

Treprostinil Inhaled (Tyvaso®)

Issued by PHA's Scientific Leadership Council

Information is based on the United States Food and Drug Administration drug labeling

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WHAT IS INHALED TREPROSTINIL?

Inhaled treprostinil is an inhaled medication approved for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension in World Health Organization (WHO) Group 1 patients. Inhaled treprostinil is a synthetic analogue of prostacyclin, a naturally occurring substance in the body, which has effects on dilating blood vessels.

Inhaled treprostinil was approved for PAH by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2009.

HOW DOES INHALED TREPROSTINIL WORK?

Inhaled treprostinil works by direct dilation of narrowed blood vessels (arteries) in the lungs. It may also inhibit platelets from aggregating (clumping together). Relaxing and widening of the blood vessels in the lungs decreases the pulmonary blood pressure to the heart and improves its function. This reduces blood pressure in the lungs which generally results in the ability to be more active.

HOW IS INHALED TREPROSTINIL GIVEN?

The medication is inhaled using the Tyvaso Inhalation System which consists of the Optineb-ir Model ON-100/7 (an ultrasonic, pulsed delivery device that delivers medication to your lungs).

Inhaled treprostinil is dosed in 4 separate, equally-spaced treatment sessions during the day (i.e. during waking hours). The treatment sessions should be approximately 4 hours apart.

Therapy should begin with 3 breaths of inhaled treprostinil per treatment session. Dosing is increased by an additional 3 breaths generally at 1 – 2 week intervals until a target (maximum) dose of 9 breaths per session is reached. If a treatment session is missed or interrupted, therapy should be resumed as soon as possible at the usual dose.

HOW IS INHALED TREPROSTINIL SUPPLIED?

Inhaled treprostinil comes in small vials containing 1.74 mg treprostinil (0.6 mg per mL). Inhaled treprostinil system starter and refill kits contain 28 vials packaged as 7 foil pouches each containing four 2.9 mL vials.

Vials of inhaled treprostinil are stable when stored in the unopened foil pouch at room temperature. Once the foil pouch has been opened, the vial should be used within 7 days.

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HOW CAN A PATIENT OBTAIN INHALED TREPROSTINIL?

Inhaled treprostenil is a limited distribution medication which means it cannot be purchased at a local pharmacy. It must be prescribed by a physician, and insurance approval must be obtained prior to starting therapy. Once approved by insurance, inhaled treprostenil is then sent directly to patients by one of the following specialty pharmacies: Accredo Health Group, Inc., Curascript, or CVS Caremark.

WILL INSURANCE PAY FOR INHALED TREPROSTINIL?

It is expected that most health insurance plans will pay part of the cost of this medication. However, some plans still leave patients with a high out-of-pocket responsibility.

Depending on your insurance type, you may be eligible for assistance from the company that manufactures your therapy or from a non-profit charitable assistance organization. For more information visit www.PHAssociation.org/Help or call 301-565-3004.

WHAT ARE THE SIDE EFFECTS OF INHALED TREPROSTINIL?

The most common side effects include:

- Increased cough and throat irritation
- Headache
- Gastrointestinal effects (e.g. nausea)
- Muscle, jaw or bone pain
- Flushing of the skin
- Passing out.

Other side effects may include:

- Decreased systemic blood pressure
- Nosebleed
- Coughing up blood
- Wheezing

Inhaled treprostenil solution can also irritate the eyes and skin. If inhaled treprostenil comes in contact with the skin or eyes, rinse immediately with water.

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Continued

HOW ARE SIDE EFFECTS OF INHALED TREPROSTINIL MONITORED?

Blood pressure should be monitored frequently due to the blood-pressure-lowering effect of the drug.

WHAT ARE CONSIDERATIONS FOR USE OF INHALED TREPROSTINIL IN SPECIAL POPULATIONS?

There are no adequate, well-controlled studies of the potential effect of inhaled treprostenil in either pregnant humans or animals. In pregnant rabbits, studies of continuous subcutaneous infusions (under the skin) of treprostenil sodium, using doses higher than normally used in humans, has been shown to cause damage to the fetus.

It is not known whether inhaled treprostenil is excreted in breast milk of nursing mothers.

Inhaled treprostenil should be used in pregnant or nursing mothers only if the potential benefit justifies the risk to the fetus or infant.

Safety and efficacy in pediatric patients has not been established, and this drug should not be used in patients under 18 years of age.

Clinical studies did not include a sufficient number of patients over age 65 to determine either safety or efficacy.

Inhaled treprostenil has not been evaluated in patients with impaired liver function; however, plasma clearance of treprostenil when administered by subcutaneous infusion is reduced by up to 80 percent in patients with mild-to-moderate liver impairment.

Inhaled treprostenil has not been evaluated in patients with impaired kidney function. Since treprostenil is mainly excreted through the kidney, reduced drug clearance may potentially increase dose-related adverse effects.

COULD A PATIENT BE ALLERGIC TO INHALED TREPROSTINIL?

This is possible, but unlikely.

WHAT ARE IMPORTANT DRUG INTERACTIONS WITH INHALED TREPROSTINIL? (PLEASE SEE PACKAGE INSERT FOR FULL DETAILS)

There is potential risk when inhaled treprostenil is used with medicines used to treat systemic high blood pressure or heart problems of low systemic blood pressure and passing out.

Inhaled treprostenil has the potential to increase risk of bleeding, particularly in patients maintained on blood thinners (e.g. heparin, warfarin, clopidogrel, dabigatran).

No pharmacokinetic interactions have been observed in human studies of co-administration of treprostenil with either bosentan or sildenafil.

Patients should discuss with the medications (including over the counter and herbal preparations) they are currently taking with their physician so that any potential or known drug to drug interactions can be avoided.