ARMONAIR™ RESPICLICK® is indicated for the maintenance treatment of asthma as prophylactic therapy in patients 12 years of age and older. (1) Important Limitation of Use: Not indicated for the relief of acute bronchospasm. (1)

**Dosage and Administration**

For oral inhalation only. (2.1)

Starting dosage is based on prior asthma therapy and disease severity. (2.2)

Treatment of asthma in patients 12 years and older: 1 inhalation of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 55 mcg, 113 mcg, or 232 mcg twice daily.

Do not use with a spacer or volume holding chamber. (2.2)

**Dosage Forms and Strengths**

- Inhalation powder containing 55 mcg, 113 mcg, or 232 mcg of fluticasone propionate per actuation. (3)

**Contraindications**

- Primary treatment of status asthmaticus or other acute episodes of asthma requiring intensive measures. (4.1)
- Severe hypersensitivity to milk proteins or any ingredients of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. (4.2)

**Warnings and Precautions**

- Localized infections: Candida albicans infection of the mouth and throat may occur. Monitor patients periodically. Advise the patient to rinse his/her mouth with water without swallowing after inhalation. (5.1)
- Deterioration of asthma and acute episodes: Do not use for relief of acute symptoms. Patients require immediate re-evaluation during rapidly deteriorating asthma. (5.2)

**Adverse Reactions**

Most common adverse reactions (reported in greater than or equal to 3% of subjects) are: nasopharyngitis, upper respiratory tract infection, oral candidiasis, headache, and cough. (6.1)

**Use in Specific Populations**

Hepatic impairment: Monitor for systemic corticosteroid effects. (8.6)

See 17 for Patient Counseling Information and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 03/2018
The highest recommended dose is 232 mcg twice daily. If symptoms arise between doses, an inhaled short-acting beta-agonist should be used immediately. The maximum benefit may not be achieved for up to 2 weeks or longer after starting treatment. Individual patients will experience a variable time to onset and degree of symptom relief. After asthma stability has been achieved, it is desirable to titrate to the lowest effective dosage to reduce the possibility of side effects. The safety and efficacy of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK when administered in excess of recommended dosages have not been established.

ARMONAIR RESPICLICK does not require priming. Do not use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK with a spacer or volume holding chamber.

Cleaning: Keep the inhaler in a cool dry place. Never wash or put any part of the inhaler in water.

• Routine maintenance is not required. If the mouthpiece needs cleaning, gently wipe the mouthpiece with a dry cloth or tissue as needed.

Dose Counter: The ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler has a dose counter. When the patient receives the inhaler, the number 60 will be displayed. The dose counter will count down each time the mouthpiece is opened and closed. The dose counter window displays the number of actuations (inhalations) left in the inhaler in units of two (e.g., 60, 58, 56, etc.). When the dose counter reaches 20, the color of the numbers will change to red to remind the patient to contact their pharmacist for a refill of medication or consult their physician for a prescription refill. When the dose counter reaches 0, the background will change to solid red and the color of the numbers will change to black.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
Inhalation Powder: ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is a multidose, inhalation-driven, dry powder inhaler for oral inhalation that meters 55 mcg, 113 mcg, or 232 mcg of fluticasone propionate. The device is triggered and delivers 51 mcg, 103 mcg, and 210 mcg of fluticasone propionate, respectively, from the mouthpiece per actuation. ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is supplied as a white dry powder inhaler with a green cap in a sealed foil pouch with desiccant.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
4.1 Status Asthmaticus
ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is contraindicated in the primary treatment of status asthmaticus or other acute episodes of asthma where intensive measures are required (see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)).

4.2 Hypersensitivity
ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is contraindicated in patients with known severe hypersensitivity to milk proteins or who have demonstrated hypersensitivity to fluticasone propionate or one of its excipients (see Warnings and Precautions (2.6), Description (11)).

4.3 Pseudocyesis
ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is not indicated for the relief of acute symptoms, i.e., as rescue therapy for the treatment of acute episodes of bronchospasm. An inhaled, short-acting beta-agonist, not ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, should be used to relieve acute symptoms such as shortness of breath. When prescribing ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, the physician must provide the patient with an inhaled, short-acting beta-agonist (e.g., albuterol) for help during episodes of asthma that do not respond to bronchodilators occur during the course of treatment with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. During such episodes, patients may require therapy with oral corticosteroids.

5.1 Local Effects of Inhaled Corticosteroids
In clinical trials, the development of localized infections of the mouth and pharynx with Candida albicans has occurred in subjects treated with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. When such an infection develops, it should be treated with appropriates local or systemic (i.e., oral) antifungal therapy while treatment with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK continues, but at times therapy with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK may need to be interrupted. Advise the patient to rinse his/her mouth with water without swallowing following inhalation to help reduce the risk of oropharyngeal candidiasis.

5.2 Acute Asthma Episodes
ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is not indicated for the relief of acute symptoms, i.e., as rescue therapy for the treatment of acute episodes of bronchospasm. An inhaled, short-acting beta-agonist, not ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, should be used. If a patient is expected to have chronic asthma, or if the patient is transferred to oral corticosteroids with varicella-zoster immune globulin (VZIG) or pooled intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) may be indicated. If a patient is exposed to measles, prophylaxis with pooled intramuscular immunoglobulin (IG) may be indicated. (See the respective package inserts for complete VZIG and IG prescribing information.) If chickenpox develops, treatment with antiviral agents may be considered.

5.3 Immunosuppression
Persons who are using drugs that suppress the immune system are more susceptible to infections than healthy individuals.

Chickenpox and measles, for example, can have a more serious or even fatal course in susceptible children or adults using corticosteroids. In such patients who have not had these diseases or who have not been properly immunized, particular care should be taken to avoid exposure. How the dose, route and duration of corticosteroids should be changed to reduce the risk of oropharyngeal candidiasis.

5.4 Transferring Patients from Systemic Corticosteroid Therapy
Particular care is needed for patients who are transferred from systemically active corticosteroids to inhaled corticosteroids because deaths due to adrenal insufficiency have occurred in patients with asthma during and after transfer from systemic corticosteroids to less systemically available inhaled corticosteroids. After withdrawal from systemic corticosteroids, a number of months are required for recovery of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) function.

Patients who have been previously maintained on 20 mg or more of prednisone (or its equivalent) may be most susceptible, particularly when their systemic corticosteroids have been almost completely withdrawn. During this period of HPA suppression, patients may exhibit signs and symptoms of adrenal insufficiency when exposed to trauma, surgery or infection or other conditions associated with severe electrolyte loss. Although ARMONAIR RESPICLICK may improve control of asthma symptoms during these episodes, in recommended doses it supplies less than normal physiological amounts of corticosteroid systemically and does NOT provide the mineralocorticoid that is necessary for coping with these emergencies.

During periods of stress or a severe asthma attack, patients may be withdrawn from systemic corticosteroids should be instructed to resume oral corticosteroids (in large doses) immediately and to contact their physician for further instruction. These patients should also be instructed to carry a medical identification warning card indicating that they may need supplementary systemic corticosteroids during periods of stress or a severe asthma attack.

Patients requiring systemic corticosteroids should be weaned slowly from systemic corticosteroid use after transferring to ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. Prednisone reduction can be accomplished by reducing the daily prednisone dose by 2.5 mg on a weekly basis during therapy with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. Lung function (mean forced expiratory volume in 1 second [FEV1] or morning peak expiratory flow [AM PEF]), beta-agonist use, and asthma symptoms should be carefully monitored during withdrawal of systemic corticosteroids. In addition to monitoring asthma signs and symptoms, patients should be observed for signs and symptoms of adrenal insufficiency, such as weight gain, muscle weakness, weight loss, generalized weakness, muscle weakness, diabetes, low blood pressure, abdominal pain, and increased blood pressure.

Transfer of patients from systemic corticosteroid therapy to ARMONAIR RESPICLICK may mask allergic conditions previously suppressed by the systemic corticosteroid therapy (e.g., rhinitis, conjunctivitis, eczema, arthritis, eosinophilic conditions). During withdrawal from oral corticosteroids, some patients may experience symptoms of systemically active corticosteroid withdrawal (e.g., joint and/or muscular pain, lassitude, depression) despite maintenance or even improvement of respiratory function.

5.5 Hypercorticism and Adrenal Suppression
ARMONAIR RESPICLICK will often help control asthma symptoms with less suppression of the HPA function than therapeutically equivalent oral doses of prednisone. Since ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is absorbed into the circulation and can be systemically active at higher doses, the beneficial effects of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK in minimizing HPA dysfunction may be expected only when recommended dosages are not exceeded and individual patients are titrated to the lowest effective dose. A relationship between plasma level of fluticasone propionate and inhibitory effects on stimulated cortisol production has been shown after 4 weeks of treatment with fluticasone propionate inhalation aerosol. Since individual sensitivity to effects on cortisol production exists, physicians should consider this information when prescribing ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.

Because of the possibility of significant systemic absorption of inhaled corticosteroids, patients treated with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK should be observed carefully for any evidence of systemic corticosteroid effects. Particular care should be taken in observing patients postoperatively or during periods of stress for evidence of inadequate adrenal suppression.

5.6 Hypersensitivity Reactions, Including Anaphylaxis
Immediate hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., urticaria, angioedema, rash, bronchospasm, hypotension), including anaphylaxis, may occur after administration of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. There have been reports of anaphylactic reactions in patients with severe milk protein allergy after inhalation of other powder products containing lactose; therefore, patients with severe milk protein allergy should not use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK (see Contraindications (4.2)).

5.7 Reduction in Bone Mineral Density
Decreases in bone mineral density (BMD) have been observed with long-term administration of inhaled corticosteroids. The clinical significance of small changes in BMD with regard to long-term consequences, such as fracture, is unknown. Patients with major risk factors for decreased bone mineral content, such as prolonged immobilization, family history of osteoporosis, or chronic use of drugs that can reduce bone mass (e.g., anticonvulsants, oral corticosteroids) should be monitored and treated with established standards of care.

5.8 Effect on Growth
Orally inhaled corticosteroids, including ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, may cause a reduction in growth velocity when administered to pediatric patients. Monitor the growth of pediatric patients receiving ARMONAIR RESPICLICK routinely (e.g., via bone age, height, weight, or hand/wrist skeletal age) to minimize this effect. If HPA suppression is observed, treatment with oral corticosteroids, including ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, titrate each patient’s dosage to the lowest dosage that effectively controls his/her symptoms [see Dosage and Administration (2), Use in Specific Populations (8.4)].

5.9 Glaucoma and Cataracts
Glaucoma increased intraocular pressure, and cataracts have been reported in patients following the long-term administration of inhaled corticosteroids, including fluticasone propionate. Therefore, close monitoring is warranted in patients with a change in vision or with a history of increased intraocular pressure, glaucoma, and/or cataracts.
ARMONAIR™ RESPICLICK® (fluticasone propionate) inhalation powder

5.10 Paradoxical Bronchospasm

As with other inhaled medicines, bronchospasm may occur with an immediate increase in wheezing after dosing. If bronchospasm occurs following dosing with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, it should be treated immediately with an inhaled, short-acting bronchodilator; ARMONAIR RESPICLICK should be discontinued immediately; and alternative therapy should be instituted.

5.11 Drug Interactions with Strong Cytochrome P450 3A4 Inhibitors

The use of strong cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4) inhibitors (e.g., ritonavir, atazanavir, clarithromycin, indinavir, itraconazole, nelfinavir, saquinavir, ketoconazole, telithromycin) with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is not recommended because increased systemic corticosteroid adverse effects may occur [see Drug Interactions (7.1), Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

5.12 Eosinophilic Conditions and Churg-Strauss Syndrome

In rare cases, patients on inhaled fluticasone propionate may present with systemic eosinophilic conditions. Some of these patients have clinical features of vasculitis consistent with the Churg-Strauss syndrome, a condition that is often treated with systemic corticosteroid therapy. These events usually, but not always, have been associated with the reduction and/or withdrawal of oral corticosteroid therapy following the introduction of fluticasone propionate. Cases of serious eosinophilic conditions have also been reported with other inhaled corticosteroids in this clinical setting. Physicians should be alert to eosinophilia, vasculitic rash, worsening pulmonary symptoms, cardiac complications, and/or neuropathy presenting in their patients. A causal relationship between fluticasone propionate and these underlying conditions has not been established.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Systemic and local corticosteroid use may result in the following:

• Systemic effects: Cushingoid features, acne, glucose intolerance, impaired wound healing, growth retardation in children, and peptic ulceration.

• Local effects: Oropharyngeal candidiasis, oral fungal infection, oropharyngeal thrush, nasal fungal infections, nosebleeds.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Inhibitors of Cytochrome P450 3A4

Inhibition of CYP3A4 may result in increased systemic fluticasone propionate exposure, and may require a decrease in ARMONAIR RESPICLICK dosage. The use of strong cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4) inhibitors (e.g., ritonavir, atazanavir, clarithromycin, indinavir, itraconazole, nelfinavir, saquinavir, ketoconazole, telithromycin) with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is not recommended because increased systemic corticosteroid adverse effects may occur. Ritonavir: A drug interaction trial with fluticasone propionate aqueous nasal spray in healthy subjects has shown that ritonavir (a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor) can significantly increase fluticasone propionate exposure, resulting in significantly reduced serum cortisol concentrations [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. During postmarketing use, there have been reports of clinically significant drug interactions in patients receiving fluticasone propionate and ritonavir, resulting in systemic corticosteroid effects including Cushing’s syndrome and adrenal suppression.

Ketoconazole: Oral inhaled fluticasone propionate (1,000 mcg) and ketoconazole (200 mg once daily) resulted in a 1.9-fold increase in plasma fluticasone propionate exposure and a 45% decrease in plasma cortisol area under the curve (AUC), but had no effect on urinary excretion of cortisol.

7.2 Inducers of Cytochrome P450 3A4

Induction of CYP3A4 would result in decreased fluticasone propionate exposure. The use of strong cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4) inducers (e.g., St. John’s Wort) with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is not recommended because decreased systemic corticosteroid adverse effects may occur.

7.3 Other Drug Interactions

Fluticasone propionate has no effect on cytochrome P450 enzymes or transporters. Systemic and local corticosteroid use may result in the following:

• Endocrine and metabolic: Cushingoid features, growth retardation in children, glucose intolerance, increased appetite, increased weight, increased blood pressure.

• Ear, nose, and throat: Aphonia, facial and oropharyngeal edema, and throat soreness.

• Eye: Cataracts, blurred vision, and central serous chorioretinopathy.

• Immune system disorders: Immediate and delayed hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, rash, angioedema, and bronchospasm, have been reported.

• Neurological: Seizure, confusion, numbness, paresthesias, tinnitus.

• Ophthalmic: Glaucoma and cataracts.

• Psychiatric: Agitation, aggression, anxiety, depression, and restless sleep.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no randomized clinical studies of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK in pregnant women. There are clinical considerations with the use of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK in pregnant women [see Clinical Considerations]. In animals, teratogenicity characteristic of corticosteroids, decreased fetal body weight, and/or skeletal variations in rats, mice, and rabbits were observed in rats, mice, and rabbits were observed in subcutaneously administered maternal toxic doses of fluticasone propionate lower than the maximum recommended human daily inhaled dose (MRHDID) on a mcg/m² basis [see Data]. However, fluticasone propionate administered via inhalation to rats decreased fetal body weight, but did not induce teratogenicity at a maternal toxic dose approximately 2 times the MRHDID on a mcg/m² basis [see Data]. Experience with oral corticosteroids suggests that rodents are more prone to teratogenic effects from corticosteroids than humans. The estimated risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown. In the U.S. general population, the estimated risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively.

Clinical Considerations

Drug-Associated Maternal and/or Embryo/Fetal Risk

In women with poorly or moderately controlled asthma, there is an increased risk of several perinatal adverse outcomes such as preeclampsia in the mother and prematurity, low birth weight, and small for gestational age for the neonate. Pregnant women with asthma should be closely monitored and medication adjusted as necessary to maintain optimal asthma control.

Data

Animal Data

In embryo/fetal development studies with pregnant rats and mice dosed by the subcutaneous route throughout the period of organogenesis, fluticasone propionate was teratogenic in both species. Omphalocele, decreased body weight, and skeletal variations were observed in rat fetuses, in the presence of maternal toxicity, at a dose of approximately 2 times the MRHDID on a mcg/m² basis with a maternal subcutaneous dose of 100 mcg/kg/day. The rat no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was observed at approximately 0.6 times the MRHDID (on a mcg/m² basis with a maternal subcutaneous dose of 30 mcg/kg/day). Cleft palate and fetal skeletal variations were observed in mouse fetuses at a dose approximately 0.3 times the MRHDID (on a mg/kg basis with a maternal subcutaneous dose of 45 mg/kg/day). The mouse NOAEL was observed at a dose approximately 0.16 times the MRHDID (on a mg/kg basis with a maternal subcutaneous dose of 15 mg/kg/day).

In an embryo/fetal development study with pregnant rats dosed by the inhalation route throughout the period of organogenesis, fluticasone propionate produced decreased fetal body weights and skeletal variations, in the presence of maternal toxicity, at a dose approximately 0.5 times the MRHDID (on a mcg/m² basis with a maternal inhalation dose of 25.7 mcg/kg/day); however, there was no evidence of teratogenicity. The NOAEL was observed with a dose approximately 0.1 times the MRHDID (on a mcg/m² basis with a maternal inhalation dose of 5.5 mcg/kg/day).

Table 1: Adverse Reactions with ≥3% Incidence with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, and More Common than Placebo in Subjects with Asthma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reaction</th>
<th>ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 55 mcg (n=192)</th>
<th>ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 113 mcg (n=271)</th>
<th>ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 232 mcg (n=146)</th>
<th>Placebo (n=273)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system disorders</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Oral candidiasis includes oropharyngeal candidiasis, oral fungal infection, oropharyngitis, fungal URI = upper respiratory tract infection

Other adverse reactions not previously listed (and occurring in <3% of patients and in three or more patients on ARMONAIR RESPICLICK), whether considered drug-related or not by the investigators, that were reported more frequently by patients with asthma treated with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK compared with patients treated with placebo include the following: Oropharyngeal pain, hypertension, rhinitis allergic, influenza, pyrexia, dizziness, respiratory tract infection, muscle spasms, rhinitis, epistaxis, lightheadedness, musclekeletal pain, pain in extremity, throat irritation, and vomiting.

Long Term Safety Study: This was a 26-week, open label study of 674 patients with asthma treated with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK comparing patients treated with placebo with those reported adverse drug reactions.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

In addition to adverse reactions reported from clinical trials, the following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of fluticasone propionate. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. These events have been chosen for inclusion due to either their seriousness, frequency of reporting, or causal connection to fluticasone propionate or a combination of these factors.

Ear, Nose, and Throat: Aphonha, facial and oropharyngeal edema, and throat soreness.

Endocrine and Metabolic: Cushingoid features, growth velocity reduction in children/adolescents, hyperglycemia, and diabetes mellitus.

Eye: Cataracts, blurred vision, and central serous chorioretinopathy.

Immune System Disorders: Immediate and delayed hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, rash, angioedema, and bronchospasm, have been reported.

Anaphylactic reactions in patients with severe milk protein allergy have been reported. Anaphylactic reactions in patients with severe milk protein allergy have been reported.

Infections and Infestations: Exphemaginal candidiasis.
ARMONAIR™ RESPICLICK® (fluticasone propionate) inhalation powder

Fluticasone propionate is a white powder with a molecular weight of 500.6, and the molecular formula is C_{18}H_{22}F_{5}O_{3}S. It is practically insoluble in water, freely soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide and dimethylformamide, and slightly soluble in methanol and 95% ethanol.

ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is a multidose dry powdery inhaler for oral inhalation only. It contains a formulation blend of fluticasone propionate and alpha lactose monohydrate (which may contain milk proteins). The opening of the mouthpiece cover meters 11.5 mg of the formulation from the device reservoir, which contains 55 mcg, 113 mcg, or 232 mcg of fluticasone propionate. Patient inhalation through the mouthpiece causes the deagglomeration and aerosolization of the drug particles as the formulation moves through the cyclone component of the device. This is followed by dispersion into the airstream.

Under standardized in vitro test conditions, the ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler delivers 51 mcg, 103 mcg, or 210 mcg of fluticasone propionate with lactose from the mouthpiece when tested at a flow rate of 88 L/min for 1.4 seconds.

The amount of drug delivered to the lung will depend on patient factors such as inspiratory flow profiles. In adult subjects (N=50, aged 18 to 45 years) with asthma, mean peak inspiratory flow (PiF) through the ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler was 108.28 L/min (range: 70.37 to 129.24 L/min). In adolescent subjects (N=50, aged 12 to 17 years) with asthma, mean peak inspiratory flow (PiF) through the ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler was 106.72 L/min (range: 73.64 to 125.51 L/min).

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Fluticasone propionate is a synthetic trifluorinated corticosteroid with anti-inflammatory activity. Fluticasone propionate has been shown in vitro to exhibit a binding affinity for the human glucocorticoid receptor that is 18 times that of dexamethasone, almost twice that of beclomethasone-17-monopropionate (BMP), the active metabolite of beclomethasone dipropionate, and over 3 times that of budesonide. Data from the McKenzie vasoconstrictor assay in man are consistent with these results. The clinical significance of these findings is unknown.

Inflammation is an important component in the pathogenesis of asthma. Corticosteroids have been shown to have a wide range of actions on multiple cell types (e.g., mast cells, eosinophils, neutrophils, macrophages, and lymphocytes) and mediators (e.g., histamine, eicosanoids, leukotrienes, and cytokines) involved in inflammation. These anti-inflammatory actions of corticosteroids contribute to their efficacy in asthma.

Though effective for the treatment of asthma, corticosteroids do not affect asthma immediately. Individual patients will experience a variable time of onset and degree of symptom relief. Maximum benefit may not be achieved for 1 to 2 weeks or longer after starting treatment. When corticosteroids are discontinued, asthma stability may persist for several days or longer.

Trials in subjects with asthma have shown a favorable ratio between topical anti-inflammatory activity and systemic corticosteroid effects with recommended doses of orally inhaled fluticasone propionate. This is explained by a combination of a relatively high local anti-inflammatory effect, negligible oral systemic availability (<1%), and the minimal pharmacological activity of the only metabolite detected in man.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

ARMONAIR RESPICLICK Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis Effects.

The potential systemic effects of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK on the HPA axis were not fully studied, but other clinical trials evaluated the systemic effects of fluticasone propionate inhalation powder on the HPA axis in healthy subjects and in subjects with asthma.

ARMONAIR RESPICLICK: Subjects with Asthma: Adults and Adolescents: Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis Effects.

There are no data regarding serum cortisol from controlled trials using ARMONAIR RESPICLICK in healthy subjects or subjects with asthma.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Fluticasone propionate acts locally in the lung; therefore, plasma levels do not predict therapeutic effect. Trials using oral dosing of labeled and unlabeled drug have demonstrated that the oral systemic bioavailability of fluticasone propionate was negligible (<1%), primarily due to incomplete absorption and presystemic metabolism in the gut and liver. In contrast, the majority of the fluticasone propionate delivered to the lung was systemically absorbed.

Following ARMONAIR RESPICLICK administration, the peak plasma concentration of fluticasone propionate occurs at approximately 1 hour after inhalation.

The mean peak concentration following a 225 mcg single oral inhalation of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK to patients 12 years and older with persistent asthma was 73 pg/mL.

Distribution

Following intravenous administration, the initial disposition phase for fluticasone propionate was rapid and consistent with its high lipid solubility and tissue binding. The volume of distribution averaged 4.2 L/kg.

The percentage of fluticasone propionate bound to human plasma proteins averages 99%. Fluticasone propionate is weakly and reversibly bound to erythrocytes and is not significantly bound to human transcortin.

Elimination

Terminal half-life estimate of fluticasone propionate following oral inhalation administration of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK was approximately 11.2 hours.

Metabolism

The total clearance of fluticasone propionate is high (average, 1,093 mL/min), with renal clearance accounting for less than 0.02% of the total. The only circulating metabolite detected in man is the 17β carboxylic acid derivative of fluticasone.
Following orally inhaled fluticasone propionate alone, AUC2-last averaged 1.559 ng•h/mL plasma fluticasone exposure, a reduction in plasma cortisol AUC, and no change in cortisol AUC based on fluticasone propionate Cmax and AUC0-∞.

In a placebo-controlled crossover trial in 8 healthy adult volunteers, fluticasone propionate Cmax and AUC0-∞ reached 3,102.6 pg•h/mL (range: 1,207.1 to 5,662.0 pg•h/mL), respectively, after coadministration of fluticasone propionate and erythromycin (333 mg of fluticasone propionate at 500 mcg twice daily). Erythromycin increased fluticasone propionate Cmax and AUC0-∞ to 2.781 ng•h/mL (range: 2.489 to 8.486 ng•h/mL) and 4.317 ng•h/mL (range: 3.256 to 13.1 mcg) (approximately equivalent to the MRHDID for adults on a mcg/m2 basis) for 104 weeks.

Fluticasone propionate demonstrated no tumorigenic potential in mice at oral doses up to 1,000 mcg/kg (approximately 10 times the MRHDID for adults on a mcg/m2 basis). Fluticasone propionate did not induce gene mutations in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells in vitro. No significant clastogenic effect was seen in cultured human peripheral blood lymphocytes in vitro or in the in vivo mouse micronucleus test. Fertility and reproductive performance were unaffected in male and female rats at subcutaneous doses up to 50 mcg/kg (approximately equivalent to the MRHDID for adults on a mcg/m2 basis).

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Fluticasone propionate demonstrated no tumorigenic potential in mice at oral doses up to 1,000 mcg/kg (approximately 10 times the MRHDID for adults on a mcg/m2 basis) for 28 weeks. Fluticasone propionate Cmax and AUC0-∞ increased to 15.59 pg•h/mL (range: 0.555 to 2.906 pg•h/mL) and AUC∞,C averaged 2.626 pg•h/mL (range: 0.836 to 3.707 pg•h/mL). Fluticasone propionate Cmax and AUC∞ were not detectable (≤10 pg/mL) in most subjects, and when concentrations were detectable, peak levels (Cmax) averaged 11.9 pg•h/mL (range: 10.8 to 14.1 pg•h/mL) and AUC∞ averaged 8.43 pg•h/mL (range: 4.2 to 18.8 pg•h/mL). Fluticasone propionate Cmax and AUC∞ increased to 316 pg•h/mL (range: 110 to 648 pg•h/mL) and 3,102.6 pg•h/mL (range: 1,207.1 to 5,662.0 pg•h/mL), respectively, after coadministration of ritonavir with fluticasone propionate aqueous nasal spray once daily (3 mg/day). This significant increase in plasma fluticasone propionate exposure resulted in a significant decrease (86%) in cortisol levels in human cortisol assays.

Ketoconazole: In a placebo-controlled crossover trial in 8 healthy adult volunteers, coadministration of a single dose of orally inhaled fluticasone propionate (1,000 mcg) with multiple doses of ketoconazole (200 mg) to steady state resulted in increased plasma fluticasone propionate exposure, a reduction in plasma cortisol AUC, and no effect on urinary excretion of cortisol. Following orally inhaled fluticasone propionate alone, AUCC∞ averaged 1.559 ng•h/mL (range: 0.555 to 2.906 ng•h/mL) and AUCC∞ averaged 2.626 pg•h/mL (range: 0.836 to 3.707 pg•h/mL). Fluticasone propionate Cmax and AUC∞ increased to 3,102.6 pg•h/mL (range: 1,207.1 to 5,662.0 pg•h/mL), respectively, after coadministration of ritonavir with fluticasone propionate aqueous nasal spray. This significant increase in plasma fluticasone propionate concentration resulted in a decrease (45%) in serum cortisol AUC.

Erythromycin: In a multiple-dose drug interaction trial, coadministration of orally inhaled fluticasone propionate (500 mcg twice daily) and erythromycin (333 mg 3 times daily) did not affect fluticasone propionate pharmacokinetics.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The safety and efficacy of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK were evaluated in 2130 patients with asthma. The development program included 2 confirmatory trials of 12 weeks duration, a 28 week safety trial, and two dose-ranging trials of 12 weeks duration. The efficacy of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK was based primarily on the dose-ranging trials and the confirmatory trials described below.

14.1 Dose-Ranging Trials

Six doses of fluticasone propionate ranging from 16 mcg to 434 mcg (expressed as fluticasone propionate metered doses) were administered twice daily via a multidose dry powder inhaler in two 2 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled 12 week trials. Trial 201 was conducted in patients who were uncontrolled at baseline and had been treated by SABA alone or in combination with non-corticosteroid asthma medication. Low dose ICS patients may have been included after a minimum of 2 weeks washout. This trial contained an open-label active comparator fluticasone propionate inhalation powder 100 mcg administered twice daily. Trial 202 was conducted in patients who were uncontrolled at baseline and treated with high dose ICS with or without a LABA. This study contained an open-label active comparator fluticasone propionate inhalation powder 250 mcg twice daily. The trials were dose-ranging trials of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK and not designed to provide comparative effectiveness data and should not be interpreted as evidence of superiority/inferiority to fluticasone propionate inhalation powder. The metered doses for fluticasone propionate dry powder inhaler (16, 28, 59, 118, 225, 434 mcg) used in Trial 201 and Trial 202 (see Figure 1) are slightly different from the metered doses for the comparator products (fluticasone inhalation powder) and the Phase 3 investigational products which are the basis of the proposed commercial labeled claim (55, 113, 232 mcg for fluticasone). The changes in dose between Phase 2 and 3 resulted from optimization of the manufacturing process.

Figure 1 Baseline Adjusted Least Square Mean Change in Trough Morning FEV1 (L) over 12 weeks (FAS)
**FAS = full analysis set; FEV₁ = forced expiratory volume in 1 second**

There was supportive evidence of efficacy for ARMONAIR RESPICLICK compared with placebo for secondary endpoints such as the weekly average of daily trough morning peak expiratory flow and the total daily use of rescue medication. The Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ) for patients’ age ≥ 18 years or the pediatric AQLQ (PAQLQ) for patients aged 12-17 were assessed in Trial 1. The responder rate for both measures was defined as an improvement in score of 0.5 or more as threshold. In Trial 1, the responder rate for patients receiving ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 55 mcg and ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 113 mcg was 46% and 48%, respectively, compared to 40% for patients receiving placebo with odds ratios of 1.23 (95% CI: 0.74, 2.06) and 1.25 (95% CI: 0.75, 2.08), respectively.

Improvements in FEV₁ for both ARMONAIR RESPICLICK dose groups were sustained over the 12 hours of testing at week 12 (Figure 3). No diminution in the 12 hour bronchodilator effect was observed with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK as assayed by FEV₁ following 12 weeks of therapy.

**Figure 2: Mean Change from Baseline in Trough FEV₁ at Each Visit by Treatment Group Trial 1 (FAS; Serial Spirometry Subset)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Week 12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo (N = 53)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 55 mcg (N = 58)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 113 mcg (N = 69)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FAS = full analysis set; FEV₁ = forced expiratory volume in 1 second**

There was supportive evidence of efficacy for ARMONAIR RESPICLICK compared with placebo for secondary endpoints such as the weekly average of daily trough morning peak expiratory flow and total daily use of rescue medication. There were fewer withdrawals due to worsening asthma in patients treated with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK than with placebo. The AQLQ (patients age ≥ 18 years) or the PAQLQ (patients aged 12-17) were assessed in Trial 2. The responder rate for patients receiving ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 113 mcg and ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 232 mcg was 36% and 44%, respectively, compared to 27% for patients receiving placebo, with an odds ratio of 1.75 (95% CI:1.05, 2.93) and 2.12 (95% CI: 1.27, 3.53), respectively.

Improvements in FEV₁ for both ARMONAIR RESPICLICK dose groups were sustained over the 12 hours of testing at week 12 (Figure 5). No diminution in the 12 hour bronchodilator effect was observed with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK as assayed by FEV₁ following 12 weeks of therapy.

**Figure 4: Mean Change from Baseline in Trough FEV₁ at Each Visit by Treatment Group Trial 2 (FAS; Serial Spirometry Subset)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Week 12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo (N = 41)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 113 mcg (N = 55)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 232 mcg (N = 56)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING**

16.1 How Supplied

ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is supplied in the following three strengths as a white dry-powder inhaler. Each inhaler has a green cap and is packaged individually in a foil pouch in a carton. Each inhaler contains 0.9g of the formulation and provides 60 actuations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRENGTH</th>
<th>NDC CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 55 mcg</td>
<td>NDC 59310-705-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 113 mcg</td>
<td>NDC 59310-711-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 232 mcg</td>
<td>NDC 59310-722-06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler has a dose counter attached to the actuator. Patients should never try to alter the numbers for the dose counter. Discard the inhaler when the counter displays 0, 30 days after opening the foil pouch or after the expiration date on the product, whichever comes first. The labeled amount of medication in each actuation cannot be assured after the counter displays 0, even though the inhaler is not completely empty and will continue to operate [see Patient Counseling Information (17)].

16.2 Storage and Handling

Store at room temperature (between 15° and 25°C; 59° and 77°F) in a dry place; excursions permitted from 59°F to 86°F (15°C to 30°C). Avoid exposure to extreme heat, cold, or humidity. Keep out of reach of children.

ARMONAIR RESPICLICK should be stored inside the unopened moisture-protective foil pouch and only removed from the pouch immediately before initial use. Discard ARMONAIR RESPICLICK 30 days after opening the foil pouch or when the counter is no longer effective.
ARMONAIR™ RESPICLICK® (fluticasone propionate) inhalation powder

reads “0,” whichever comes first. The inhaler is not reusable. Do not attempt to take the inhaler apart.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advising the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information and Instructions for Use).

Patients should be given the following information:

Local Effects

Inform patients that localized infections with Candida albicans occurred in the mouth and pharynx in some patients. If oropharyngeal candidiasis develops, treat it with appropriate local or systemic (i.e., oral) antifungal therapy while still continuing therapy with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, but at times therapy with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK may need to be temporarily interrupted under close medical supervision. Rinsing the mouth with water without swallowing after inhalation is advised to help reduce the risk of thrush.

Status Asthmaticus and Acute Asthma Symptoms

Inform patients that ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is not a bronchodilator and is not intended for use as rescue medicine for acute asthma exacerbations. Advise patients to treat acute asthma symptoms with an inhaled, short-acting beta-agonist such as albuterol. Instruct the patient to contact their physicians immediately if there is deterioration of their asthma.

Immunosuppression

Warn patients who are on immunosuppressant doses of corticosteroids to avoid exposure to chickenpox or measles and, if exposed, to consult their physicians without delay. Inform patients of potential worsening of existing tuberculosis; fungal, bacterial, viral, or parasitic infections; or ocular herpes simplex.

Hypercorticism and Adrenal Suppression

Advise patients that ARMONAIR RESPICLICK may cause systemic corticosteroid effects of hypercorticism and adrenal suppression. Additionally, instruct patients that deaths due to adrenal insufficiency have occurred during and after transfer from systemic corticosteroids. Patients should taper slowly from systemic corticosteroids if transferring to ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.

Immediate Hypersensitivity Reactions

Advise patients that immediate hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., urticaria, angioedema, rash, bronchospasm, and hypotension), including anaphylaxis, may occur after administration of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. Patients should discontinue ARMONAIR RESPICLICK if such reactions occur and contact their healthcare provider or get emergency medical help. There have been reports of anaphylactic reactions in patients with severe milk protein allergy after inhalation of powder products containing lactose; therefore, patients with severe milk protein allergy should not take ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.

Reduction in Bone Mineral Density

Advise patients who are at an increased risk for decreased BMD that the use of corticosteroids may pose an additional risk. Instruct patients to maintain adequate calcium and vitamin D intakes. Advise patients to talk to their healthcare provider about the need for osteoporosis screening and prevention measures (e.g., weight bearing exercise, calcium and vitamin D supplements, bisphosphonates) as appropriate. Advise patients that long-term use of corticosteroids may reduce bone mineral density.

Ocular Effects

Long-term use of inhaled corticosteroids may increase the risk of some eye problems (cataracts or glaucoma); consider regular eye examinations.

Pregnancy

Inform patients who are pregnant or nursing that they should contact their physicians about the use of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.

Use Daily for Best Effect

Patients should use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK at regular intervals as directed. The daily dosage of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK should not exceed 1 inhalation twice a day. Advise patients, if they miss a dose, to take their next dose at the same time they normally do and to not take 2 doses at one time. Individual patients will experience a variable time to onset and degree of symptom relief and the full benefit may not be achieved until treatment has been used for 1 to 2 weeks or longer. Patients should not increase the prescribed dosage but should contact their physicians if symptoms do not improve or if the condition worsens. Inform patients to not stop use of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK abruptly. Patients should contact their physicians immediately if they discontinue use of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.

Caring for and Storing the Inhaler

Instruct patients not to open their inhaler unless they are taking a dose. Repeated opening and closing the cover without taking medication will waste medication and may damage the inhaler.

Advising patients to keep their inhalers dry and clean at all times. Never wash or put any part of the inhaler in water. Patient should replace inhaler if washed or placed in water.

Instruct patients to never take the inhaler apart.

Inform patients that ARMONAIR RESPICLICK has a dose counter attached to the actuator. When the patient receives the inhaler, the number 60 will be displayed. The dose counter will count down each time the mouthpiece cap is opened and closed. The dose-counter window displays the number of administrations left in the inhaler in units of two (e.g., 60, 58, 56, etc.). When the counter displays 20, the color of the numbers will change to red to remind the patient to contact their pharmacist for a refill of medication or consult their physician for a prescription refill. When the dose counter reaches 0, the background will change to solid red. Inform patients to discard ARMONAIR RESPICLICK when the dose counter displays 0, 30 days after opening the foil pouch or after the expiration date on the product, whichever comes first.

Rx only

Marketed by: Teva Respiratory, LLC
Frazer, PA 19355
Manufactured by: IVAX Pharmaceuticals Ireland
Waterford, Ireland
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ARMONAIR-002
Rev. March 2018

What is ARMONAIR RESPICLICK?

ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is a prescription inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) medicine for the long-term treatment of asthma in people aged 12 years and older.

• ICS medicines such as fluticasone propionate help to decrease inflammation in the lungs. Inflammation in the lungs can lead to breathing problems.

• ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is not used to relieve sudden breathing problems.

• It is not known if ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is safe and effective in children younger than 12 years of age.

Do not use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK:

• to relieve sudden breathing problems.

• if you have a severe allergy to milk proteins or any of the ingredients in ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. See the end of this Patient Information leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.

Before using ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

• have liver problems.

• have weak bones (osteoporosis).

• have an immune system problem.

• have eye problems such as glaucoma or cataracts.

• have any type of viral, bacterial, fungal or parasitic infection.

• are exposed to chickenpox or measles.

• are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if ARMONAIR RESPICLICK may harm your unborn baby.

• are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if ARMONAIR RESPICLICK passes into your breast milk and can harm your baby.

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. ARMONAIR RESPICLICK and certain other medicines may affect each other causing serious side effects. Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take antifungal or anti HIV medicines.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show to your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.
How should I use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK?
Read the step-by-step instructions for using ARMONAIR RESPICLICK at the end of this Patient Information leaflet.
• ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is for oral inhalation use only.
• Rinse your mouth with water without swallowing after each dose of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.
• Children should use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK with an adult’s help, as instructed by the child’s healthcare provider.
• ARMONAIR RESPICLICK comes in 3 different strengths. Your healthcare provider prescribed the strength that is best for you.
• ARMONAIR RESPICLICK does not need priming. Do not use a spacer or volume holding chamber with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.
• Do not open the cap on your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler until you are ready for your dose because this will waste your medicine or may damage your inhaler.
• Use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to use it. Do not use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK more often than prescribed.
• It may take 1 to 2 weeks or longer after you start ARMONAIR RESPICLICK for your asthma symptoms to get better. You must use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK regularly.
• Do not stop using ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, even if you are feeling better, unless your healthcare provider tells you to.
• If you miss a dose of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK, just skip that dose. Take your next dose at your usual time. Do not take 2 doses at 1 time.
• ARMONAIR RESPICLICK does not relieve sudden symptoms. Always have a rescue inhaler with you to treat sudden symptoms. If you do not have a rescue inhaler, call your healthcare provider to have one prescribed for you.
• Call your healthcare provider or get medical care right away if:
  ◦ your breathing problems get worse.
  ◦ you need to use your rescue inhaler more often than usual.
  ◦ your rescue inhaler does not work as well to relieve your symptoms.
  ◦ you need to use 4 or more inhalations of your rescue inhaler in 24 hours for 2 or more days in a row.
  ◦ you use 1 whole canister of your rescue inhaler in 8 weeks.
  ◦ your peak flow meter results decrease. Your healthcare provider will tell you the numbers that are right for you.

What are the possible side effects with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK? ARMONAIR RESPICLICK can cause serious side effects, including:
• Fungal infection in your mouth and throat (thrush). Rinse your mouth with water without swallowing after using ARMONAIR RESPICLICK to help reduce your chance of getting thrush.
• Weakened immune system and increased chance of getting infections (immunosuppression).
• Reduced adrenal function (adrenal insufficiency). Adrenal insufficiency is a condition where the adrenal glands do not make enough steroid hormones. This can happen when you stop taking oral corticosteroid medicines (such as prednisone) and start taking a medicine containing an inhaled steroid (such as ARMONAIR RESPICLICK). When your body is under stress such as from fever, trauma (such as a car accident), infection, or surgery, adrenal insufficiency can get worse and may cause death. Symptoms of adrenal insufficiency include:
  ◦ feeling tired
  ◦ lack of energy
  ◦ weakness
  ◦ nausea and vomiting
  ◦ low blood pressure

• Serious allergic reactions. Call your healthcare provider or get emergency medical help if you get any of the following signs or symptoms of a serious allergic reaction:
  ◦ rash
  ◦ hives
  ◦ swelling of your face, mouth, and tongue
  ◦ breathing problems
• Bone thinning or weakness (osteoporosis).
• Slowed growth in children. A child’s growth should be checked often.
• Eye problems including glaucoma and cataracts. You should have regular eye exams while using ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.
• Increased wheezing (bronchospasm). Increased wheezing can happen right away after using ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. If this occurs, stop using ARMONAIR RESPICLICK and call your healthcare provider. Always have a rescue inhaler with you to treat sudden wheezing.

Common side effects of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK include:
• infection or inflammation of nose and throat (nasopharyngitis)
• upper respiratory tract infection
• fungal infection in your mouth and throat (thrush)
• headache
• cough

These are not all the possible side effects with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. Call your healthcare provider for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store ARMONAIR RESPICLICK?
• Store ARMONAIR RESPICLICK at room temperature between 59°F and 77°F (15°C and 25°C).
• Avoid exposure to extreme heat, cold, or humidity.
• Store ARMONAIR RESPICLICK in the unopened foil pouch until the expiration date on the product, whichever comes first.

What are the ingredients in ARMONAIR RESPICLICK?
Active ingredient: fluticasone propionate
Inactive ingredients: lactose monohydrate (contains milk proteins)
Marketed by: Teva Respiratory, LLC, Frazer, PA 19355; Manufactured by: IVAX Pharmaceuticals Ireland, Waterford, Ireland; Copyright ©2018, Teva Respiratory, LLC; All rights reserved.
ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is for oral inhalation use only.

General information about the safe and effective use of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.
You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about ARMONAIR RESPICLICK that was written for health professionals.

What is the information about the safe and effective use of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK?
Instructions for Use
ARMONAIR™ RESPICLICK® (ar´ moe nayr res-pē-klik) (fluticasone propionate) inhalation powder 55 mcg
ARMONAIR RESPICLICK (ar´ moe nayr res-pē-klik) (fluticasone propionate) inhalation powder 113 mcg
ARMONAIR RESPICLICK (ar´ moe nayr res-pē-klik) (fluticasone propionate) inhalation powder 232 mcg
for oral inhalation use

Your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK Inhaler

When you are ready to use ARMONAIR RESPICLICK for the first time, remove the ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler from the foil pouch. There are 2 main parts of your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler including the:
• white inhaler with the mouthpiece. See Figure A.
• green cap that covers the mouthpiece of the inhaler. See Figure A.
There is a dose counter in the back of the inhaler with a viewing window that shows you how many doses of medicine you have left. See Figure A.

Figure A

• Your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler contains 60 doses (inhalations). See Figure B.
• The dose counter shows the number of doses you have left in your inhaler.
• When there are 20 doses left, the dose counter will change to red and you should refill your prescription or ask your healthcare provider for another prescription.
• When the dose counter displays ‘0’ your inhaler is empty and you should stop using the inhaler and throw it away. See Figure B.

Figure B

Important:
• Always close the cap after each inhalation so your inhaler will be ready for you to take your next dose. Do not open the cap unless you are ready for your next dose.
• You will hear a “click” sound when the cap is opened fully. If you do not hear the “click” sound the inhaler may not be activated to give you a dose of medicine.
• ARMONAIR RESPICLICK does not have an activation button or medicine canister. When you open the cap, a dose of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK will be activated for delivery of the medicine.
• Do not use a spacer or volume holding chamber with ARMONAIR RESPICLICK. ARMONAIR RESPICLICK does not need priming.

Using your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler

Important: Make sure the cap is closed before you start using your inhaler.

Step 1. Open

• Hold the inhaler upright and open the green cap all the way back until it “clicks”. See Figure C.
• Each time you open the green cap and it clicks, a dose of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK is ready to be inhaled.
• Do not open the green cap until you are ready to take a dose of ARMONAIR RESPICLICK.

Remember:
• Hold the inhaler upright as you open the green cap. See Figure D.
• Do not hold the inhaler in any other way as you open the green cap.

Step 2. Inhale

• Before you inhale, breathe out through your mouth away from the inhaler and push as much air from your lungs as you can. See Figure E.
• Do not breathe out into the inhaler mouthpiece.

Important:
• Do not block the vent above the mouthpiece with your lips or fingers. See Figure G.

Figure C

Figure D

Figure E

Figure F

Figure G
• Remove the inhaler from your mouth.
• Hold your breath for about 10 seconds or for as long as you comfortably can.
• Your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler delivers your dose of medicine as a very fine powder that you may or may not taste or feel. Do not take an extra dose from the inhaler even if you do not taste or feel the medicine.

Step 3. Close

• Close the green cap after each inhalation so that the inhaler will be ready for your next dose. See Figure H.
• Rinse your mouth with water without swallowing after each inhalation.

How should I store ARMONAIR RESPICLICK?

• Store ARMONAIR RESPICLICK at room temperature between 59°F and 77°F (15°C and 25°C).
• Avoid exposure to extreme heat, cold, or humidity.
• Store ARMONAIR RESPICLICK in the unopened foil pouch and only open when ready for use.
• Keep the green cap on the inhaler closed during storage.
• Keep your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler dry and clean at all times.
• Keep your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler and all medicines out of the reach of children.

Cleaning your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler

• Do not wash or put any part of your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler in water. Replace your inhaler if washed or placed in water.
• ARMONAIR RESPICLICK contains a powder and must be kept clean and dry at all times.
• You can clean the mouthpiece if needed using a dry cloth or tissue. Routine cleaning is not required.
• Do not take the ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler apart.

Replacing your ARMONAIR RESPICLICK inhaler

• Immediately replace your inhaler if the mouthpiece cover is damaged or broken. Never take the inhaler apart.
• The counter on the back of your inhaler shows how many doses you have left.
• When there are 20 doses left, the color of the numbers on the dose counter will change to red and you should refill your prescription or ask your healthcare provider for another prescription.