

**CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>**  
Teriparatide



**More Dosing Accuracy,  
Touch the Patient Preference**

**The Only FDA-Approved  
Anabolic Drug for Osteoporosis**

Recombinant Human PTH (1-34)



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Recombinant Human PTH (1-34)



- **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** is recombinant human PTH (1-34) produced by CinnaGen Co.
- **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** is used for treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women, at high risk for fractures.
- **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** is used to increase bone mass in men with primary or hypogonadal osteoporosis at high risk for fractures.
- **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** is used in men and women with osteoporosis associated with sustained systemic glucocorticoid therapy at high risk for fractures.
- **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** has been produced for SC injection, in 2.4 ml pen containing 250 mcg/ml.



## CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>

**CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** is recombinant human parathyroid hormone (PTH), and is also called rhPTH (1-34). It has an identical sequence to the 34 N-terminal amino acids (the biologically active region) of the 84-amino acid human parathyroid hormone.

**CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** (teriparatide) has a molecular weight of 4117.8 D and its amino acid sequence is shown below:



**CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** is manufactured using a strain of *Escherichia coli* modified by recombinant DNA technology.

## Indications

- Treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women who are at high risk for fracture.
  - Increase bone mass in men with primary or hypogonadal osteoporosis who are at high risk for fracture.
  - Treatment of men and women with osteoporosis associated with sustained systemic glucocorticoid therapy at high risk for fracture.
- High fracture risk is defined as a value for BMD more than 2.5 SD below the young adult female reference mean in the presence of one or more fragility fractures.

## Mechanism of Action

The skeletal effects of Teriparatide depend upon the pattern of systemic exposure. Once-daily administration of **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** stimulates new bone formation on trabecular and cortical (periosteal and/ or endosteal) bone surfaces by preferential stimulation of osteoblastic activity over osteoclastic activity.

## Administration

- **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** should be administered as a subcutaneous injection into the thigh or abdominal wall. There are no data available on the safety or efficacy of intravenous or intramuscular injection of **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>**.
- **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** should be administered initially under circumstances in which the patient can sit or lie down if symptoms of orthostatic hypotension occur.
- Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit. **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** is a clear and colorless liquid. It should not be used if solid particles appear or if the solution is cloudy or colored.
- Patients and caregivers who administer **CinnoPar<sup>®</sup>** should receive appropriate training and instruction on the proper use of the CinnoPar<sup>®</sup> delivery device from a qualified health professional.

## Treatment Duration



The safety and efficacy of recombinant human parathyroid hormone have not been evaluated beyond 2 years of treatment. Consequently, use of the drug for more than such period during a patient's lifetime is not recommended.

## Dosage of administration

The recommended dose is 20 mcg subcutaneously once a day.

## Dosage Form and Strength

**CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup> has been produced in 2.4 ml pen containing 600 mcg of Teriparatide (250 mcg/ ml). Each pen provides 30 subcutaneous injections (80 microliters (0.08 ml) or 20 mcg per injection). 0.08 ml means 8 units on the pen.

## Side Effects



### >10%:

- Endocrine & metabolic: Hypercalcemia (transient increases noted 4 to 6 hours postdose [women 11%; men 6%])

### 1% to 10%:

- Cardiovascular: Orthostatic hypotension (5%; transient), angina pectoris (3%), syncope (3%)
- Central nervous system: Dizziness (8%), headache (8%), insomnia (5%), anxiety (4%), depression (4%), vertigo (4%)
- Endocrine & metabolic: Hyperuricemia (3%)
- Gastrointestinal: Nausea (9% to 14%), gastritis (7%), dyspepsia (5%), vomiting (3%)
- Immunologic: Antibody development (3% of women in long-term treatment; hypersensitivity reactions or decreased efficacy were not associated in preclinical trials)
- Infection: Herpes zoster (3%)
- Neuromuscular & skeletal: Arthralgia (10%), weakness (9%), leg cramps (3%)
- Respiratory: Rhinitis (10%), pharyngitis (6%), dyspnea (4% to 6%), pneumonia (3% to 6%)

## Drug interactions

Digoxin: Use **CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup> with caution in patients receiving digoxin. Transient hypercalcemia may predispose patients to digitalis toxicity.

## Use in specific populations



### Pregnancy:

Pregnancy risk factor: C

### Nursing Mothers:

Discontinue nursing or **CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup>, taking into account the importance of treatment to the mother.

### Pediatrics:

**CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup> should not be used in pediatric and young adult patients with open epiphysis due to increased baseline risk of osteosarcoma.

### Geriatric:

No age-related differences in Teriparatide pharmacokinetics were detected (range 31 to 85 years).

## Contraindications



Do not use **CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup> in patients with hypersensitivity to Teriparatide or to any of its excipients. Reactions have included angioedema and anaphylaxis.

## Warnings and Precautions

- Patients with Paget's disease of bone, pediatric and young adult patients with open epiphysis, and patients with prior external beam or implant radiation involving the skeleton:

Should not be treated with **CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup>.

### • Treatment duration:

Use of **CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup> for more than 2 years during a patient's lifetime is not recommended.

- Patients with bone metastases, history of skeletal malignancies, metabolic bone diseases other than osteoporosis, or hypercalcemic disorders:

Should not be treated with **CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup>.

### • Laboratory alterations:

**CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup> may increase serum calcium, urinary calcium and serum uric acid.

### • Urolithiasis

Use with caution in patients with active or recent urolithiasis because of risk of exacerbation.

### • Orthostatic hypotension:

Transient orthostatic hypotension may occur with initial doses of **CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup>.

## Storage and Handling



- The **CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup> Pen should be stored under refrigeration at 2 to 8° C (36 to 46° F) and protected from light at all times.
- During the use period, time out of the refrigerator should be minimized; the dose may be delivered immediately following removal from the refrigerator.
- Do not freeze. Do not use **CinnoPar**<sup>®</sup> if it has been frozen.

