Department of Health and Human Services
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Office of Pharmacovigilance and Epidemiology

Pediatric Postmarketing Pharmacovigilance Review

Date:	May 1, 2025
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Product Name:	Taytulla (norethindrone acetate/ethinyl estradiol capsules and ferrous fumarate capsules)
Pediatric Labeling Approval Date:	April 19, 2013
Application Type/Number:	NDA 204426
Applicant:	AbbVie
TTT Record ID:	2025-14177

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This review evaluates FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) reports for Taytulla (norethindrone acetate/ethinyl estradiol capsules and ferrous fumarate capsules) in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age. The Division of Pharmacovigilance (DPV) conducted this review in accordance with the Pediatric Research Equity Act (PREA). This review focuses on United States (U.S.) serious unlabeled adverse events associated with Taytulla in pediatric patients.

Taytulla is a combination of norethindrone acetate, a progestin, and ethinyl estradiol, an estrogen, indicated for use by females of reproductive potential to prevent pregnancy. Taytulla was initially approved in the U.S. on April 19, 2013. This pediatric postmarketing safety review was prompted by the approval of Taytulla on April 19, 2013. A pediatric safety review for Taytulla has not previously been presented to the Pediatric Advisory Committee.

DPV searched FAERS for all U.S. serious reports with Taytulla in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age from April 19, 2013, through April 15, 2025, and did not identify any reports. There were no new safety signals identified, no increased severity of any labeled adverse events, and no deaths directly associated with Taytulla in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age.

DPV did not identify any new pediatric safety concerns for Taytulla at this time and will continue routine pharmacovigilance monitoring for Taytulla.

1 INTRODUCTION

This review evaluates FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) reports for Taytulla (norethindrone acetate/ethinyl estradiol capsules and ferrous fumarate capsules) in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age. The Division of Pharmacovigilance (DPV) conducted this review in accordance with the Pediatric Research Equity Act (PREA). This review focuses on United States (U.S.) serious unlabeled adverse events associated with Taytulla in pediatric patients.

1.1 PEDIATRIC REGULATORY HISTORY

Taytulla (norethindrone acetate/ethinyl estradiol capsules and ferrous fumarate capsules) is a combination of norethindrone acetate, a progestin, and ethinyl estradiol, an estrogen, indicated for use by females of reproductive potential to prevent pregnancy. The efficacy of Taytulla in women with a body mass index of more than 35 kg/m^2 has not been evaluated. Taytulla was initially approved in the U.S. on April 19, 2013.[a] Taytulla is available in blister cards containing 28 soft gelatin capsules: 1) 24 active capsules each containing 1 mg norethindrone acetate and 20 mcg ethinyl estradiol, and 2) 4 non-hormonal placebo capsules each containing 75 mg ferrous fumarate.[1] Taytulla was not marketed in the U.S. until May 2016.[2]

This pediatric postmarketing safety review was prompted by the approval of Taytulla on April 19, 2013.

A pediatric safety review for Taytulla has not previously been presented to the Pediatric Advisory Committee.

1.2 RELEVANT LABELED SAFETY INFORMATION

The Taytulla labeling contains the following safety information excerpted from the Highlights of Prescribing Information and the *Pediatric Use* subsection. For additional Taytulla labeling information, please refer to the full prescribing information.[1]

WARNING: CIGARETTE SMOKING AND SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS

See Full Prescribing Information for complete boxed warning.

- **Women over 35 years old who smoke should not use TAYTULLA. (4)**
- **Cigarette smoking increases the risk of serious cardiovascular events from combination oral contraceptive (COC) use. (4)**

----------CONTRAINDICATIONS----------

- A high risk of arterial or venous thrombotic diseases (4)
- Liver tumors or liver disease (4)
- Undiagnosed abnormal uterine bleeding (4)
- Breast cancer (4)

[a] In April 2013, FDA approved this product (NDA 204426) with the proprietary name, Minastrin 24 Fe. In February 2016, FDA approved the new proprietary name, Taytulla, with the submission of NDA 204426/S-004.

- Co-administration with Hepatitis C drug combinations containing ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir, with or without dasabuvir (4)

----------WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS----------
- Vascular risks: Stop TAYTULLA if a thrombotic event occurs. Stop at least 4 weeks before through 2 weeks after major surgery. Start no earlier than 4 weeks after delivery, in women who are not breastfeeding (5.1)
- Liver disease: Discontinue if jaundice occurs (5.2)
- High blood pressure: Do not prescribe TAYTULLA for women with uncontrolled hypertension or hypertension with vascular disease (5.4)
- Carbohydrate and lipid metabolic effects: Monitor prediabetic and diabetic women taking TAYTULLA. Consider an alternative contraceptive method for women with uncontrolled dyslipidemia (5.6)
- Headache: Evaluate significant change in headaches and discontinue TAYTULLA if indicated (5.7)
- Uterine bleeding: Evaluate irregular bleeding or amenorrhea (5.8)

----------ADVERSE REACTIONS----------
The most common adverse reactions in clinical trials (≥ 2%) are headache, vaginal candidiasis, nausea, menstrual cramps, breast tenderness, bacterial vaginitis, abnormal cervical smear, acne, mood swings, and weight gain (6.1)

8.4 Pediatric Use
Safety and efficacy of TAYTULLA have been established in women of reproductive age. Efficacy is expected to be the same in postpubertal adolescents under the age of 18 years as for users 18 years and older. Use of this product before menarche is not indicated.

2 METHODS AND MATERIALS

2.1 FAERS SEARCH STRATEGY

DPV searched the FAERS database with the strategy described in Table 1.

Table 1. FAERS Search Strategy*	
Date of search	April 16, 2025
Time period of search	April 19, 2013† - April 15, 2025
Search type	RxLogix Pediatric Focused Review Alert – DPV
Product terms	Product name: Taytulla Case application number: NDA204426
MedDRA search terms (Version 27.1)	All Preferred Terms
Other search terms	Case Seriousness: Serious‡ Country Derived: USA
* See Appendix A for a description of the FAERS database. † U.S. approval date of Taytulla. ‡ For the purposes of this review, the following outcomes qualify as serious: death, life-threatening, hospitalization (initial or prolonged), disability, congenital anomaly, required intervention, or other serious important medical events. Abbreviations: MedDRA=Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities; USA=United States of America	

3 RESULTS

3.1 FAERS

3.1.1 Selection of U.S. Serious Pediatric Cases in FAERS

Our FAERS search retrieved zero U.S. serious pediatric reports for patients less than 18 years old from April 19, 2013, through April 15, 2025.

3.1.2 Summary of U.S. Fatal Pediatric Cases (N=0)

There are no fatal pediatric adverse event cases for discussion.

3.1.3 Summary of U.S. Serious Non-Fatal Pediatric Cases (N=0)

There are no non-fatal pediatric adverse event cases for discussion.

4 DISCUSSION

DPV searched FAERS for all U.S. serious reports with Taytulla in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age from April 19, 2013, through April 15, 2025, and did not identify any reports.

There were no new safety signals identified, no increased severity of any labeled adverse events, and no deaths directly associated with Taytulla in pediatric patients less than 18 years of age.

5 CONCLUSION

DPV did not identify any new pediatric safety concerns for Taytulla at this time and will continue routine pharmacovigilance monitoring for Taytulla.

6 REFERENCES

1. Taytulla (norethindrone acetate and ethinyl estradiol capsules and ferrous fumarate capsules). [Prescribing information]. North Chicago, IL; AbbVie: June 2023.

2. DailyMed [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US); 2005- . Taytulla (norethindrone acetate and ethinyl estradiol, and ferrous fumarate kit) [updated 2024 Oct 25]. Available from: https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/drugInfo.cfm?setid=2fa8e8dc-f7b0-429a-b554-0e3c4291c92c.

7 APPENDICES

7.1 APPENDIX A. FDA ADVERSE EVENT REPORTING SYSTEM (FAERS)

The FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) is a database that contains information on adverse event and medication error reports submitted to FDA. The database is designed to support FDA's postmarketing safety surveillance program for drug and therapeutic biological products. The informatic structure of the database adheres to the international safety reporting guidance issued by the International Council on Harmonisation. Adverse events and medication errors are coded to terms in the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities terminology. The suspect products are coded to valid tradenames or active ingredients in the FAERS Product Dictionary.

FAERS data have limitations. First, there is no certainty that the reported event was actually due to the product. FDA does not require that a causal relationship between a product and event be proven, and reports do not always contain enough detail to properly evaluate an event. Further, FDA does not receive reports for every adverse event or medication error that occurs with a product. Many factors can influence whether an event will be reported, such as the time a product has been marketed and publicity about an event. Therefore, FAERS data cannot be used to calculate the incidence of an adverse event or medication error in the U.S. population.