Midazolam Injection, USP

2 mg per 2 mL | NDC 70860-600-02
50 mg per 10 mL | NDC 70860-601-10

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TO HELP YOU SEE IT, SAY IT AND PICK IT RIGHT

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DESIGNED TO HELP REDUCE MEDICATION ERRORS

PLEASE SEE FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION, INCLUDING BOXED WARNING, FOR MIDAZOLAM INJECTION, USP, ENCLOSED.

THE NEXT GENERATION OF PHARMACY INNOVATION
Midazolam
Injection, USP

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<th>2 mg</th>
<th>NDC 70860-600-02</th>
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<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>Glass Vial</td>
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<table>
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<th>50 mg</th>
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<tr>
<td>CONCENTRATION</td>
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CHOOSE AccuraSEE™ FOR YOUR PHARMACY

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With a unique label design for every Athenex product, we’re offering your pharmacy added AccuraSEE. The idea is simple: “So what you see is exactly what you get.”
Midazolam Injection, USP

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
Midazolam injection, USP indications:
- Intramuscularly or intravenously for preoperative sedation/analgesia/amnesia
- Intravenously as an agent for sedation/analgesia/amnesia prior to and during diagnostic, therapeutic or endoscopic procedures, such as bronchoscopy, gastroscopy, sigmoidoscopy, coronary angiography, cardiac catheterization, oncology procedures, radiologic procedures, laceration ligation and other procedures either alone or in combination with other CNS depressants.
- Intravenously for induction of general anesthesia, before administration of other anesthetic agents. With the use of narcotic premedication, induction of anesthesia can be attained within a relatively narrow dose range and within a short period of time. Intravenous midazolam may also be used as a component of intravenous supplementation of nitrous oxide and oxygen (balanced anesthesia).
- Continuous intravenous infusion for sedation of intubated and mechanically ventilated patients as a component of anesthesia during treatment in a critical care setting.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNINGS
Personnel and Equipment for Monitoring and Resuscitation
Adults and Pediatrics: Intravenous midazolam hydrochloride has been associated with respiratory depression and respiratory arrest, especially when used for sedation in noncritical care settings. In some cases, where this was not recognized promptly and treated effectively, death or hypoxic encephalopathy has resulted. Intravenous midazolam hydrochloride should be used only in hospital or ambulatory care settings, including physicians’ and dental offices, that provide for continuous monitoring of respiratory and cardiac function, e.g., pulse oximetry. Immediate availability of resuscitative drugs and age- and size-appropriate equipment for bag-valve-mask ventilation and intubation, and personnel trained in their use and skilled in airway management should be assured (see WARNINGS). For deeply sedated pediatric patients, a dedicated individual, other than the practitioner performing the procedure, should monitor for the patient throughout the procedure.

Risks from Concomitant Use with Opioids
Concomitant use of benzodiazepines and opioids may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death. Monitor patients for respiratory depression and sedation (see WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS, Drug Interactions).

Individualization of Dosage
Midazolam hydrochloride must never be used without individualization of dosage. The initial intravenous dose for sedation in adult patients may be as little as 1 mg, but should not exceed 2.5 mg in a normal healthy adult. Lower doses are necessary for older (over 60 years) or debilitated patients and in patients receiving concomitant narcotics or other CNS depressants (see WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS, Drug Interactions). The initial dose and all subsequent doses should always be titrated slowly by administering over at least 2 minutes and allow an additional 2.5 minutes to fully evaluate the sedative effect. The use of the 1 mg/ml formulation for the dilution of the 5 mg/ml formulation is recommended to facilitate slower injection. Doses of sedative medications in pediatric patients must be calculated on a mg/kg basis, and initial doses and all subsequent doses should always be titrated slowly. The initial pediatric dose of midazolam for sedation/analgesia/amnesia is age, procedure, and route dependent (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION for complete dosing in formation).

Neonates: Midazolam should not be administered by rapid injection in the neonatal population. Severe hypotension and seizures have been reported following rapid IV administration, particularly with concurrent use of fentanyl (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION for complete information).

CONTRAINDICATIONS
- Intravenous midazolam hydrochloride is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to the drug. Benzodiazepines are contraindicated in patients with acute narrow-angle glaucoma. Benzodiazepines may be used in patients with open-angle glaucoma only if they are receiving appropriate therapy. Measurements of intraocular pressure in patients without eye disease show a moderate lowering following injection with midazolam hydrochloride; patients with glaucoma have not been studied.

- Midazolam hydrochloride multi-dose vial, is not intended for intrathecal or epidural administration, and is contraindicated for use in premature infants, because the formulation contains benzyl alcohol as a preservative.

WARNINGS
- Prior to the intravenous administration of midazolam hydrochloride in any dose, the immediate availability of oxygen, resuscitative drugs, age- and size-appropriate equipment for bag-valve-mask ventilation and intubation, and skilled personnel for the maintenance of a patent airway and support of ventilation should be ensured.
- Patients should be continuously monitored for early signs of hyperventilation, airway obstruction, or apnea with means readily available (e.g., pulse oximetry).
- The immediate availability of specific reversal agents (flumazenil) is highly recommended.
- Because intravenous midazolam can depress respiratory, especially when used concomitantly with opioid agonists and other sedatives, it should be titrated slowly when used for sedation on/analgesia/amnesia.
- Concomitant use of benzodiazepines, including midazolam, and opioids may result in profound sedation, respiratory depression, coma, and death.
- Serious cardiorespiratory adverse events have occurred after administration of midazolam. These have included respiratory depression, airway obstruction, oxygen desaturation, apnea, respiratory arrest and/or cardiac arrest, sometimes resulting in death or permanent neurologic injury.
- Midazolam hydrochloride must never be used without individualization of dosage particularly when used with other medications capable of producing central nervous system depression.
- Reactions such as agitation, involuntary movements (including tonic/clonic movements and muscle tremor), hyperactivity and combative behavior have been reported in both adult and pediatric patients and may be due to inadequate or excessive dosing or improper administration of midazolam hydrochloride; however, consideration should be given to the possibility of coexisting extrapyramidal or true paradoxical reactions.
- Concomitant use of barbiturates, alcohol or other central nervous system depressants may increase the risk of hypoxia, airway obstruction, desaturation, or apnea and may contribute to profound and/or prolonged drug effect. Narcotic premedication also depresses the ventilatory response to carbon dioxide stimulus.
- Higher risk adult and pediatric surgical patients, elderly patients, and debilitated adult and pediatric patients require lower dosages, whether or not concomitant sedating medications have been administered.
- Injectable midazolam should not be administered to adult or pediatric patients in shock or coma, or in acute alcohol intoxication with depression of vital signs. Particular care should be exercised in the use of intravenous midazolam in adult or pediatric patients with uncompensated acute illnesses, such as severe fluid or electrolyte disturbances.
- The safety and efficacy of midazolam following non-intraosseous and non-intramuscular routes of administration have not been established. Midazolam hydrochloride should only be administered intravenously or intramuscularly. Intravenous administration should be avoided.
- It is recommended that no patient operate hazardous machinery or a motor vehicle until the effects of the drug, such as drowsiness, have subsided or until 1 full day after anesthesia and surgery, whichever is longer. For pediatric patients, particular care should be taken to assure safe ambulation.
- If this drug is used during pregnancy, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus, and is not recommended for obstetrical use.
- Rapid injection should be avoided in the neonatal population.
- The recommended dosage range of midazolam hydrochloride (multi-dose vial) for preterm and term infants includes benzyl alcohol well below that associated with toxicity. However, the amount of benzyl alcohol at which toxicity may occur is not known. If the patient requires more than the recommended dosages or other medications containing benzyl alcohol, the practitioner must consider the daily metabolic load of benzyl alcohol from these combined sources.

- Anesthetic and sedation drugs are a necessary part of the care of children needing surgery, other procedures, or tests that cannot be delayed, and no specific medications have been shown to be safer than any other. Decisions regarding the timing of any elective procedures requiring anesthesia should take into consideration the benefits of the procedure weighed against the potential risks.

PRECAUTIONS
- Intravenous doses of midazolam hydrochloride should be decreased for elderly and for debilitated patient s. These patients will also probably take longer to recover completely after midazolam hydrochloride administration for the induction of anesthesia.
- Midazolam does not protect against the increase in intracranial pressure or against the heart rate rise and/or blood pressure rise associated with endotracheal intubation under light general anesthesia.
- Care must be taken to individualize and carefully titrate the dose of midazolam hydrochloride to the patient’s underlying medical/surgical conditions, administer to the desired effect being certain to wait an adequate time for peak CNS effects of both midazolam hydrochloride and concomitant medications, and have the personnel and size appropriate equipment and facilities available for monitoring and intervention.
- Exercise caution when midazolam hydrochloride is administered to a nursing woman.

ADVERSE REACTIONS
- The primary adverse events associated with midazolam are related to central nervous system depression, cardiorespiratory events, and possible paradoxical reactions. These include decreased tidal volume/respiratory rate, apnea, dyspnea, shallow respirations, tachypnea, premature ventricular contractions, variations in blood pressure and pulse rate, involunt ary movements, hyperactivity and combative ness.
- Other adverse effects include, but are not limited to: headache, inye cion site reactions (tenderness, pain, redness, induration, phlebitis, warmth), coldness at injection site, hicups, nausea, vomiting, coughing, drooling, diaphoresis, renal pain, amnesia, hallucination, confusion, blurred vision, diplopia, nystagmus, and all ergic/anaphylactoid reactions (hives, angioedema).

OVERDOSAGE
- Treatment of injectable midazolam overdosage is the same as that followed for overdosage with other benzodiazepines. Respiratory, pulse rate and blood pressure should be monitored and general supportive measures should be employed. Attention should be given to the maintenance of a patent airway and support of ventilation at all times, including administration of oxygen. An intravenous infusion should be started. Should hypotension develop, treatment may include intravenous fluid therapy, reposi tion on i ng jul cious use of vaso pressors appropriate to the clinical si t uation, if in dicated, and other approp riate countermeasures. There is no information as to whether per i t oral diazepam, focused diu resis or hemodialysis are of any value in the treatment of midazolam overdosage.
- Flumazenil, a specific benzodiazepine-receptor antagonist, is indicated for the complete or partial reversal of the sedative effects of benzodiazepines and may be used in situations when an overdose with a benzodiazepine is known or suspected. Prior to the administration of flumazenil, necessary measures should be instituted to secure the airway, assure adequate ventilation, and establish adequate intravenous access. Flumazenil is intended as an adjunct to, not as a substitute for, proper management of benzodiazepine overdose. Patients treated with flumazenil should be monitored for resedation, respiratory depression and other residual benzodiazepine effects for an appropriate period after treatment. Flumazenil will only reverse benzodiazepine-induced effects but will not reverse the effects of other concomitant medications.

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