C (68° to 77°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature]. Dispense in a light resistant container as defined in the USP, with a child-resistant closure (as required).

Keep out of the reach of children.

Manufactured by:
KVK-Tech, Inc.
110 Terry Drive
Newtown, PA 18940

KVK TECH

Item ID: 006178/07
Manufacturer's Code: 10702
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