Rh\textsubscript{0}(D) Immune Globulin (Human)

\textit{RhoGAM\textsuperscript{®} Ultra-Filtered PLUS (300 µg) (1500 IU)}

\textit{MICRhoGAM\textsuperscript{®} Ultra-Filtered PLUS (50 µg) (250 IU)}

Rx Only

For Intramuscular Injection Only

Prefilled syringes, preservative-free (thimerosal free), latex-free delivery system

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use RhoGAM Ultra-Filtered PLUS (RhoGAM) and MICRhoGAM Ultra-Filtered PLUS (MICRhoGAM) safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for RhoGAM and MICRhoGAM.

- \textit{Rh\textsubscript{0}(D) Immune Globulin (Human)}
  - \textit{RhoGAM\textsuperscript{®} Ultra-Filtered PLUS (300 µg) (1500 IU)}
    - Initial U.S. Approval: 1968
  - \textit{MICRhoGAM\textsuperscript{®} Ultra-Filtered PLUS (50 µg) (250 IU)}
    - Initial U.S. Approval: 1979

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

For use in preventing Rh immunization.

- Pregnancy and other obstetrical conditions in Rh-negative women unless the father or baby are conclusively Rh-negative, e.g. delivery of an Rh-positive baby irrespective of the ABO groups of the mother and baby, any antepartum fetal-maternal hemorrhage (suspected or proven), actual or threatened pregnancy loss at any stage of gestation and ectopic pregnancy. (1.1)
- Prevention of Rh immunization in any Rh-negative person after incompatible transfusion of Rh-positive blood or blood products (1.2)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For intramuscular use only, do not administer intravenously.

Pregnancy and other obstetrical conditions (2.1)

\textbf{RhoGAM (300 µg) (1500 IU)}

- Postpartum – if the newborn is Rh-positive. Administer within 72 hours of delivery.
- Antepartum –
  - Prophylaxis at 26 – 28 weeks gestation.
  - At or beyond thirteen weeks gestation: administer within 72 hours when suspected or proven exposure to Rh-positive red blood cells occurs resulting from invasive procedures, abdominal trauma or obstetrical manipulation, ectopic pregnancy, pregnancy termination or threatened termination.

Administer every 12 weeks starting from first injection to maintain a level of passively acquired anti-D. If delivery occurs within three weeks after the last antepartum dose, the postpartum dose may be withheld, but a test for fetal-maternal hemorrhage should be performed to determine if exposure to > 15 mL of red blood cells has occurred.

\textbf{MICRhoGAM (50 µg) (250 IU)}

- Administer within 72 hours of actual or threatened termination of pregnancy (spontaneous or induced) up to and including 12 weeks gestation.
Transfusion of Rh-incompatible blood or blood products (2.1)

Administer within 72 hours.

RhoGAM (300 µg) (1500 IU)
- 2.5 - 15.0 mL Rh-positive red blood cells
- > 15.0 mL Rh-positive red blood cells (multiple syringes)

MICRhoGAM (50 µg) (250 IU)
- < 2.5 mL Rh-positive red blood cells

**DOSE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**

Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human)
- RhoGAM® Ultra-Filtered PLUS - 300 µg (1500 IU) – Prefilled Syringes (3)
- MICRhoGAM® Ultra-Filtered PLUS - 50 µg (250 IU) – Prefilled Syringes (3)

**CONTRAINdications**

- Rh-positive individuals. (4)

**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

- Do not inject intravenously. (5.1)
- In the case of postpartum use, the product is intended for maternal use only. (5.1)
- Do not inject the newborn infant. (5.1)
- May carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents because it is made from human plasma. (5.2)
- Administer with caution to patients who have had prior severe systemic allergic reactions to human immune globulin. (5.1)
- Contains a small quantity of immunoglobulin A (IgA), there is a potential risk of hypersensitivity in IgA deficient individuals. (5.1)
- Patients treated for Rh-incompatible transfusion should be monitored by clinical and laboratory means for signs and symptoms of a hemolytic reaction. (5.1)

**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Most common are:
- Injection site reactions that include swelling, induration, redness and mild pain or warmth. (6)
- Systemic reactions that include skin rash, body aches or a slight elevation in temperature. Patients should be observed for at least 20 minutes after administration. Severe systemic allergic reactions are extremely rare. (6)
- Anti-D formation is rarely reported after proper administration of RhoGAM. (6).

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact:
- Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics, Inc. at 1-800-421-3311 in the United States.
- Outside of the United States, the company distributing these products should be contacted.
- Voluntary reporting of adverse reactions may also be made to the FDA through MedWatch at 1-800-822-7967 or on the Internet at www.fda.gov/medwatch.

**DRUG INTERACTIONS**

- May impair the efficacy of live vaccines such as measles, mumps and varicella. Administration of live vaccines should generally be delayed until 12 weeks after the final dose of immune globulin. If administered within 14 days after administration of a live vaccine, the efficacy of the vaccination may be impaired. (7)
- The postpartum vaccination of rubella-susceptible women with rubella or MMR vaccine should not be delayed because of the receipt of Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human). (7)

**USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

- Administer only to Rh-negative patients exposed or potentially exposed to Rh-positive red blood cells to prevent Rh immunization. (8)

See 15 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Revised July 2012
FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

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  1.1 Pregnancy and other obstetrical conditions
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15 Patient Counseling Information

*Sections or subsections omitted from Full Prescribing Information are not listed.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Pregnancy and other obstetrical conditions
   For administration to Rh-negative women not previously sensitized to the
   Rh(D) factor, unless the father or baby are conclusively Rh-negative.
   • Delivery of an Rh-positive baby irrespective of the ABO groups of the mother
     and baby
   • Antepartum prophylaxis at 26 to 28 weeks gestation
   • Antepartum fetal-maternal hemorrhage (suspected or proven) as a result of
     placenta previa, amniocentesis, chorionic villus sampling, percutaneous
     umbilical blood sampling, other obstetrical manipulative procedure (e.g.,
     version) or abdominal trauma
   • Actual or threatened pregnancy loss at any stage of gestation
   • Ectopic pregnancy

1.2 Transfusion of Rh-incompatible blood or blood products
   • Prevention of Rh immunization in any Rh-negative person after incompatible
     transfusion of Rh-positive blood or blood products (e.g., red blood cells,
     platelet concentrates, granulocyte concentrates)
For intramuscular use only. Do not inject RhoGAM Ultra-Filtered PLUS (RhoGAM) or MIRCrhoGAM Ultra-Filtered PLUS (MIRCrhoGAM) intravenously. In the case of postpartum use, the product is intended for maternal administration. Do not inject the newborn infant. Inject the entire contents of the syringe(s). For single use only. (See WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS)

RhoGAM or MIRCrhoGAM should be administered within 72 hours of delivery or known or suspected exposure to Rh-positive red blood cells. There is little information concerning the effectiveness of Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) when given beyond this 72 hour period. In one study, Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) provided protection against Rh immunization in about 50% of subjects when given 13 days after exposure to Rh-positive red blood cells. Administer every 12 weeks starting from first injection to maintain a level of passively acquired anti-D. If delivery occurs within three weeks after the last antepartum dose, the postpartum dose may be withheld, but a test for fetal-maternal hemorrhage should be performed to determine if exposure to > 15 mL of red blood cells has occurred.

Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter, discoloration and syringe damage prior to administration. Do not use if particulate matter and / or discoloration are observed. The solution should appear clear or slightly opalescent.

### 2.1 Indications and Recommended Dosage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy and other obstetrical conditions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpartum (if the newborn is Rh-positive)</td>
<td>RhoGAM (300 µg)</td>
<td>Additional doses of RhoGAM are indicated when the patient has been exposed to &gt; 15 mL of Rh-positive red blood cells. This may be determined by use of qualitative or quantitative tests for fetal-maternal hemorrhage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administer within 72 hours of delivery</td>
<td>(1500 IU)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Antepartum:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Prophylaxis at 26 to 28 weeks gestation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administer within 72 hours of suspected or proven exposure to Rh-positive red blood cells resulting from:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Amniocentesis, chorionic villus sampling (CVS) and percutaneous umbilical blood sampling (PUBS)</td>
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<td>• Abdominal trauma or obstetrical manipulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Ectopic pregnancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Threatened pregnancy loss after 12 weeks gestation with continuation of pregnancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Pregnancy termination (spontaneous or induced) beyond 12 weeks gestation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administer within 72 hours of suspected or proven exposure to Rh-positive red blood cells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual or threatened termination of pregnancy (spontaneous or induced) up to and including 12 weeks gestation</td>
<td>MIRCrhoGAM (50 µg)</td>
<td>RhoGAM may be administered if MIRCrhoGAM is not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administer within 72 hours of suspected or proven exposure to Rh-positive red blood cells</td>
<td>(250 IU)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfusion of Rh-incompatible blood or blood products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administer within 72 hours of suspected or proven exposure to Rh-positive red blood cells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• &lt; 2.5 mL Rh-positive red blood cells</td>
<td>MIRCrhoGAM (50 µg)</td>
<td>RhoGAM may be administered if MIRCrhoGAM is not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administer within 72 hours of suspected or proven exposure to Rh-positive red blood cells</td>
<td>(250 IU)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2.5 - 15.0 mL Rh-positive red blood cells</td>
<td>RhoGAM (300 µg)</td>
<td>Additional doses of RhoGAM are indicated when the patient has been exposed to &gt; 15 mL of Rh-positive red blood cells. Administer 20 µg of RhoGAM per mL of Rh-positive red blood cell exposure. Multiple doses may be administered at the same time or at spaced intervals, as long as the total dose is administered within three days of exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administer within 72 hours of suspected or proven exposure to Rh-positive red blood cells</td>
<td>(1500 IU) (multiple syringes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• &gt; 15.0 mL Rh-positive red blood cells</td>
<td>RhoGAM (300 µg)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administer within 72 hours of suspected or proven exposure to Rh-positive red blood cells</td>
<td>(1500 IU) (multiple syringes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 RhoGAM Administration
Each single dose prefilled syringe of RhoGAM contains 300 µg (1500 IU) of Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human). This is the dose for the indications associated with pregnancy at or beyond 13 weeks unless there is clinical or laboratory evidence of a fetal-maternal hemorrhage (FMH) in excess of 15 mL of Rh-positive red blood cells.

2.3 MICRhoGAM Administration
Each single dose prefilled syringe of MICRhoGAM contains 50 µg (250 IU) of Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human). This dose will suppress the immune response to up to 2.5 mL of Rh-positive red blood cells. MICRhoGAM is indicated within 72 hours after termination of pregnancy up to and including 12 weeks gestation. At or beyond 13 weeks gestation, RhoGAM should be administered instead of MICRhoGAM.

2.4 Multiple Dosage
Multiple doses of RhoGAM are required if a FMH exceeds 15 mL, an event that is possible but unlikely prior to the third trimester of pregnancy and is most likely at delivery. Patients known or suspected to be at increased risk of FMH should be tested for FMH by qualitative or quantitative methods. In efficacy studies, RhoGAM was shown to suppress Rh immunization in all subjects when given at a dose of > 20 µg per mL of Rh-positive red blood cells. Therefore, administration of more than 20 µg of RhoGAM per mL of Rh-positive red blood cells should be considered whenever a large FMH or red blood cell exposure is suspected or documented. Multiple doses may be administered at the same time or at spaced intervals, as long as the total dose is administered within three days of exposure.

2.5 Dosage Frequency
To maintain an adequate level of anti-D, RhoGAM should be administered every 12 weeks. The exact timing for the injection is based on 12 week intervals starting from the administration of the first injection. If delivery of the baby does not occur 12 weeks after the administration of the standard antepartum dose (at 26 to 28 weeks), a second dose is recommended to maximize protection antepartum. If delivery occurs within three weeks after the last antepartum dose, the postpartum dose may be withheld, but a test for FMH should be performed to determine if exposure to > 15 mL of red blood cells has occurred.

2.6 Administration
Administer injection per standard protocol.
Note: When administering an intramuscular injection, place fingers in contact with syringe barrel through windows in shield to prevent possible premature activation of safety guard.

Slide safety guard over needle. After injection, use free hand to slide safety guard over needle. An audible “click” indicates proper activation. Keep hands behind needle at all times. Dispose of the syringe in accordance with local regulations.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
- RhoGAM® Ultra-Filtered PLUS - 300 µg (1500 IU)* – Prefilled Syringes
- MICRhoGAM® Ultra-Filtered PLUS - 50 µg (250 IU)* – Prefilled Syringes
*The anti-D content of RhoGAM / MICRhoGAM is expressed as µg per dose or as International Units (IU) per dose. The conversion factor is 1 µg = 5 IU.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
The use of RhoGAM and MICRhoGAM is contraindicated in Rh-positive individuals.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
5.1 Warnings
- For intramuscular use only, do not inject intravenously.
- In the case of postpartum use, the product is intended for maternal administration.
- Do not inject the newborn infant.
- Patients should be observed for at least 20 minutes after administration.
• Administer with caution to patients who have had prior severe systemic allergic reactions to human immune globulin.

• RhoGAM / MICRhGAM contain a small quantity of IgA. There is a potential risk of hypersensitivity in IgA deficient individuals.

• Patients treated for Rh-incompatible transfusion should be monitored by clinical and laboratory means for signs and symptoms of a hemolytic reaction.

• Store at 2 to 8°C. Do not store frozen.

• Do not use after the expiration date printed on the syringe.

5.2 Use of Plasma Derived Products
RhoGAM and MICRhGAM are made from human plasma and may carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses, and theoretically the Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) agent. The risk that such products will transmit an infectious agent has been reduced by screening plasma donors for prior exposure to certain viruses, by testing plasma for the presence of certain current virus infections and by using pathogen removal and inactivation techniques during the manufacturing process. All of the above steps are designed to increase product safety by reducing the risk of pathogen transmission. Despite these measures, such products can still potentially transmit disease. There is also the possibility that unknown infectious agents may be present in such products. All infections thought by a physician possibly to have been transmitted by these products should be reported by the physician or other healthcare provider in the United States to Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics, Inc. at 1-800-421-3311. Outside the United States, the company distributing these products should be contacted. The physician should discuss the risks and benefits of these products with the patient.

5.3 Laboratory Tests
Recovery of anti-D in plasma or serum after injection of RhoGAM or other Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) products is highly variable among individuals. Anti-D detection in a patient's plasma is dependent on assay sensitivity and time of sample collection post-injection. Currently there are no requirements or practice standards to test for the presence of anti-D in order to determine adequacy or efficacy of dose following an injection of RhoGAM.

The presence of passively acquired anti-D in the maternal serum may cause a positive antibody screening test. This does not preclude further antepartum or postpartum prophylaxis.

Some babies born to women given Rho(D) Immune Globulin (Human) antepartum have weakly positive direct antiglobulin (Coombs) tests at birth.

Fetal-maternal hemorrhage may cause false blood typing results in the mother. Late in pregnancy or following delivery, there may be sufficient fetal Rh-positive red blood cells in the circulation of the Rh-negative mother to cause a positive antiglobulin test for weak D (Du). In this instance if there is any doubt as to the patient's Rh type, RhoGAM or MICRhGAM should be administered.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
Adverse events (AE) after administration of RhoGAM and MICRhGAM are rare. The most frequently reported AEs are anti-D formation and injection site reactions, such as swelling, induration, redness and mild pain or warmth. Possible systemic reactions are skin rash, body aches or a slight elevation in temperature. Severe systemic allergic reactions are extremely rare. Patients should be observed for at least 20 minutes after administration. There have been no reported fatalities due to anaphylaxis or any other cause related to RhoGAM or MICRhGAM administration.

As with any Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human), administration to patients who are Rh-positive or have received Rh-positive red blood cells may result in signs and symptoms of a hemolytic reaction, including fever, back pain, nausea and vomiting, hypo- or hypertension, hemoglobinuria/emia, elevated bilirubin and creatinine and decreased haptoglobin.

RhoGAM and MICRhGAM contain a small quantity of IgA (less than 15 µg per dose). Although high doses of intravenous immune globulin containing IgA at levels of 270-720 µg/mL have been given without incident during treatment of patients with high-titered antibodies to IgA, the attending physician must weigh the benefit against the potential risks of hypersensitivity reactions.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
Immune globulin preparations including Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) may impair the efficacy of live vaccines such as measles, mumps and varicella. Administration of live vaccines should generally be delayed until 12 weeks after the final dose of immune globulin. If an immune globulin is administered within 14 days after administration of a live vaccine, the immune response to the vaccination may be inhibited. Because of the importance of rubella immunity among women of childbearing age, the postpartum vaccination of rubella-susceptible women with rubella or MMR vaccine should not be delayed because of the receipt of Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) during
the last trimester of pregnancy or at delivery. Vaccination should occur immediately after
delivery and if possible, testing should be performed after 3 or more months to ensure
immunity to rubella and if necessary, to measles. 12

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category C

Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with RhoGAM or MIRhoGAM.
The available evidence suggests that Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) does not harm
the fetus or affect future pregnancies or the reproduction capacity of the maternal
recipient. 13,14

8.2 Rh Blood Type

RhoGAM or MIRhoGAM Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) should only be administered
to Rh-negative patients exposed or potentially exposed to Rh-positive red blood cells
to prevent Rh immunization.

9 OVERDOSE

Repeated administration or increased dosage in Rh-negative individuals should not cause
more severe or more frequent adverse reactions than the normal dose. Patients who
receive RhoGAM or MIRhoGAM for Rh-incompatible transfusion should be monitored
by clinical and laboratory means due to the risk of a hemolytic reaction.

10 DESCRIPTION

RhoGAM and MIRhoGAM Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) are sterile solutions
containing immunoglobulin G (IgG) anti-D (anti-Rh) for use in preventing Rh immunization.
They are manufactured from human plasma containing anti-D. A single dose of RhoGAM
contains sufficient anti-D (300 µg or 1500 IU) to suppress the immune response to up to
15 mL of Rh-positive red blood cells. 4,15 A single dose of MIRhoGAM contains sufficient
anti-D (50 µg or 250 IU) to suppress the immune response to up to 2.5 mL of Rh-positive
red blood cells. The anti-D dose is measured by comparison to the RhoGAM in-house
reference standard, the potency of which is established relative to the U.S./World Health
Organization/European Pharmacopoeia Standard Anti-D Immunoglobulin Rh(D) Immune
Globulin (Human) CBER Lot 4: NIBSC Lot 01/572 (285 IU/ampoule). 16

Plasma for RhoGAM is typically sourced from a donor center owned and operated by
Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics. All donors are carefully screened by history and laboratory
testing to reduce the risk of transmitting blood-borne pathogens from infected donors.
Each plasma donation is tested and found to be non-reactive for the presence of
hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and antibodies to hepatitis C (HCV) and human
immunodeficiency viruses (HIV) 1 and 2. Additionally, plasma is tested by FDA licensed
Nucleic Acid Testing (NAT) for HCV and HIV-1 and the results must be negative. Plasma is
also tested by investigational NAT for hepatitis B (HBV) and must be non-reactive.
However, the significance of a negative result has not been established. Plasma is tested
by in-process NAT procedures for hepatitis A virus (HAV) and parvovirus B19 (B19) in a
minipool format. Only plasma that has passed virus screening is used for production. The
procedure for B19 detects all three genotypes based upon sequence alignment of known
virus isolates. The limit of B19 DNA in the manufacturing pool is set not to exceed 10^4 IU
per mL.

Fractionation of the plasma is performed by a modification of the cold alcohol procedure
that has been shown to significantly lower viral titers. 10 Following plasma fractionation,
a patented viral clearance filtration step and a patented viral inactivation step are
performed. The viral filtration step removes viruses via a size-exclusion mechanism
utilizing a patented Viresolve 180 ultrafiltration membrane with defined pore-size
distribution of 12-18 nanometers to remove enveloped and non-enveloped viruses.
Additionally, plasma is tested by FDA licensed Nucleic Acid Testing (NAT) for HCV and HIV-1 and the results must be negative. Plasma is tested
by in-process NAT procedures for hepatitis A virus (HAV) and parvovirus B19 (B19) in a
minipool format. Only plasma that has passed virus screening is used for production. The
procedure for B19 detects all three genotypes based upon sequence alignment of known
virus isolates. The limit of B19 DNA in the manufacturing pool is set not to exceed 10^4 IU
per mL.

The donor selection process, the fractionation process, the viral filtration step and the
viral inactivation process increase product safety by reducing the risk of transmission of
enveloped and non-enveloped viruses. Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) intended for
intramuscular use and prepared by cold alcohol fractionation has not been shown to
transmit hepatitis or other infectious diseases. 19 There have been no documented cases
of infectious disease transmission by RhoGAM or MIRhoGAM.

Laboratory spiking studies 10,20 have shown that the cumulative viral removal and
inactivation capability of the RhoGAM / MIRhoGAM manufacturing process is as follows:
The safety of Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) has been further shown in an empirical study of viral marker rates in female blood donors in the United States. This study revealed that Rh-negative donors, of whom an estimated 55-60% had received Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) for pregnancy-related indications, had prevalence and incidence viral marker rates similar to those of Rh-positive female donors who had not received Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human).

The final product contains 5 ± 1% IgG, 2.9 mg/mL sodium chloride, 0.01% Polysorbate 80 (non-animal derived) and 15 mg/mL glycine. Small amounts of IgA, typically less than 15 µg per dose, are present. The pH range is 6.20 - 7.00 and IgG purity is > 98%. The product contains no added human serum albumin (HSA), no thimerosal or other preservatives and utilizes a latex-free delivery system.

11 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

11.1 Mechanism of Action
RhoGAM and MICRhGAM act by suppressing the immune response of Rh-negative individuals to Rh-positive red blood cells. The mechanism of action is unknown. RhoGAM, MICRhGAM and other Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) products are not effective in altering the course or consequences of Rh immunization once it has occurred.

11.2 Obstetrical Use
The Rh-negative obstetrical patient may be exposed to red blood cells from her Rh-positive fetus during the normal course of pregnancy or after obstetrical procedures or abdominal trauma.

11.3 Use after Rh-Incompatible Transfusion
An Rh-negative individual transfused with one unit of Rh-positive red blood cells has about an 80% likelihood of producing anti-D. However, Rh immunization can occur after exposure to < 1 mL of Rh-positive red blood cells. Protection from Rh immunization is accomplished by administering > 20 µg of RhoGAM or MICRhGAM per mL of Rh-positive red blood cells within 72 hours of transfusion of incompatible red blood cells.

11.4 Pharmacokinetic Properties
Pharmacokinetic studies after intramuscular injection were performed on sixteen Rh-negative subjects receiving a single dose of (368 µg or 1840 IU) RhoGAM. Plasma anti-D levels were monitored for thirteen weeks using a validated Automated Quantitative Hemagglutination method with sensitivity of approximately 1 ng/mL. The following mean pharmacokinetic parameters were obtained from data collected over the first ten weeks of a thirteen-week study:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum plasma concentration obtained (Cmax)</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>ng/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to attain Cmax (Tmax)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elimination half-life (T1/2)</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of distribution (Vd)</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearance (CL)</td>
<td>150.4</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>ml/day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 CLINICAL STUDIES

Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) administered at 28 weeks, as well as within 72 hours of delivery, has been shown to reduce the Rh immunization rate to about 0.1-0.2%. Clinical studies demonstrated that administration of MIRhoGAM within three hours following pregnancy termination was 100% effective in preventing Rh immunization.

Multiple studies have been performed that prove the safety and efficacy of RhoGAM in both the obstetrical and post transfusion settings.

Freda, Gorman and colleagues studied the efficacy of RhoGAM in the postpartum setting in a randomized, controlled study completed in 1967. The control group received no immunoglobulin therapy after delivery, while the test group received 300 µg of RhoGAM intramuscularly within 72 hours of delivery of an Rh-positive infant. Six months after delivery, the incidence of Rh immunization in the control group was 6.4% (32/499) versus 0.13% (1/781) in the RhoGAM group (p < 0.001).

Pollack et al. performed two randomized, placebo-controlled studies in the post transfusion setting that were designed to establish the dose response relationship of RhoGAM. In the first study, 178 (176 males, 2 females) Rh-negative volunteers received varying volumes of Rh-positive red cells; 92 subjects then received RhoGAM. A single dose of RhoGAM (1.1 mL @ 267 µg/mL) was shown to suppress anti-D formation after injection of up to 15.1 mL of Rh-positive red cells. In a companion study, Pollack administered 500 mL of Rh-positive whole blood to 44 Rh-negative male volunteers. Twenty-two (22) subjects received 20 µg RhoGAM per mL of Rh-positive red cells and 22 received no RhoGAM. None of the RhoGAM-treated subjects developed anti-D; 18/22 control arm subjects developed anti-D (p < 0.0001).

Human clinical studies were subsequently performed to prove the efficacy of MIRhoGAM and the low protein (5%) formulations. In the MIRhoGAM study, 81 Rh-negative male volunteers received an initial injection of 2.5 mL Rh-positive red cells, followed by a booster injection (0.1 mL) of red cells at 26 weeks; 40 subjects received an injection of MIRhoGAM after the initial red cell injection. None of the subjects who received MIRhoGAM developed anti-D, both before and after the booster red cell injection. A similar study was performed in 1985 using the low protein formulation of RhoGAM. None of the 30 Rh-negative male volunteers who received RhoGAM after injection of 15 mL of Rh-positive red cells developed anti-D.
4 Pollack W, Ascarì WQ, Crispín JF, O’Connor RR, Ho TY. Studies on Rh prophylaxis. II. Rh immune prophylaxis after transfusion with Rh-positive blood. Transfusion 1971;11:340-44.
14 HOW SUPPLIED / STORAGE AND HANDLING

14.1 RhOGAM Ultra-Filtered PLUS:
- 1 Injection, Solution (Syringe) in 1 Pouch
  NDC 0562-7805-00

14.2 RhOGAM Ultra-Filtered PLUS package sizes:
- 1 prefilled single-dose syringe of RhOGAM (Product Code 780501)
  NDC 0562-7805-01
  1 package insert, 1 control form, 1 patient identification card
- 5 prefilled single-dose syringes of RhOGAM (Product Code 780505)
  NDC 0562-7805-05
  5 package inserts, 5 control forms, 5 patient identification cards
- 25 prefilled single-dose syringes of RhOGAM (Product Code 780525)
  NDC 0562-7805-25
  25 package inserts, 25 control forms, 25 patient identification cards

14.3 MICROhOGAM Ultra-Filtered PLUS:
- 1 Injection, Solution (Syringe) in 1 Pouch
  NDC 0562-7806-00

14.4 MICROhOGAM Ultra-Filtered PLUS package sizes:
- 1 prefilled single-dose syringe of MICROhOGAM (Product Code 780601)
  NDC 0562-7806-01
  1 package insert, 1 control form, 1 patient identification card
- 5 prefilled single-dose syringes of MICROhOGAM (Product Code 780605)
  NDC 0562-7806-05
  5 package inserts, 5 control forms, 5 patient identification cards
- 25 prefilled single-dose syringes of MICROhOGAM (Product Code 780625)
  NDC 0562-7806-25
  25 package inserts, 25 control forms, 25 patient identification cards

Store at 2 to 8°C. Do not store frozen. Do not use after the expiration date printed on the syringe.

15 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

As with all immune globulin preparations, the physician should discuss the risks and benefits with the patient. The most common adverse reactions are local reactions including swelling, induration, redness and mild pain at the site of injection, and a small number of patients have noted a slight elevation in temperature.

Systemic reactions to RhOGAM or MICROhOGAM are extremely rare, however allergic responses to RhOGAM or MICROhOGAM may occur. Patients should be observed for at least 20 minutes after administration. Patients should be informed of the early signs of hypersensitivity reactions including hives, generalized urticaria, tightness of the chest, wheezing, hypotension and anaphylaxis.

The physician should provide the patient with a completed RhOGAM Patient Identification Card and advise the patient to retain the card and present it to other health care providers when appropriate.

**SUMMARY OF REVISIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION - DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td>Corrected MICROhOGAM from 50 mg to read 50 µg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOW SUPPLIED / STORAGE AND HANDLING</td>
<td>Updated Section 14 for NDC barcode information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated corporate logo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Ortho Clinical Diagnostics
PART OF THE johnson&johnson FAMILY OF COMPANIES
1001 US Highway 202, Raritan, NJ 08869 USA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATTENTION OBSTETRICAL SERVICE</th>
<th>ATTENTION LABORATORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DATE</strong> RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM injected ____________________</td>
<td><strong>LOT NO. of RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM ISSUED</strong> ____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After amniocentesis J</td>
<td><strong>EXP.</strong> ____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion J</td>
<td><strong>LOT NO. of RhoGAM or</strong> MICRhoGAM <strong>ISSUED</strong> ____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-week prophylaxis J</td>
<td><strong>FHM screening test performed, if indicated</strong> □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-term delivery □</td>
<td><strong>Patient is Rh negative □</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other indication (specify) ____________________</td>
<td><strong>Baby’s Rh(D) type is positive or unknown □</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivered/Terminated Gestational age (specify) □</td>
<td><strong>FMH screening test performed, if indicated</strong> □</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**
1. Establish patient identification before injecting this single dose of RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM intramuscularly.
2. Verify the lot number and expiration date of RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM on the prefilled syringe of RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM.
3. Again, fill this form for verification of administration of RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM.

**ATTENTION FORM**
Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) RhoGAM® and MICRhoGAM® Ultra-Filled Plus
**Control Form**

**Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human) RhoGAM and MICRhoGAM® Ultra-Filtered PLUS**

---

**Hospital**

---

**Patient’s Name**

---

**Hospital No.**

---

**Room No.**

---

**Patient is Rh negative**

---

**Baby’s Rh(D) type is positive or unknown**

---

**FMH screening test performed, if indicated**

---

**LOT NO. OF RhoGAM EXP. or MICRhoGAM ISSUED**

---

**DATE**

---

**EXP.**

---

**LOT NO. OF RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM**

---

**Tech.**

---

**ATTENTION LABORATORY**

---

**ATTENTION OBSTETRICAL SERVICE**

---

**Date RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM injected**

---

**After amniocentesis**

---

**Abortion**

---

**28-week prophylaxis**

---

**Full-term delivery**

---

**Other indication**

---

**Other indication**

---

**Gestational age**

---

**Delivered/Terminated**

---

**Gestational age**

---

**Delivered/Terminated**

---

**Antepartum**

---

**Postpartum**

---

**Gestational age**

---

**Delivered/Terminated**

---

**IMPORANT**

---

1. Establish patient identification before injecting this single dose of RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM.

2. Verify the lot number and expiration date printed on the prefilled syringe of RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM recorded on this form with the lot number and expiration date printed on this form.

3. Retain this form for verification of administration of RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM.
CONTROL FORM
Rh(0)(D) Immune Globulin (Human) RhoGAM® and MICRhoGAM® Ultra-Filled PLUS

hospital

patient's name

hospital no.

room no.

patient is rh negative

baby's rh(0)(d) type is positive or unknown

fmh screening test performed, if indicated

lot no. of rho gam issued

lot no. of mc rh gam issued

lot exp.

lot exp.

date

with

circle product administered

tech.

attention laboratory

date

date

date

attention obstetrician service

important

1. establish patient identification before injecting this single dose of rho gam or

mic rho gam.

2. verify the lot number and expiration date of rho gam or mic rho gam.

3. retain this form for verification of administration of rho gam or

mic rho gam.

attending physician

certified age

delivered/terminated

full-term delivery

abortion

28-week preterm

other indication

after miscarriages

postpartum

antepartum

at hospital or mic rho gam injected

after amniocentesis

abortion

28-week prophylaxis

full-term delivery

postpartum

other indication

after miscarriages

rh(0)(d) type is positive or unknown

rh(0)(d) type is negative

patient

hospital

room no.

patient's name

attending physician

lab

hospital

RH(0)(D) IMMUNE GLOBULIN (HUMAN) RHOGAM® and MICRHOGAM® ULTRA-FILLED PLUS
I AM Rh NEGATIVE. I have received a protective injection of RhoGAM® or MICRhoGAM® Rh_{0}(D) Immune Globulin (Human) Ultra-Filtered PLUS.

IMPORTANT: Anti-Rh antibody (also called anti-D) will be present in my blood for several weeks after the injection, and may be detectable by laboratory testing. The presence of this passive anti-Rh antibody does not disqualify me from receiving additional injections of RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM as indicated and prescribed by my physician.

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Rh(D) Immune Globulin (Human)
RhoGAM® and MICRhoGAM®
Ultra-Filtered PLUS

This 3-part form contains:
• Directions for Use
• Patient Control Form
• Patient Identification Card

Date of Injection of RhoGAM or MICRhoGAM
(circle product administered)

Lot No.                             Exp. Date

Injection was:       ☐ at pregnancy termination
                     ☐ during pregnancy
                     ☐ after delivery

Attending Physician

Physician's Telephone Number