ACULAR LS™ (ketorolac tromethamine ophthalmic solution 0.4%)
Sterile

DESCRIPTION
ACULAR LS™ (ketorolac tromethamine ophthalmic solution 0.4%) is a member of the pyrrolidone-carboxylic acid class of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) for ophthalmic use.

Chemical Name:
(+)-6-Benzyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrimidine-1-carboxylic acid, compound with 2-aminooctyl-2-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1-propanol (1:1)

 Contains: Active: ketorolac tromethamine 0.4%.
 Preservatives: benzalkonium chloride 0.002%, Inactives: sodium chloride; edetate disodium; octoxynol; purified water; and hydrochloric acid and/or sodium hydroxide to adjust the pH.

ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution is supplied as a sterile isotonic aqueous 0.4% solution, with a pH of approximately 7.4. ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution is a cocrystal mixture of R- (+) and S- (+) ketorolac tromethamine. Ketorolac tromethamine may exist in three crystal forms. All forms are equally soluble in water. The pKa of ketorolac is 3.5. This white to off-white crystalline substance dissolves on prolonged exposure to light. The osmolality of ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution is approximately 290 mOsm/kg.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
Mechanism of Action
Ketorolac tromethamine is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug which, when administered systemically, has demonstrated anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic activity. The mechanism of its action is thought to be due to its ability to inhibit prostaglandin biosynthesis. Ketorolac tromethamine given systemically does not cause pupil constriction.

Pharmacokinetics
One drop (0.05 mL) of 0.05% ketorolac tromethamine ophthalmic solution was instilled into one eye and one drop of vehicle into the other eye TID in 26 normal subjects. Only 5 of 26 subjects had detectable amount of ketorolac in their plasma (range 10.7 to 22.5 ng/mL) at day 10 during topical ocular treatment. When ketorolac tromethamine 10 mg is administered systemically every 6 hours, peak plasma levels at steady-state are around 900 ng/mL.

Clinical Studies
In two double-masked, multicentered, parallel group studies, 313 patients who had undergone photoablation keratectomy received ACULAR LS™ 0.4% or its vehicle QID for up to 4 days. Significant differences favored ACULAR LS™ for the reduction of ocular pain and burning/stinging following photoablation keratectomy.

Results from clinical studies indicate that ketorolac tromethamine has no significant effect upon intraocular pressure.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution is indicated for the relief of ocular itching due to seasonal allergic conjunctivitis. It is also indicated for the prophylaxis and relief of post-operative ocular inflammation.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution is contraindicated in patients with previously demonstrated hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients in the formulation.

WARNINGS
There is the potential for cross-sensitivity to acetaminophen, acetylsalicylic acid, phenylbutazone derivatives, and other nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents. Therefore, caution should be used when treating individuals who have previously exhibited sensitivities to these drugs.

With some nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs there exists the potential for increased bleeding time due to interference with thromboxane aggregation. There have been reports that ocularly applied nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may cause increased bleeding of ocular tissues (including hypopyon) in conjunction with ocular surgery.

PRECAUTIONS
General: All topical nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) including ketorolac tromethamine ophthalmic solution, may slow or delay healing. Topical corticosteroids are also known to slow or delay healing. Concomitant use of topical NSAIDs and topical steroids may increase the potential for healing problems.

Use of topical NSAIDs may result in keratitis. In some susceptible patients, continued use of topical NSAIDs may result in epithelial breakdown, corneal thinning, corneal erosion, corneal ulceration or corneal perforation. These events may be sight threatening. Patients with evidence of corneal epithelial breakdown should immediately discontinue use of topical NSAIDs and should be closely monitored for corneal health.

Postmarketing experience with topical NSAIDs suggests that patients with complicated ocular surgeries, corneal denervation, corneal epithelial defects, diabetes mellitus, ocular surface diseases (e.g., dry eye syndrome), rheumatoid arthritis, or repeat ocular surgeries within a short period of time may be at increased risk for corneal adverse events which may become sight threatening. Topical NSAIDs should be used with caution in these patients.

Postmarketing experience with topical NSAIDs also suggests that use more than 24 hours prior to surgery or use beyond 14 days post-surgery may increase patient risk for the occurrence and severity of corneal adverse events. It is recommended that ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution be used with caution in patients with known bleeding tendencies or who are receiving other medications, which may prolong bleeding time.

Information for Patients: ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution should not be administered while wearing contact lenses.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility:
Ketorolac tromethamine was neither carcinogenic in rats given up to 5 mg/kg/day orally for 24 months (156 times the maximum recommended human topical ocular dose, on a mg/kg basis, assuming 100% absorption in humans and animals) nor in mice given 2 mg/kg/day orally for 18 months (82.5 times the maximum recommended human topical ocular dose, on a mg/kg basis, assuming 100% absorption in humans and animals).

Ketorolac tromethamine was not mutagenic in vitro or in vivo mutation assays. Similarly, it did not result in an in vitro increase in unscheduled DNA synthesis or an in vivo increase in chromosome breakage in mice. However, ketorolac tromethamine did result in an increased incidence in chromosomal aberrations in Chinese hamster ovary cells.

Ketorolac tromethamine did not impair fertility when administered orally to male and female rats at doses up to 250 and 489 times the maximum recommended human topical ocular dose, respectively, on a mg/kg basis, assuming 100% absorption in humans and animals.

Pregnancy:
Teratogenic Effects: Pregnancy Category C:
Ketorolac tromethamine, administered during organogenesis, was not teratogenic in rabbits or rats at oral doses up to 112 times and 312 times the maximum recommended human topical ocular dose, respectively, on a mg/kg basis assuming 100% absorption in humans and animals. When administered to rats after Day 17 of gestation at oral doses up to 46 times the maximum recommended human topical ocular dose on a mg/kg basis, assuming 100% absorption in humans and animals, ketorolac tromethamine resulted in dystocia and increased pup mortality. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

Nonteratogenic Effects:
Because of the known effects of prostaglandin-inhibiting drugs on the fetal cardiovascular system (closure of the ductus arteriosus), the use of ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution during late pregnancy should be avoided.

Nursing Mothers:
Caution should be exercised when ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution is administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use: Safety and effectiveness of ketorolac tromethamine in pediatric patients below the age of 3 have not been established.

Geriatric Use: No overall differences in safety or effectiveness have been observed between elderly and younger patients.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
The most frequently reported adverse reactions for ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution occurring in approximately 1 to 5% of the overall study population were conjunctival hyperemia, corneal infiltrates, headache, ocular edema and ocular pain.

The most frequent adverse events reported with the use of ketorolac tromethamine ophthalmic solutions have been transient stinging and burning on instillation. These events were reported by 20% - 40% of patients participating in these other clinical trials.

Other adverse events occurring approximately 1% - 10% of the time during treatment with ketorolac tromethamine ophthalmic solutions included allergic reactions, corneal edema, irritis, ocular inflammation, ocular irritation, pain, superficial keratitis, and superficial ocular infections.

Clinical Practice: The following events have been identified during postmarketing use of ketorolac tromethamine ophthalmic solutions in clinical practice. Because they are reported voluntarily from a population of unknown size, estimates of frequency cannot be made. The events, which have been chosen for inclusion due to either their seriousness, frequency of reporting, possible causal connection to topical ketorolac tromethamine ophthalmic solutions, or a combination of these factors, include corneal erosion, corneal perforation, corneal thinning and epithelial breakdown (see PRECAUTIONS, General).

DOSEAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
The recommended dose of ACULAR LS™ ophthalmic solution is one drop four times a day.

Ketorolac tromethamine ophthalmic solution has been safely administered in conjunction with other ophthalmic medications such as antibiotics, beta blockers, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, cycloplegics, and mydriatics.

HOW SUPPLIED
ACULAR LS™ (ketorolac tromethamine ophthalmic solution 0.4%) is supplied sterile in a 5 ml dropper plastic bottle.

Note: Store in a cool place

Protect from light

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Marketed by:
ALLERGAN INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Manufactured in India by:
Piramal Healthcare Limited
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