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			----- ADVERSE REACTIONS -----
			Most common adverse reaction include hypersensitivity including anaphylactic reaction and anaphylactic shock. (6)
			To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Baxter Healthcare Corporation at 1-888-229-0001 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.
			----- DRUG INTERACTIONS -----
			Oxidized cellulose-containing preparations can reduce the efficacy of TISSEEL and should not be used as carrier materials. (7)
			See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
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FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Hemostasis: TISSEEL is a fibrin sealant indicated for use as an adjunct to hemostasis in adult and pediatric patients undergoing surgery when control of bleeding by conventional surgical techniques (such as suture, ligature, and cautery) is ineffective or impractical. TISSEEL is effective in heparinized patients.

Sealing: TISSEEL is a fibrin sealant indicated in adult and pediatric patients as an adjunct to standard surgical techniques (such as suture and ligature) to prevent leakage from colonic anastomoses following the reversal of temporary colostomies.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dosage

FOR TOPICAL USE ONLY

- The recommended dosage of TISSEEL is based on the surface area of the wound to be covered to stop bleeding.
- The approximate surface areas covered by each package size of TISSEEL are listed in Table 1:

Table 1: Surface Area Coverage

Required package size of TISSEEL	Maximum coverage using spray	Maximum coverage using cannula
2 mL	100 cm ²	8 cm ²
4 mL	200 cm ²	16 cm ²
10 mL	500 cm ²	40 cm ²

- Ensure that the amount applied is sufficient to entirely cover the intended application area. Avoid application beyond the intended area.
- Allow at least 2 minutes after application to achieve sufficient polymerization.
- If repeat application is needed, dry the site as much as possible before reapplying. Reapply after removing residues from the prior application or before polymerization takes place since TISSEEL may not adhere firmly to a polymerized layer.
- Only a thin layer of TISSEEL should be applied. Excessive thickness of the fibrin layer may interfere with the wound healing process.

2.2 Preparation and Reconstitution of TISSEEL Kit (Freeze-Dried)

The procedures described below are provided as general guidance.

- Do not expose to temperatures above 37°C.
- Do not microwave.
- After reconstitution, the product must be used within 4 hours and must not be refrigerated or frozen.

Use aseptic technique when preparing and reconstituting the fibrin sealant components.
Prior to reconstitution of the fibrin sealant components, clean the rubber stoppers of all vials with a suitable disinfectant, taking care to avoid direct contact with the product.

The Sealer Protein Concentrate is dissolved with the Fibrinolysis Inhibitor Solution (Aprotinin) to form the Sealer Protein Solution. Air-bubbles may make the reconstituted Sealer Protein Solution appear turbid, but such turbidity does not compromise the efficacy or usability of the product. Thrombin Powder is dissolved in the Calcium Chloride Solution to form the Thrombin Solution. Always use separate syringes and cannulas for reconstituting the two solutions to prevent premature clotting. Both solutions should be clear or slightly opalescent. Check the reconstituted solutions visually prior to administration. Do not use solutions which are cloudy, discolored, have deposits, or other changes in their appearance.

1. Reconstitution using the FIBRINOTHERM device
1a. Pre-warming of TISSEEL Lyo (Kit)

Place all four vials from the TISSEEL Kit into the pre-warmed wells of the FIBRINOTHERM device, using the appropriately sized adapter ring(s), and allow the vials to warm for approximately 3 minutes. The FIBRINOTHERM device maintains a constant temperature of 37°C and enables dissolution of the lyophilized Sealer Protein Concentrate by stirring.

1b. Preparation of Sealer Protein Solution (component 1) (FIBRINOTHERM)

- Remove the caps from the Sealer Protein Concentrate and the Fibrinolysis Inhibitor Solution vials.
- Transfer the Fibrinolysis Inhibitor Solution into the vial containing the Sealer Protein Concentrate using one cannula and the blue-scaled syringe provided in the sterile kit for reconstitution.
- Gently swirl the vial to ensure that the product is completely soaked.
- Place the vial into the largest opening of the FIBRINOTHERM device (use an appropriate adaptor, if necessary).
- Switch on the magnetic stirrer and stir until the Sealer Protein Concentrate is dissolved.
- Reconstitution is complete when no particles are visible.
- If particles are present, dissolution can be facilitated by horizontal agitation of the vial (avoid shaking vertically) and keep on stirring the solution at 37°C until the Sealer Protein Concentrate is dissolved completely.
- Turn off the magnetic stirrer when dissolution is complete.

Notes:

- If the Sealer Protein Concentrate has not fully dissolved within 20 minutes discard the vial and prepare a fresh kit.
- Keep the Sealer Protein Solution at 37°C or at room temperature without stirring if it is not used immediately. To ensure homogeneity, briefly swirl the Sealer Protein Solution before drawing it up into the blue-scaled syringe, provided in the sterile kit for application.

1c. Preparation of Thrombin Solution (component 2) (FIBRINOTHERM)

- Remove the caps from the Thrombin Powder and the Calcium Chloride Solution vials.
- Transfer the Calcium Chloride Solution into the Thrombin vial. Use the second cannula and the black-scaled syringe provided in the sterile kit for reconstitution.
- Swirl briefly to dissolve the lyophilized powder and place the vial into the appropriate opening of the FIBRINOTHERM device.
- Keep the Thrombin Solution at 37°C or at room temperature if it is not used immediately. To ensure homogeneity, briefly swirl the Thrombin solution before drawing it up into the black-scaled syringe, provided in the sterile kit for application.

Transferring to the Sterile Field

For transfer of the Sealer Protein and Thrombin Solutions to the sterile field, the circulating nurse should disinfect the tops of the vials with a germicidal solution and allow to dry. The scrub nurse should withdraw the sterile solutions while the circulating nurse holds the non-sterile vials. Slowly withdraw the solution, by firm constant aspiration, to reduce the risk of large air bubbles.

See FIBRINOTHERM device manual for complete operating instructions. If a FIBRINOTHERM device is not available, contact Baxter (1-800-229-0001) for assistance.

2.3 Preparation of TISSEEL Pre-Filled Syringe (Frozen)

Do not expose to temperatures above 37°C. Do not microwave.

Do not refrigerate or re-freeze after thawing.

Do not use TISSEEL (frozen) until it is completely thawed and warmed to 33 - 37°C. To facilitate removal of the tip cap from the syringe, rock the tip cap by moving it backward and forward, then pulling the protective cap off the syringe.

Sterile Water Bath : Transfer inner pouch to the sterile field, remove pre-filled syringe from inner pouch and place directly into sterile water bath ensuring the syringe is completely immersed in the water. Maintain the product at 33-37°C until use. Once the package is opened or the product is warmed to 33-37°C, it must be used within 4 hours.

Non-Sterile Water Bath: Maintain the pre-filled syringe in pouches and place into a water bath outside the sterile field ensuring the pouches remain submerged. Remove from the water bath after thawing and warming, dry the external pouch and transfer inner pouch with pre-filled syringe onto the sterile field. Maintain the product at 33-37°C until use. Once the package is opened or the product is warmed to 33-37°C, it must be used within 4 hours.

Incubator: Maintain the pre-filled syringe in pouches and place into an incubator. Remove from the incubator after thawing and warming. Transfer inner pouch with pre-filled syringe onto the sterile field. Maintain the product at 33-37°C until use. Once the package is opened or the product is warmed to 33-37°C, it must be used within 4 hours.

Table 2: Approximate Water Bath or Incubator Thawing and Warming Times

Pack Size	Sterile Water Bath (Pouches Removed) 33 - 37°C	Non-Sterile Water Bath (In Pouches) 33 - 37°C	Incubator (In Pouches) 33 - 37°C
2 mL	5 minutes	15 minutes	40 minutes
4 mL	5 minutes	20 minutes	50 minutes
10 mL	10 minutes	35 minutes	90 minutes

Room Temperature Thawing: Unopened pouches can be stored for up to 48 hours at room temperature (15-25°C). Before use, warm the product to 33-37°C and apply immediately. The total thawing and warming time cannot exceed 48 hours.

Table 3: Approximate Room Temperature Thawing Times

Pack Size	Room Temperature (In Pouches) 15 – 25°C
2 mL	80 minutes
4 mL	90 minutes
10 mL	160 minutes

Table 4: Approximate Water Bath or Incubator Warming Times for Thawed Product

Pack Size	Sterile Water Bath (Pouches Removed) 33 – 37°C	Non-Sterile Water Bath (In Pouches) 33 – 37°C	Incubator (In Pouches) 33 – 37°C
2 mL	2 minutes	5 minutes	16 minutes
4 mL	2 minutes	8 minutes	21 minutes
10 mL	4 minutes	12 minutes	35 minutes

The Sealer Protein and the Thrombin Solutions should be clear or slightly opalescent. Do not use solutions that are cloudy, discolored, have deposits, or other changes in their appearance. If one of the above occurs, dispose of the solutions.

The thawed Sealer Protein Solution should be liquid but slightly viscous. If the solution has the consistency of a solidified gel, do NOT use TISSEEL.

2.4 Method of Application

TISSEEL Kit (Freeze-Dried)

Apply TISSEEL using the DUPLOJECT Fibrin Sealant Preparation and Application System or an equivalent delivery system (including open and minimally invasive spray devices) cleared by FDA for use with TISSEEL. Specific instructions for the use of TISSEEL in conjunction with each cleared delivery device are provided with the device.

TISSEEL Pre-filled Syringe (Frozen)

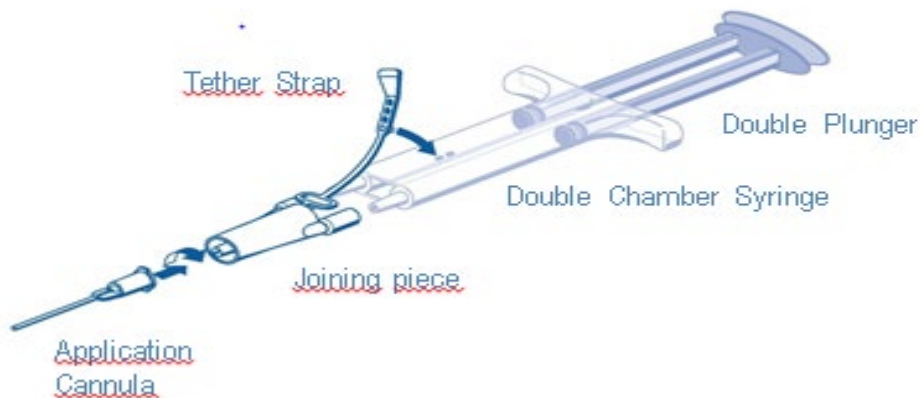
Apply pre-filled TISSEEL using the joining piece and application cannula accessory devices provided with the product or an equivalent delivery device (including open and minimally invasive spray devices) cleared by the FDA for use with TISSEEL.

DUPLOJECT COMBI Instructions (see Figure 1)

1. Expel all air from the syringe prior to attaching any application device.
2. Align the joining piece and tether to the side of the syringe with the tether strap hole.
3. Connect the nozzles of the double chamber ready-to-use syringe to the joining piece, ensuring that they are firmly attached.
4. Secure the joining piece by fastening the tether strap to the double chamber ready-to-use syringe.
5. If the tether strap tears, use the spare joining piece provided in the kit. If a spare joining piece is not available, the system can still be used if care is taken to ensure that the connection is secure and leak-proof.
6. Do NOT expel the air remaining inside the joining piece.
7. Attach an application cannula on to the joining piece.
8. Do NOT expel the air remaining inside the joining piece and inside the application cannula until the start of the actual application because this may clog the application cannula.

Note: Interruption of TISSEEL application causes clogging in the cannula. Replace the cannula immediately prior to resuming application. If the opening of the joining piece (Y-connector) facing the cannula is clogged, use the spare joining piece provided in the package.

Figure 1
DUPLOJECT COMBI



TISSEEL must be sprayed only onto application sites that are visible. Dry the site of application as much as possible. The surface area of the wound needs to be dried using standard techniques (e.g. intermittent application of compresses, swabs, use of suction devices). Do not use pressurized air or gas to dry the site.

When applying TISSEEL using a spray device, utilize the recommended gas, pressure and distance from tissue within the ranges recommended by the manufacturer as follows:

Table 5: Recommended Application Equipment, Gas and Parameters

Surgery	Spray set/ Applicator tips to use	Pressure regulator to use	Gas	Distance	Spray Pressure
Open surgery	TISSEEL/ARTISS Spray Set	EASY SPRAY Pressure Regulator	Medical grade CO ₂ *, Compressed Air or Nitrogen	10-15 cm	1.5-2.0 bar (21.8-29.0 psi)
Laparoscopic/ minimally invasive procedures	DUPLOSPRAY MIS Applicator 20 cm DUPLOSPRAY MIS Applicator 30 cm DUPLOSPRAY MIS Applicator 40 cm 360° Flexible Applicator 40 cm Replaceable tip	DUPLOSPRAY MIS Regulator	CO ₂ Only	Range 2-5 cm 3 cm recommended	1.18-1.50 bar (17-22 psi)

* Medical grade CO₂ is the preferred gas for application, however compressed Air or Nitrogen are acceptable gasses for administration of TISSEEL in open surgery.

Apply TISSEEL as a thin layer by dripping or spraying using a cannula or spray set approved for use with TISSEEL. To reduce the risk of potentially life-threatening gas embolism, spray TISSEEL using only the appropriate pressurized gas within the pressure range and distance recommended in the device Instructions For Use (see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.2)).

In cases where very small volumes (1-2 drops) are required, expel and discard the first several drops from the application cannula immediately before application to ensure administration of adequately mixed TISSEEL.

Vials and pre-filled syringes are for single-patient use only. Discard any unused product.

It is strongly recommended that every time TISSEEL is applied to a patient, the name and batch number of the product are recorded in order to maintain a link between the patient and the batch of the product.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

TISSEEL Kit (Freeze-Dried) is supplied as 2 mL, 4 mL and 10 mL (total volume) pack sizes with and without the DUPLOJECT Fibrin Sealant Preparation and Application System. TISSEEL Pre-Filled Syringe (Frozen) is supplied as 2 mL, 4 mL and 10 mL (total volume) pack sizes with the DUPLOJECT COMBI.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

TISSEEL is contraindicated for the following.

- **Intravascular Application:** Do not inject TISSEEL directly into the circulatory system or into highly vascularized tissue, such as nasal mucosa. Intravascular application of TISSEEL can lead to intravascular coagulation, can result in life-threatening thromboembolic events (see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3) and *Adverse Reactions* (6.2)). TISSEEL must be applied with caution to minimize any risk of intravascular application, for example in coronary bypass surgery.
- **Aprotinin Hypersensitivity:** Do not use TISSEEL in individuals with a known hypersensitivity to aprotinin (see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1) and *Adverse Reactions* (6)).
- **Severe or Brisk Bleeding:** Do not use TISSEEL for treatment of severe or brisk arterial or venous bleeding. In these situations, TISSEEL will be washed away in the flow of blood before hemostasis can be attained.
- **Application below minimum recommended distance from target site:** Do not spray TISSEEL where the minimum recommended distance from the applicator tip to the target site cannot be assured.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hypersensitivity Reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions including life-threatening anaphylactic reactions have occurred with the use of TISSEEL [see *Adverse Reactions* (6.2)]. Aprotinin included in TISSEEL for its antifibrinolytic properties is associated with hypersensitivity including anaphylactic reactions. Patients who receive repeated applications of TISSEEL over time or in the same setting, or who previously received systemic aprotinin are at a higher risk for hypersensitivity reactions. Hypersensitivity reactions may occur with initial or subsequent applications of TISSEEL.

Document the use of TISSEEL in the patient's records, noting that TISSEEL contains aprotinin, as required for all aprotinin-containing products. Monitor patients for signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity reactions which include bradycardia, tachycardia, hypotension, flushing, bronchospasm, wheezing, dyspnea, nausea, urticaria, angioedema, pruritus, erythema and paresthesia. Discontinue administration of TISSEEL in the event of hypersensitivity reactions and manage according to clinical practice. Remove remaining product from the application site.

5.2 Air or Gas Embolism

Life threatening or fatal air or gas embolism, tissue rupture or gas entrapment with compression, have occurred when Fibrin Sealants were administered using pressurized gas with open regulator spray devices [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*]. This can occur if a spray device is used at higher than recommended pressures and in closer than recommended proximity to the tissue surface. The solubility of compressed CO₂ is greater than either compressed N₂ or Air thereby reducing the potential effect of embolization.

Regardless of the type of gas used, to reduce the incidence of embolization, spray TISSEEL using only the recommended regulator, set within the recommended pressure range, with the appropriate applicator positioned at the recommended distance in Table 5.

Monitor changes in blood pressure, pulse, oxygen saturation and endtidal CO₂ due to the possibility of air or gas embolism.

Use only spray catheters or applicators approved for use with TISSEEL.

Do not spray TISSEEL in enclosed body areas using the EASYSpray device. Spray only on the visible application sites.

For Open Surgical Procedures, use the EASYSpray Pressure Regulator connected to medical grade CO₂, compressed Air or a Nitrogen compressed gas source along with the TISSEEL/ARTISS spray set (see *Method of Application (2.4)*).

For Minimally Invasive Surgery Procedures in enclosed body areas use of the DUPLOSPRAY MIS device connected only to compressed CO₂, along with DUPLOSPRAY applicator is recommended. The DUPLOSPRAY MIS device is specifically designed to prevent over pressurization of the body cavity through a dedicated ventline to reduce the risk of gas embolization, (see *Method of Application (2.4)*).

The Sealer Protein and Thrombin solutions may be denatured by alcohol, iodine or heavy metal ions. If any of these substances have been used to clean the wound area, the area must be thoroughly rinsed before the application of TISSEEL.

5.3 Use in Surgery

When using TISSEEL in surgery, do not inject intravascularly (see *Contraindications (4.1)* and *Adverse Reactions (6.2)*).

5.4 Use in Neurosurgical Procedures

The safety and effectiveness of TISSEEL used alone or in combination with biocompatible carriers in neurosurgical procedures or other surgeries involving confined spaces have not been evaluated, and its use in this setting is not approved by FDA (see *Adverse Reactions (6.2)* and *Drug Interactions (7)*).

5.5 Transmission of Infectious Agents

TISSEEL is made from human blood, therefore it may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses, the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) agent and, theoretically the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent. All infections thought possibly to have been transmitted by this product should be reported by the physician or other healthcare provider to Baxter Healthcare Corporation at 1-888-229-0001.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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.

The safety data described in this section reflects exposure of TISSEEL in five clinical trials, Study 1, Study 2, Study 3, Study 4, and Study 5. A total of 452 patients received TISSEEL as an adjunct to hemostasis undergoing surgery when control of bleeding by conventional surgical techniques is ineffective or impractical in Study 1, Study 2, Study 3, and Study 4, or for sealing as an adjunct to standard surgical technique to prevent leakage from colonic anastomoses following the reversal of temporary colostomies in Study 5. The mean volume of TISSEEL applied was 5.3 mL (range 0.2 – 20.0 mL). The follow up duration for Study 1 was 30 days. The follow up duration for Study 2 and Study 3 was 6 months. The follow up duration for Study 4 was a maximum of 167 days. The follow up duration for Study 5 was a maximum of 69 days (see *Clinical Studies (14)*).

Increased D-Dimer levels have been observed during a clinical study in cardiovascular surgery (see *Clinical Studies (14)*), but did not exceed values reported in the literature occurring after this type of surgery. Postoperatively increased D-Dimers can result at least partly from the degradation of Fibrin Sealant.

There were no reports of serious, associated adverse reactions reported above 1% in clinical studies.

6.2 Post-Marketing Experience

Because adverse reactions are reported voluntarily and the population is of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate the frequency of these reactions.

The following adverse reactions have been reported in the post-marketing experience.

Immune System Disorders: Hypersensitivity, including anaphylactic reaction and anaphylactic shock. Anaphylactic reactions and anaphylactic shock have included fatal outcomes.

Vascular Disorders: Hypotension, flushing, embolism, including cerebral artery embolism, cerebral infarction*, air embolism**

Skin and subcutaneous Tissue Disorders: Angioedema, erythema, impaired healing, pruritus, urticaria

Cardiac Disorders: Bradycardia, tachycardia

Respiratory Disorders: Bronchospasm, dyspnea, wheezing

Gastrointestinal Disorders: Nausea

Nervous System Disorders: Paresthesia

* As a result of intravascular application into the superior petrosal sinus

** As with other fibrin sealants life-threatening/fatal air or gas embolism when using devices with pressurized air or gas occurred; this event appears to be related to an inappropriate use of the spray device (e.g. at higher than recommended pressure and in close proximity to the tissue surface),

Class effect: Manifestations of hypersensitivity or allergic reactions associated with the class of fibrin sealant/hemostatic products include: application site irritation, chest discomfort, chills, headache, lethargy, restlessness and vomiting.

There have been reports of serious adverse events such as paralysis and other compressive complications possibly related to the use of fibrin sealants in

combination with resorbable hemostatic agents. There have also been reports of fatalities following the misadministration of topical thrombin (see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.4)).

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Oxidized cellulose-containing preparations can reduce the efficacy of TISSEEL and should not be used as carrier materials. No interaction studies have been performed.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no direct or controlled studies of TISSEEL in pregnant women. No animal reproductive and developmental toxicity studies have been conducted with TISSEEL. It is also not known whether TISSEEL can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. Some viruses, such as parvovirus B19, are particularly difficult to remove or inactivate. Parvovirus B19 most seriously affects pregnant women (fetal infection). In the United States 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.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There is no information regarding the presence of TISSEEL in human milk, the effects on the breastfed infant, or the effects on milk production. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for TISSEEL and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from TISSEEL or from underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and efficacy of TISSEEL have been established in pediatric patients. The use of TISSEEL as an adjunct to hemostasis was supported by evidence from one clinical study which included 27 pediatric patients aged 1 month to 16 years. The use of TISSEEL as an adjunct to sealing was supported by extrapolation of the data from one clinical study in adult patients [see *Adverse Reactions* (6) and *Clinical Studies* (14)].

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies included 218 patients aged 65 years of age or older treated with TISSEEL (159 undergoing cardiac surgery and 59 undergoing vascular surgery) (see *Clinical Studies* (14)). No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these patients and younger patients.

11 DESCRIPTION

TISSEEL [Fibrin Sealant] is a two-component fibrin sealant made from pooled human plasma. When combined, the two components, Sealer Protein and Thrombin mimic the final stage of the blood coagulation cascade.

Sealer Protein (Human)

Sealer Protein (Human) is a sterile, non-pyrogenic, vapor-heated and solvent/detergent treated preparation made from pooled human plasma. Sealer Protein (Human) is provided either as a freeze-dried powder for reconstitution with Aprotinin (Synthetic) solution or as a finished frozen solution pre-filled into one side of a dual-chambered syringe. The active ingredient in Sealer Protein (Human) is fibrinogen. Sealer Protein (Human) Solution contains fibrinolysis inhibitor, synthetic Aprotinin, that delays fibrinolysis. Aprotinin (Synthetic) is manufactured by solid phase synthesis from materials completely of non-human/non-animal origin.

Thrombin (Human)

Thrombin (Human) is a sterile, non-pyrogenic, vapor-heated and solvent/detergent treated preparation made from pooled human plasma. Thrombin (Human) is also provided either as a freeze-dried powder for reconstitution with Calcium Chloride Solution or as a finished frozen solution pre-filled into one side of a dual-chambered syringe.

The reconstituted solution or pre-filled syringe

contains: Sealer Protein Solution

Total protein:	96 – 125 mg/mL
Fibrinogen:	67 – 106 mg/mL
Aprotinin (Synthetic):	2250 – 3750 KIU/mL

Other ingredients include: human albumin, tri-sodium citrate, histidine, niacinamide, polysorbate 80 and water for injection.

Thrombin Solution

Thrombin (Human):	400 – 625 units/mL*
Calcium Chloride:	36 – 44 µmol/mL

Other ingredients include: human albumin, sodium chloride and water for injection.

* The potency expressed in units is determined with a clotting assay using an in-house internal standard that has been calibrated against the World Health Organization (WHO) Second International Standard for Thrombin, 01/580. Therefore, a unit (U) is equivalent to an International Unit (IU).

Viral Clearance

TISSEEL is made from pooled human plasma collected at US licensed collection centers. The vapor heat and solvent/detergent treatment steps used in the manufacturing process have been shown to be capable of significant viral reduction. No procedure, however, has been shown to be completely effective in removing viral infectivity from derivatives of human plasma (see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.4)). Validation studies were conducted using samples drawn from manufacturing intermediates for each of the two human plasma derived components. These samples were spiked with stock virus suspensions of known titers followed by further processing under conditions representative of respective manufacturing steps.

The virus reduction factors (expressed as log₁₀) of manufacturing steps for each of the viruses tested are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Mean Reduction Factors [log₁₀] for Virus Removal and/or Inactivation

Sealer Protein Component					
Manufacturing Step	HIV-1 ¹	BVDV ¹	PRV ¹	HAV ²	MMV ²
Early Manufacturing Steps	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	2.7
Solvent/Detergent Treatment	≥4.7	≥5.3	≥5.5	n.d.	n.d.
Vapor Heat Treatment	>5.9	>6.5	>6.8	>6.2	1.4
Overall Reduction Factor (ORF)	>10.6	>11.8	≥12.3	>6.2	4.1

Thrombin Component					
Manufacturing Step	HIV-1 ¹	BVDV ¹	PRV ¹	HAV ²	MMV ²
Thrombin Precursor Mass Capture	3.2	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.2
Vapor Heat Treatment	>5.3	>5.9	>6.8	>4.6	1.0
Solvent/Detergent Treatment	≥5.3	≥5.3	≥6.2	n.d.	n.d.
Ion Exchange Chromatography	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	3.6
Overall Reduction Factor (ORF)	>13.8	>13.0	>15.5	>6.1	5.8

¹ Enveloped² Non-enveloped

n.d. = not determined

HIV-1: Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1; **HAV:** Hepatitis A Virus; **BVDV:** Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus, a model for Hepatitis C Virus; **PRV:** PseudorabiesVirus, a model for lipid enveloped DNA viruses, among those is Hepatitis B Virus; **MMV:** Mouse Minute Virus, a model for B19V.

In addition, Human Parvovirus B19 (B19V) was used to investigate the upstream Thrombin precursor mass capture step, the Sealer Protein early manufacturing steps and the Thrombin and Sealer Protein vapor heating steps. Using quantitative PCR assays, the estimated B19V log reduction factors were: (a) 1.7 for the Thrombin precursor mass capture step, (b) 3.4 for Sealer Protein early manufacturing steps, (c) >4 for Thrombin vapor heat treatment and (d) 1.0 for Sealer Protein vapor heat treatment.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Upon mixing Sealer Protein (Human) and Thrombin (Human), soluble fibrinogen is transformed into fibrin, forming a rubber-like mass that adheres to the wound surface and achieves hemostasis and sealing or gluing of tissues. TISSEEL mimics the final coagulation cascade step as it has all relevant components to form a clot. TISSEEL is effective in heparinized patients and in patients medicated with anti-platelet drugs.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

Thrombin is a highly specific protease that transforms the fibrinogen contained in Sealer Protein (Human) into fibrin. Fibrinolysis inhibitor, Aprotinin (Synthetic), is a polyvalent protease inhibitor that prevents premature degradation of fibrin. Preclinical studies with different fibrin sealant preparations simulating the fibrinolytic activity generated by extracorporeal circulation in patients during cardiovascular surgery have shown that incorporation of aprotinin in the product formulation increases resistance of the fibrin sealant clot to degradation in a fibrinolytic environment.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Unincorporated Aprotinin and its metabolites have a half-life of 30 to 60 minutes and are eliminated by the kidney. Pharmacokinetic studies were not conducted. TISSEEL is expected to be completely resorbed in 10 to 14 days.

Because TISSEEL is applied only topically, systemic exposure or distribution to other organs or tissues is not expected.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Long-term animal studies to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of TISSEEL or studies to determine the effect of TISSEEL on fertility have not been performed.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The efficacy of TISSEEL was evaluated in five clinical studies, Study 1 (NCT00892957), Study 2 (NCT00161733), Study 3, Study 4, and Study 5 as described below.

Study 1 (Vascular Surgery)

TISSEEL was evaluated in a prospective, controlled, randomized, single-blind, multicenter clinical study against manual compression with gauze pads in 140 patients 33 to 90 year of age undergoing vascular surgery with expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE) graft placement (arterio-arterial bypasses and AV shunts for dialysis access in the upper and lower extremity). Patients received standardized dosages of heparin. Protamine was administered after the primary endpoint had been assessed. Long-term antiplatelet treatments were continued perioperatively at the surgeon's discretion.

Patients were randomly assigned to TISSEEL or control when persistent bleeding at the study suture line was present after surgical hemostasis, i.e., sutures. Eligible bleedings before clamping and treatment application were defined as a minimum of 25% of the suture line bleeds or at least 5 suture line bleedings or any pulsatile or spurting needle hole bleeding. The primary efficacy endpoint was hemostasis achieved at the study suture line at 4 minutes and maintained until surgical closure.

The efficacy results are summarized in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Efficacy Results for Study 1 (Vascular Surgery)

Endpoint	TISSEEL n=70	Manual Compression n=70	p-value*
Hemostasis at the study suture line within 4 minutes and maintained until surgical closure	44 (63%)	22 (31%)	<0.0001

* likelihood ratio chi-square test; 2.5% one sided

Study 2 (Cardiac Surgery)

TISSEEL was evaluated in a prospective, parallel design, randomized (1:1), double-blind, multicenter clinical study against an earlier formulation of the product, TISSEEL VH, in 317 patients 19 to 94 years of age undergoing cardiac surgery requiring cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) and median sternotomy. Patients were treated with TISSEEL or the control product only when hemostasis was not achieved by conventional surgical methods. For the endpoint, hemostasis achieved at the primary treatment site within 5 minutes of treatment and maintained until closure of the surgical wound, TISSEEL was non-inferior to the earlier formulation of the product using a one-sided 97.5% confidence interval on the difference in the proportion of patients successfully treated.

Table 8: Efficacy Result for Study 2 (Cardiac Surgery)

Endpoint	TISSEEL n=144	TISSEEL VH n=144	One-Sided Confidence Interval
Hemostasis within 5 minutes and maintained until surgical closure	127 (88%)	129 (90%)	97.5%

Study 3 (Cardiac Reoperations)

An earlier formulation of TISSEEL was evaluated in an open-label crossover study against control topical hemostatic agents in 489 patients <10 to 80 years of age undergoing cardiovascular reoperation or resternotomy at 11 institutions. Patients were randomized to TISSEEL or control hemostatic agents when a topical hemostatic was needed at the conclusion of surgery and after all attempts at surgical hemostasis. Patients were crossed to the alternative therapy if bleeding continued after the 5 minute endpoint. At 10 centers, TISSEEL was used after administration of protamine sulfate. At one site, TISSEEL could be used before administration of protamine sulfate. 365 of the 489 patients developed bleeding episodes requiring treatment. For the endpoint (successful hemostasis at 5 minutes), TISSEEL was statistically significantly superior to control topical hemostatic agents in these patients. Similarly, absolute time to cessation of bleeding was statistically significantly shorter for TISSEEL than for control topical hemostatic agents ($p < 0.0001$, Gehan-Wilcoxon test, two sided).

Table 9: Efficacy Result for Study 3 (Cardiac Reoperations)

Endpoint	TISSEEL n=193	Control Topical Hemostatic Agent n=172	p-value*
Hemostasis within 5 minutes	159 (82%)	76 (45%)	<0.0001

* Pearson χ^2 two sided; $p < 0.0001$; intent-to-treat analysis

Study 4 (Splenectomy)

In a single center, open label trial, an earlier formulation of TISSEEL was compared to historical controls in patients undergoing laparotomy for blunt or penetrating traumatic injury to the spleen and/or liver. Use of TISSEEL resulted in the need for statistically significantly fewer splenectomies than control hemostatic maneuvers. TISSEEL did not result in significantly reduced mortality in patients with blunt or penetrating trauma to the liver alone or to the liver and spleen ($p = 0.067$, χ^2 , one sided).

The population demographics include: 15 – 72 years.

Table 10: Efficacy Result for Study 4 (Splenectomy)

Injury to:	TISSEEL	Historic Controls	p-value*
Spleen	0/19	14/22	$p < 0.001$
Spleen and Liver	1/26	19/34	$p < 0.001$

Study 5 (Colostomy Closure)

In a single center, prospective open label study of 118 patients 18 to 73 year of age randomized to standard of care (58 patients) or standard of care plus fibrin sealant (60 patients) for elective colostomy closure after temporary colostomy placement for treatment of traumatic injury to the colon, the earlier version of TISSEEL plus standard of care was also shown to be significantly superior to standard of care alone ($p = 0.0406$, Jonckheere-Terpstra test for ordinal data, two sided) with regard to anastomotic complications (leakage, intra-abdominal abscess formation, re-operation, septic shock, and death).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

How Supplied

TISSEEL is supplied in the following pack sizes and presentations:

Table 11: NDC Numbers

Pack Size	TISSEEL Kit (Freeze-Dried)	TISSEEL Kit (Freeze-Dried)with DUPLOJECT System	TISSEEL Pre-Filled Syringe (Frozen) with DUPLOJECT COMBI
2 mL	0338-4210-02	0338-4301-02	0338-9560-01
4 mL	0338-4211-04	0338-4302-04	0338-9564-01
10 mL	0338-4212-10	0338-4303-10	0338-9568-01

TISSEEL Kit contains one vial each of:

1. Sealer Protein Concentrate (Human), Vapor Heated, Solvent/Detergent Treated, Freeze-Dried, Sterile
2. Fibrinolysis Inhibitor Solution, Aprotinin (Synthetic) Liquid, Sterile
3. Thrombin (Human), Vapor Heated, Solvent/Detergent Treated, Freeze-Dried, Sterile
4. Calcium Chloride Solution, Liquid, Sterile
5. With and without DUPLOJECT Fibrin Sealant Preparation and Application System

TISSEEL Pre-Filled Dual-Chambered Syringe contains:

1. Sealer Protein Solution, Vapor Heated, Solvent/Detergent Treated, Frozen Solution, Sterile
2. Thrombin Solution, Vapor Heated, Solvent/Detergent Treated, Frozen Solution, Sterile
3. Sterile accessory devices (DUPLOJECT COMBI)

Storage and Handling

TISSEEL Kit (Freeze-Dried)

Store at 2-25°C. Avoid freezing. Do not freeze or refrigerate reconstituted solutions.

TISSEEL Pre-filled Syringe (Frozen)

Store at ≤ -20°C. Do not refrigerate or re-freeze after thawing. Once removed from the freezer, TISSEEL must be used within 48 hours.

Prior to application, TISSEEL must be warmed to 33 - 37°C.

Once the pouches are opened or warmed to 33-37°C, they must be used within 4 hours.

Do not use after the expiration date. Discard if packaging of any components is damaged.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Discuss following with the patient and/or caregivers.

- Hypersensitivity Reactions: Inform the patient and/or caregivers that hypersensitivity reactions may occur with TISSEEL and advise to seek immediate medical evaluation if any signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity occur. These may include bradycardia, tachycardia, hypotension, flushing, bronchospasm, wheezing, dyspnea, nausea, urticaria, angioedema, pruritus, erythema and paresthesia [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].
- Transmission of Infectious agents: Inform the patient and/or caregivers that TISSEEL is made from human plasma and may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents (e.g., viruses, the vCJD agent and, theoretically, the CJD agent). Instruct patients to report any symptoms that concern them and might be caused by infections [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.5)].

Instruct patients to consult their physician if symptoms of B19 virus infection appear (fever, drowsiness, chills and runny nose) followed about two weeks later by a rash and joint pain (see *Use in Specific Populations* (8.1)).

Manufactured For Baxter Healthcare Corporation

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