

PRODUCT MONOGRAPH
INCLUDING PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

Pr LENVIMA™

Lenvatinib capsules

4mg and 10mg Lenvatinib (as lenvatinib mesylate)

Multiple Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor

Antineoplastic Agent

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Table of Contents

PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION.....3
SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION3
INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE.....3
CONTRAINDICATIONS3
WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS.....4
ADVERSE REACTIONS.....10
DRUG INTERACTIONS16
DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION.....19
OVERDOSAGE21
ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY22
STORAGE AND STABILITY.....25
SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS25
DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING25

PART II: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION26
PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION.....26
CLINICAL TRIALS.....26
DETAILED PHARMACOLOGY28
TOXICOLOGY31
REFERENCES33

PART III: PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION34

Pr **LENVIMA™**

Lenvatinib capsules

PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

SUMMARY PRODUCT INFORMATION

Route of Administration	Dosage Form / Strength	Clinically Relevant Non-Medicinal Ingredients
Oral	Each capsule contains lenvatinib mesylate equivalent to 4 mg or 10 mg lenvatinib	None <i>For a complete listing see Dosage Forms, Composition and Packaging section.</i>

INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE

LENVIMA (lenvatinib) is indicated for the treatment of patients with locally recurrent or metastatic, progressive, radioactive iodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer.

Geriatrics (≥65 years of age): Of 261 patients who received LENVIMA in the Pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, 118 (45.2%) were ≥65 years of age and 29 (11.1%) were ≥75 years of age. Subjects 75 years or older had a higher incidence of fatal AEs. Compared with subjects younger than 65, subjects who were 75 years or older were also more likely to experience (in descending order of frequency) Grade 3-4 hypertension, proteinuria, decreased appetite, and dehydration.

Pediatrics (< 18 years of age): The safety and efficacy of lenvatinib in children and adolescents <18 years have not been established. LENVIMA should not be used in children younger than 2 years of age because of safety concerns identified in animal studies (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS; Special Populations and TOXICOLOGY).

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Patients who are hypersensitive to this drug or to any ingredient in the formulation or component of the container. For a complete listing, see the Dosage Forms, Composition and Packaging section of the product monograph.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Serious Warnings and Precautions

LENVIMA (lenvatinib) should be prescribed and supervised by a qualified health care professional who is experienced in the use of antineoplastic therapy.

Serious reactions and/or life threatening events include:

- **Hypertension (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Cardiovascular)**
- **Arterial thromboembolism including fatal cases (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Arterial Thromboembolism)**
- **Hepatotoxicity/hepatic failure, including fatal cases (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic)**
- **Renal Failure and Impairment including fatal cases (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Renal)**
- **Haemorrhage including fatal cases (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Hematologic)**
- **Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES) (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Neurologic)**

General

Lower starting doses (14 mg, qd) are recommended for patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl <30 mL/min) and severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C).

Prior Anticancer Treatments

There are no data on the use of lenvatinib immediately following sorafenib or other anticancer treatments and there may be a potential risk for additive toxicities unless there is an adequate washout period between treatments. The minimal washout period in clinical trials was of 4 weeks.

Wound Healing Complications

No formal studies of the effect of lenvatinib on wound healing have been conducted. In patients undergoing major surgical procedures, temporary interruption of lenvatinib therapy is recommended for precautionary reasons. There is limited clinical experience regarding the timing of reinitiation of therapy following major surgical intervention. Therefore, the decision to resume lenvatinib therapy following a major surgical intervention should be based on clinical judgment of adequate wound healing.

Cardiovascular

Hypertension

In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, hypertension was reported in 73% of LENVIMA-treated patients and 16% of patients in the placebo-treated group (see ADVERSE REACTIONS). The median time to onset was 16 days for LENVIMA-treated patients. The incidence of Grade 3 hypertension was 44% as compared to 4% for placebo, and the incidence of Grade 4 hypertension was less than 1% in LENVIMA-treated patients and none in the placebo group.

Blood pressure should be well controlled prior to treatment with LENVIMA. The early detection and effective management of hypertension are important to minimize the need for LENVIMA dose interruptions and reductions.

Blood pressure should be monitored after 1 week of treatment with LENVIMA, then every 2 weeks for the first 2 months and monthly thereafter while on treatment. If a patient develops systolic BP \geq 140 mmHg or diastolic BP \geq 90 mmHg active management is recommended (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS; Monitoring and Laboratory Tests and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Cardiac Failure

In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, cardiac failure was reported in <1% of LENVIMA-treated patients and no patients in the placebo-treated group and decreased left ventricular ejection fraction was reported in 5% of LENVIMA-treated patients and <1% of patients in the placebo-treated group. Patients should be monitored for clinical symptoms or signs of cardiac decompensation, as dose interruptions, adjustments, or discontinuation may be necessary (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Arterial Thromboembolism

In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, arterial thromboembolic events were reported in 5% of LENVIMA-treated patients and 2% of patients in the placebo-treated group. The incidence of arterial thromboembolic events of Grade 3 or greater was 3% in LENVIMA-treated patients and 1% in the placebo group. There were two fatal treatment-emergent events in LENVIMA-treated patients (myocardial infarction and hemorrhagic stroke, in one patient each) and one in the placebo-treated patient group (myocardial infarction). Use LENVIMA with caution in patients who are at risk for, or who have a history of, these events. LENVIMA has not been studied in patients who have had an arterial thromboembolic event within the previous 6 months. A treatment decision should be made based upon assessment of the individual patients benefit/risk. LENVIMA should be discontinued following an arterial thromboembolic event.

QT Interval Prolongation

LENVIMA can cause QTc prolongation (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests; ADVERSE REACTIONS, Electrocardiography; ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Cardiac Electrophysiology & Haemodynamics). In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, QT interval prolongation was reported in 9% of LENVIMA-treated

patients and 2% in the placebo group. The incidence of QT interval prolongation of Grade 3 or greater was 2% in LENVIMA-treated patients compared to no reports in the placebo group.

QTc prolongation may lead to an increased risk of ventricular arrhythmias including torsade de pointes. Torsade de pointes is a polymorphic ventricular tachyarrhythmia. Generally, the risk of torsade de pointes increases with the magnitude of QTc prolongation produced by the drug. Torsade de pointes may be asymptomatic or experienced by the patient as dizziness, palpitations, syncope, or seizures. If sustained, torsade de pointes can progress to ventricular fibrillation and sudden cardiac death. Treatment with LENVIMA is not recommended in patients with congenital long QT syndrome or who are taking medicinal products known to prolong the QTc interval (see DRUG INTERACTIONS). Hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, and hypocalcemia should be corrected prior to LENVIMA administration.

Risk factors for torsade de pointes in the general population include, but are not limited to, the following: female gender; age ≥ 65 years; baseline prolongation of the QT/QTc interval; presence of genetic variants affecting cardiac ion channels or regulatory proteins, especially congenital long QT syndromes; family history of sudden cardiac death at < 50 years of age; cardiac disease (e.g., myocardial ischemia or infarction, congestive heart failure, cardiomyopathy, conduction system disease); history of arrhythmias; electrolyte disturbances (e.g., hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, hypocalcemia) or conditions leading to electrolyte disturbances (e.g., persistent vomiting, eating disorders); bradycardia; acute neurological events (e.g., intracranial or subarachnoid haemorrhage, stroke, intracranial trauma); diabetes mellitus; and autonomic neuropathy.

When drugs that prolong the QTc interval are prescribed, healthcare professionals should counsel their patients concerning the nature and implications of the ECG changes, underlying diseases and disorders that are considered to represent risk factors, demonstrated and predicted drug-drug interactions, symptoms suggestive of arrhythmia, risk management strategies, and other information relevant to the use of the drug. Patients should be advised to contact their healthcare provider immediately to report any new chest pain or discomfort, changes in heartbeat, palpitations, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting, or changes in or new use of other medications. Monitor electrocardiogram and electrolytes regularly, and correct electrolyte abnormalities in all patients (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests).

Endocrine and Metabolism

Proteinuria

In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, proteinuria was reported in 34% of LENVIMA-treated patients and 3% of patients in the placebo-treated group (see ADVERSE REACTIONS). The incidence of Grade 3 proteinuria in LENVIMA-treated patients was 11% compared to none in the placebo group. Monitor urine protein regularly (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests). If urine dipstick proteinuria $\geq 2+$ is detected, dose interruptions, adjustments, or discontinuation may be necessary (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Discontinue LENVIMA for nephrotic syndrome.

Impairment of Thyroid Stimulating Hormone Suppression

LENVIMA impairs exogenous thyroid suppression. In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, 88% of all patients had a baseline thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) level less than or equal to 0.5 mU/L. In those patients with normal TSH level at baseline, elevation of TSH level above 0.5 mU/L was observed post baseline in 61% of LENVIMA-treated patients as compared with 14% of patients receiving placebo. TSH should be monitored monthly and thyroid replacement medication should be adjusted as needed in patients with DTC (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests).

Gastrointestinal

Gastrointestinal Perforation and Fistula Formation

Serious events of gastrointestinal perforation or fistula have been commonly reported in clinical trials with LENVIMA. In most cases, gastrointestinal perforation and fistula occurred in subjects with risk factors such as prior surgery or radiotherapy. In the case of a gastrointestinal perforation or fistula, dose interruptions, adjustments, or discontinuation may be necessary (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Hematologic

Haemorrhage

In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, hemorrhagic events were reported in 35% of LENVIMA-treated patients and 18% of patients in the placebo-treated group. The most frequently reported hemorrhagic event was epistaxis (11% Grade 1 and 1% Grade 2). However, the incidence of Grade 3-5 haemorrhage was similar between arms at 2% and 3%, respectively.

Serious and fatal tumor related bleeds have been reported in LENVIMA-treated patients. Fatal intracranial events have been reported in patients with brain metastases (in DTC and non-DTC studies). The degree of tumor invasion/infiltration of major blood vessels (e.g. carotid artery) should be considered prior to the initiation of lenvatinib because of the potential risk of severe haemorrhage associated with tumor shrinkage/necrosis following lenvatinib therapy. In the case of bleeding, dose interruptions, adjustments, or discontinuation may be necessary (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic

Hepatotoxicity

Lenvatinib is predominately metabolized in the liver.

In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, 4% of LENVIMA-treated patients experienced an increase in alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and 5% experienced an increase in aspartate aminotransferase (AST) that was Grade 3 or greater. No patients in the placebo group experienced Grade 3 or greater increases in ALT or AST. Across clinical studies in which 1108 patients received LENVIMA, hepatic failure (including fatal events) was reported in 3 patients and acute hepatitis was reported in 1 patient (see ADVERSE REACTIONS). Liver function tests should be

monitored before initiation of treatment with LENVIMA, and then every 2 weeks for the first 2 months, and monthly thereafter during treatment (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests). Withhold LENVIMA for the development of Grade 3 or greater liver impairment until resolved to Grade 0 or 1 or baseline. Either resume at a reduced dose or discontinue LENVIMA depending on the severity and persistence of hepatotoxicity. Discontinue LENVIMA for hepatic failure (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Neurologic

Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome

In clinical studies with LENVIMA, events of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) were reported in <1% LENVIMA-treated patients. PRES is a neurological disorder which can present with headache, seizure, lethargy, confusion, altered mental function, blindness, and other visual or neurological disturbances. Mild to severe hypertension may be present. Magnetic resonance imaging is necessary to confirm the diagnosis of PRES. In patients with signs or symptoms of PRES, dose interruptions, adjustments, or discontinuation may be necessary (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Renal

Renal Failure and Impairment

In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, events of renal impairment (including renal failure) were reported in 14% of LENVIMA-treated patients and 2% of patients in the placebo-treated group. The incidence of Grade 3 or greater renal failure or impairment was 3% in LENVIMA-treated patients and 1% in the placebo group. The primary risk factor identified was dehydration/hypovolemia due to diarrhea and vomiting. These symptoms should be actively managed in order to reduce the risk of development of renal impairment or renal failure. Dose interruptions, adjustments, or discontinuation may be necessary (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION). Patients with end stage renal disease were not studied, thus the use of lenvatinib in these patients is not recommended.

Sexual Function/Reproduction, Fertility

The effect of LENVIMA on male and female fertility in humans is not known. Based on toxicology findings LENVIMA may result in decreasing male and female fertility (see TOXICOLOGY). Prior to initiating LENVIMA therapy, physicians should advise and counsel their patients as appropriate.

Special Populations

Females of Childbearing Potential: Females of childbearing potential should avoid becoming pregnant and use highly effective contraception while on treatment with lenvatinib and for at least one month after finishing treatment. It is currently unknown whether lenvatinib may reduce the effectiveness of hormonal contraceptives, and therefore females using oral contraceptives should add a barrier method.

Male Subjects: Men must be advised to use an acceptable method of contraception (defined as barrier methods in conjunction with spermicides).

Pregnant Women: While there is insufficient data on the use of lenvatinib in pregnant women, based on its mechanism of action, lenvatinib administration during pregnancy is likely to cause fetal harm. In animal studies lenvatinib caused significant embryo and fetal toxicity at doses below the recommended clinical dose. Lenvatinib was teratogenic when administered to rats and rabbits (see TOXICOLOGY). Lenvatinib should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly necessary and after a careful consideration of the needs of the mother and the risk to the fetus. Pregnant women must be advised of the potential risk of fetal harm. Women should avoid becoming pregnant and use effective contraception while on treatment with lenvatinib.

Nursing Women: It is not known whether lenvatinib is excreted in human milk. Lenvatinib and its metabolites are excreted in rat milk at levels greater than those measured in maternal plasma, thus transfer of lenvatinib through breastfeeding may occur. A risk to newborn or infants cannot be excluded and therefore lenvatinib should not be used during breastfeeding (see TOXICOLOGY).

Geriatrics (≥ 65 years of age): In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, 118 (45%) of 261 patients treated with LENVIMA were ≥ 65 years of age. Elderly patients (≥ 65 years of age) had a trend toward a higher incidence of severe and serious adverse events or adverse events leading to treatment discontinuation (20.8% vs. 13.5%) compared with younger subjects (<65 years). In the placebo arm, the difference between age groups was less apparent.

Pediatrics (< 18 years of age): The safety and efficacy of lenvatinib in children and adolescents <18 years have not been established. The results of animal studies suggest the potential for lenvatinib on bone growth in children (see TOXICOLOGY).

Patients with Hepatic Impairment: In patients with severe (Child-Pugh C) hepatic impairment, the starting dose is 14 mg (one 10 mg capsule plus one 4 mg capsule) taken once daily. Further dose adjustments may be necessary based on the individual tolerability (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Hepatic Impairment).

Patients with Renal Impairment: In patients with severe renal impairment, the starting dose is 14 mg taken once daily. Further dose adjustments may be necessary based on individual tolerability (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Renal Impairment). Patients with end stage renal disease were not studied, thus the use of lenvatinib in these patients is not recommended.

Race: Asian patients had a higher incidence than Caucasian patients of peripheral edema, hypertension, fatigue, palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia (PPE), proteinuria, thrombocytopenia, and blood thyroid stimulating hormone increased.

Gender: Females had a higher incidence of hypertension (including Grade 3 or 4 hypertension), proteinuria, and PPE, while males had a higher incidence of decreased ejection fraction and gastrointestinal perforation and fistula formation.

Patients with Body Weight < 60kg: Patients with low body weight (<60kg) had a higher incidence of PPE, proteinuria, of Grade 3-4 hypocalcaemia and hyponatraemia, and a trend toward higher incidence of Grade 3-4 decreased appetite.

Monitoring and Laboratory Tests

Blood pressure should be monitored after 1 week of treatment with LENVIMA, then every 2 weeks for the first 2 months and monthly thereafter while on treatment. If a patient develops systolic BP \geq 140 mmHg or diastolic BP \geq 90 mmHg active management is recommended (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS; Hypertension and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Patients should be monitored for clinical symptoms or signs of cardiac decompensation, as dose interruptions, adjustments, or discontinuation may be necessary (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS; Cardiac Failure and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Monitor complete blood cell count (CBC). Monitor electrocardiogram and electrolytes regularly (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, QT Interval Prolongation).

Monitor urine protein regularly. If urine dipstick proteinuria \geq 2+ is detected, dose interruptions, adjustments, or discontinuation may be necessary (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Proteinuria and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) should be monitored monthly and thyroid replacement medication should be adjusted as needed in patients with DTC (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Impairment of Thyroid Stimulating Hormone Suppression).

Liver function tests should be monitored before initiation of treatment with LENVIMA, then every 2 weeks for the first 2 months, and monthly thereafter during treatment. Withhold LENVIMA for the development of Grade 3 or greater liver impairment until resolved to Grade 0 or 1 or baseline. Either resume at a reduced dose or discontinue LENVIMA depending on the severity and persistence of hepatotoxicity. Discontinue LENVIMA for hepatic failure (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Hepatotoxicity and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse Drug Reaction Overview

The safety data described below are derived from the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial which randomized (2:1) patients with radioactive iodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer to LENVIMA (n=261) or placebo (n=131). In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, the 2 treatment arms were well balanced with respect to demographic and baseline characteristics. All subjects (100%) underwent prior anti-thyroid cancer surgery. Metastatic disease had 100% patients in the placebo arm and 98.6% subjects in the lenvatinib arm (4 subjects in the lenvatinib arm had locally advanced disease that met the inclusion criteria). The type and frequency of metastatic

disease were similar between the 2 treatment arms. All subjects were documented to be ¹³¹I refractory/resistant. The median treatment duration was 16.1 months for LENVIMA and 3.9 months for placebo. Among 261 patients who received LENVIMA in the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, median age was 64 years, 52% were female, 80% were Caucasian, 18% were Asian, and 2% were Black; 4% identified themselves as having Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

In the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial, the most common adverse reactions observed in LENVIMA-treated patients ($\geq 30\%$) were, in order of decreasing frequency, hypertension, diarrhea, decreased appetite, decreased weight, nausea, fatigue, stomatitis, vomiting, proteinuria, palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia (PPE) syndrome, abdominal pain, and dysphonia. The most common serious adverse reactions (at least 2%) were pneumonia (4%), hypertension (3%), renal failure and impairment (3%), and dehydration (3%).

Adverse reactions led to dose reductions in 68% of patients receiving LENVIMA and 5% of patients receiving placebo; 18% of patients discontinued LENVIMA and 5% discontinued placebo for adverse reactions. The most common adverse reactions (at least 10%) resulting in dose reductions of LENVIMA were hypertension (13%), proteinuria (11%), decreased appetite (10%), and diarrhea (10%); the most common adverse reactions (at least 1%) resulting in discontinuation of LENVIMA were hypertension (1%) and asthenia (1%) (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS). Clinically significant serious adverse reactions were hypertension (3.4%), renal failure and impairment (3.4%), pulmonary embolism (1.9%), cardiac failure (0.7%), intracranial tumor haemorrhage (0.7%), PRES / RPLS (0.4%), hepatic failure (0.4%), arterial thromboembolisms [cerebrovascular accident (0.8%), transient ischaemic attack (0.4%), and myocardial infarction (1.1%)], and gastrointestinal perforation (0.8%) and fistula (0.4%). Fatal adverse events included myocardial infarction, cardiorespiratory arrest, intracranial tumor, haemorrhage, haemorrhagic stroke, pulmonary embolism, hepatic failure, and renal failure (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS; Serious Warnings and Precautions).

Clinical Trial Adverse Drug Reactions

Table 1 Per-Patient Incidence of Adverse Reactions Occurring in $\geq 5\%$ of Patients with a Between-Group Difference of $\geq 5\%$ (All CTCAE Grades) or $\geq 2\%$ (CTCAE Grades 3 and 4) - Pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial

System Organ Class Preferred Term	LENVIMA 24 mg N = 261		Placebo N = 131	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)
Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders				
Lymphopenia	7.3	1.1	1.5	0
Thrombocytopenia	13.8	1.9	2.3	0
Endocrine Disorder				
Hypothyroidism	5.4	0	0	0
Gastrointestinal Disorders				
Diarrhea	67.4	9.2	16.8	0
Nausea	46.7	2.3	25.2	0.8
Stomatitis ^a	41.0	4.6	8.4	0
Vomiting	35.6	1.9	14.5	0
Abdominal pain ^b	31.4	2.3	10.7	0.8

Table 1 Per-Patient Incidence of Adverse Reactions Occurring in $\geq 5\%$ of Patients with a Between-Group Difference of $\geq 5\%$ (All CTCAE Grades) or $\geq 2\%$ (CTCAE Grades 3 and 4) - Pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial

System Organ Class Preferred Term	LENVIMA 24 mg N = 261		Placebo N = 131	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)
Constipation	28.7	0.4	15.3	0.8
Oral pain ^c	24.9	1.1	2.3	0
Dry mouth	16.9	0.4	8.4	0
Dyspepsia	13.0	0.4	3.8	0
Flatulence	6.1	0	0.8	0
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions				
Fatigue	42.5	4.6	24.4	1.5
Asthenia	25.3	6.1	13.0	2.3
Edema peripheral	20.7	0.4	7.6	0
Malaise	5.4	0	0	0
General physical health deterioration	4.2 ^d	2.7	0.8	0
Infections and Infestations				
Urinary tract infection	11.5	1.1	5.3	0
Investigations				
Weight decreased	51.3	13.4	14.5	0.8
Electrocardiogram QT prolonged	8.8	1.5	1.5	0
Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders				
Decreased appetite	54.4	6.9	18.3	0.8
Dehydration	8.8	2.3	2.3	0.8
Hypoalbuminemia	9.6	0.4	1.5	0
Hypocalcemia	12.6	5.0	0	0
Hypokalemia	13.8	3.4	3.8	0
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders				
Arthralgia	26.1	0.4	6.9	0.8
Myalgia	19.2	1.5	4.6	0
Back pain	17.6	1.9	9.2	0
Musculoskeletal pain	16.1	0.4	8.4	0.8
Pain in extremity	15.3	1.1	6.9	1.5
Nervous System Disorders				
Headache	38.3	3.1	11.5	0.8
Dysgeusia	18.0	0	3.1	0
Dizziness	15.3	0.4	9.2	0
Psychiatric Disorders				
Insomnia	11.9	0	3.1	0
Renal and Urinary Disorders				
Proteinuria	33.7	10.7	3.1	0
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders				
Dysphonia	31.4	1.1	5.3	0
Cough	23.8	0	17.6	0
Epistaxis	11.9	0	0.8	0
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders				
Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia	32.2	3.4	0.8	0
Rash	18.8	0.4	1.5	0
Alopecia	12.3	0	5.3	0
Hyperkeratosis	6.9	0	1.5	0

Table 1 Per-Patient Incidence of Adverse Reactions Occurring in $\geq 5\%$ of Patients with a Between-Group Difference of $\geq 5\%$ (All CTCAE Grades) or $\geq 2\%$ (CTCAE Grades 3 and 4) - Pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial

System Organ Class Preferred Term	LENVIMA 24 mg N = 261		Placebo N = 131	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)
Vascular Disorders				
Hypertension ^e	72.8	44.4	16.0	3.8
Haemorrhage ^{d,f}	34.9	1.5	18.3	3.1
Hypotension	8.8	1.5	2.3	0

^a Includes the following terms: aphthous stomatitis, stomatitis, glossitis, mouth ulceration, mucosal inflammation

^b Includes the following terms: abdominal discomfort, abdominal pain, abdominal pain lower, abdominal pain upper, abdominal tenderness, epigastric discomfort, gastrointestinal pain

^c Includes the following terms: oral pain, glossodynia, oropharyngeal pain

^d Includes reports of fatal events

^e Includes the following terms: hypertension, hypertensive crisis, blood pressure diastolic increased, blood pressure increased

^f Includes the following terms: epistaxis, hematuria, contusion, gingival bleeding, hematochezia, pulmonary haemorrhage, vaginal haemorrhage, rectal haemorrhage, hematoma, hemorrhoidal haemorrhage, laryngeal haemorrhage, petechiae, intracranial tumor haemorrhage, hemorrhagic stroke, pleural haemorrhage, splenic haemorrhage, blood urine present, conjunctival haemorrhage, eye haemorrhage, gastroduodenitis hemorrhagic, hematemesis, increased tendency to bruise, proctitis hemorrhagic, purpura, renal hematoma, skin haemorrhage, splinter haemorrhages

A clinically important adverse reaction occurring more frequently in LENVIMA-treated patients than placebo-treated patients, but with an incidence of $< 5\%$ was pulmonary embolism (3.1%, including fatal reports vs. 1.5%, respectively).

Table 2 Per-Patient Incidence of Serious Adverse Events Occurring in $\geq 1\%$ of LENVIMA-Treated Patients - Pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial

System Organ Class Preferred Term	LENVIMA 24 mg N = 261	Placebo N = 131
Gastrointestinal Disorders		
Dehydration	2.7	0
Dysphagia	1.1	2.3
Vomiting	1.5	0
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions		
General physical health deterioration	2.7	0
Infection		
Pneumonia	3.8	2.3
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders		
Dyspnea	1.1	3.8
Malignant pleural effusion	1.1	0.8
Vascular Disorders		
Hypertension	3.4	0

Table 2 Per-Patient Incidence of Serious Adverse Events Occurring in $\geq 1\%$ of LENVIMA-Treated Patients - Pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial

System Organ Class Preferred Term	LENVIMA 24 mg N = 261	Placebo N = 131
Hypotension	1.5	0
Pulmonary embolism	1.9	1.5

Electrocardiography: The proportion of subjects with QTcF values >480 ms was 30/225 (11.5%) during treatment with LENVIMA and 3/123 (2.3%) during treatment with placebo.

The proportion of subjects with PR values >220 ms was 27/251 (10.3%) during treatment with LENVIMA and 5/125 (3.8%) during treatment with placebo.

The proportion of subjects with heart rate values <50 bpm was 28/252 (10.7%) during treatment with LENVIMA and 2/128 (1.5%) during treatment with placebo (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Cardiovascular & Monitoring and Laboratory Tests; DRUG INTERACTIONS; ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Cardiac Electrophysiology and Haemodynamics).

Blood Pressure: On day 1 of Cycle 2 in the placebo-controlled trial in DTC, LENVIMA was associated with statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$) placebo-adjusted mean increases from baseline in systolic and diastolic blood pressure of 12.4 mmHg and 9.0 mmHg, respectively (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Cardiovascular & Monitoring and Laboratory Tests; ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Cardiac Electrophysiology & Haemodynamics).

Less Common Clinical Trial Serious Adverse Events ($<1\%$)

The following serious adverse events were reported with LENVIMA-treated patients in the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial during randomized treatment with a frequency of $<1\%$:

Blood and lymphatic system disorders: Anaemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia

Cardiac disorders: Acute myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, bundle branch block right, cardio-respiratory arrest, coronary artery stenosis, myocardial infarction, pericardial effusion, right ventricular hypertrophy

Eye disorders: Retinal vein thrombosis

Gastrointestinal disorders: Abdominal pain upper, anal fistula, colitis, constipation, diarrhea, functional gastrointestinal disorder, gastrointestinal reflux disease, intestinal obstruction, pancreatitis, pneumatosis intestinalis, stomatitis

General disorders and administration site conditions: Asthenia, death, impaired healing, multi-organ failure, non-cardiac chest pain, sudden death

Hepatobiliary disorders: Cholecystitis, gallbladder mucocoele, gallbladder perforation, hepatic failure, hepatic function abnormal, liver injury

Immune system disorders: Anaphylactic reaction

Infections and infestations: Abscess limb, abscess soft tissue, appendicitis, bacteraemia,

bronchitis, chest wall abscess, chronic sinusitis, diverticulitis, erysipelas, gastroenteritis, intervertebral discitis, lung infection, pneumonia necrotising, pyelonephritis, testicular abscess, urosepsis, wound infection

Injury, poisoning and procedural complications: Femur fracture, hip fracture, renal haematoma, vascular pseudoaneurysm, wound dehiscence, wound secretion

Investigations: Alanine aminotransferase increased, aspartate aminotransferase increased, blood alkaline phosphatase increased, blood creatine phosphokinase increased, blood uric acid increased, lipase increased, platelet count decreased, weight decreased

Metabolism and nutrition disorders: Decreased appetite, hypercalcaemia, hypokalaemia, hypomagnesaemia, hyponatremia

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders: Arthralgia, bone pain, musculoskeletal chest pain, musculoskeletal pain, myalgia, neck pain, osteoarthritis, pain in extremity, pathological fracture, rhabdomyolysis

Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (including cysts and polyps):

Adenocarcinoma, intracranial tumor haemorrhage, malignant neoplasm progression, metastatic pain, plasmacytoma

Nervous system disorders: Cerebral ischaemia, cerebrovascular accident, dizziness, epilepsy, haemorrhagic stroke, ischaemic stroke, loss of consciousness, metabolic encephalopathy, monoparesis, paresis, parkinson's disease, posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome, postictal paralysis, spinal cord compression, syncope, vocal cord paralysis

Psychiatric disorders: Anxiety, confusional state

Renal and urinary disorders: Acute prerenal failure, dysuria, nephrotic syndrome, renal failure, renal impairment, renal tubular necrosis, urinary retention

Reproductive system breast disorders: Cystocele, rectocele, uterine prolapse

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: Acute respiratory failure, aspiration, bronchospasm, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, dyspnea exertional, epistaxis, hypoxia, laryngeal haemorrhage, laryngeal oedema, pleural effusion, pleural haemorrhage, pneumonia aspiration, pneumonitis, productive cough, pulmonary haemorrhage, respiratory distress

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders: Erythema, rash, skin ulcer

Vascular disorders: Deep vein thrombosis

Abnormal Hematologic and Clinical Chemistry Findings

Table 2 presents the percentage of DTC patients experiencing laboratory abnormalities in $\geq 5\%$ and at a higher rate in LENVIMA-treated patients than placebo-treated patients in the double-blind phase of the pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial.

Table 3 Per-Patient Incidence of Laboratory Abnormalities Occurring in $\geq 5\%$ and at a Higher Incidence in LENVIMA-Treated Patients^a - Pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial

Laboratory Abnormality	LENVIMA 24 mg N = 261		Placebo N = 131	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)
Clinical chemistry				
Creatinine increased	87.0	2.7	80.2	0
Hyperglycemia	52.9	0.8	35.9	3.8
Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)	51.7	4.2	9.9	0

Table 3 Per-Patient Incidence of Laboratory Abnormalities Occurring in $\geq 5\%$ and at a Higher Incidence in LENVIMA-Treated Patients^a - Pivotal Phase 3 SELECT trial

Laboratory Abnormality	LENVIMA 24 mg N = 261		Placebo N = 131	
	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)	All Grades (%)	Grades 3-4 (%)
increased				
Hypoalbuminemia	49.4	1.9	17.6	0.8
Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) increased	49.0	4.6	11.5	0
Hypocalcemia	39.5	8.8	13.0	1.5
Alkaline phosphatase increased	27.6	1.9	10.7	0.8
Hypernatremia	24.9	0	13.0	0
Hypokalemia	23.8	6.1	5.3	0.8
Hyponatremia	21.5	5.0	10.7	3.8
Hypomagnesemia	20.3	1.5	2.3	0
Hypoglycemia	19.2	0	6.1	0
Creatinine phosphokinase (CPK) increased	18.0	1.1	17.6	0
Hypertriglyceridemia	14.9	0	7.6	0
Lipase increased	11.5	3.8	5.3	0.8
Hypophosphatemia	11.1	1.1	7.6	0.8
Blood bilirubin increased	11.1	1.1	4.6	0
Hypercalcemia	11.1	0.8	5.3	0.8
Cholesterol high	10.0	0.4	3.1	0
Serum amylase increased	9.6	3.1	5.3	1.5
Hyperkalemia	8.0	1.1	1.5	0.8
Hematology				
Lymphocyte count decreased	36.8	8.0	33.6	7.6
Platelet count decreased	33.0	2.3	5.3	0
White blood cell decreased	29.9	1.5	20.6	0
Neutrophil count decreased	17.2	1.5	13.0	0
Hemoglobin increased	14.9	0	1.5	0

^a With at least one grade increase from baseline

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Overview

Lenvatinib is extensively metabolized and elimination is mediated predominantly by cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A, aldehyde oxidase (AO) and nonenzymatic processes in humans.

Drug-Drug Interactions

Effect of Other Drugs on LENVIMA

CYP3A4 inhibitors and inducers: LENVIMA (lenvatinib) may be co-administered without dose adjustment with CYP3A inhibitors and CYP3A inducers.

P-gp inhibitors and inducers: LENVIMA (lenvatinib) may be co-administered without dose adjustment with P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitors and P-gp inducers.

BCRP inhibitors: LENVIMA (lenvatinib) may be co-administered without dose adjustment with breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) inhibitors.

Agents that increase gastric pH: In a population PK analysis of patients receiving LENVIMA up to 24 mg once daily, agents that increase gastric pH (H₂ receptor blockers, proton pump inhibitors, antacids) did not have a significant effect on lenvatinib exposure (see ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY).

Effect of LENVIMA on Other Drugs

Lenvatinib is considered neither a strong inducer nor inhibitor of cytochrome P450 or UGT enzymes.

Cytochrome P450 enzymes: Lenvatinib slightly increased CYP3A enzyme activity, but had no effect on CYP1A1, CYP1A2, CYP2B6, and CYP2C9. Lenvatinib exhibited an inhibitory effect on CYP2C8, weak inhibitory effects on CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, and CYP3A, and virtually no inhibitory effects on CYP2A6 and CYP2E1.

No data is available that can be used to exclude the risk that lenvatinib could be an inducer of CYP3A4 or Pgp in the gastrointestinal tract. This could potentially lead to decreased exposure to oral CYP3A4/Pgp substrates. This should be considered if co-administering oral CYP3A4/Pgp substrates for which retained efficacy is very important. CYP3A4 substrates known to have a narrow therapeutic index (e.g. astemizole, terfenadine, cisapride, pimozone, quinidine, bepridil or ergot alkaloids (ergotamine, dihydroergotamine)) should therefore be administered with caution in patients receiving lenvatinib.

UGT inhibitors and inducers: Lenvatinib directly inhibited UGT1A1 and UGT1A4, but showed little or no evidence of inhibition on UGT1A6, UGT1A9, and UGT2B7. Lenvatinib did not induce UGT1A1, UGT1A4, UGT1A6, UGT1A9, or UGT2B7.

OAT, OCT, BSEP transporters: Lenvatinib showed inhibitory effects on OAT1, OAT3, OCT1, OCT2, OATP1B1, and BSEP, but minimal or no inhibitory effect on OATP1B3.

Drug-Food Interactions

Lenvatinib may be taken with or without a meal. A high fat, high-calorie meal increased exposure (AUC) by approximately 5% while C_{max} decreased 5%. T_{max} was delayed 2 hrs resulting in a mean T_{max} of 4 hrs. T_{lag} was increased 1 hr resulting in a mean T_{lag} of 1 hr.

Drug-Herb Interactions

Drug-herbal products interactions have not been established. Depending upon the transporter(s) or drug metabolizing enzyme(s) the herb affects, the cautions noted above for the affected transporter or drug metabolizing enzyme should be followed.

Drug-Lifestyle Interactions

Drug-lifestyle interactions have not been established.

Drugs that Decrease Heart Rate and/or Prolong the PR Interval

LENVIMA results in a decrease in heart rate and an increase in the PR interval (See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Cardiovascular & Monitoring and Laboratory Tests; ADVERSE REACTIONS, Electrocardiography; ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Cardiac Electrophysiology and Haemodynamics). The concomitant use of LENVIMA with other drugs that lower heart rate and/or prolong the PR interval, including, but not limited to, antiarrhythmics, beta blockers, non-dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers, digitalis glycosides, cholinesterase inhibitors, alpha 2-adrenoceptor agonists, sphingosine-1 phosphate receptor modulators, and HIV protease inhibitors should be avoided to the extent possible.

QT/QTc Interval-Prolonging Drugs

The concomitant use of LENVIMA with QT/QTc interval-prolonging drugs should be avoided to the extent possible (See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Cardiovascular & Monitoring and Laboratory Tests; ADVERSE REACTIONS, Electrocardiography, ACTIONS AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Cardiac Electrophysiology and Haemodynamics). Drugs that have been associated with QT/QTc interval prolongation and/or torsade de pointes include, but are not limited to, the examples in the following list. Chemical/pharmacological classes are listed if some, although not necessarily all, class members have been implicated in QT/QTc interval prolongation and/or torsade de pointes:

- Class IA antiarrhythmics (e.g., quinidine, procainamide, disopyramide)
- Class III antiarrhythmics (e.g., amiodarone, sotalol, ibutilide, dronedarone)
- Class 1C antiarrhythmics (e.g., flecainide, propafenone)
- antipsychotics (e.g., olanzapine, chlorpromazine, pimozide, haloperidol, droperidol, ziprasidone)
- antidepressants (e.g., fluoxetine, citalopram, venlafaxine, tricyclic/tetracyclic antidepressants [e.g., amitriptyline, imipramine, maprotiline])
- opioids (e.g., methadone)
- macrolide antibiotics and analogues (e.g., erythromycin, clarithromycin, azithromycin, tacrolimus)
- quinolone antibiotics (e.g., moxifloxacin, levofloxacin, ciprofloxacin)
- pentamidine
- antimalarials (e.g., quinine, chloroquine)
- azole antifungals (e.g., ketoconazole, fluconazole, voriconazole)
- domperidone
- 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT)₃ receptor antagonists (e.g., ondansetron)
- tyrosine kinase inhibitors (e.g., sunitinib, nilotinib, lapatinib, vandetanib)
- arsenic trioxide
- histone deacetylase inhibitors (e.g., vorinostat)
- beta-2 adrenoceptor agonists (e.g., salmeterol, formoterol)

Drugs that Affect Electrolytes

The use of LENVIMA with drugs that can disrupt electrolyte levels should be avoided to the extent possible. Drugs that can disrupt electrolyte levels include, but are not limited to, the following:

- loop, thiazide, and related diuretics
- laxatives and enemas
- amphotericin B
- high-dose corticosteroids

The above list of potentially interacting drugs is not comprehensive. Current information sources should be consulted for newly approved drugs that decrease heart rate, prolong the QT/QTc or PR interval, or decrease electrolytes, as well as for older drugs for which these effects have recently been established.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment, Dose Modifications

The recommended daily dose of LENVIMA (lenvatinib) is 24 mg (two 10 mg capsules and one 4 mg capsule) taken once daily. The daily dose is to be modified as needed according to the dose/toxicity management plan. Treatment should continue as long as there is clinical benefit.

Management of some adverse reactions may require temporary interruption of LENVIMA therapy (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS). Upon resolution/improvement of an adverse reaction, treatment should be resumed at a reduced dose as suggested in Table 4.

Hypertension

- Assess blood pressure prior to and periodically during treatment. Initiate or adjust medical management to control blood pressure prior to and during treatment.
- Withhold LENVIMA for Grade 3 hypertension that persists despite optimal antihypertensive therapy; resume at a reduced dose (see Table 4) when hypertension is controlled at less than or equal to Grade 2.
- Discontinue LENVIMA for life-threatening hypertension.

Cardiac dysfunction or haemorrhage

- Discontinue for a Grade 4 event.
- Withhold LENVIMA for development of Grade 3 event until improved to Grade 0 or 1 or baseline.
- Either resume at a reduced dose (see Table 4) or discontinue LENVIMA depending on the severity and persistence of the adverse event.

Arterial thrombotic event

- Discontinue LENVIMA following an arterial thrombotic event.

Renal failure and impairment or hepatotoxicity

- Withhold LENVIMA for development of Grade 3 or 4 renal failure/impairment or hepatotoxicity until resolved to Grade 0 to 1 or baseline.
- Either resume at a reduced dose (see Table 4) or discontinue LENVIMA depending on the severity and persistence of renal impairment or hepatotoxicity.
- Discontinue LENVIMA for hepatic failure.

Proteinuria

- Withhold LENVIMA for ≥ 2 grams of proteinuria/24 hours.
- Resume at a reduced dose (see Table 4) when proteinuria is < 2 gm/24 hours.
- Discontinue LENVIMA for nephrotic syndrome.

Gastrointestinal perforation or fistula formation

- Discontinue LENVIMA in patients who develop gastrointestinal perforation or life-threatening fistula.

QT prolongation

- Withhold LENVIMA for the development of Grade 3 or greater QT interval prolongation.
- Resume LENVIMA at a reduced dose (see Table 4) when QT prolongation resolves to Grade 0 or 1 or baseline.

Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES)

- Withhold for RPLS until fully resolved.
- Upon resolution, resume at a reduced dose or discontinue LENVIMA depending on the severity and persistence of neurologic symptoms.

Manage other adverse reactions according to the instructions in Table 4. Based on the absence of clinical experience, there are no recommendations on resumption of dosing in patients with Grade 4 clinical adverse reactions that resolve.

Table 4 Recommended Dose Modifications for Persistent and Intolerable Grade 2 or Grade 3 Adverse Reactions or Grade 4 Laboratory Abnormalities^a

Adverse Reaction	Interruption	Adjusted Dose^b
First occurrence	Interrupt until resolved to Grade 0-1 or baseline	20 mg (two 10 mg capsules) orally once daily
Second occurrence ^c	Interrupt until resolved to Grade 0-1 or baseline	14 mg (one 10 mg capsule plus one 4 mg capsule) orally once daily
Third occurrence ^c	Interrupt until resolved to Grade 0-1 or baseline	10 mg (one 10 mg capsule) orally once daily ^c

^a Initiate medical management for nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea prior to interruption or dose reduction of LENVIMA

Table 4 Recommended Dose Modifications for Persistent and Intolerable Grade 2 or Grade 3 Adverse Reactions or Grade 4 Laboratory Abnormalities^a

Adverse Reaction	Interruption	Adjusted Dose ^b
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^b Reduce dose in succession based on the previous dose level (24, 20, or 14 mg/day). Dose increases should not occur after dose reductions have been made.

^c Refers to the same or a different adverse reaction that requires dose modification

Hepatic Impairment

No dose adjustments are required on the basis of hepatic function in patients with mild (Child-Pugh A) or moderate (Child-Pugh B) hepatic impairment. In patients with severe (Child-Pugh C) hepatic impairment, the recommended dose is 14 mg (one 10 mg capsule plus one 4 mg capsule) taken once daily. Further dose adjustments may be necessary based on tolerability (see ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY).

Renal Impairment

No dose adjustments are required on the basis of renal function in patients with mild (CrCl 50 to 80 mL/min) or moderate renal impairment (CrCl 30 to 49 mL/min). In patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl <30 mL/min), the recommended dose is 14 mg (one 10 mg capsule plus one 4 mg capsule) taken once daily. Further dose adjustments may be necessary based on tolerability. Subjects with end stage renal disease were not studied, therefore the use of LENVIMA in these patients is not recommended (see ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY).

Race, Age, Weight

Patients of age ≥75 years, of Asian race, with comorbidities (such as hypertension, and hepatic or renal impairment), or body weight below 60kg appear to have reduced tolerability to lenvatinib.

Missed Dose

If a patient misses a dose, and it cannot be taken within 12 hours, then that dose should be skipped and the next dose should be taken at the usual time of administration.

Administration

Take LENVIMA at the same time each day, with or without food. The capsules should be swallowed whole with water.

OVERDOSAGE

Cases of lenvatinib (lenvatinib) overdose have been reported, including a single administration of 144 mg, 6 times the recommended daily dose. These cases were associated with adverse reactions consistent with the known safety profile of lenvatinib, or were without adverse reactions.

There is no specific antidote for overdose with lenvatinib. In case of suspected overdose,

lenvatinib should be withheld and supportive care initiated.

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional Poison Control Centre.

ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mechanism of Action

Lenvatinib is a multiple receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) inhibitor that selectively inhibits the kinase activities of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptors VEGFR1 (FLT1), VEGFR2 (KDR), and VEGFR3 (FLT4), in addition to other proangiogenic and oncogenic pathway-related RTKs including fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptors FGFR1, 2, 3, and 4; the platelet derived growth factor (PDGF) receptor PDGFR α ; KIT; and RET.

Pharmacodynamics

Cardiac Electrophysiology and Haemodynamics: A single-dose, randomized, double-blind, placebo- and active-controlled, three-treatment, three-way crossover study was performed in healthy subjects (N=52) to evaluate the potential electrocardiographic effects of LENVIMA 32 mg. ECG data were collected at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, and 24 h post-dosing.

LENVIMA caused a decrease in heart rate. Heart rate was reduced at all time points from 1 to 24 h post-dosing. The maximum mean difference from placebo was -8.09 bpm (90% CI -9.554, -6.64) at 12 h post-dosing. The proportion of subjects with low heart rate outlier values <50 bpm was higher in the LENVIMA arm (41.2%) than in the placebo arm (16.0%).

LENVIMA resulted in small negative mean differences from placebo in the QTcF interval from 1-12 h post-dosing, inclusive, with 90% confidence intervals excluding zero. The maximum mean difference from placebo was -5.72 ms (90% CI -7.76, -3.69) at 6 h. QTc prolongation was observed, however, during steady-state LENVIMA treatment in the phase 3 clinical trial of DTC (see ADVERSE REACTIONS).

A single dose of LENVIMA 32 mg resulted in a delay in atrioventricular conduction. From 1 to 24 h post-dosing the PR interval was prolonged. The maximum mean difference from placebo was 8.45 ms (90% CI 5.96, 10.94) at the 5 h time point.

Blood pressure data were collected predose and at 2, 4, 6, and 8 h post-dosing. From 2-8 h post-dosing LENVIMA 32 mg treatment was associated with a statistically significant pressor effect. The maximum mean increase from baseline was 8.3 mmHg (90% CI 6.1, 10.5) for systolic blood pressure and 8.6 mmHg (90% CI 6.9, 10.4) for diastolic blood pressure, both at the 8 h time point (See WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS, Cardiovascular & Monitoring and Laboratory Tests, ADVERSE REACTIONS, DRUG INTERACTIONS).

Pharmacokinetics

Absorption: Lenvatinib is rapidly absorbed after oral administration with t_{\max} typically observed from 1 to 4 hours postdose. Food does not affect the extent of absorption, but slows the rate of absorption. When administered to healthy subjects with food, peak plasma concentrations are delayed by 2 hours (2hr to 4hr). Absolute bioavailability has not been determined in humans; however, data from a mass-balance study suggests that it is in the order of 85%. Lenvatinib exhibited good oral bioavailability in dogs (70.4%) and monkeys (78.4%).

Dose proportionality and accumulation: In patients with solid tumours administered single and multiple doses of lenvatinib once daily, exposure to lenvatinib (C_{\max} and AUC) increased in direct proportion to the administered dose over the range of 3.2 to 32 mg once-daily. Lenvatinib displays minimal accumulation at steady state. Over this range, the median accumulation index (Rac) ranged from 0.96 (20 mg) to 1.54 (6.4 mg).

Distribution: In vitro binding of lenvatinib to human plasma proteins is high and ranged from 98% to 99% (0.3 – 30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, mesylate). This binding was mainly to albumin with minor binding to α 1-acid glycoprotein and γ -globulin.

In vitro, the lenvatinib blood-to-plasma concentration ratio ranged from 0.589 to 0.608 (0.1 – 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, mesylate).

Lenvatinib is a substrate for P-gp and BCRP. Lenvatinib is not a substrate for organic anion transporter (OAT) 1, OAT3, organic anion transporting polypeptide (OATP) 1B1, OATP1B3, organic cation transporter (OCT) 1, OCT2, or the bile salt export pump (BSEP).

In patients, the median apparent volume of distribution (V_z/F) of the first dose ranged from 50.5 L to 92 L and was generally consistent across the dose groups from 3.2 mg to 32 mg. The analogous median apparent volume of distribution at steady-state (V_z/F_{ss}) was also generally consistent and ranged from 43.2 L to 121 L.

Metabolism: The main metabolic pathways in humans were identified as oxidation by AO, demethylation via CYP3A4, GSH conjugation with elimination of the *O*-aryl group (chlorobenzyl moiety), and combinations of these pathways. Subsequently, further biotransformations occur (eg, glucuronidation, hydrolysis of the glutathione moiety, degradation of the cysteine moiety, and intramolecular rearrangement of the cysteinylglycine and cysteine conjugates with subsequent dimerization).

In vitro, cytochrome P450 3A4 was the predominant (>80%) cytochrome isoform involved in the P450-mediated metabolism of lenvatinib. In vivo, inducers and inhibitors of CYP3A4 (rifampin and ketoconazole, respectively) had a minimal effect on lenvatinib exposure.

In human liver microsomes, the demethylated form of lenvatinib (M2) was identified as the main metabolite. M2' and M3', the major metabolites in human feces, were formed from M2 and lenvatinib, respectively, by aldehyde oxidase (AO).

In a selection of plasma samples collected up to 24 hours after administration, lenvatinib constituted 97% of the radioactivity in plasma radiochromatograms while the M2 metabolite accounted for an additional 2.5%. Based on $AUC_{0-\text{inf}}$, lenvatinib accounted for 60% and 64% of the total radioactivity in plasma and blood, respectively.

Excretion: Plasma concentrations decline bi-exponentially following C_{max} . The terminal elimination half-life of lenvatinib is approximately 28 hours.

Following administration of radiolabeled lenvatinib to 6 subjects with solid tumors, approximately two-thirds and one-fourth of the radiolabel were eliminated in the feces and urine, respectively. The total percentages of the radioactive dose excreted as metabolites M2, M2', and M3' were 4.4%, 11%, and, 17%, respectively. 2.9% of the dose was eliminated as lenvatinib.

Special Populations and Conditions

Pediatrics: No studies have been conducted to investigate the pharmacokinetics of lenvatinib in pediatric patients.

Geriatrics: Based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis of patients receiving up to 24 mg lenvatinib once daily, age had no significant effects on CI/F.

Gender: Based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis of patients receiving up to 24 mg lenvatinib once daily, gender had no significant effects on apparent clearance CI/F.

Race: Based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis of patients receiving up to 24 mg lenvatinib once daily, race (Japanese vs other, Caucasian vs other) had no significant effects on CI/F.

Hepatic Insufficiency: The pharmacokinetics of lenvatinib following a single 10 mg dose were evaluated in 6 subjects with mild and moderate hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh A and Child-Pugh B, respectively). A 5 mg dose was evaluated in 6 subjects with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh C). Eight healthy, demographically matched subjects served as controls and received a 10 mg dose.

The median half-life was comparable in subjects with mild, moderate, and severe hepatic impairment as well as those with normal hepatic function and ranged from 26 hr to 31 hr. The percentage of the dose of lenvatinib excreted in urine was low in all cohorts (<2.16% across treatment cohorts).

Lenvatinib exposure, based on AUC_{0-inf} data, was 119%, 107%, and 180% for subjects with mild, moderate, and severe hepatic impairment, respectively when compared to patients with normal hepatic function (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Renal Insufficiency: The pharmacokinetics of lenvatinib following a single 24 mg dose were evaluated in 6 subjects each with mild (Creatinine clearance, CrCl 50 to 80 mL/min), moderate (CrCl 30 to 49 mL/min), and severe (CrCl 15 to 29 mL/min) renal impairment, and compared to 8 healthy (CrCl \geq 81 mL/min), demographically matched subjects. Subjects with end stage renal disease were not studied. The lenvatinib dose-adjusted exposure (AUC_{0-inf}) estimates for subjects with mild, moderate, and severe renal impairment were 101%, 90%, and 122%, respectively, compared to patients with normal renal function.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

LENVIMA (lenvatinib) should be stored between 15-30°C.

SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Do not open the capsule. Avoid repeat exposure to contents of the capsule.

DOSAGE FORMS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING

4 mg hard capsule: A hard hypromellose capsule containing lenvatinib mesylate equivalent to 4 mg lenvatinib. A yellowish-red body and yellowish red cap, approximately 14.3 mm in length, marked in black ink with “C” on the cap and “LENV 4 mg” on the body.

10 mg hard capsule: A hard hypromellose capsule containing lenvatinib mesylate equivalent to 10 mg lenvatinib. A yellow body and yellowish-red cap, approximately 14.3 mm in length, marked in black ink with “C” on the cap and “LENV 10 mg” on the body.

Non-Medicinal Ingredients: Calcium carbonate, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, low-substituted hydroxypropylcellulose, talc. Capsules: Hypromellose, titanium dioxide (E171), yellow iron oxide (E172), red iron oxide (E172). The printing ink contains: Shellac, black iron oxide (E172), potassium hydroxide, and propylene glycol.

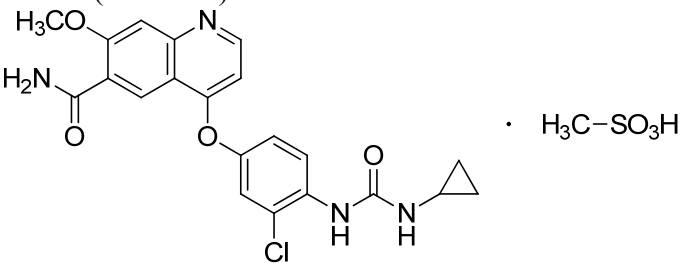
Packaging: LENVIMA (lenvatinib) capsules are supplied in blisters of PA/Aluminium/PVC with a push through Aluminium foil lidding in the following compliance packaging configurations:

- 24 mg daily-dose carton containing 6 blister cards (each 5-day blister card contains ten 10 mg capsules and five 4 mg capsules)
- 20 mg daily-dose carton containing 6 blister cards (each 5-day blister card contains ten 10 mg capsules)
- 14 mg daily-dose carton containing 6 blister cards (each 5-day blister card contains five 10 mg capsules and five 4 mg capsules)
- 10 mg daily-dose carton containing 6 blister cards (each 5-day blister card contains five 10 mg capsules)

PART II: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

Drug Substance

Common name:	Lenvatinib mesylate
Chemical name:	4-[3-chloro-4-(<i>N'</i> -cyclopropylureido)phenoxy]-7-methoxyquinoline-6-carboxamide methanesulfonate
Company code:	E7080
Molecular formula:	$C_{21}H_{19}ClN_4O_4 \cdot CH_4O_3S$
Molecular mass:	522.96 (mesylate) 426.86 (free base)
Structural formula:	

Physicochemical properties:

Appearance: White powder

Solubility: Lenvatinib mesylate is sparingly soluble in acetic acid and slightly soluble in water. In aqueous solutions, lenvatinib mesylate is very slightly soluble in 0.1 mol/L HCL and practically insoluble in Britton-Robinson buffer, pH 3-11

pKa: 5.05

Partition coefficient: Partition constant (log P(o/w)) 3.30

Melting point: 221 to 224°C

CLINICAL TRIALS

A multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial was conducted in 392 patients with radioiodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer with radiographic evidence of disease progression within 12 months (+1 month window) prior to randomization. Radioiodine-refractory was defined as one or more measurable lesions either with no iodine uptake on RAI scan or iodine uptake and progression within 12 months of RAI therapy, or having a cumulative RAI activity of >600 mCi or 22 GBq, with the last dose administered at least 6 months prior to study entry. Randomization was stratified by geographic region (Europe, North America, and Other), prior VEGF/VEGFR-targeted therapy (patients may have received 0 or 1 prior VEGF/VEGFR-targeted therapy), and age (≤65 years or >65 years). The primary efficacy endpoint was progression-free survival as determined by blinded independent radiologic review

using Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) 1.1. Secondary efficacy endpoints included overall response rate and overall survival. Patients in the placebo arm could receive LENVIMA (lenvatinib) treatment after confirmed disease progression.

Eligible patients with measurable disease according to RECIST 1.1 were randomly assigned in a 2:1 ratio to receive LENVIMA 24 mg once daily (n=261) or placebo (n=131). Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were well balanced for both treatment groups. Of the 392 patients assigned to treatment, 23.7% had received 1 prior VEGF/VEGFR-targeted therapy. Histologically, 66.1% had a confirmed diagnosis of papillary thyroid cancer and 33.9% had follicular thyroid cancer, which included Hürthle cell (14.8%) and clear cell (3.8%). Metastases were present in 99% of the patients: lungs in 89.3%, lymph nodes in 51.5%, bone in 38.8%, liver in 18.1%, and brain in 4.1%. The median cumulative RAI activity administered prior to study entry was 350 mCi (12.95 GBq).

The subject-years of exposure to 24 mg (97.6 years) was greater than for any other dose.

A statistically significant prolongation in PFS was demonstrated in LENVIMA-treated patients compared to those receiving placebo (p<0.0001). The positive effect on PFS was similar in the subgroups that received 0 or 1 prior VEGF/VEGFR-targeted therapy. In addition, the positive effect on PFS was seen across the subgroups of age, sex, race, histological subtype, and geographic region. Among subjects who achieved a complete or partial response, 70.4% achieved the response on or within 30 days of treatment with the 24 mg dose of LENVIMA. Following independent review confirmation of disease progression, 109 (83%) patients randomly assigned to placebo crossed over to open-label LENVIMA.

Table 6 Efficacy Results

	LENVIMA N = 261	Placebo N = 131
Progression-free Survival^a		
Number of progressions or deaths (%)	107 (41)	113 (86.3)
Median PFS in months (95% CI)	18.3 (15.1, NE)	3.6 (2.2, 3.7)
Hazard ratio (99% CI) ^{b,c}	0.21 (0.14, 0.31)	
P-value ^b	<0.0001	
Patients who had received 0 prior VEGF/VEGFR-targeted therapy (%)	195 (74.7)	104 (79.4)
Number of progressions or deaths	76	88
Median PFS in months (95% CI)	18.7 (16.4, NE)	3.6 (2.1, 5.3)
Hazard ratio (95% CI) ^{b,c}	0.20 (0.14, 0.27)	
Patients who had received 1 prior VEGF/VEGFR-targeted therapy (%)	66 (25.3)	27 (20.6)
Number of progressions or deaths	31	25
Median PFS in months (95% CI)	15.1 (8.8, NE)	3.6 (1.9, 3.7)
Hazard ratio (95% CI) ^{b,c}	0.22 (0.12, 0.41)	
Overall Response Rate^a		
Number of objective responders (%)	169 (64.8)	2 (1.5)
(95% CI)	(59.0, 70.5)	(0.0, 3.6)
Number of complete responses (%)	4 (1.5)	0

Table 6 Efficacy Results

	LENVIMA N = 261	Placebo N = 131
Number of partial responses (%)	165 (63.2)	2 (1.5)
Overall Survival		
Number of deaths (%)	71 (27.2)	47 (35.9)
Median OS in months (95% CI)	NE (22.0, NE)	NE (20.3, NE)
Hazard ratio (95% CI) ^{b,d}	0.73 (0.50, 1.07)	
P-value ^{b,d}	0.1032	

^a Independent radiologic review

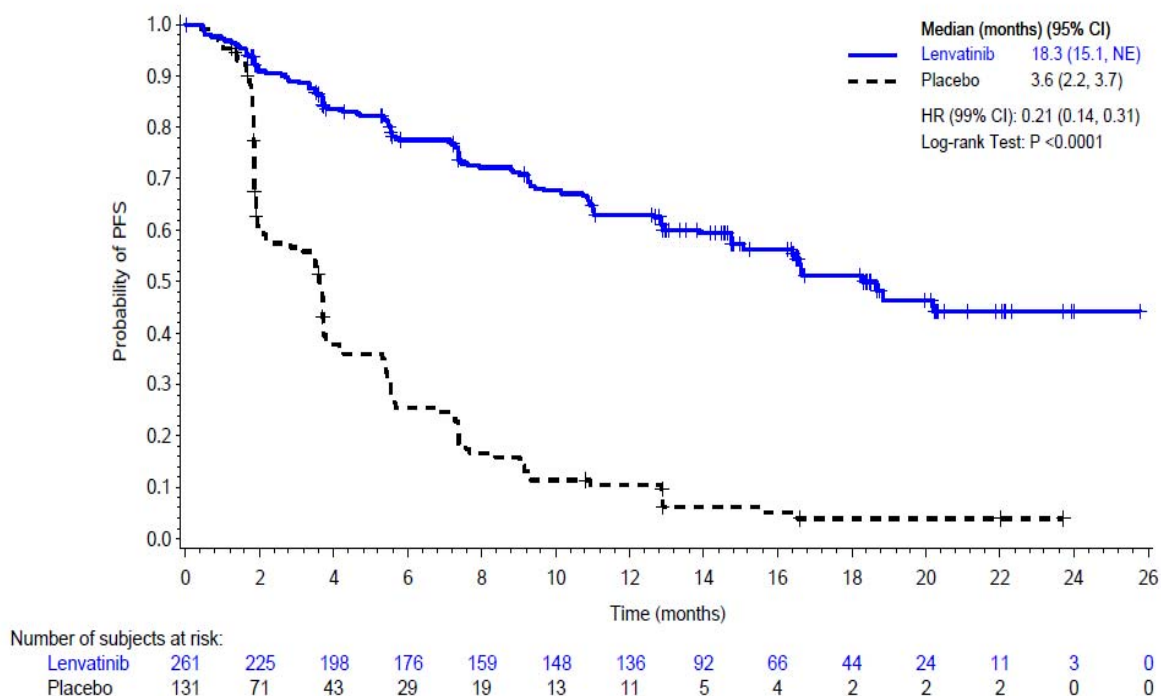
^b Stratified by region (Europe vs North America vs Other), age group (≤65 year vs >65 years), and previous VEGF/VEGFR-targeted therapy (0 vs 1)

^c Estimated with Cox proportional hazard model

^d Not adjusted for crossover effect

NE = Not estimable

Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier Plot of Progression-Free Survival



DETAILED PHARMACOLOGY

Primary Pharmacodynamics

VEGF has been identified as a crucial regulator of both physiologic and pathologic angiogenesis, with increased expression being associated with a poor prognosis in many human tumor types.

Elevated levels of VEGF have been found in thyroid tumors, and the intensity of VEGF expression in papillary thyroid cancer (PTC) has been correlated with a higher risk of metastasis and shorter disease-free survival.

Kinase inhibition profiling studies targeting 66 protein kinases demonstrated that lenvatinib selectively inhibited tyrosine kinase activities of VEGF receptors (VEGFR1 – 3) and RET with inhibition constant (K_i) values of approximately 1 nmol/L. Lenvatinib also inhibited other proangiogenic and oncogenic pathway-related RTKs including FGFR1 – 4, PDGFR α , and KIT, with half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) values below 100 nmol/L. The equilibrium dissociation constant (K_d) of lenvatinib against VEGFR2 was 2.1 nmol/L. X-ray analysis for the crystal structure of VEGFR2-lenvatinib complex demonstrated that lenvatinib binds to the adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-binding site and the neighboring allosteric region in the kinase domain adopting an “aspartic acid-phenylalanine-glycine (DFG)-in” conformation. In cell-based assays, lenvatinib inhibited VEGF-driven VEGFR2 phosphorylation, proliferation, and tube formation in human umbilical vein endothelial cell (HUVEC) models with half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) values of 0.25, 3.4 and 2.1 nmol/L, respectively, indicating that lenvatinib exhibits antiangiogenic activity in vitro. In contrast, lenvatinib exhibited weak, direct antiproliferative activity in vitro against human cancer cell line H460 (NSCLC) and Colo205 (colorectal cancer), with IC_{50} values of 14,000 and 26,000 nmol/L, respectively. Taken together, these results indicate that lenvatinib exhibits potent antiangiogenic activity in vitro.

Antitumor activity of lenvatinib, in vivo, was evaluated in various human tumor xenograft models in athymic mice. Orally administered lenvatinib significantly inhibited tumor growth of K1 (papillary thyroid carcinoma), R082-W-1 (follicular thyroid carcinoma), 8305C (anaplastic thyroid carcinoma), SW579 (squamous thyroid carcinoma), TT (medullary thyroid carcinoma), PLC/PRF/5 (hepatocellular carcinoma [HCC]), Colo205 (colorectal cancer), MKN-74 (gastric cancer), H460 and A549 (NSCLC), A375 (melanoma), SEKI (melanoma), IM95m (gastric cancer), and A2780 (ovarian carcinoma), at doses between 1 and 100 mg/kg (as lenvatinib mesylate). The body weight loss in mice was not severe in most models. In the 8305C model, the decrease in endothelial vessels was well correlated to tumor growth inhibition, suggesting that lenvatinib exerted an antitumor effect through its antiangiogenesis activity. In the TT model, marked inhibition of receptor tyrosine kinase oncogene (RET) autophosphorylation in the xenograft was observed at all doses at which lenvatinib exhibited antitumor activity. Since the growth of TT cells is strongly driven by a constitutive active mutant of RET (C634W), this RET inhibition is postulated to contribute to the antitumor effect of lenvatinib in this model.

Secondary Pharmacodynamics

To evaluate the potential secondary pharmacodynamic effects of lenvatinib, binding to a panel of 50 nonkinase receptors (ExpresSProfile) known to play significant biological roles was determined at lenvatinib concentrations of 1 and 10 μ mol/L. No significant binding (>50% inhibition) of lenvatinib to any receptor of the ExpresSProfile was observed at the observed concentrations, except for the 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1B (58%) and human norepinephrine transporter (50%) at 10 μ mol/L.

Safety Pharmacology

The effects of lenvatinib on the cardiovascular, respiratory, and central nervous system (CNS) were evaluated in rats and dogs. The effect of lenvatinib on hERG tail currents recorded from stably transfected HEK293 cells (4 cells/treatment) was evaluated using the whole-cell patch-clamp method. Lenvatinib inhibited hERG tail current in a concentration-dependent manner, with an IC₅₀ value of 11.89 μmol/L (based on target concentrations).

Effects on action potential parameters were evaluated in isolated guinea pig papillary muscle (6/treatment) using the glass microelectrode method. No effects on action potential parameters were observed at lenvatinib target concentrations of 1 and 10 μmol/L.

Lenvatinib mesylate was administered orally by gavage, as a single dose to male and female dogs (3/sex/treatment) at doses of 6 and 30 mg/kg to evaluate the effects on the cardiovascular system. Heart rate, mean blood pressure, and electrocardiogram (ECG [PR interval, QRS duration, and QT interval]) were measured predose, and at 1, 2, 4, and 8 hours after oral administration of lenvatinib using telemetry. Lenvatinib at 6 and 30 mg/kg had no significant effect on heart rate, mean blood pressure, or ECG parameters.

Drug metabolizing enzyme and transporter inhibition

In vitro, lenvatinib exhibited an inhibitory effect on CYP2C8 (half-maximal inhibitory concentration [IC₅₀]: 10.1 μmol/L), weak inhibitory effects on CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, and CYP3A, and virtually no inhibitory effects on CYP2A6 and CYP2E1 in human liver microsomes. Time dependent inhibition of the formation of 1'-hydroxymidazolam from midazolam (CYP3A) by lenvatinib was observed.

In human liver microsomes, lenvatinib directly inhibited 5'-diphospho-glucuronosyl-transferase (UGT) 1A1 and UGT1A4 but showed little or no evidence of inhibition on UGT1A6, UGT1A9, and UGT2B7. Treatment of cultured human hepatocytes with up to 3 μmol/L lenvatinib did not induce UGT1A1, UGT1A4, UGT1A6, UGT1A9, and UGT2B7 enzyme activities or their mRNA expressions.

Lenvatinib showed minimal or no inhibitory activities toward P-gp-mediated and BCRP-mediated transport activities.

Lenvatinib showed inhibitory effects on organic anion transporter (OAT)1, OAT3, organic cation transporter (OCT) 1, OCT2, organic anion transporting polypeptide (OATP) 1B1, and the bile salt export pump (BSEP), but minimal or no inhibitory effect on OATP1B3.

In human liver cytosol, lenvatinib did not inhibit aldehyde oxidase (AO) activity (IC₅₀ >100 μmol/L).

Drug metabolizing enzyme and transporter induction

Treatment of cultured human hepatocytes with up to 3 µmol/L of lenvatinib slightly increased CYP3A enzyme activity (≤ 1.54 -fold) and CYP3A4 mRNA expression (≤ 1.65 -fold). No effects on CYP1A1, CYP1A2, CYP2B6, and CYP2C9 enzyme activities or mRNA expression were observed.

In vitro, lenvatinib did not induce UGT1A1, UGT1A4, UGT1A6, UGT1A9, or UGT2B7 enzyme activities or mRNA expressions.

Treatment of cultured human hepatocytes with up to 3 µmol/L of lenvatinib showed no induction potency on P-gp mRNA expression.

TOXICOLOGY

Carcinogenicity studies have not been conducted with lenvatinib. Lenvatinib was not mutagenic in the in vitro Ames and mouse lymphoma tests, and was not clastogenic in an in vivo micronucleus assay in rats.

In the repeated-dose toxicity studies (up to 39 weeks), lenvatinib caused toxicologic changes in various organs and tissues related to the expected pharmacologic effects of lenvatinib as a VEGF receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor and via the inhibition of angiogenesis including testicular hypocellularity, ovarian follicular atresia, and arterial (arterial fibrinoid necrosis, medial degeneration, or haemorrhage) lesions in rats, dogs, and cynomolgus monkeys. Reversibility of the toxicologic changes was observed at the end of a 4-week recovery period in all animal species investigated. In repeat-dose studies in adult monkeys, lenvatinib (>0.5 mg/kg/day) led to bone effects at AUC levels about 0.6 times those observed in humans following the recommended human dose.

The target organs in juvenile rats administered lenvatinib at doses up to 10 mg/kg were the same as in adult rats although mortality in the juvenile rats at 10 mg/kg was observed earlier compared to adult rats administered the same dose level. Growth retardation and secondary delay of physical development was also observed in juvenile rats. The results of animal studies suggest the potential for lenvatinib to effect growth plates in children. Hence, lenvatinib should not be used in children younger than 2 years (see INDICATION AND CLINICAL USE, Pediatrics).

No specific studies with lenvatinib have been conducted in animals to evaluate the effect on fertility. However, testicular and ovarian changes were observed in repeated-dose toxicity studies in animals at exposures below the anticipated clinical exposure (based on AUC) at the maximum recommended human dose. Thus lenvatinib may result in decreased male and female fertility (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Sexual Function/Reproduction, Fertility).

Administration of lenvatinib during organogenesis resulted in embryoletality and teratogenicity in both rats and rabbits at exposures below the clinical exposure (based on AUC) at the maximum recommended human dose. Fetal external and skeletal anomalies were observed at

doses of 0.1 mg/kg and greater in rats, and a fetal NOAEL was not identified in rats. Fetal external, visceral, or skeletal anomalies were noted at 0.1 and 0.5 mg/kg in rabbits. The fetal NOAEL in the rabbit study was 0.03 mg/kg. These findings indicate that lenvatinib has a teratogenic potential, likely related to the pharmacologic activity of lenvatinib as an antiangiogenic agent, thus pregnant women must be advised of potential risk of fetal harm (see WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS; Special Populations, Pregnant Women).

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READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

**^{Pr}LENVIMA™
Lenvatinib capsules**

Read this carefully before you start taking LENVIMA and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about LENVIMA.

Serious Warnings and Precautions

This drug should be prescribed and managed only by a doctor experienced in anticancer drugs.

Serious side-effects can include:

- High blood pressure
- Blood clots
- Liver injury
- Kidney injury
- Bleeding
- A condition called posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome

What is LENVIMA used for?

LENVIMA is used to treat a type of thyroid cancer that can no longer be treated with radioactive iodine.

How does LENVIMA work?

LENVIMA targets a group of proteins known to be involved in the growth and spread of certain types of cancer. These proteins start the process of creating new blood vessels that allow certain types of tumours to grow. LENVIMA works by blocking the creation of these proteins in tumour cells, which slows down the growth of new blood vessels in these tumours. This cuts off the supply of nutrients and oxygen to the tumour, which slows or prevents its growth. LENVIMA also acts directly on cancer cells in other ways to kill them or slow down their rate of growth.

What are the ingredients in LENVIMA?

Medicinal ingredients: lenvatinib mesylate

Non-medicinal ingredients: black iron oxide, calcium carbonate, ferric oxide red, ferric oxide yellow, hydroxypropylcellulose, low-substituted hydroxypropylcellulose, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, potassium hydroxide, propylene glycol, shellac, talc, and titanium dioxide.

LENVIMA comes in the following dosage forms:

Capsules containing lenvatinib mesylate equivalent to 4mg and 10mg of lenvatinib.

Do not use LENVIMA if:

- You are allergic to:
 - lenvatinib,
 - or any of the other ingredients in it.
- You are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if LENVIMA will harm your unborn baby. You should not become pregnant while taking LENVIMA. Continue to use birth control for at least one month after taking LENVIMA. Oral contraceptives may not work as well if taken with LENVIMA. Use a barrier method such as a condom. Talk with your healthcare provider about birth control methods to prevent pregnancy while you are taking LENVIMA. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you become pregnant or think you are pregnant while taking LENVIMA.
- You are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if LENVIMA passes into your breast milk. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take LENVIMA or breastfeed. You should not do both.

Fertility: For both men and women, LENVIMA may decrease your ability to have a child. Talk to your doctor about this if you want to have a child. Men must not get a woman pregnant while taking LENVIMA. Use a barrier method (such as a condom) together with a spermicide.

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take LENVIMA. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- have high blood pressure
- have heart problems
- abnormal heart rhythm (also known as **QT-prolongation**)
- a family history of abnormal heart rate
- have headaches, seizures, or vision problems
- have or have had kidney problems
- have or have had liver problems
- have any bleeding problems
- have a history of blood clots in your arteries, including stroke, heart attack, or change in vision
- have a history of a tear in your stomach or intestine,
- have a history of an abnormal connection between two parts of your gastrointestinal tract
- recently had a surgery

Other warnings you should know about:

Your blood pressure should be well controlled before you start taking LENVIMA. Your doctor or nurse should check your blood pressure regularly when you take LENVIMA. If blood pressure becomes a problem, your doctor may prescribe medicine to treat your high blood pressure. Your doctor may also lower your dose of LENVIMA, or stop your treatment with LENVIMA.

LENVIMA should be stopped before major surgery. This is to be sure the wound can heal.

Problem with blood clots in your arteries. Get emergency help and call your healthcare provider if you get any of the following symptoms:

- chest pain or pressure;
- pain in your arms, back, neck or jaw;
- shortness of breath;
- numbness or weakness on one side of your body;
- trouble talking;
- sudden severe headache; or
- sudden vision changes.

Kidney failure has happened with LENVIMA treatment. Drink fluids during treatment with LENVIMA to help prevent too much fluid loss (dehydration). Call your healthcare provider if you have diarrhea or vomiting.

Changes in the electrical activity of your heart can happen with LENVIMA treatment. This is called **QT prolongation**. These can cause changes in your heartbeat that can be life threatening. Your doctor will decide if you need heart monitoring or blood tests during your treatment with LENVIMA.

The following patients may be less able to tolerate LENVIMA:

- Patients 75 years old, or older
- Patients of Asian race
- Patients with existing high blood pressure, liver or kidney disease
- Patients who weigh less than 60 kg
- Patients who are female

You should not take LENVIMA if you had other anticancer treatments within 4 weeks.

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

You may have changes in your thyroid hormone levels when taking LENVIMA. Your thyroid medicine dose may need to be changed. Your doctor should check your thyroid hormone level every month during treatment with LENVIMA.

The following may interact with LENVIMA:

- drugs known to cause heart rhythm changes
- antipsychotic drugs
- antidepressants
- drugs to relieve pain
- antibiotics
- pentamidine
- drugs used to treat malaria

- azole antifungals (e.g., ketoconazole, fluconazole, voriconazole)
- specific drugs for nausea
- drugs to treat cancer
- drugs for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- oral contraceptives. Birth control pills may not work as well if taken with LENVIMA
- thyroid medicine

How to take LENVIMA:

Take LENVIMA:

- exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider.
- once a day
- at the same time each day
- with or without food.
- continue to take your dose every day unless your doctor tells you to stop or change your dose.

Swallow LENVIMA capsules whole with water. Do NOT open, chew, crush, or split LENVIMA capsules.

Dosing Instructions:

Your doctor will decide the best daily dose for you.

If your daily dose is:

- 10 mg: It takes one capsule to make up the dose
- 14 mg: It takes two capsules to make up the dose
- 20 mg: It takes two capsules to make up the dose
- 24 mg: It takes three capsules to make up the dose

All daily doses of LENVIMA are packaged on cards. This will help you to take the right dose each day. Each card holds 5 doses. Take one dose a day. Each carton contains 6 cards. There are 30 daily doses in a carton. Record the start date on the line above the first dose from each card.

Your doctor may decide to:

- change your dose during treatment,
- stop treatment for some time, (then resume at the same or a lower dose), or
- completely stop treatment.

Once your dose is reduced, you should never go back to a higher dose.

Overdose:

If you think you have taken too much LENVIMA, contact your healthcare professional, hospital emergency department or regional Poison Control Centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

If you miss a dose of LENVIMA, take it as soon as you remember. However, if your next dose is due within 12 hours, then skip the missed dose and take the next dose at your regular time.

What are possible side effects from using LENVIMA?

These are not all the possible side effects you may feel when taking LENVIMA. If you experience any side effects not listed here, contact your healthcare professional. Please also see the **Serious Warnings and Precautions** box.

The most common side effects of LENVIMA include:

- decreased appetite and weight
- nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain
- tiredness, headache
- mouth sores, hoarseness
- protein in your urine
- rash, redness, itching, or peeling of your skin on your hands and feet

LENVIMA can cause abnormal test results. Your doctor will decide when to perform tests. Your doctor will decide if you need heart monitoring (electrocardiogram or ECG), blood or urine tests. The doctor will interpret the results.

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
VERY COMMON High blood pressure (hypertension): Headaches, vision disorders, nausea, and vomiting			X
Bleeding: Black, tarry, or bloody stools, or coughing up of blood.			X
COMMON Liver problems: Yellowing of the skin or eyes, dark urine, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, bleeding or bruising more easily than normal, itchiness, or feeling very tired.			X
Blood clots: Chest pain or pressure; pain in your arms, back, neck or jaw; shortness of breath; numbness or weakness on one side of your body; trouble talking; sudden severe headache; or sudden vision changes			X
Tear in your stomach or intestinal wall or an abnormal connection between two parts of your gastrointestinal tract: Severe abdominal			X

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
pain, chills, fever, nausea, or vomiting.			
Kidney problems: Nausea, vomiting, swelling of hands and feet, or fatigue.			X
QT prolongation: Fainting, seizures or fits. Sudden death.			X
RARE Heart failure (heart does not pump as well as it should): Shortness of breath; swelling of ankles and feet.			<u>X</u>
Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES): Headache, seizures, weakness, confusion, high blood pressure, blindness or change in vision, or problems thinking.			X

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, talk to your healthcare professional.

<p>Reporting Side Effects</p> <p>You can help improve the safe use of health products for Canadians by reporting serious and unexpected side effects to Health Canada. Your report may help to identify new side effects and change the product safety information.</p> <p>3 ways to report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online at MedEffect; • By calling 1-866-234-2345 (toll-free); • By completing a Consumer Side Effect Reporting Form and sending it by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fax to 1-866-678-6789 (toll-free), or - Mail to: Canada Vigilance Program Health Canada, Postal Locator 0701E Ottawa, ON K1A 0K9 <p>Postage paid labels and the Consumer Side Effect Reporting Form are available at MedEffect.</p> <p><i>NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.</i></p>

Storage:

Store LENVIMA at room temperature, between 15°C to 30°C.

Do not use LENVIMA that is out of date or no longer needed. Ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist how to safely throw away LENVIMA capsules.

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

If you want more information about LENVIMA:

- Talk to your healthcare professional
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the [Health Canada website](#); the manufacturer's website www.eisai.ca, or by calling 1-877-873-4724.

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