

Be ready with more naloxone.^{1,2}

2x

KLOXXADO® (naloxone HCl) Nasal Spray 8 mg contains twice as much medicine per spray as Narcan® (naloxone HCl) Nasal Spray 4 mg.^{1,2}

78%

of opioid overdose reversals involved ≥ 2 doses of naloxone and 30% used ≥ 3 doses.³



KLOXXADO® (naloxone HCl) Nasal Spray 8 mg Important Safety Information

INDICATION

KLOXXADO® is an opioid antagonist indicated for the emergency treatment of known or suspected opioid overdose, as manifested by respiratory and/or central nervous system depression, for adult and pediatric patients. KLOXXADO® is intended for immediate administration as emergency therapy in settings where opioids may be present. KLOXXADO® is not a substitute for emergency medical care.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

• Hypersensitivity to naloxone hydrochloride or to any of the other ingredients in KLOXXADO®.

See full ISI on back and enclosed Full Prescribing Information.

KLOXXADO® (naloxone HCl) Nasal Spray 8 mg Important Safety Information, continued

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- **Risk of Recurrent Respiratory and Central Nervous System Depression**
Seek emergency assistance immediately after administration of the first doses of KLOXXADO® and keep the patient under continued surveillance. The duration of action of most opioids may exceed that of KLOXXADO®, resulting in a return of respiratory and/or central nervous system depression after an initial improvement in symptoms. Administer additional doses as necessary if the patient is not adequately responding or responds and then relapses back into respiratory depression.
- **Risk of Limited Efficacy With Partial Agonists or Mixed Agonist/Agonists**
Reversal of respiratory depression by partial agonists or mixed agonist/antagonists, such as buprenorphine and pentazocine, may be incomplete. Larger or repeat doses of naloxone hydrochloride may be required.
- **Precipitation of Severe Opioid Withdrawal**
Use in patients who are opioid-dependent may precipitate opioid withdrawal characterized by body aches, diarrhea, tachycardia, fever, runny nose, sneezing, piloerection, sweating, yawning, nausea or vomiting, nervousness, restlessness or irritability, shivering or trembling, abdominal cramps, weakness and increased blood pressure. In neonates, opioid withdrawal may be life-threatening if not recognized and properly treated and may include convulsion, excessive crying and hyperactive reflexes. Monitor the patient for the development of the signs and symptoms of opioid withdrawal. For more information about management of opioid withdrawal, see the full Prescribing Information.
Abrupt reversal of opioid effects in persons who were physically dependent on opioids has precipitated an acute withdrawal syndrome. In some patients, there was aggressive behavior upon abrupt reversal of an opioid overdose.
Abrupt postoperative reversal of opioid depression after using naloxone hydrochloride may result in nausea, vomiting, sweating, tremulousness, tachycardia, hypotension, hypertension, seizures, ventricular tachycardia and fibrillation, pulmonary edema and cardiac arrest. Death, coma and encephalopathy have been reported as sequelae of these events. These events have primarily occurred in patients who had pre-existing cardiovascular disorders or received other drugs that may have similar adverse cardiovascular effects. Monitor these patients closely in an appropriate healthcare setting.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

In two pharmacokinetic studies, a total of 47 healthy adult volunteers were exposed to a single dose of KLOXXADO®, one spray in one nostril.

- Adverse reactions were reported in two subjects for each of the following: abdominal pain, asthenia, dizziness, headache, nasal discomfort, and presyncope.
- Signs of nasal inflammation and nasal congestion were observed
- Serious adverse reactions reported: none

The following most frequently reported events (in decreasing frequency) have been identified primarily during post-approval use of naloxone hydrochloride: withdrawal syndrome, vomiting, nonresponsiveness to stimuli, drug ineffective, agitation, somnolence, and loss of consciousness.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- **Pregnancy**
Naloxone may precipitate opioid withdrawal in the pregnant woman and fetus. Careful monitoring is needed until the fetus and mother are stabilized.
- **Infants**
In situations where the primary concern is for infants at risk for opioid overdose, consider the availability of alternate naloxone-containing products.

For more information, please see the full Prescribing Information and Patient Information at <https://kloxxado.com/>.

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit <https://www.fda.gov/medwatch> or call 1-800-FDA-1088. Distributed by: Hikma Specialty USA Inc.

References

1. KLOXXADO® (Naloxone HCl) Nasal Spray [prescribing information]. Columbus, OH: Hikma Specialty USA Inc.; 2021.
2. NARCAN® (Naloxone HCl) Nasal Spray [prescribing information]. Plymouth Meeting, PA: Adapt Pharma, Inc.; 2020.
3. Abdelal R, et al. Real world study of multiple naloxone administration for opioid overdose reversal among bystanders [abstract F6]. In: Journal of Managed Care & Specialty Pharmacy Meeting Supplement 2021;27(10-a Suppl):S54.