Prescription Fulfillment With the Specialty Pharmacy Network for SAMSCA® (tolvaptan)

SAMSCA is available to patients continuing treatment when leaving the hospital, through a network of select specialty pharmacies.

When preparing to discharge a patient with a SAMSCA prescription, please select a Network Pharmacy from the national list below, or from the list of local pharmacies on the following pages.

Before your patients leave the hospital, you can e-prescribe, phone-in or fax their prescriptions directly to a Network Pharmacy.

## Participating Pharmacies

### Specialty Mail Order Pharmacies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharmacy</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
<th>Order cut-off time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accredo</td>
<td><a href="http://www.accredo.com">www.accredo.com</a></td>
<td>8:00 AM-11:00 PM ET M-F; 8:00 AM-5:00 PM ET Sat</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 12 noon ET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albertsons Companies Specialty Retail</td>
<td><a href="http://albertsons.com/specialtycare">http://albertsons.com/specialtycare</a></td>
<td>9:00 AM-9:00 PM ET M-F</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 3:00 PM ET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BriovaRx</td>
<td><a href="http://www.briovarx.com">www.briovarx.com</a></td>
<td>8:00 AM-10:00 PM ET M-F; 9:00 AM-8:00 PM ET Sat-Sun</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 5:00 PM ET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigna Specialty Pharmacy</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cigna.com/specialty-pharmacy-services">www.cigna.com/specialty-pharmacy-services</a></td>
<td>24 hours, 7 days-a-week</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 4:00 PM ET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVS Specialty Pharmacy</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cvsspecialty.com">www.cvsspecialty.com</a></td>
<td>7:30 AM-9:00 PM ET M-F</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 5:00 PM ET M-F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DirectRx*</td>
<td><a href="http://www.directrx.com">www.directrx.com</a></td>
<td>8:00 AM-7:00 PM ET M-F; 9:00 AM-3:00 PM ET Sat</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 7:00 PM ET M-F; 3:00 PM ET Sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premier Pharmacy Services</td>
<td><a href="http://www.premierpharmacieservices.com">www.premierpharmacieservices.com</a></td>
<td>24 hours, 7 days-a-week</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 7:00 PM ET, Mon-Sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens Specialty Pharmacy</td>
<td><a href="http://www.walgreens.com/pharmacy/specialtypharmacy.jsp">www.walgreens.com/pharmacy/specialtypharmacy.jsp</a></td>
<td>24 hours, 7 days-a-week</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 4:00 PM ET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15Rx†</td>
<td><a href="http://www.15rx.com">www.15rx.com</a></td>
<td>9:30 AM-7:00 PM ET M-F; 10:00 AM-4:00 PM ET Sat</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 7:00 PM ET M-F; 4:00 PM ET Sat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Specialty Retail Pharmacies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharmacy</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Phone Numbers</th>
<th>Order cut-off time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albertsons Companies Specialty Care Safeway Pharmacy</td>
<td><a href="http://albertsons.com/specialtycare">http://albertsons.com/specialtycare</a></td>
<td>8:00 AM-9:00 PM local time, 7 days-a-week</td>
<td>Order cut-off time for next-day pick-up: 1:00 PM local time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15Rx Pharmacy #1 Texas only</td>
<td>10415 State Hwy 151, Suite 105 San Antonio, TX 78251</td>
<td>9:30 AM-7:00 PM ET M-F; 10:00 AM-4:00 PM ET Sat; Closed Sun</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 7:00 PM ET M-F; 4:00 PM ET Sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15Rx Pharmacy #2 Texas only</td>
<td>11212 State Hwy 151, Medical Plaza-2, Suite 110, San Antonio, TX 78251</td>
<td>9:30 AM-7:00 PM ET M-F; 10:00 AM-4:00 PM ET Sat; Closed Sun</td>
<td>Order cut-off time: 7:00 PM ET M-F; 4:00 PM ET Sat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disclaimers and Limitations

*DirectRx is not licensed in the following states: AK, AR, KS, LA, NV, NM, OR, TN, VA
†15Rx is licensed in the following state: TX

Please see FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION, including BOXED WARNING, at end of this document.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participating Pharmacies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health System Pharmacies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Diagnostic Medical Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Grandview Physician Plaza</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at DCH Hospital Medical Towers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Jackson Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Maude L Whatley Health Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at St Vincent's Professional Office Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Banner Desert Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Desert Aids Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Eisenhower Medical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens Specialty Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pioneer, a Walgreens Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Center, a Walgreens Pharmacy - San Diego</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at UCSF Medical Center at Parnassus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at CPMC-St Lukes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Swedish Medical Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Presbyterian/ St Luke's Medical Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Smilow Cancer Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Yale on Chapel Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens Pharmacy at Eden Hill Medical Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Sacred Heart Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens Pharmacy at Palmetto Medical Plaza</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Orlando Regional Medical Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at West Florida Hospital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health System Pharmacies (cont’d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Walgreens at Waterview Tower** | 1515 N Flagler Ave  
West Palm Beach, FL 33401 | Phone: 561-366-1393  
Fax: 561-366-4856 | 8:30 AM-6:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Gardens Medical Pavilion** | 3401 PGA Blvd, Suite 110  
Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410 | Phone: 561-493-8840  
Fax: 561-493-8847 | 8:30 AM-6:00 PM M-F;  
8:30 AM-Noon Sat; Closed Sun |
| **Walgreens at Sarasota Memorial Hospital** | 1921 Waldemere St, Suite 201  
Sarasota, FL 34239 | Phone: 941-955-6012  
Fax: 941-955-6109 | 9:00 AM-5:30 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy** | 3030 1st Ave N  
St Petersburg, FL 33713 | Phone: 727-322-5200  
Fax: 727-322-5288 | 9:00 AM-5:30 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Largo Diagnostics Clinic** | 1301 Second Ave SW  
Largo, FL 33770 | Phone: 727-581-9382  
Fax: 727-585-5818 | 8:00 AM-5:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at DeKalb Medical Center** | 2675 N Decatur Rd  
Decatur, GA 30033 | Phone: 404-299-5411  
Fax: 404-299-8370 | 8:30 AM-5:30 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Atlanta Medical Center** | 340 Boulevard NE, Suite 143  
Atlanta, GA 30312 | Phone: 404-525-8256  
Fax: 404-525-8261 | 8:30 AM-5:30 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Piedmont Hospital** | 35 Collier Rd NW, Suite 100  
Atlanta, GA 30309 | Phone: 404-350-9772  
Fax: 404-350-9865 | 8:00 AM-6:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Advocate Lutheran General Hospital** | 1775 W Dempster, Suite T01116  
Park Ridge, IL 60068 | Phone: 847-692-2184  
Fax: 847-692-2407 | 9:00 AM-6:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at ACCESS Community Health Center - Des Plaines** | 1 N Broadway St  
Des Plaines, IL 60016 | Phone: 847-827-7556  
Fax: 847-827-8263 | 8:30 AM-6:30 PM M-F;  
9:00 AM-Noon Sat; Closed Sun |
| **Walgreens at Rush Copley Medical Center** | 2040 Ogden Ave, #117  
Aurora, IL 60504 | Phone: 630-499-4392  
Fax: 630-499-5340 | 9:00 AM-7:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Provena St Joseph Medical Center** | 301 Madison St  
Joliet, IL 60435 | Phone: 815-744-4173  
Fax: 815-744-6057 | 9:00 AM-6:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Northwestern Memorial Hospital** | 201 E Huron St, Suite 1-210  
Chicago, IL 60611 | Phone: 312-951-1084  
Fax: 312-951-1227 | 7:00 AM-8:00 PM M-F;  
8:00 AM-4:00 PM Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Advocate Christ Medical Center** | 4440 W 95th St  
Oak Lawn, IL 60453 | Phone: 708-857-1935  
Fax: 708-857-1987 | 8:00 AM-8:00 PM M-F;  
10:00-4:00 PM Sat; Closed Sun |
| **Walgreens at MacNeal Hospital** | 3249 S Oak Park Ave, Suite T1201  
Berwyn, IL 60402 | Phone: 708-494-9205 | 9:00 AM-7:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy** | 912 W Belmont Ave  
Chicago, IL 60657 | Phone: 773-665-8990  
Fax: 773-665-9766 | 9:00 AM-6:30 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Aris Health by Howard Brown** | 3245 N Halsted St  
Chicago, IL 60657 | Phone: 773-248-3160  
Fax: 773-248-3203 | 9:00 AM-5:00 PM M&F;  
10:00 AM-7:00 PM Tu;  
9:00 AM-7:00 PM W&Th; Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at NMPG-Lakeview** | 1333 W Belmont Ave  
Chicago, IL 60657 | Phone: 773-549-9485  
Fax: 773-549-9626 | 8:00 AM-7:00 PM M-F;  
9:00-5:00 PM Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Northstar Health Care** | 2835 N Sheffield, Suite 505  
Chicago, IL 60657 | Phone: 773-348-3574  
Fax: 773-348-4175 | 9:00 AM-7:00 PM M-Th;  
9:00 AM-4:00 PM Fri; Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Silver Cross Hospital** | 1890 Silver Cross Blvd, Suite 120  
New Lenox, IL 60451 | Phone: 815-485-2578  
Fax: 815-485-2746 | 9:00 AM-7:00 PM M-Th;  
9:00 AM-3:00 PM Fri;  
9:00 AM-2:00 PM Sat; Closed Sun |
| **Walgreens at Northwestern Memorial Hospital - Outpatient Care Pavilion** | 259 E Erie St, Suite 250  
Chicago, IL 60611 | Phone: 312-649-6707  
Fax: 312-649-6796 | 10:00 AM-6:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Central Dupage Hospital** | 25 N Winfield Rd  
Winfield, IL 60190 | Phone: 630-407-0340  
Fax: 630-407-0338 | 9:00 AM-7:00 PM M-F;  
9:00 AM-3:00 PM Sat; Closed Sun |
| **Walgreens at Marion General Hospital** | 330 N Wabash Ave, Suite 100  
Marion, IN 46952 | Phone: 765-664-2247  
Fax: 765-664-2328 | 8:30 AM-5:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy** | 9002 N Meridian St, Suite 213  
Indianapolis, IN 46260 | Phone: 317-587-7400  
Fax: 317-587-7410 | 8:30 AM-5:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Lutheran Hospital** | 7950 W Jefferson Blvd, Suite 1B005  
Fort Wayne, IN 46804 | Phone: 260-432-3110  
Fax: 260-432-2990 | 8:00 AM-5:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |
| **Walgreens at Slidell Memorial Hospital** | 1051 Gause Blvd, MOB1  
Slidell, LA 70458 | Phone: 985-645-9934  
Fax: 985-645-9940 | 8:30 AM-5:00 PM M-F;  
Closed Sat-Sun |

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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at Tulane Medical Center</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at Greater New Bedford Community Health Center</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at Robinwood Professional Center</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at Sylvania Building</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at St Louis University Medical Center</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy at Duke University Hospital</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens Specialty Pharmacy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health System Pharmacy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at Virtua Health System</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at Mountain View Hospital</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at New York Presbyterian Hospital</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Walgreens at St Rita's Medical Center</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Walgreens at Smith Clinic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Walgreens at Ohio State University at Doan Hall</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Walgreens at Ohio State University - East Hospital</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at Oklahoma State University Medical Center</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at St Anthony Hospital</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Walgreens at Lankenau Hospital</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pharmacy Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Operating Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Providence Community Health Center</td>
<td>335 Prairie Ave Providence, RI 02905</td>
<td>401-781-4325 Fax: 401-781-4392</td>
<td>8:00 AM-8:00 PM M-Th; 8:00 AM-6:00 PM Fri; 9:00 AM-5:00 PM Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at St Francis Medical Center</td>
<td>6005 Park Ave, Suite 108 Memphis, TN 38119</td>
<td>901-682-8021 Fax: 901-682-8312</td>
<td>8:30 AM-5:00 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Bristol Regional Medical Center</td>
<td>One Medical Park Blvd, Suite 106-E Bristol, TN 37620</td>
<td>423-844-2888 Fax: 423-844-0539</td>
<td>7:00 AM-9:00 PM M-F; 10:00 AM-2:00 PM Sat; Closed Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Holston Valley Medical Center</td>
<td>130 West Ravine, Suite 101 Kingsport, TN 37660</td>
<td>423-224-6860 Fax: 423-224-5654</td>
<td>7:00 AM-7:00 PM M-F; 9:00 AM-5:00 PM Sat; 10:00 AM-2:00 PM Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</td>
<td>1424 Union Ave Memphis, TN 38104</td>
<td>901-725-7828 Fax: 901-725-7920</td>
<td>8:30 AM-5:30 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Barlite Pharmacy</td>
<td>7333 Barlite Blvd San Antonio, TX 78224</td>
<td>210-924-6471 Fax: 210-924-6473</td>
<td>8:30 AM-6:30 PM M-F; 9:00 AM-1:00 PM Sat; Closed Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Memorial Hermann Hospital</td>
<td>11914 Astoria Blvd, Suite 190 Houston, TX 77089</td>
<td>281-481-2434 Fax: 713-795-0094</td>
<td>8:30 AM-6:00 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens Pharmacy at Methodist Sugarland Hospital</td>
<td>16605 Southwest Fwy M083, Suite 100 Sugar Land, TX 77479</td>
<td>281-980-0293 Fax: 281-494-0417</td>
<td>8:30 AM-5:30 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Memorial Hermann SW Hospital</td>
<td>7777 Southwest Fwy, Suite 104 Houston, TX 77047</td>
<td>713-270-0632 Fax: 713-270-5263</td>
<td>8:30 AM-6:00 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walgreens at St Lukes Episcopal Hospital</td>
<td>6624 Fannin St, 120 Houston, TX 77030</td>
<td>713-795-0199 Fax: 713-795-0318</td>
<td>8:30 AM-6:00 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Harris Methodist Fort Worth Hospital</td>
<td>1325 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 60 Fort Worth, TX 76104</td>
<td>817-882-8670 Fax: 817-882-8792</td>
<td>8:30 AM-6:00 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at UT Southwestern</td>
<td>5959 Harry Hines Blvd, Suite 100 Dallas, TX 75235</td>
<td>214-630-6252 Fax: 214-879-9999</td>
<td>8:30 AM-5:30 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Memorial Hermann Hospital-TMC</td>
<td>6400 Fannin St, Suite 102 Houston, TX 77030</td>
<td>713-799-2459 Fax: 713-799-2892</td>
<td>8:30 AM-6:00 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Methodist Hospital - Scurlock Tower</td>
<td>6560 Fannin St, Suite 260 Houston, TX 77030</td>
<td>713-797-1410 Fax: 713-797-1501</td>
<td>7:00 AM-6:00 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at Womans Hospital of Texas</td>
<td>7400 Fannin St, Suite 120 Houston, TX 77030</td>
<td>713-795-4111 Fax: 713-795-0094</td>
<td>9:00 AM-6:00 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</td>
<td>312 E Broad St, Suite 101 Richmond, VA 23219</td>
<td>804-655-4419 Fax: 804-655-4421</td>
<td>8:30 AM-5:00 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community, a Walgreens Pharmacy</td>
<td>1409 11th Ave Seattle, WA 98122</td>
<td>206-324-2335 Fax: 206-324-2274</td>
<td>8:30 AM-6:30 PM M-F; 10:00 AM-2:00 PM Sat; Closed Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platters, a Walgreens Pharmacy</td>
<td>400 E 5th Ave, Suite 102 Spokane, WA 99202</td>
<td>509-838-0175 Fax: 509-838-2660</td>
<td>8:00 AM-6:00 PM M-F; 9:00 AM-1:00 PM Sat; Closed Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens at St Michael's Hospital</td>
<td>900 Illinois Ave Stevens Point, WI 54481</td>
<td>715-344-6834 Fax: 715-344-7102</td>
<td>9:00 AM-5:00 PM M-F; Closed Sat-Sun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION, including **BOXED WARNING**, at end of this document.
WARNING: INITIATE AND RE-INITIATE IN A HOSPITAL AND MONITOR SERUM SODIUM
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- SAMSCA® should be initiated and re-initiated in patients only in a hospital where serum sodium can be monitored closely.
- Too rapid correction of hyponatremia (e.g., >12 mEq/L/24 hours) can cause osmotic demyelination resulting in dysarthria, mutism, dysphagia, lethargy, affective changes, spastic quadriaparesis, seizures, coma and death. In susceptible patients, including those with severe malnutrition, alcoholism or advanced liver disease, slower rates of correction may be advisable.

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Warnings and Precautions
Too Rapid Correction of Serum Sodium Can Cause Serious Neurologic Sequelae (see BOXED WARNING) (5.1) 06/2017

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
SAMSCA® is a selective vasopressin V2-receptor antagonist indicated for the treatment of clinically significant hypervolemic and euvoolemic hyponatremia (serum sodium <125 mEq/L or less marked hyponatremia that is symptomatic and has resisted correction with fluid restriction), including patients with heart failure and Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone (SIADH) (1)

Important Limitations:
- Patients requiring intervention to raise serum sodium urgently to prevent or to treat serious neurological symptoms should not be treated with SAMSCA (1)
- It has not been established that SAMSCA provides a symptomatic benefit to patients (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
- SAMSCA should be initiated and re-initiated in a hospital (2.1)
- The recommended starting dose is 15 mg once daily. Dosage may be increased at intervals ≥24 hr to 30 mg once daily, and to a maximum of 60 mg once daily as needed to raise serum sodium (2.1)

DOSE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
- Tablets: 15 mg and 30 mg (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS
- Need to raise serum sodium acutely (4.1)
- Patients who are unable to respond appropriately to thirst (4.2)
- Hypovolemic hyponatremia (4.3)
- Concomitant use of strong CYP 3A inhibitors (4.4)
- Anuria (4.5)
- Hypersensitivity (4.6)

WARNINGS/ PRECAUTIONS
- Liver injury: Limit treatment duration to 30 days. If hepatic injury is suspected, discontinue SAMSCA. Avoid use in patients with underlying liver disease (5.2)
- Dehydration and hypovolemia may require intervention (5.3)
- Avoid use with hypertonic saline (5.4)
- Avoid use with CYP 3A inducers and moderate CYP 3A inhibitors (5.5)
- Consider dose reduction if co-administered with P-gp inhibitors (5.5)
- Monitor serum potassium in patients with potassium >5 mEq/L or on drugs known to increase potassium (5.6)

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Most common adverse reactions (≥5% placebo) are thirst, dry mouth, asthenia, constipation, polyuria or polydipsia, and hyperglycemia (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Otsuka at 1-877-726-7220 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 (www.fda.gov/medwatch).

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
- Pregnancy: Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm (8.1)
- Nursing mothers: Discontinue drug or nursing taking into consideration importance of drug to mother (8.3)
- Pediatric Use: There are no studies (8.4)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

Revised: 06/2017

DRUG INTERACTIONS
- Effects of Drugs on Tolvaptan (7.1)
- Effects of Tolvaptan on Other Drugs (7.2)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
- Pregnancy (8.1)
- Labor and Delivery (8.2)
- Nursing Mothers (8.3)
- Pediatric Use (8.4)
- Geriatric Use (8.5)
- Use in Patients with Hepatic Impairment (8.6)
- Use in Patients with Renal Impairment (8.7)
- Use in Patients with Congestive Heart Failure (8.8)

OVERDOSAGE

HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use SAMSCA safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for SAMSCA.

SAMSCA® tablets for oral use
Initial U.S. Approval: 2009

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
- Effects of Drugs on Tolvaptan (7.1)
- Effects of Tolvaptan on Other Drugs (7.2)

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
- Pregnancy (8.1)
- Labor and Delivery (8.2)
- Nursing Mothers (8.3)
- Pediatric Use (8.4)
- Geriatric Use (8.5)
- Use in Patients with Hepatic Impairment (8.6)
- Use in Patients with Renal Impairment (8.7)
- Use in Patients with Congestive Heart Failure (8.8)

10 OVERDOSAGE

11 DESCRIPTION

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
- Mechanism of Action (12.1)
- Pharmacodynamics (12.2)
- Pharmacokinetics (12.3)

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
- Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility (13.1)
- Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology (13.3)

14 CLINICAL STUDIES
- Hypotension (14.1)
- Heart Failure (14.2)

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.
1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
SAMSCA® is indicated for the treatment of clinically significant hypervolemic and euvolemic hyponatremia (serum sodium <125 mEq/L or less marked hyponatremia that is symptomatic and has resisted correction with fluid restriction), including patients with heart failure and Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone (SIADH).

Important Limitations
Patients requiring intervention to raise serum sodium urgently to prevent or to treat serious neurological symptoms should not be treated with SAMSCA. It has not been established that raising serum sodium with SAMSCA provides a symptomatic benefit to patients.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
2.1 Usual Dosage in Adults
Patients should be in a hospital for initiation and re-initiation of therapy to evaluate the therapeutic response and because too rapid correction of hyponatremia can cause osmotic demyelination resulting in dysarthria, mutism, dysphagia, lethargy, affective changes, spastic quadriparesis, seizures, coma and death.

The usual starting dose for SAMSCA is 15 mg administered once daily without regard to meals. The dose of SAMSCA may have to be reduced when SAMSCA is co-administered with P-gp inhibitors, e.g., cyclosporine, and avoid concomitant use with moderate CYP 3A inhibitors. In placebo-controlled and open-label extension study of chronically administered tolvaptan in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease, cases of serious liver injury attributed to tolvaptan were observed. An increased incidence of ALT greater than three times the upper limit of normal was associated with tolvaptan (42/958 or 4.4%) compared to placebo (5/848 or 0.6%). Cases of serious liver injury were generally observed starting 3 months after initiation of tolvaptan although elevations of ALT occurred prior to 3 months. Patients with symptoms that may indicate liver injury, including fatigue, anorexia, right upper abdominal discomfort, dark urine or jaundice should discontinue treatment with SAMSCA. Limit duration of therapy with SAMSCA to 30 days. Avoid use in patients with underlying liver disease, including cirrhosis, because the ability to recover from liver injury may be impaired [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

2.2 Drug Withdrawal
Following discontinuation from SAMSCA, patients should be advised to resume fluid restriction and should be monitored for changes in serum sodium and volume status. SAMSCA is metabolized by CYP 3A, and use with strong CYP 3A inhibitors causes a marked (5-fold) increase in exposure [see Contraindications (5.5), Drug Interactions (7.1)].

2.3 Co-Administration with CYP 3A Inhibitors, CYP 3A Inducers and P-gp Inhibitors
Co-administration of SAMSCA with potent CYP 3A inducers (e.g., rifampin) reduces tolvaptan plasma concentrations by 85%. Therefore, the expected clinical effects of SAMSCA may not be observed at the recommended dose. Patients receiving diuretics or those who are fluid restricted. In multiple-dose, placebo-controlled trials in which 607 hyponatremic patients were treated with tolvaptan, the incidence of dehydration was 12.3%. Patients treated with SAMSCA should be monitored to assess serum sodium concentrations and neurologic status, especially during initiation and after titration. Subjects with SIADH or very low baseline serum sodium concentrations may be at greater risk for too-rapid correction of serum sodium. In patients receiving SAMSCA who develop too rapid a rise in serum sodium, discontinue or interrupt treatment with SAMSCA and consider administration of hypotonic fluid. Fluid restriction during the first 24 hours of therapy with SAMSCA may increase the likelihood of overly-rapid correction of serum sodium, and such patients should undergo close monitoring of serum sodium.

2.4 Inability of the Patient to Sense or Appropriately Respond to Thirst
Dehydration and hypovolemia SAMSCA therapy induces copious aquaresis, which is normally partially offset by fluid intake. Dehydration and hypovolemia can occur, especially in potentially volume-depleted patients receiving diuretics or those who are fluid restricted. In multiple-dose, placebo-controlled trials in which 607 hyponatremic patients were treated with tolvaptan, the incidence of dehydration was 3.3% for tolvaptan and 1.5% for placebo-treated patients. In patients receiving SAMSCA who develop medically significant signs or symptoms of hypovolemia, interrupt or discontinue SAMSCA therapy and provide supportive care with careful management of vital signs, fluid balance and electrolytes. Fluid restriction during therapy with SAMSCA may increase the risk of dehydration and hypovolemia. Patients receiving SAMSCA should continue ingestion of fluid in response to thirst.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
SAMSCA (tolvaptan) is available in 15 mg and 30 mg tablets [see How Supplied/Storage and Handling (16)].

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
SAMSCA is contraindicated in the following conditions:

4.1 Urgent Need to Raise Serum Sodium Acutely
SAMSCA has not been studied in a setting of urgent need to raise serum sodium acutely.

4.2 Inability of the Patient to Sense or Appropriately Respond to Thirst
Patients who are unable to auto-regulate fluid balance are at substantially increased risk of incurring an overly rapid correction of serum sodium, hyponatremia and hypovolemia.

4.3 Hypovolemic Hyponatremia
Risks associated with worsening hypovolemia, including complications such as hypotension and renal failure, outweigh possible benefits.

4.4 Concomitant Use of Strong CYP 3A Inhibitors
Ketoconazole 200 mg administered with tolvaptan increased tolvaptan exposure by 8-fold. Larger doses would be expected to produce larger increases in tolvaptan exposure. There is not adequate experience to define the dose adjustment that would be needed to allow safe use of tolvaptan with strong CYP 3A inhibitors such as clarithromycin, ketoconazole, itraconazole, rifabutin, rifampin, saquinavir, nelfinavir, and telithromycin.

4.5 Anuric Patients
In patients unable to make urine, no clinical benefit can be expected.

4.6 Hypersensitivity
SAMSCA is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity (e.g., anaphylactic shock, rash generalized) to tolvaptan or any component of the product [see Adverse Reactions (6.2)].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
5.1 Too Rapid Correction of Serum Sodium Can Cause Serious Neurologic Sequelae (see BOXED WARNING)
Osmotic demyelination syndrome is a risk associated with too rapid correction of hyponatremia (e.g., >12 mEq/L/24 hours). Osmotic demyelination results in dysarthria, mutism, dysphagia, lethargy, affective changes, spastic quadriparesis, seizures, coma or death. In susceptible patients, including those with severe malnutrition, alcoholism or advanced liver disease, slower rates of correction may be advisable.

5.2 Liver Injury
SAMSCA can cause serious and potentially fatal liver injury. In a placebo-controlled and open-label extension study of chronically administered tolvaptan in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease, cases of serious liver injury attributed to tolvaptan were observed. An increased incidence of ALT greater than three times the upper limit of normal was associated with tolvaptan (42/958 or 4.4%) compared to placebo (5/848 or 1.0%). Cases of serious liver injury were generally observed starting 3 months after initiation of tolvaptan although elevations of ALT occurred prior to 3 months. Patients with symptoms that may indicate liver injury, including fatigue, anorexia, right upper abdominal discomfort, dark urine or jaundice should discontinue treatment with SAMSCA. Limit duration of therapy with SAMSCA to 30 days. Avoid use in patients with underlying liver disease, including cirrhosis, because the ability to recover from liver injury may be impaired [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

5.3 Hyponatremia
In patients unable to make urine, no clinical benefit can be expected. In multiple-dose, placebo-controlled trials in which 607 hyponatremic patients were treated with tolvaptan, the incidence of dehydration was 3.3% for tolvaptan and 1.5% for placebo-treated patients. In patients receiving SAMSCA who develop medically significant signs or symptoms of hypovolemia, interrupt or discontinue SAMSCA therapy and provide supportive care with careful management of vital signs, fluid balance and electrolytes. Fluid restriction during therapy with SAMSCA may increase the risk of dehydration and hypovolemia. Patients receiving SAMSCA should continue ingestion of fluid in response to thirst.

5.4 Co-administration with Hypertonic Saline
Concomitant use with hypertonic saline is not recommended.

5.5 Drug Interactions
Other Drugs Affecting Exposure to Tolvaptan
CYP 3A Inhibitors
Tolvaptan is a substrate of CYP 3A. CYP 3A inhibitors can lead to a marked increase in tolvaptan concentrations [see Dosage and Administration (2.3), Drug Interactions (7.1)]. Do not use SAMSCA with strong inhibitors of CYP 3A [see Contraindications (4.4)] and avoid concomitant use with moderate CYP 3A inhibitors.

CYP 3A Inducers
Avoid co-administration of CYP 3A inducers (e.g., rifampin, rifabutin, rifapentin, barbiturates, phenytoin, carbamazepine, St. John’s Wort) with SAMSCA, as this can lead to a reduction in the plasma concentration of tolvaptan and decreased effectiveness of SAMSCA treatment. If co-administered with CYP 3A inducers, the dose of SAMSCA may need to be increased [see Dosage and Administration (2.3), Drug Interactions (7.1)].

P-gp Inhibitors
The dose of SAMSCA may have to be reduced when SAMSCA is co-administered with P-gp inhibitors, e.g., cyclosporine [see Dosage and Administration (2.3), Drug Interactions (7.1)].
SAMSCA® (tolvaptan)

5.6 Hyperkalemia or Drugs that Increase Serum Potassium

Treatment with tolvaptan is associated with an acute reduction of the extracellular fluid volume which could result in increased serum potassium. Serum potassium levels should be monitored after initiation of tolvaptan treatment in patients with a serum potassium >5 mEq/L as well as those who are receiving drugs known to increase serum potassium levels.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reactions rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice. The adverse event information from clinical trials does, however, provide a basis for identifying the adverse events that appear to be related to drug use and for approximating rates.

In multiple-dose, placebo-controlled trials, 607 hyponatremic patients (serum sodium <135 mEq/L) were treated with SAMSCA. The mean age of these patients was 62 years; 70% of patients were male and 82% were Caucasian. One hundred eighty nine (189) tolvaptan-treated patients had a serum sodium <130 mEq/L, and 52 patients had a serum sodium <125 mEq/L. Hyponatremia was attributed to cirrhosis in 17% of patients, heart failure in 68% and SIADH/other in 16%. Of these patients, 223 were treated with the recommended dose titration (15 mg titrated to 60 mg as needed to raise serum sodium).

Overall, over 4,000 patients have been treated with oral doses of tolvaptan in open-label or placebo-controlled clinical trials. Approximately 650 of these patients had hyponatremia; approximately 219 of these hyponatremic patients were treated with tolvaptan for 6 months or more.

The most common adverse reactions (incidence ≥5% more than placebo) seen in two 30-day, double-blind, placebo-controlled hyponatremia trials in which tolvaptan was administered in titrated doses (15 mg to 60 mg once daily) were thirst, dry mouth, asthenia, constipation, pollakiuria or polyuria and hyperglycemia. In these trials, 10% (23/223) of tolvaptan-treated patients discontinued treatment because of an adverse event, compared to 12% (26/220) of placebo-treated patients; no adverse reaction resulting in discontinuation of trial medication occurred at an incidence of >1% in tolvaptan-treated patients.

Table 1 lists the adverse reactions reported in tolvaptan-treated patients with hyponatremia (<135 mEq/L) and at a rate at least 2% greater than placebo patients in two 30-day, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials. In these studies, 223 patients were exposed to tolvaptan (starting dose 15 mg, titrated to 30 and 60 mg as needed to raise serum sodium). Adverse events resulting in death in these trials were 6% in tolvaptan-treated patients and 6% in placebo-treated patients.

Table 1. Adverse Reactions (>2% more than placebo) in Tolvaptan-Treated Patients in Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Hyponatremia Trials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Organ Class</th>
<th>MedDRA Preferred Term</th>
<th>Tolvaptan (N = 223)</th>
<th>Placebo (N = 220)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal Disorders</td>
<td>Dry mouth</td>
<td>28 (13)</td>
<td>9 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>16 (7)</td>
<td>4 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions</td>
<td>Thirst</td>
<td>35 (16)</td>
<td>11 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>19 (9)</td>
<td>9 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pyrexia</td>
<td>9 (4)</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders</td>
<td>Hyperglycemia</td>
<td>14 (6)</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anorexia</td>
<td>8 (4)</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal and Urinary Disorders</td>
<td>Pollakiuria or polyuria</td>
<td>25 (11)</td>
<td>7 (3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following terms are subsumed under the referenced ADR in Table 1: a polydipsia; b diabetes mellitus; c decreased appetite; d urine output increased, micturition urgency, nocturia

In a subgroup of patients with hyponatremia (N = 475, serum sodium <135 mEq/L) enrolled in a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (mean duration of treatment was 9 months) of patients with worsening heart failure, the following adverse reactions occurred in tolvaptan-treated patients at a rate at least 2% greater than placebo: mortality (42% tolvaptan, 38% placebo), nausea (21% tolvaptan, 16% placebo), thirst (12% tolvaptan, 2% placebo), dry mouth (7% tolvaptan, 2% placebo) and polyuria or pollakiuria (4% tolvaptan, 1% placebo).

Gastrointestinal bleeding in patients with cirrhosis

In patients with cirrhosis treated with tolvaptan in the hyponatremia trials, gastrointestinal bleeding was reported in 6 out of 63 (10%) tolvaptan-treated patients and 1 out of 57 (2%) placebo-treated patients.

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The following adverse reactions occurred in <2% of hyponatremic patients treated with SAMSCA and at a rate greater than placebo in double-blind placebo-controlled trials (N = 607 tolvaptan; N = 518 placebo) or in <2% of patients in an uncontrolled trial of patients with hyponatremia (N = 111) and are not mentioned elsewhere in the label.

Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders: Disseminated intravascular coagulation

Cardiac Disorders: Intracardiac thrombus, ventricular fibrillation

Investigations: Prothrombin time prolonged

Gastrointestinal Disorders: Ischemic colitis

Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders: Diabetic ketoacidosis

Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders: Rhabdomyolysis

Nervous System: Cerebrovascular accident

Renal and Urinary Disorders: Urinary hemorrhage

Reproductive System and Breast Disorders (female): Vaginal hemorrhage

Respiratory, Thoracic, and Mediastinal Disorders: Pulmonary embolism, respiratory failure

Vascular disorder: Deep vein thrombosis

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of SAMSCA. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of an unknown size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Neurologic: Osmotic demyelination syndrome

Investigations: Hyponatremia

Removal of excess free body water increases serum osmolality and serum sodium concentrations. All patients treated with tolvaptan, especially those whose serum sodium levels become normal, should continue to be monitored to ensure serum sodium remains within normal limits. If hyponatremia is observed, management may include dose decreases or interruption of tolvaptan treatment, combined with modification of free-water intake or interruption of ongoing therapy. During clinical trials of hyponatremic patients, hyponatremia was reported as an adverse event in 0.7% of patients receiving tolvaptan vs. 0.6% of patients receiving placebo; analysis of laboratory values demonstrated an incidence of hyponatremia of 1.7% in patients receiving tolvaptan vs. 0.8% in patients receiving placebo.

Immune System Disorders: Hypersensitivity reactions including anaphylactic shock and rash generalized [see Contraindications (4.6)].

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Effects of Drugs on Tolvaptan

Ketoconazole and Other Strong CYP 3A Inhibitors

SAMSCA is metabolized primarily by CYP 3A. Ketoconazole is a strong inhibitor of CYP 3A and also an inhibitor of P-gp. Co-administration of SAMSCA and ketoconazole 200 mg daily results in a 5-fold increase in exposure to tolvaptan. Co-administration of SAMSCA with 400 mg ketoconazole daily or with other strong CYP 3A inhibitors (e.g., clarithromycin, itraconazole, telithromycin, saquinavir, nefazodone) at the highest labeled dose would be expected to cause an even greater increase in tolvaptan exposure. Thus, SAMSCA and strong CYP 3A inhibitors should not be co-administered [see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Contraindications (4.4)].

Moderate CYP 3A Inhibitors

The impact of moderate CYP 3A inhibitors (e.g., erythromycin, fluconazole, aprepitant, diltiazem and verapamil) on the exposure to co-administered tolvaptan has not been assessed. A substantial increase in the exposure to tolvaptan would be expected when SAMSCA is co-administered with moderate CYP 3A inhibitors. Co-administration of SAMSCA with moderate CYP 3A inhibitors should therefore generally be avoided [see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

Grapefruit Juice

Co-administration of grapefruit juice and SAMSCA results in a 1.8-fold increase in exposure to tolvaptan [see Dose and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

P-gp Inhibitors

Reduction in the dose of SAMSCA may be required in patients concomitantly treated with P-gp inhibitors, such as e.g., cyclosporine, based on clinical response [see Dose and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

Rifampin and Other CYP 3A Inducers

Rifampin is an inducer of CYP 3A and P-gp. Co-administration of rifampin and SAMSCA reduces exposure to tolvaptan by 85%. Therefore, the expected clinical effects of SAMSCA in the presence of rifampin and other inducers (e.g., rifabutin, rifapentine, barbiturates, phenytoin, carbamazepine and St. John's Wort) may not be observed at the usual dose levels of SAMSCA. The dose of SAMSCA may have to be increased [Dose and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

Lovastatin, Digoxin, Furosemide, and Hydrochlorothiazide

Co-administration of lovastatin, digoxin, furosemide, and hydrochlorothiazide with SAMSCA has no clinically relevant impact on the exposure to tolvaptan.

7.2 Effects of Tolvaptan on Other Drugs

Digoxin

Digoxin is a P-gp substrate. Co-administration of SAMSCA with digoxin increased digoxin AUC by 20% and Cmax by 30%.
SAMSCA® (tolvaptan)

Warfarin, Amiodarone, Furosemide, and Hydrochlorothiazide

Co-administration of tolvaptan does not appear to alter the pharmacokinetics of warfarin, furosemide, hydrochlorothiazide, or amiodarone (or its active metabolite, desethylamiodarone) to a clinically significant degree.

Lovastatin

SAMSCA is a weak inhibitor of CYP 3A. Co-administration of lovastatin and SAMSCA increases the exposure to lovastatin and its active metabolite lovastatin-β hydroxyacid by factors of 1.4 and 1.5, respectively. This is not a clinically relevant change.

Pharmacodynamic Interactions

Tolvaptan produces a greater 24 hour urine volume/excretion rate than does furosemide or hydrochlorothiazide. Concomitant administration of tolvaptan with furosemide or hydrochlorothiazide results in a 24 hour urine volume/excretion rate that is similar to the rate after tolvaptan administration alone.

Although specific interaction studies were not performed, in clinical studies tolvaptan was used concomitantly with beta-blockers, angiotensin receptor blockers, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and potassium sparing diuretics. Adverse reactions of hyperkalemia were approximately 1-2% higher when tolvaptan was administered with angiotensin receptor blockers, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and potassium sparing diuretics compared to administration of these medications with placebo. Serum potassium levels should be monitored during concomitant drug therapy.

As a V$_2$-receptor antagonist, tolvaptan may interfere with the V$_2$-agonist activity of desmopressin (dDAVP). In a male subject with mild Von Willebrand (vW) disease, intravenous infusion of dDAVP 2 hours after administration of oral tolvaptan did not produce the expected increases in vWF Factor VIII. It is not recommended to administer SAMSCA with a V$_2$-agonist.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C

There are no adequate and well controlled studies of SAMSCA use in pregnant women. In animal studies, cleft palate, brachymelia, microphthalmia, skeletal malformations, decreased fetal weight, delayed fetal ossification, and embryo-fetal death occurred. SAMSCA should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.

In embryo-fetal development studies, pregnant rats and rabbits received oral tolvaptan during organogenesis. Rats received 2 to 162 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of tolvaptan (on a body surface area basis). Reduced fetal weights and increased fetal malformations occurred at 162 times the MRHD. Signs of maternal toxicity (reduction in body weight gain and food consumption) occurred at 16 and 162 times the MRHD. When pregnant rabbits received oral tolvaptan at 32 to 324 times the MRHD (on a body surface area basis), there were reductions in maternal body weight gain and food consumption at all doses, and increased abortions at the mid and high doses (about 97 and 324 times the MRHD). At 324 times the MRHD, there were increased rates of embryo-fetal death, fetal microphthalmia, open eyelids, cleft palate, brachymelia and skeletal malformations. [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.3)].

8.2 Labor and Delivery

The effect of SAMSCA on labor and delivery in humans is unknown.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

It is not known whether SAMSCA is excreted into human milk. Tolvaptan is excreted into the milk of lactating rats. Because many drugs are excreted into human milk and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from SAMSCA, a decision should be made to discontinue nursing or SAMSCA, taking into consideration the importance of the drug to the mother.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness of SAMSCA in pediatric patients have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of the total number of hyponatremic subjects treated with SAMSCA in clinical studies, 42% were 65 years of age and over, while 19% were 75 and over. No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these subjects and younger subjects, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out. Increasing age has no effect on clearance of tolvaptan.

8.6 Use in Patients with Hepatic Impairment

Moderate and severe hepatic impairment do not affect exposure to tolvaptan to a clinically relevant extent. Avoid use of tolvaptan in patients with underlying liver disease.

8.7 Use in Patients with Renal Impairment

No dose adjustment is necessary based on renal function. There are no clinical trial data in patients with CrCl <10 mL/min, and, because drug effects on serum sodium levels are likely lost at very low levels of renal function, use in patients with a CrCl <10 mL/min is not recommended. No benefit can be expected in patients who are anuric (see Contraindications (4.5) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)).

8.8 Use in Patients with Congestive Heart Failure

The exposure to tolvaptan in patients with congestive heart failure is not clinically relevantly increased. No dose adjustment is necessary.

SAMSCA® (tolvaptan)

10 OVERDOSAGE

Single oral doses up to 480 mg and multiple doses up to 300 mg once daily for 5 days have been well tolerated in studies in healthy subjects. There is no specific antidote for tolvaptan intoxication. The signs and symptoms of an acute overdose can be anticipated to be those of excessive pharmacologic effect: a rise in serum sodium concentration, polyuria, thirst, and dehydration/hypovolemia.

The oral LD$_{50}$ of tolvaptan in rats and dogs is >2000 mg/kg. No mortality was observed in rats or dogs following single oral doses of >3000 mg/kg (maximum feasible dose). A single oral dose of 2000 mg/kg was lethal in mice. Symptoms of toxicity in affected mice included decreased locomotor activity, staggering gait, tremor and hypothermia.

If overdose occurs, estimation of the severity of poisoning is an important first step. A thorough history and details of overdose should be obtained, and a physical examination should be performed. The possibility of multiple drug involvement should be considered. Treatment should involve symptomatic and supportive care, with respiratory, ECG and blood pressure monitoring and water/electrolyte supplements as needed. A profuse and prolonged aquaretic should be anticipated, which, if not matched by oral fluid ingestion, should be replaced with intravenous hypertonic fluids, while closely monitoring electrolytes and fluid balance.

EGF monitoring should begin immediately and continue until ECG parameters are within normal ranges. Dialysis may not be effective in removing tolvaptan because of its high binding affinity for human plasma protein (>99%). Close medical supervision and monitoring should continue until the patient recovers.

11 DESCRIPTION

Tolvaptan is (S)-4-[(7-chloro-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-5-hydroxy-1H-1-benzazepin-1-y) carbonyl] -tolu-4-toluidide. The empirical formula is C$_{24}$H$_{24}$N$_{2}$O$_{5}$. Molecular weight is 448.94. The chemical structure is:

![Chemical Structure of Tolvaptan](image)

SAMSCA tablets for oral use contain 15 mg or 30 mg of tolvaptan. Inactive ingredients include corn starch, hydroxypropyl cellulose, lactose monohydrate, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate and microcrystalline cellulose and FB&C Blue No. 2. Aluminum Lake as colorant.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Tolvaptan is a selective vasopressin V$_2$-receptor antagonist with an affinity for the V$_2$-receptor that is 1.8 times that of native arginine vasopressin (AVP). Tolvaptan affinity for the V$_1$-receptor is 29 times greater than for the V$_2$-receptor.

When taken orally, 15 to 60 mg doses of tolvaptan antagonize the effect of vasopressin and cause an increase in urine water excretion that results in an increase in free water clearance (aquareasis), a decrease in urine osmolality, and a resulting increase in serum sodium concentrations. Urinary excretion of sodium and potassium and plasma potassium concentrations are not significantly changed. Tolvaptan metabolites have no or weak antagonist activity for human V$_1$ receptors compared with tolvaptan.

Plasma concentrations of native AVP may increase (avg. 2-9 pg/mL) with tolvaptan administration.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

In healthy subjects receiving a single dose of SAMSCA 60 mg, the onset of the aquaretic and sodium increasing effects occurs within 2 to 4 hours post-dose. A peak effect of about a 6 mg increase in serum sodium and about 9 mL/min increase in urine excretion rate is observed between 4 and 8 hours post-dose; thus, the pharmacological activity lags behind the plasma concentrations of tolvaptan. About 60% of the peak effect on serum sodium is sustained at 24 hours post-dose, but the urinary excretion rate is no longer elevated by this time. Doses above 60 mg tolvaptan do not increase aquareasis or serum sodium further. The effects of tolvaptan in the renal system were recommended dose range of 15 to 60 mg once daily appear to be limited to aquareasis and the resulting increase in sodium concentration.

In a parallel-arm, double-blind (for tolvaptan and placebo), placebo- and positive-controlled, multiple dose study of the effect of tolvaptan on the QT interval, 172 healthy subjects were randomized to tolvaptan 30 mg, tolvaptan 300 mg, placebo, or moxifloxacin 400 mg once daily. At both the 30 mg and 300 mg doses, no significant effect of administering tolvaptan on the QT interval was detected on Day 1 and Day 5. At the 300 mg dose, peak tolvaptan plasma concentrations were approximately 4-fold higher than the peak concentrations following a 30 mg dose. Moxifloxacin increased the QT interval by 12 ms at 2 hours after dosing on Day 1 and 17 ms at 1 hour after dosing on Day 5, indicating that the study was adequately designed and conducted to detect tolvaptan’s effect on the QT interval, had an effect been present.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

In healthy subjects the pharmacokinetics of tolvaptan after single doses of up to 480 mg and multiple doses up to 300 mg once daily have been examined. Area under the curve (AUC) increases proportionally with dose. After administration of doses ≥60 mg, Cmax increases proportionally with dose, the pharmacokinetic properties of tolvaptan are stereospecific, with a steady-state ratio of the S(-) to the R(+)-enantiomer of about 3. The absolute bioavailability of tolvaptan is unknown. At least 40% of the dose is absorbed.
SAMSCA® (tolvaptan) as tolvaptan or metabolites. Peak concentrations of tolvaptan are observed between 2 and 4 hours post-dose. Food does not impact the bioavailability of tolvaptan. In vitro data indicate that tolvaptan is a substrate and inhibitor of P-gp. Tolvaptan is highly plasma protein bound (99%) and distributed into an apparent volume of distribution of about 3 L/kg. Tolvaptan is eliminated entirely by non-renal routes and mainly, if not exclusively, metabolized by CYP 3A. After oral dosing, clearance is about 4 mL/min/kg and the terminal phase half-life is about 12 hours. The accumulation factor of tolvaptan with the once-daily regimen is 1.3 and the trough concentrations amount to ≤16% of the peak concentrations, suggesting a dominant half-life somewhat shorter than 12 hours. There is marked inter-subject variation in peak and average exposure to tolvaptan with a percent coefficient of variation ranging between 30 and 60%.

In patients with hyponatremia of any origin the clearance of tolvaptan is reduced to about 2 mL/min/kg. Moderate or severe hepatic impairment or congestive heart failure decrease the clearance and increase the volume of distribution of tolvaptan, but the respective changes are not clinically relevant. Exposure and response to tolvaptan in subjects with creatinine clearance ranging between 79 and 10 mL/min and patients with normal renal function are not different.

In a study in patients with creatinine clearances ranging from 10-124 mL/min administered a single dose of 60 mg tolvaptan, AUC and Cmax of plasma tolvaptan were less than doubled in patients with severe renal impairment relative to the controls. The peak increase in serum sodium was 5-6 mEq/L, regardless of renal function, but the onset and offset of tolvaptan’s effect on serum sodium were slower in patients with severe renal impairment [see Use in Special Populations (8.7)].

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
Up to two years of oral administration of tolvaptan to male and female rats at doses up to 1000 mg/kg/day (162 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) on a body surface area basis), to male mice at doses up to 60 mg/kg/day (5 times the MRHD) and to female mice at doses up to 100 mg/kg/day (8 times the MRHD) did not increase the incidence of tumors. Tolvaptan tested negative for genotoxicity in in vitro (bacterial reverse mutation assay and chromosomal aberration test in Chinese hamster lung fibroblast cells) and in vivo (rat micronucleus assay) test systems.

In a fertility study in which male and female rats were orally administered tolvaptan at 100, 300 or 1000 mg/kg/day, the highest dose level was associated with significantly fewer corpora lutea and implants than control.

13.3 Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology
In pregnant rats, oral administration of tolvaptan at a reduction in maternal body weight gain and food consumption at 100 and 1000 mg/kg/day, and reduced fetal weight and delayed ossification of fetuses at 1000 mg/kg/day (162 times the MRHD on a body surface area basis). Oral administration of tolvaptan at 100, 300 and 1000 mg/kg/day to pregnant rabbits during organogenesis was associated with reductions in maternal body weight gain and food consumption at all doses, and abortions at mid- and high-doses. At 1000 mg/kg/day (324 times the MRHD), increased incidences of embryo-fetal death, fetal microphthalmia, open eyelids, cleft palate, brachymelia and skeletal malformations were observed. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of SAMSCA in pregnant women. SAMSCA should be used in pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the risk to the fetus.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES
14.1 Hyponatremia
In two double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-center studies (SALT-1 and SALT-2), a total of 424 patients with euovolemic or hypervolemic hyponatremia (serum sodium <135 mEq/L) resulting from a variety of underlying causes (heart failure, liver cirrhosis, syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone [SIADH] and others) were treated for 30 days with tolvaptan or placebo, then followed for an additional 7 days after withdrawal. Symptomatic patients, patients likely to require saline therapy during the course of therapy, patients with acute and transient hyponatremia associated with head trauma or postoperative state and patients with hyponatremia due to primary polydipsia, uncontrolled adrenal insufficiency or uncontrolled hypothyroidism were excluded. Patients were randomized to receive either placebo (N = 220) or tolvaptan (N = 223) at an initial oral dose of 15 mg once daily. The mean serum sodium concentration at study entry was 128 mEq/L. Fluid restriction was to be avoided if possible during the first 24 hours of therapy to avoid overly rapid correction of serum sodium, and during the first 24 hours of therapy 87% of patients had no fluid restriction. Thereafter, patients could resume or initiate fluid restriction (defined as daily fluid intake of <0.1 liter/day) as clinically indicated.

The dose of tolvaptan could be increased at 24 hour intervals to 30 mg once daily, then to 60 mg once daily, until either the maximum dose of 60 mg or normonatremia (serum sodium <135 mEq/L) was reached. Serum sodium concentrations were determined at 8 hours after study drug initiation and daily up to 72 hours, within which time titration was typically completed. Treatment was maintained for 20 days with additional serum sodium assessments on Days 11, 18, 25 and 30. On the day of study discontinuation, all patients resumed previous therapies for hyponatremia and were reevaluated 7 days later. The primary endpoint for these studies was the average daily AUC for change in serum sodium from baseline to Day 4 and baseline to Day 30 in patients with a serum sodium less than 135 mEq/L. Compared to placebo, tolvaptan caused a statistically greater increase in serum sodium (p <0.0001) during both periods in both studies (see Table 2). For patients with a serum sodium <130 mEq/L or <125 mEq/L, the effects at Day 4 and Day 30 remained significant (see Table 2). This effect was also seen across all disease etiology subsets (e.g., CHF, cirrhosis, SIADH/other).

Table 2: Effects of Treatment with Tolvaptan 15 mg/day to 60 mg/day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects with Serum Sodium &lt;135 mEq/L (ITT population)</th>
<th>Tolvaptan 15 mg/day-60 mg/day</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>Estimated Effect (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in average daily serum [Na+] AUC baseline to Day 4 (mEq/L) Mean (SD) N</td>
<td>4.0 (2.8) 213</td>
<td>0.4 (2.4) 203</td>
<td>3.7 (3.3-4.2) p &lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in average daily serum [Na+] AUC baseline to Day 30 (mEq/L) Mean (SD) N</td>
<td>6.2 (4.0) 213</td>
<td>1.8 (3.7) 203</td>
<td>4.6 (3.9-5.2) p &lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Patients Needing Fluid Restriction*</td>
<td>14% 30/215</td>
<td>25% 51/206</td>
<td>p =0.0017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subgroup with Serum Sodium <130 mEq/L

| Change in average daily serum [Na+] AUC baseline to Day 4 (mEq/L) Mean (SD) N | 4.8 (3.0) 110 | 0.7 (2.5) 105 | 4.2 (3.5-5.0) p <0.0001 |
| Change in average daily serum [Na+] AUC baseline to Day 30 (mEq/L) Mean (SD) N | 7.9 (4.1) 110 | 2.6 (4.2) 105 | 5.5 (4.4-6.5) p <0.0001 |
| Percent of Patients Needing Fluid Restriction* | 19% 21/110 | 36% 38/108 | p <0.01 |

Subgroup with Serum Sodium <125 mEq/L

| Change in average daily serum [Na+] AUC baseline to Day 4 (mEq/L) Mean (SD) N | 5.7 (3.8) 26 | 1.9 (1.8) 30 | 3.9 (3.6-4.9) p <0.0001 |
| Change in average daily serum [Na+] AUC baseline to Day 30 (mEq/L) Mean (SD) N | 10.0 (4.8) 26 | 4.1 (4.5) 30 | 5.7 (3.1-8.3) p <0.0001 |
| Percent of Patients Needing Fluid Restriction* | 35% 9/26 | 50% 15/30 | p = 0.14 |

* Fluid Restriction defined as <1L/day at any time during treatment period.

In patients with hyponatremia (defined as <135 mEq/L), serum sodium concentration increased to a significantly greater degree in tolvaptan-treated patients compared to placebo-treated patients as early as 8 hours after the first dose, and the change was maintained for 30 days. The percentage of patients requiring fluid restriction (defined as ≤1 L/day at any time during the treatment period) was also significantly less (p =0.0017) in the tolvaptan-treated group (30/215, 14%) as compared with the placebo-treated group (51/206, 25%).

Figure 1 shows the change from baseline in serum sodium by visit in patients with serum sodium <135 mEq/L. Within 7 days of tolvaptan discontinuation, serum sodium concentrations in tolvaptan-treated patients declined to levels similar to those of placebo-treated patients.

Figure 1: Pooled SALT Studies: Analysis of Mean Serum Sodium (± SD, mEq/L) by Vital - Patients with Baseline Serum Sodium <135 mEq/L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Day</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean Serum Sodium (± SD, mEq/L)</td>
<td>112 (12)</td>
<td>115 (10)</td>
<td>117 (10)</td>
<td>118 (10)</td>
<td>116 (10)</td>
<td>116 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Mean Change from Baseline in Serum Sodium by Visit in Patients with Serum Sodium <135 mEq/L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visit</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Follow-up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean Change from Baseline (± SD, mEq/L)</td>
<td>112 (12)</td>
<td>115 (10)</td>
<td>117 (10)</td>
<td>118 (10)</td>
<td>116 (10)</td>
<td>116 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-value</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 vs Placebo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2: Pooled SALT Studies: Analysis of Mean Serum Sodium (± SD, mEq/L) by Visit - Patients with Baseline Serum Sodium <130 mEq/L

In the open-label study SALTWATER, 111 patients, 94 of them hyponatremic (serum sodium <135 mEq/L), previously on tolvaptan or placebo therapy were given tolvaptan as a titrated regimen (15 to 60 mg once daily) after having returned to standard care for at least 7 days. By this time, their baseline mean serum sodium concentration had fallen to between their original baseline and post-placebo therapy level. Upon initiation of therapy, average serum sodium concentrations increased to approximately the same levels as observed for those previously treated with tolvaptan, and were sustained for at least a year. Figure 3 shows results from 111 patients enrolled in the SALTWATER Study.

Figure 3: SALTWATER: Analysis of Mean Serum Sodium (± SD, mEq/L) by Visit

*p-value <0.0001 for all visits during tolvaptan treatment compared to placebo

14.2 Heart Failure

In a phase 3 double-blind, placebo-controlled study (EVEREST), 4133 patients with worsening heart failure were randomized to tolvaptan or placebo as an adjunct to standard care. Long-term tolvaptan treatment (mean duration of treatment of 0.75 years) had no demonstrated effect, either favorable or unfavorable, on all-cause mortality (HR [95% CI]: 0.98 [0.9, 1.1]) or the combined endpoint of CV mortality or subsequent hospitalization for worsening HF (HR [95% CI]: 1.0 [0.9, 1.1]).
What is the most important information I should know about SAMSCA?

1) SAMSCA may make the salt (sodium) level in your blood rise too fast. This can increase your risk of a serious condition called osmotic demyelination syndrome (ODS). ODS can lead to coma or death. ODS can also cause new symptoms such as:

- trouble speaking
- swallowing trouble or feeling like food or liquid gets stuck while swallowing
- drowsiness
- confusion
- mood changes
- trouble controlling body movement (involuntary movement) and weakness in muscles of the arms and legs
- seizures

You or a family member should tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms even if they begin later in treatment. Also tell your healthcare provider about any other new symptoms while taking SAMSCA.

You may be more at risk for ODS if you have:

- liver disease
- not eaten enough for a long period of time (malnourished)
- very low sodium level in your blood
- been drinking large amounts of alcohol for a long period of time (chronic alcoholism)

To lessen your risk of ODS while taking SAMSCA:

- Treatment with SAMSCA should be started and re-started only in a hospital, where the sodium levels in your blood can be checked closely.
- Do not take SAMSCA if you can not tell if you are thirsty.
- To prevent losing too much body water (dehydration), have water available to drink at all times while taking SAMSCA. Unless your healthcare provider tells you otherwise, drink when you are thirsty.
- If your healthcare provider tells you to keep taking SAMSCA after you leave a hospital, it is important that you do not stop and re-start SAMSCA on your own. You may need to go back to a hospital to re-start SAMSCA. Talk to your healthcare provider right away if you stop taking SAMSCA for any reason.
- It is important to stay under the care of your healthcare provider while taking SAMSCA and follow their instructions.

2) SAMSCA may cause liver problems, including life-threatening liver failure. SAMSCA should not be taken for more than 30 days. Tell your doctor right away if you develop or have worsening of any of these signs and symptoms of liver problems:

- Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting
- Fever, feeling unwell, unusual tiredness
- Itching
- Yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes (jaundice)
- Unusual darkening of the urine
- Right upper stomach area pain or discomfort

Who should not take SAMSCA?

Do not take SAMSCA if:

- you are allergic to tolvaptan or any of the ingredients in SAMSCA. See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in SAMSCA.
- the sodium level in your blood must be increased right away.
- you cannot replace fluids by drinking or you can not feel if you are thirsty.
- you are dizzy, faint, or your kidneys are not working normally because you have lost too much body fluid.
- you take certain medicines. These medicines could cause you to have too much SAMSCA in your blood:
  - the antibiotic medicines, clarithromycin (Biaxin, Biaxin XL) or telithromycin (Ketek)
  - the antifungal medicines, ketoconazole (Nizoral) or itraconazole (Sporonox)
  - the anti-HIV medicines, ritonavir (Kaletra, Norvir), indinavir (Crixivan), nelfinavir (Viracept), and saquinavir (Invirase)
  - the antidepressant medicine, nefazodone hydrochloride
  - your body is not able to make urine. SAMSCA will not help your condition.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking SAMSCA?

Tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:

- have kidney problems and your body can not make urine.
- have liver problems
- can not feel if you are thirsty. See “What is the most important information I should know about SAMSCA?”
- have any allergies. See the end of this Medication Guide for a list of the ingredients in SAMSCA.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if SAMSCA will harm your unborn baby.
- are breast-feeding. It is not known if SAMSCA passes into your breast milk. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will take SAMSCA or breast-feed. You should not do both.
- are taking desmopressin (dDAVP).

Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

Using SAMSCA with certain medicines could cause you to have too much SAMSCA in your blood. See “Who should not take SAMSCA?” SAMSCA may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how SAMSCA works.

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them and show it to your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.
SAMSCA® (tolvaptan)

How should I take SAMSCA?

- See “What is the most important information I should know about SAMSCA?”
- Take SAMSCA exactly as prescribed by your healthcare provider.
- Take SAMSCA one time each day.
- You can take SAMSCA with or without food.
- Do not drink grapefruit juice during treatment with SAMSCA. This could cause you to have too much SAMSCA in your blood.
- Certain medicines or illnesses may keep you from drinking fluids or may cause you to lose too much body fluid, such as vomiting or diarrhea. If you have these problems, call your healthcare provider right away.
- Do not miss or skip doses of SAMSCA. If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is near the time of the next dose, skip the missed dose. Just take the next dose at your regular time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time.
- If you take too much SAMSCA, call your healthcare provider right away. If you take an overdose of SAMSCA, you may need to go to a hospital.
- If your healthcare provider tells you to stop taking SAMSCA, follow their instructions about limiting the amount of fluid you should drink.

What are the possible side effects of SAMSCA? SAMSCA can cause serious side effects including:

- See “What is the most important information I should know about SAMSCA?”
- Loss of too much body fluid (dehydration). Tell your healthcare provider if you:
  - have vomiting or diarrhea, and cannot drink normally.
  - feel dizzy or faint. These may be symptoms that you have lost too much body fluid.

Call your healthcare provider right away, if you have any of these symptoms.

The most common side effects of SAMSCA are:

- thirst
- dry mouth
- weakness
- constipation
- making large amounts of urine and urinating often
- increased blood sugar levels

These are not all the possible side effects of SAMSCA. Talk to your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away while taking SAMSCA.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

SAMSCA® (tolvaptan)

How should I store SAMSCA?
Store SAMSCA between 59 °F to 86 °F (15 °C to 30 °C).
Keep SAMSCA and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General Information about SAMSCA
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use SAMSCA for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give SAMSCA to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them.

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about SAMSCA. If you would like more information, talk with your healthcare provider. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about SAMSCA that is written for healthcare professionals. For more information about SAMSCA, call 1-877-726-7220 or go to www.samsca.com.

What are the ingredients in SAMSCA?
Active ingredient: tolvaptan.
Inactive ingredients: corn starch, hydroxypropyl cellulose, lactose monohydrate, low-substituted hydroxypropyl cellulose, magnesium stearate and microcrystalline cellulose, and FD&C Blue No. 2 Aluminum Lake as colorant.

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This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.