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

ZTALMY® (ganaxolone) oral suspension, CXX [pending controlled substance scheduling]
Initial U.S. Approval: [pending controlled substance scheduling]

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
ZTALMY is a neuroactive steroid gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor positive modulator indicated for the treatment of seizures associated with cyclin-dependent kinase-like 5 (CDKL5) deficiency disorder (CDD) in patients 2 years of age and older. (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
• Administer ZTALMY orally three times daily with food. (2.1)
• Titrate ZTALMY gradually according to the recommended schedules. See full prescribing information. (2.1)
• Dosage for patients weighing 28 kg or less (2.1):
  o the starting dosage is 6 mg/kg three times daily (18 mg/kg/day)
  o the maximum dosage is 21 mg/kg three times daily (63 mg/kg/day).
• Dosage for patients weighing over 28 kg (2.1):
  o the starting dosage is 150 mg three times daily (450 mg daily)
  o the maximum dosage is 600 mg three times daily (1800 mg daily).

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
Oral suspension 50 mg/mL (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS
None. (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
• Somnolence and Sedation: Monitor for somnolence and sedation and advise patients not to drive or operate machinery until they have gained sufficient experience with ZTALMY. Concomitant use with other CNS depressants or alcohol could potentiate adverse effects. (5.1)
• Suicidal Behavior and Ideation: Monitor patients for suicidal behavior and thoughts. (5.2)
• Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs: ZTALMY should be withdrawn gradually to minimize the risk of increased seizure frequency and status epilepticus. (5.3)

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Most common adverse reactions (incidence of at least 5% for ZTALMY and at least twice the rate of placebo) are somnolence, pyrexia, salivary hypersecretion, and seasonal allergy. (6.1)

DRUG INTERACTIONS
• Cytochrome P450 inducers will decrease ganaxolone exposure. It is recommended to avoid concomitant use with strong or moderate CYP3A4 inducers; if unavoidable, consider a dosage increase of ZTALMY, but do not exceed the maximum recommended dosage. (7.1)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
• Pregnancy: Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm. (8.1) See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*
1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
  2.1 Dosage Information
  2.2 Administration Instructions
  2.3 Discontinuation of ZTALMY
3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
  5.1 Somnolence and Sedation
  5.2 Suicidal Behavior and Ideation
  5.3 Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs (AEDs)
6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
  6.1 Clinical Trials Experience
7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
  7.1 Effect of Strong or Moderate Cytochrome P450 Inducers on ZTALMY
  7.2 Concomitant Use of ZTALMY with CNS Depressants and Alcohol
8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
  8.1 Pregnancy
  8.2 Lactation
  8.4 Pediatric Use
  8.5 Geriatric Use
  8.6 Hepatic Impairment
9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
  9.1 Controlled Substance
  9.2 Abuse
  9.3 Dependence
10 OVERDOSE
11 DESCRIPTION
12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
  12.1 Mechanism of Action
  12.2 Pharmacodynamics
  12.3 Pharmacokinetics
13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
  13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
14 CLINICAL STUDIES
16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
  16.1 How Supplied
  16.2 Storage and Handling
17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
* Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.
FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
ZTALMY is indicated for the treatment of seizures associated with cyclin-dependent kinase-like 5 (CDKL5) deficiency disorder (CDD) in patients 2 years of age and older.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Dosage Information
ZTALMY is administered by mouth three times daily and must be taken with food [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

The recommended titration schedule and maintenance dosage are based on body weight for patients weighing 28 kg or less. Dosage recommendations for patients weighing 28 kg or less are included in Table 1, and dosage recommendations for patients weighing 28 kg or more are included in Table 2. Dosage should be increased based on tolerability no more frequently than every 7 days. Titration increments should not exceed those shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1   ZTALMY Recommended Titration Schedule for Patients Weighing 28 kg or Less

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>Total Daily Dosage</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 mg/kg three times daily</td>
<td>18 mg/kg/day</td>
<td>1 to 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 mg/kg three times daily</td>
<td>33 mg/kg/day</td>
<td>8 to 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 mg/kg three times daily</td>
<td>48 mg/kg/day</td>
<td>15 to 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 mg/kg three times daily</td>
<td>63 mg/kg/day</td>
<td>22 to ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2   ZTALMY Recommended Titration Schedule for Patients Weighing More Than 28 kg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>mL per Dose</th>
<th>Total daily dosage</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150 mg three times daily</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>450 mg</td>
<td>1 to 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 mg three times daily</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>900 mg</td>
<td>8 to 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450 mg three times daily</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1350 mg</td>
<td>15 to 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 mg three times daily</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1800 mg</td>
<td>22 to ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Administration Instructions
See the Instructions for Use for complete instructions on how to properly prepare and administer ZTALMY.

Shake the bottle thoroughly for at least 1 minute and then wait for 1 minute before measuring and administering each dose.

Measure and administer the prescribed dose using the oral syringe(s) provided by your pharmacist. A household teaspoon or tablespoon is not an adequate measuring device and should not be used.

ZTALMY must be administered with food [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

Discard any unused ZTALMY oral suspension after 30 days of first opening the bottle or the “Discard After” date on the bottle, whichever is sooner [see How Supplied/Storage and Handling (16.2)].
2.3 Discontinuation of ZTALMY
Decrease the dose of ZTALMY gradually when discontinuing treatment. As with all antiepileptic
drugs, abrupt discontinuation should be avoided, when possible, to minimize the risk of increased
seizure frequency and status epilepticus [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
Oral suspension: 50 mg/mL ganaxolone. Each bottle contains 110 mL of white to off-white cherry
flavored suspension.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Somnolence and Sedation
ZTALMY can cause somnolence and sedation. In Study 1 [see Clinical Studies (14)], the incidence of
somnolence and sedation was 44% in patients treated with ZTALMY, compared with 24% in patients
receiving placebo. Somnolence and sedation appeared early during treatment and were generally
dose-related [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

Other central nervous system (CNS) depressants, including opioids, antidepressants, and alcohol,
could potentiate somnolence and sedation in patients receiving ZTALMY [see Clinical Pharmacology
(12.3)]. Prescribers should monitor patients for somnolence and sedation, and advise patients not to
drive or operate machinery until they have gained sufficient experience on ZTALMY to gauge whether
it adversely affects their ability to drive or operate machinery.

5.2 Suicidal Behavior and Ideation
Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), including ZTALMY, increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior in
patients taking these drugs for any indication. Patients treated with an AED for any indication should
be monitored for the emergence or worsening of depression, suicidal thoughts or behavior, or any
unusual changes in mood or behavior.

Pooled analyses of 199 placebo-controlled clinical trials (mono- and adjunctive therapy) of
11 different AEDs, that did not include ZTALMY, showed that patients randomized to one of the AEDs
had approximately twice the risk (adjusted Relative Risk 1.8, 95% CI:1.2, 2.7) of suicidal thinking or
behavior compared to patients randomized to placebo. In these trials, which had a median treatment
duration of 12 weeks, the estimated incidence rate of suicidal behavior or ideation among
27,863 AED-treated patients was 0.43%, compared to 0.24% among 16,029 placebo-treated patients,
representing an increase of approximately one case of suicidal thinking or behavior for every
530 patients treated. There were 4 suicides in drug-treated patients in the trials and none in
placebo-treated patients, but the number is too small to allow any conclusion about drug effect on
suicide.

The increased risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior with AEDs was observed as early as 1 week after
starting drug treatment with AEDs and persisted for the duration of treatment assessed. Because
most trials included in the analysis did not extend beyond 24 weeks, the risk of suicidal thoughts or
behavior beyond 24 weeks could not be assessed.

The risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior was generally consistent among drugs in the data analyzed.
The finding of increased risk with AEDs of varying mechanisms of action and across a range of
indications suggests that the risk applies to all AEDs used for any indication. The risk did not vary substantially by age (5−100 years) in the clinical trials analyzed. Table 3 shows absolute and relative risk by indication for all evaluated AEDs.

### Table 3  Risk of Suicidal Thoughts or Behaviors by Indication for Antiepileptic Drugs in the Pooled Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Placebo Patients with Events per 1000 Patients</th>
<th>Drug Patients with Events per 1000 Patients</th>
<th>Relative Risk: Incidence of Events in Drug Patients/ Incidence in Placebo Patients</th>
<th>Risk Difference: Additional Drug Patients with Events per 1000 Patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relative risk for suicidal thoughts or behavior was higher in clinical trials in patients with epilepsy than in clinical trials in patients with psychiatric or other conditions, but the absolute risk differences were similar for the epilepsy and psychiatric indications.

Anyone considering prescribing ZTALMY, or any other AED must balance the risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviors with the risk of untreated illness. Epilepsy and many other illnesses for which AEDs are prescribed are themselves associated with morbidity and mortality and an increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior. Should suicidal thoughts and behavior emerge during treatment, consider whether the emergence of these symptoms in any given patient may be related to the illness being treated.

#### 5.3 Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs

As with most AEDs, ZTALMY should be withdrawn gradually because of the risk of increased seizure frequency and status epilepticus [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)]. If withdrawal is needed because of a serious adverse event, rapid discontinuation can be considered.

### 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following important adverse reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Somnolence and Sedation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Suicidal Behavior and Ideation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]

#### 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction 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.

In controlled and uncontrolled trials in patients with seizures associated with CDD, 102 patients were treated with ZTALMY, including 83 patients treated for more than 6 months, and 50 patients treated for more than 1 year.
In Study 1, 50 patients received ZTALMY [see Clinical Studies (14)]. The duration of treatment in this trial was up to 17 weeks. Approximately 78% of these patients were female, 92% were White, and the mean age was 6.8 years (range 2 to 19 years). All patients receiving ZTALMY, except 1, were taking other AEDs. Adverse reactions in these patients are presented below.

The most common adverse reactions (an incidence of at least 5% and at least twice the rate of placebo) were somnolence, pyrexia, salivary hypersecretion, and seasonal allergy (Table 4).

The adverse reactions leading to treatment discontinuation in ZTALMY-treated patients were somnolence and seizure (1 patient) and seizure (1 patient).

Twenty-two percent of ZTALMY-treated patients had dosing interrupted or reduced because of any adverse reaction, compared to 16% of placebo-treated patients. The most frequent adverse reactions leading to a dose interruption or reduction in ZTALMY-treated patients were somnolence (10%) and sedation (2%).

Table 4 presents the adverse reactions that occurred in ZTALMY-treated patients with seizures associated with CDD at a rate of at least 3% and at a rate greater than in placebo-treated patients during the double-blind phase.

Table 4: Adverse Reactions that Occurred in ZTALMY-Treated Patients with Seizures Associated with CDD at a Rate of At Least 3% and Greater Than in Placebo (Study 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reactions</th>
<th>ZTALMY (N=50)</th>
<th>Placebo (N=51)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrexia</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper respiratory tract infection</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salivary Hypersecretion</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal allergy</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchitis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gait disturbance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal congestion</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Somnolence includes the terms lethargy and hypersomnia

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Effect of Strong or Moderate Cytochrome P450 Inducers on ZTALMY

Coadministration of ZTALMY with CYP450 inducers, such as strong or moderate CYP3A4 inducers, will decrease ganaxolone exposure, which can lower the efficacy of ZTALMY [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

It is recommended to avoid concomitant use of strong or moderate CYP3A4 inducers with ZTALMY. When concomitant use of strong or moderate CYP3A4 inducers is unavoidable, consider an increase in the dosage of ZTALMY; however, do not exceed the maximum daily dosage of ZTALMY [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].
In patients on a stable ZTALMY dosage who are initiating or increasing the dosages of enzyme-inducing antiepileptic drugs (e.g., carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, and primidone), the ZTALMY dosage may need to be increased; however, do not exceed the maximum daily dosage of ZTALMY [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].

7.2 Concomitant Use of ZTALMY with CNS Depressants and Alcohol
Concomitant use of ZTALMY with CNS depressants, including alcohol, may increase the risk of somnolence and sedation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Exposure Registry
There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), such as ZTALMY, during pregnancy. Encourage women who are taking ZTALMY during pregnancy to enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) Pregnancy Registry by calling the toll free number 1-888-233-2334 or visiting http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org/.

Risk Summary
There are no available data on ZTALMY use in pregnant women to inform a drug-associated risk of adverse developmental outcomes. In animal studies, adverse effects on development were observed in mice (fetal malformations) and rats (neurobehavioral and growth impairment) following exposure during organogenesis (mouse) or throughout gestation and lactation (rat) at maternal exposures lower than that in human adults at the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 1800 mg. In addition, neuronal death was observed in rats exposed to ganaxolone during a period of brain development that begins during the third trimester of pregnancy in humans and continues during the first few years after birth.

In the US general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2% to 4% and 15% to 20%, respectively. The background risks of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated populations are unknown.

Data

Animal Data
In an embryofetal development study in mice, oral administration of ganaxolone (0, 50, 175, or 300 mg/kg/day) throughout the period of organogenesis resulted in increased incidences of fetal malformations (external and/or visceral) at all doses in the absence of maternal toxicity. Maternal plasma drug exposures (AUC) at the low-effect dose (50 mg/kg/day) for embryofetal developmental toxicity in the mouse were approximately 10-fold lower than that in humans at the MRHD.

In a combined embryofetal development and pre- and postnatal development study in rats, ganaxolone (0, 10, 20, or 40 mg/kg/day) was administered orally to females throughout gestation and lactation. There were no effects on embryofetal growth, survival, or morphology; however, adverse effects on offspring growth (delayed reflex development, decreased body weight gain) were observed during the postnatal period (prior to and after weaning) at the high dose, and neurobehavioral impairment (decreased locomotor activity) was observed in the offspring at the two highest doses. The no-effect dose (10 mg/kg/day) for pre- and postnatal developmental toxicity in rats was associated with maternal drug exposures less than that in humans at the MRHD.
Oral administration of ganaxalone (0, 10, 45, or 90 mg/kg/day) to rats on postnatal day (PND) 7 resulted in widespread apoptotic neurodegeneration in the brain (cortex, thalamus, and hippocampus) at all doses; a no-effect dose was not identified. Brain development on PND 7 in rat corresponds to that beginning in humans during the third trimester of pregnancy and continuing for the first several months to years after birth [see Use in Specific Populations (8.4)].

8.2 Lactation
Risk Summary
Ganaxolone is excreted in human milk. Following a single oral dose of ganaxolone (300 mg), ganaxolone exposures (AUC(0-24 h)) in human milk were approximately 4 times higher than those in maternal plasma, resulting in an estimated daily dose in the infant of less than 1% of the maternal dose (see Data). The effects of ganaxolone on milk production and the breastfed infant are unknown.

The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother’s clinical need for ZTALMY, and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed child from ZTALMY, or from the underlying maternal condition.

Data
A study was conducted in 5 healthy adult lactating women treated with a 300 mg oral dose of ganaxolone. Ganaxolone exposures in breast milk were approximately 4 times those in maternal plasma. The calculated maximum relative infant dose for ganaxolone is approximately 0.157 mg/kg/day based on an average milk intake of 150 mL/kg/day, which is less than 1% of the maternal dose, and approximately 0.24% the labeled pediatric dose of 63 mg/kg/day.

8.4 Pediatric Use
The safety and effectiveness of ZTALMY for the treatment of seizures associated with CDD have been established in pediatric patients 2 years of age and older.

The use of ZTALMY for the treatment of seizures associated with CDD in patients 2 years of age and older is supported by a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial that included 99 pediatric patients 2 to less than 18 years of age [see Clinical Studies (14)].

Safety and effectiveness of ZTALMY in pediatric patients below 2 years of age have not been established.

Juvenile Animal Data
Oral administration of ganaxalone (0, 20, 45, 90/150/250/500 mg/kg/day) to juvenile rats from postnatal day (PND) 7 through PND 91 resulted in deaths associated with sedation and decreased male reproductive organ weights at the mid and high doses, and delayed female sexual maturation and decreased brain weights at all doses. There were no adverse effects on neurobehavioral (locomotor activity, auditory startle response, learning and memory) or reproductive function. A no-effect dose was not established. The lowest dose producing developmental toxicity in juvenile rats (20 mg/kg/day) was associated with plasma drug exposures (AUC) less than that in pediatric patients at the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 1800 mg.

Oral administration of ganaxalone (0, 10, 45, or 90 mg/kg/day) to rats on postnatal day (PND) 7 resulted in widespread neuronal death in multiple brain regions, including cortex, thalamus, and hippocampus, at all doses. The pattern and extent of neuronal death was similar to that produced by intraperitoneal injection of the positive control, the NMDA receptor antagonist MK-801 (1 mg/kg). The hippocampus, in particular, is recognized to have an important role in learning and memory. Effects of ganaxolone and MK-801 on neurobehavioral function were not assessed in this study. Brain
development on PND 7 in rat corresponds to that beginning in humans during the third trimester of pregnancy and continuing for the first several months to years after birth. At the lowest-effect dose for neuronal death, plasma drug exposure in the neonatal rat was less than that in pediatric patients at the MRHD.

8.5 Geriatric Use
CDD is largely a disease of pediatric and young adult patients. Clinical studies of ZTALMY did not include patients 65 years of age and older.

8.6 Hepatic Impairment
The influence of hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of ZTALMY has not been evaluated. Since ganaxolone undergoes clearance via the hepatic route, hepatic impairment can increase ganaxolone exposure.

Monitor patients with impaired hepatic function for the incidence of adverse reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5) and Adverse Reactions (6)]. Patients with impaired hepatic function may require a reduced dosage of ZTALMY.

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
9.1 Controlled Substance
ZTALMY contains ganaxolone. (Controlled substance schedule to be determined after review by the Drug Enforcement Administration.)

9.2 Abuse
Ganaxolone has potential for abuse. Abuse is the intentional non-therapeutic use of a drug, even once, to achieve a desired psychological or physiological effect. In a human abuse potential study, 400, 800, and 2000 mg oral doses of ZTALMY were compared to a 6 mg oral dose of lorazepam and placebo. On positive subjective measures of "drug liking", "overall drug liking", "high", "good drug effects", and "take drug again", the 400 and 800 mg doses of ZTALMY produced mean scores that were within or just outside of the acceptable placebo range and were not statistically significantly different than placebo. The 2000 mg dose of ZTALMY produced responses on these positive subjective measures that were slightly greater than the acceptable placebo range and were statistically significantly greater than placebo. Scores on these positive subjective measures for all three doses of ZTALMY were statistically significantly lower than those produced by lorazepam.

9.3 Dependence
Physical dependence is a state that develops as a result of physiological adaptation in response to repeated drug use, manifested by withdrawal signs and symptoms after abrupt discontinuation or a significant dose reduction of a drug. During clinical studies with ZTALMY, it was not possible to assess physical dependence because abrupt discontinuation of an antiepileptic medication in patients with epilepsy presents a serious safety concern. It is recommended that ZTALMY be tapered according to the dosage recommendations, unless symptoms warrant immediate discontinuation [see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

10 OVERDOSAGE
There is limited clinical trial experience regarding overdose with ZTALMY. Unintentional overdose has been reported in 1 pediatric patient. This patient received ten times the prescribed dose. The patient was hospitalized for evaluation, including an electrocardiogram (ECG) and blood tests, and recovered.
Patients who overdose should be closely monitored and receive standard supportive care. No specific information is available regarding treatment of overdose. In the event of overdose, a certified poison control center should be contacted for updated information on the management of overdose with ZTALMY.

11 DESCRIPTION

ZTALMY (ganaxolone) oral suspension contains ganaxolone, a neuroactive steroid gamma-aminobutyric acid A (GABAA) receptor positive modulator. Ganaxolone (1-[(3R, 5S, 8R, 9S, 10S, 13S, 14S, 17S)-3-hydroxy-3, 10, 13-trimethyl-1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17-tetradecahydrocyclopenta[a]phenanthren-17-yl]ethanone) is a methyl-substituted (at the 3ß position) analog of the endogenous neurosteroid allopregnanolone, a derivative of progesterone. Its empirical formula is C22H36O2, and the molecular weight is 332.53 g/mol. The chemical structure is:

Ganaxolone is a white to off-white crystalline powder that only exists in one crystal form and has low aqueous solubility.

ZTALMY is an oral suspension of ganaxolone. Each mL of oral suspension contains 50 mg of ganaxolone. Inactive ingredients include artificial cherry flavor, citric acid, hypromellose, methylparaben, polyvinyl alcohol, propylparaben, purified water, simethicone emulsion, sodium benzoate, sodium citrate, sodium lauryl sulfate, and sucralose.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

The precise mechanism by which ganaxolone exerts its therapeutic effects in the treatment of seizures associated with CDD is unknown, but its anticonvulsant effects are thought to result from positive allosteric modulation of the gamma-aminobutyric acid type A (GABA\textsubscript{A}) receptor in the CNS.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

There are no relevant data on the pharmacodynamic effects of ganaxolone.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Following oral administration of ZTALMY, ganaxolone is absorbed with a time to maximum plasma concentration (T\textsubscript{max}) of 2 to 3 hours.

Effect of Food

When ZTALMY was administered with a high-fat meal, the C\textsubscript{max} and AUC increased by 3- and 2-fold, respectively, when compared to administration under fasted conditions. ZTALMY was administered
with food in the clinical efficacy study, Study 1 [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)]. The efficacy of ZTALMY when administered in the fasted state is unknown.

**Distribution**
Ganaxolone is approximately 99% protein-bound in serum.

**Elimination**
The terminal half-life for ganaxolone is 34 hours.

**Metabolism**
Ganaxolone is metabolized by CYP3A4/5, CYP2B6, CYP2C19, and CYP2D6.

**Excretion**
Following a single oral dose of 300 mg [14C]-ganaxolone to healthy male subjects, 55% of the total radioactivity was recovered in feces (2% as unchanged ganaxolone) and 18% of the total radioactivity dose was recovered in urine (undetected as unchanged ganoxolone).

**Specific Populations**
Age, sex, and race are not expected to have a clinically-relevant effect on ganaxolone pharmacokinetics, after accounting for body weight.

**Pediatric Patients**
After accounting for body weight, the observed pharmacokinetic exposures in patients in Study 1 [see Clinical Studies (14)] were comparable across the age groups 2 to less than 6 years of age (n=45), 6 to less than 12 years of age (n=28), and 12 to less than 18 years of age (n=16).

**Patients with Renal Impairment**
The influence of renal impairment on the pharmacokinetics of ganaxolone has not been studied; however, renal excretion is a minor pathway in the elimination of ganaxolone. Therefore, renal impairment is unlikely to result in clinically significant increases in ganaxolone exposures.

**Patients with Hepatic Impairment**
The influence of hepatic impairment on the pharmacokinetics of ganaxolone has not been studied. Since ganaxolone undergoes clearance via the hepatic route, hepatic impairment is likely to increase ganaxolone exposures [see Use in Specific Populations (8.6)].

**Drug Interaction Studies**

**In Vitro Studies**

**Enzymes**
Ganaxolone is not an inhibitor of CYP1A2, CYP2B6, CYP2C8, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, or CYP3A4/5 at clinically relevant concentrations. Ganaxolone is not an inducer of CYP1A2, CYP2B6, or CYP3A4/5 at clinically relevant concentrations.
Transporters
Ganaxolone does not inhibit BCRP, P-gp, MATE1, MATE2-K, OAT1, OAT3, OCT1, OCT2, OATP1B1, OATP1B3, or BSEP at clinically relevant concentrations. Ganaxolone is not a substrate of BCRP, P-gp, OCT1, OCT2, OATP1B1, or OATP1B3 at clinically relevant concentrations.

In Vivo Studies

CYP3A4 Inducers
Coadministration of ZTALMY with rifampin, a strong inducer of CYP2C19 and CYP3A4, and a moderate inducer of CYP2B6, decreased the ganaxolone C<sub>max</sub> and AUC by 57% and 68%, respectively, in healthy subjects [see Drug Interactions (7.1)]. No dedicated drug-interaction studies were conducted with moderate or weak CYP3A4 inducers.

CYP3A4 Inhibitors
Coadministration of ZTALMY with itraconazole, a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor, increased the ganaxolone AUC by 17% in healthy subjects (the C<sub>max</sub> was unchanged). The changes in ganaxolone exposures when coadministered with strong, moderate, or weak CYP3A4 inhibitors are not expected to be clinically significant.

CYP3A4 substrates
Coadministration of ganaxolone at steady state (400 mg twice daily; 0.44 times the maximum recommended dosage) with midazolam, a sensitive CYP3A4 substrate, did not result in clinically relevant changes in exposures of the substrate in healthy subjects.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
Carcinogenesis
No carcinogenicity studies have been conducted with ganaxolone.

Mutagenesis
Ganaxolone was negative for genotoxicity in in vitro (Ames and mouse lymphoma) and in vivo (rat bone marrow micronucleus) assays. The major circulating human metabolite, oxy-dehydro-ganaxolone, was negative for mutagenicity in the in vitro Ames assay but positive for clastogenicity in an in vitro mammalian chromosomal aberration test in human peripheral blood lymphocytes.

Impairment of Fertility
Oral administration of ganaxolone (0, 10, 20 or 40 mg/kg/day) to male and female rats prior to and throughout mating and continuing in females during early gestation resulted in alterations in estrous cyclicity at the high dose. There were no effects on spermatogenesis, reproductive performance and fertility, or early embryonic development. The highest dose tested (40 mg/kg/day) was associated with plasma exposures (AUC) less than that in adult humans at the maximum recommended human dose of 1800 mg.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES
The effectiveness of ZTALMY for the treatment of seizures associated with CDD in patients 2 years of age and older was established in a single, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study in patients 2 to 19 years of age (Study 1, NCT03572933).

Patients enrolled in Study 1 (N=50 for ZTALMY; N=51 for placebo) had molecular confirmation of a pathogenic or likely pathogenic mutation in the CDKL5 gene, seizures inadequately controlled by at least 2 previous treatment regimens, and a minimum of 16 major motor seizures (i.e., bilateral tonic,
generalized tonic-clonic, bilateral clonic, atonic, focal to bilateral tonic-clonic) per 28 days during a retrospective 2-month period prior to screening.

Patients were randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive either ZTALMY or placebo. Following a 21-day titration period, patients in the ZTALMY arm weighing 28 kg or less received a maintenance dosage of 21 mg/kg three times daily (with a maximum daily dose of 1800 mg) while patients in the ZTALMY arm weighing more than 28 kg received a maintenance dosage of 600 mg three times daily [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].

Ninety-six percent of patients were taking between 1 to 4 concomitant AEDs. The most frequently used concomitant AEDs (in at least 20% of patients) were valproate (42%), levetiracetam (32%), clobazam (29%), and vigabatrin (24%).

The primary efficacy endpoint was the percentage change in the 28-day frequency of major motor seizures (defined similar as in the 2-month period prior to screening) from a 6-week prospective baseline phase during the 17-week double-blind phase. Patients treated with ZTALMY had a significantly greater reduction in the 28-day frequency of major motor seizures compared to patients receiving placebo (see Table 5).

Table 5 Change in Frequency of Major Motor Seizures per 28 days in Patients with CDD (Study 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of Major Motor Seizures (per 28 days)</th>
<th>Placebo (N=51)</th>
<th>ZTALMY (N=49)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prospective Baseline Phase Median Seizure Frequency</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Percent Change from Baseline During Treatment</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>p</em>-value compared to placebo*</td>
<td>0.0036</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Obtained from a Wilcoxon rank-sum test

Figure 1 displays the percentage of patients by category of reduction from baseline in the 28-day frequency of major motor seizures during the 17-week double-blind phase.
16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied
ZTALMY (ganaxolone) oral suspension (50 mg/mL) is a cherry flavored white to off-white suspension supplied in a 4 fl. oz (135 mL) round natural high density polyethylene (HDPE) bottle with a propylene child-resistant cap containing 110 mL of ZTALMY oral suspension.

ZTALMY is packaged in a carton with 1 bottle (NDC 81583-100-01) or in a carton with 5 bottles (NDC 81583-100-05).

16.2 Storage and Handling
Store ZTALMY in its original bottle in an upright position, 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F). Keep the cap tightly closed. Use within 30 days of first opening the bottle, or before the “Discard After” date on the bottle, whichever is sooner, then discard any remainder.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide and Instructions for Use).

Somnolence and Sedation
Caution patients about operating hazardous machinery, including motor vehicles, until they are reasonably certain that ZTALMY does not affect them adversely (e.g., impair judgment, thinking, or motor skills) [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].
Suicidal Thinking and Behavior
Counsel patients, their caregivers, and their families that antiepileptic drugs, including ZTALMY, may increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior and advise them to be alert for the emergence or worsening of symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behavior, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behavior, or thoughts of self-harm. Instruct patients, caregivers, and families to report behaviors of concern immediately to healthcare providers [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Withdrawal of Antiepileptic Drugs (AEDs)
Advise patients not to discontinue use of ZTALMY without consulting with their healthcare provider. ZTALMY should normally be gradually withdrawn to reduce the potential for increased seizure frequency and status epilepticus [see Dosage and Administration (2.3) and Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Administration information
Advise patients who are prescribed ZTALMY to use the adaptor and oral dosing syringes provided by their pharmacist [see Dosage and Administration (2.2) and Instructions for Use].

Instruct patients to take ZTALMY with food [see Dosage and Administration (2.1)].

Instruct patients to shake ZTALMY thoroughly for at least 1 minute and then wait for 1 minute before measuring and administering each dose [see Dosage and Administration (2.2) and Instructions for Use].

Instruct patients to discard any unused ZTALMY oral solution after 30 days of first opening the bottle [see Dosage and Administration (2.2) and How Supplied/Storage and Handling (16.2)].

Pregnancy Registry
Advise patients to notify their healthcare provider if they become pregnant or intend to become pregnant during ZTALMY therapy. Encourage women who are taking ZTALMY to enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) Pregnancy Registry if they become pregnant. This registry is collecting information about the safety of antiepileptic drugs during pregnancy [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

Potential for Abuse
Advise patients that ZTALMY can be abused or lead to dependence [see Drug Abuse and Dependence (9)].

Marketed by:
Marinus Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
5 Radnor Corporate Center
100 Matsonford Road,
Suite 500 (5th Floor)
Radnor, PA 19807 USA
© 2022 Marinus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. All rights reserved.