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

PLETAL® (cilostazol) tablets, for oral use.
Initial U.S. Approval: 1999

WARNING: CONTRAINDICATED IN HEART FAILURE PATIENTS
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.
• PLETAL is contraindicated in patients with heart failure of any severity. Cilostazol and several of its metabolites are inhibitors of phosphodiesterase III. Several drugs with the pharmacologic effect have caused decreased survival compared to placebo patients with class III-IV heart failure. (4)

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES
Warnings and Precautions, Left Ventricular Outflow Tract Obstruction (5.2) 05/2017

INDICATIONS AND USAGE
PLETAL is a phosphodiesterase III inhibitor (PDE III inhibitor) indicated for the reduction of symptoms of intermittent claudication, as demonstrated by an increased walking distance (1)

The recommended dosage of PLETAL is 100 mg twice daily taken at least half an hour before or two hours after breakfast and dinner (2.1)
• Reduce the dose to 50 mg twice daily when coadministered with CYP3A4 inhibitors such as ketoconazole, itraconazole, erythromycin, and diltiazem, or CYP2C19 inhibitors such as ticlopidine, fluconazole, and omeprazole (2.2)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
• Tablets: 50 mg and 100 mg (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS
• Heart failure of any severity (4)
• Hypersensitivity to cilostazol or any components of PLETAL (4)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
• Risks of tachycardia, palpitation, tachyarrhythmia or hypotension. Risks of exacerbations of angina pectoris or myocardial infarction in patients with a history of ischemic heart disease (5.1)
• Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction has been reported in patients with sigmoid shaped interventricular septum (5.2)
• Risks of thrombocytopenia or leukopenia progressing to agranulocytosis—monitor platelets and white blood cell counts (5.3)
• Avoid use in patients with hemorrhagic disorders or active pathologic bleeding (5.4)

ADVERSE REACTIONS
Most common adverse reactions greater than or equal to 2% and at least twice that for placebo in patients on 100 mg twice daily are headache, diarrhea, abnormal stools, and palpitation (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Otsuka America Pharmaceutical, Inc. at 1-877-438-9927 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS
• Strong and moderate CYP3A4 and CYP2C19 inhibitors: Increase exposure to PLETAL. Reduce PLETAL dose (2.2, 7.1)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling
Revised: 05/2017
1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
PLETAL is indicated for the reduction of symptoms of intermittent claudication, as demonstrated by an increased walking distance.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended dosage
The recommended dosage of PLETAL is 100 mg twice daily taken at least half an hour before or two hours after breakfast and dinner.

2.2 Dose Reduction with CYP3A4 and CYP2C19 Inhibitors
Reduce dose to 50 mg twice daily when coadministered with strong or moderate inhibitors of CYP3A4 (e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole, erythromycin, and diltiazem) or inhibitors of CYP2C19 (e.g., ticlopidine, fluconazole, and omeprazole).

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
PLETAL is available as 50 mg triangular and 100 mg round, white debossed tablets.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
PLETAL is contraindicated in patients with:
- Heart failure of any severity: Cilostazol and several of its metabolites are inhibitors of phosphodiesterase III. Several drugs with this pharmacologic effect have caused decreased survival compared to placebo in patients with class III-IV heart failure.
- Hypersensitivity to cilostazol or any components of PLETAL (e.g., anaphylaxis, angioedema).

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Tachycardia
Cilostazol may induce tachycardia, palpitation, tachyarrhythmia or hypotension. The increase in heart rate associated with cilostazol is approximately 5 to 7 bpm. Patients with a history of ischemic heart disease may be at risk for exacerbations of angina pectoris or myocardial infarction.

5.2 Left Ventricular Outflow Tract Obstruction
Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction has been reported in patients with sigmoid shaped interventricular septum. Monitor patients for the development of a new systolic murmur or cardiac symptoms after starting cilostazol.

5.3 Hematologic Adverse Reactions
Cases of thrombocytopenia or leukopenia progressing to agranulocytosis when PLETAL was not immediately discontinued have been reported. Agranulocytosis is reversible on discontinuation of PLETAL. Monitor platelets and white blood cell counts periodically.

5.4 Hemostatic Disorders or Active Pathologic Bleeding
PLETAL inhibits platelet aggregation in a reversible manner. PLETAL has not been studied in patients with hemostatic disorders or active pathologic bleeding. Avoid use of PLETAL in these patients.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed in greater detail in other sections of this labeling:
- Patients with Heart Failure [see Boxed Warning]
- Tachycardia [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Left Ventricular Outflow Tract Obstruction [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Hematologic Adverse Reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Hemostatic Disorders or Active Pathologic Bleeding [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]

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.

Adverse reactions were assessed in eight placebo-controlled clinical trials involving patients exposed to either 50 or 100 mg twice daily PLETAL (n=1301) or placebo (n=973), with a median treatment duration of 127 days for patients on PLETAL and 134 days for patients on placebo.

The most frequent adverse reaction resulting in discontinuation of therapy in more than 3% of patients treated with PLETAL was headache (50 mg twice daily 1.3%, 100 mg twice daily 3.5% and placebo 0.3%). Other frequent causes of discontinuation included palpitation and diarrhea, both 1.1% for PLETAL (all doses) versus 0.1% for placebo.

The most common adverse reactions, occurring in at least 2% of patients treated with PLETAL 50 or 100 mg twice daily, are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Most Common Adverse Reactions in Patients on PLETAL (PLT) 50 or 100 mg Twice Daily (Incidence at least 2% and Occurring More Frequently in the 100 mg Twice Daily Group than on Placebo)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverse Reactions</th>
<th>Placebo (N=973)</th>
<th>PLET 50 mg twice daily (N=998)</th>
<th>PLET 100 mg twice daily (N=998)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal stools</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palpitation</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharyngitis</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral edema</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinitis</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyspepsia</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal pain</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachycardia</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most common adverse reactions were:
- Headache
- Diarrhea
- Abnormal stools
- Palpitation
- Dizziness
- Pharyngitis
- Infection
- Peripheral edema
- Rhinitis
- Dyspepsia
- Abdominal pain
- Tachycardia

Less frequent significant adverse reactions (less than 2%) that were experienced by patients treated with PLETAL 50 mg twice daily or 100 mg twice daily in the eight controlled clinical trials and that occurred at a frequency in the 100 mg twice daily group greater than in the placebo group are listed below.

Body as a whole: fever, generalized edema, malaise
Cardiovascular: atrial fibrillation, heart failure, myocardial infarction, nodal arrhythmia, supraventricular tachycardia, ventricular extrasystoles, ventricular tachycardia
Digestive: anorexia, melena
Hematologic and Lymphatic: anemia
Metabolic and Nutritional: increased creatinine, hyperuricemia
Nervous: insomnia
Respiratory: epistaxis
Skin and Appendages: urticaria
Special Senses: conjunctivitis, retinal hemorrhage, tinnitus
Urogenital: urinary frequency

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of PLETAL. 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.

Blood and lymphatic system disorders:
- Aplastic anemia, granulocytopenia, pancytopenia, bleeding tendency
- Cardiac disorders:
  - Torsade de points and QTc prolongation in patients with cardiac disorders (e.g., complete atrioventricular block, heart failure; and bradyarrhythmia), angina pectoris.
- Gastrointestinal disorders:
  - Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, vomiting, flatulence, nausea
- General disorders and administration site conditions:
  - Pain, chest pain, hot flushes
- Hepatobiliary disorders:
  - Hepatic dysfunction/abnormal liver function tests, jaundice
- Immune system disorders:
  - Anaphylaxis, angioedema, and hypersensitivity
- Investigations:
  - Blood glucose increased, blood uric acid increased, increase in BUN (blood urea increased), blood pressure increase
- Nervous system disorders:
  - Intracranial hemorrhage, cerebral hemorrhage, cerebrovascular accident, extradural hematoma and subdural hematoma
- Renal and urinary disorders:
  - Hemeaturia
- Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:
  - Pulmonary hemorrhage, interstitial pneumonia
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:
  - Hemorrhage subcutaneous, pruritus, skin eruptions including Stevens-Johnson
syndrome, skin drug eruption (dermatitis medicamentosa), rash
Vascular disorders:
Subacute stenosis thrombosis, hypertension.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
7.1 Inhibitors of CYP3A4 or CYP2C19
Inhibitors of CYP3A4
Coadministration of strong (e.g., ketoconazole) and moderate (e.g., erythromycin, diltiazem and grapefruit juice) CYP3A4 inhibitors can increase exposure to PLETAL. Reduce PLETAL dose to 50 mg twice daily when coadministered with strong or moderate inhibitors of CYP3A4 [see Dosage and Administration (2.2) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

Inhibitors of CYP2C19
Coadministration with CYP2C19 inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole) increases systemic exposure of PLETAL active metabolites. Reduce PLETAL dose to 50 mg twice daily when coadministered with strong or moderate inhibitors of CYP2C19 [see Dosage and Administration (2.2) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
8.1 Pregnancy
Teratogenic Effects
PLETAL has been shown to be teratogenic in rats at doses that are greater than 5-times the human MRHD on a body surface area basis. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.

In a rat developmental toxicity study, oral administration of 1000 mg cilostazol/kg/day was associated with decreased fetal weights, and increased incidences of cardiovascular, renal, and skeletal anomalies (ventricular septal, aortic arch and subclavian artery abnormalities, renal pelvic dilation, 14th rib, and retarded ossification). At this dose, systemic exposure to unbound cilostazol in nonpregnant rats was about 5 times the exposure in humans given the MRHD. Increased incidences of ventricular septal defect and retarded ossification were also noted at 150 mg/kg/day (5 times the MRHD on a systemic exposure basis). In a rabbit developmental toxicity study, an increased incidence of retardation of ossification of the sternum was seen at doses as low as 150 mg/kg/day. In nonpregnant rabbits given 150 mg/kg/day, exposure to unbound cilostazol was considerably lower than that seen in humans given the MRHD, and exposure to 3,4-dihydro-cilostazol was barely detectable.

When cilostazol was administered to rats during late pregnancy and lactation, an increased incidence of stillborn and decreased birth weights of offspring was seen at doses of 150 mg/kg/day (5 times the MRHD on a systemic exposure basis).

8.2 Nursing Mothers
Transfer of cilostazol into milk has been reported in rats. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from PLETAL, discontinue nursing or discontinue PLETAL.

8.3 Pediatric Use
Safety and effectiveness of PLETAL in pediatric patients have not been established.

8.4 Geriatric Use
Of the total number of subjects (n = 2,274) in clinical studies of PLETAL, 56 percent were 65 years old and over, while 16 percent were 75 years old 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 excluded. Pharmacokinetic studies have not disclosed any age-related effects on the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination of cilostazol and its metabolites.

8.5 Hepatic Impairment
No dose adjustment is required in patients with mild hepatic impairment. Patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment have not been studied in clinical trials and dosing recommendations cannot be provided [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

8.6 Renal Impairment
No dose adjustment is required in patients with renal impairment. Patients on dialysis have not been studied, but it is unlikely that cilostazol can be removed efficiently by dialysis because of its high protein binding (95-98%) [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

10 OVERDOSAGE
Information on acute overdose with PLETAL in humans is limited. The signs and symptoms of an acute overdose can be anticipated to be those of excessive pharmacologic effect: severe headache, diarrhea, hypotension, tachycardia, and possibly cardiac arrhythmias. The patient should be carefully observed and given supportive treatment. Since cilostazol is highly protein-bound, it is unlikely that it can be efficiently removed by hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis. The oral LD₅₀ of cilostazol is greater than 5 g per kg in mice and rats and greater than 2 g per kg in dogs.
of hemorrhagic adverse effects in patients taking cilostazol and aspirin compared to patients taking placebo and equivalent doses of aspirin.

**Warfarin**

Cilostazol did not inhibit the pharmacologic effects (PT, aPTT, bleeding time, or platelet aggregation) of R- and S-warfarin after a single 25-mg dose of warfarin. The effect of concomitant multiple dosing of warfarin and PLETAL on the pharmacodynamics of both drugs is unknown.

### 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

PLETAL is absorbed after oral administration. A high fat meal increases absorption, with an approximately 90% increase in Cmax and a 25% increase in AUC. Absolute bioavailability is not known. Cilostazol is extensively metabolized by hepatic cytochrome P-450 enzymes, mainly 3A4, and, to a lesser extent, 2C19, with metabolites largely excreted in urine. Two metabolites are active, with one metabolite appearing to account for at least 50% of the pharmacologic (PDE III inhibition) activity after administration of PLETAL.

Pharmacokinetics are approximately dose proportional. Cilostazol and its active metabolites have apparent elimination half-lives of about 11-13 hours. Cilostazol and its active metabolites accumulate about 2-fold with chronic administration and reach steady state blood levels within a few days. The pharmacokinetics of cilostazol and its two major active metabolites were similar in healthy subjects and patients with intermittent claudication due to peripheral arterial disease (PAD). Figure 1 shows the mean plasma concentration-time profile at steady state after multiple dosing of PLETAL 100 mg twice daily.

**Figure 1: Mean Plasma Concentration-time Profile at Steady State after Multiple Dosing of PLETAL 100 mg Twice Daily**

#### Distribution

Cilostazol is 95 - 98% protein bound, predominantly to albumin. The binding for 3,4-dehydro-cilostazol is 97.4% and for 4´-trans-hydroxy-cilostazol is 66%. Mild hepatic impairment did not affect protein binding. The free fraction of cilostazol was 27% higher in subjects with renal impairment than in healthy volunteers. The displacement of cilostazol from plasma proteins by erythromycin, quinidine, warfarin, and omeprazole was not clinically significant.

#### Metabolism

Cilostazol is eliminated predominantly by metabolism and subsequent urinary excretion of metabolites. Based on *in vitro* studies, the primary isoforms involved in cilostazol’s metabolism are CYP3A4 and, to a lesser extent, CYP2C19. The enzyme responsible for metabolism of 3,4-dehydro-cilostazol, the most active of the metabolites, is unknown.

Following oral administration of 100 mg radiolabeled cilostazol, 56% of the total analytes in plasma was cilostazol. 15% was 3,4-dehydro-cilostazol (4.7 times as active as cilostazol), and 4% was 4´-trans-hydroxy-cilostazol (20% as active as cilostazol).

#### Elimination

The primary route of elimination was via the urine (74%), with the remainder excreted in feces (20%). No measurable amount of unchanged cilostazol was excreted in the urine, and less than 2% of the dose was excreted as 3,4-dehydro-cilostazol. About 30% of the dose was excreted in urine as 4´-trans-hydroxy-cilostazol. The remainder was excreted as other metabolites, none of which exceeded 5%. There was no evidence of induction of hepatic microenzymes.

### Special Populations

#### Age and Gender

The total and unbound oral clearances, adjusted for body weight, of cilostazol and its metabolites were not significantly different with respect to age (50 to 80 years) or gender.

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**Smokers**

Population pharmacokinetic analysis suggests that smoking decreased cilostazol exposure by about 20%.

**Hepatic Impairment**

The pharmacokinetics of cilostazol and its metabolites were similar in subjects with mild hepatic disease as compared to healthy subjects.

Patients with moderate or severe hepatic impairment have not been studied.

**Renal Impairment**

The total pharmacologic activity of cilostazol and its metabolites was similar in subjects with mild to moderate renal impairment and in healthy subjects. Severe renal impairment increases metabolite levels and alters protein binding of the parent.

The expected pharmacologic activity, however, based on plasma concentrations and relative PDE III inhibiting potency of parent drug and metabolites, appeared little changed. Patients on dialysis have not been studied, but it is unlikely that cilostazol can be removed efficiently by dialysis because of its high protein binding (95 - 98%).

**Drug Interactions**

Cilostazol does not appear to inhibit CYP3A4.

**Warfarin**

Cilostazol did not inhibit the metabolism of R- and S-warfarin after a single 25-mg dose of warfarin.

**Clopidogrel**

Multiple doses of clopidogrel do not significantly increase steady state plasma concentrations of cilostazol.

**Strong Inhibitors of CYP3A4**

A priming dose of ketoconazole 400 mg (a strong inhibitor of CYP3A4), was given one day prior to coadministration of single doses of ketoconazole 400 mg and cilostazol 100 mg. This regimen increased cilostazol Cmax by 94% and AUC by 117%. Other strong inhibitors of CYP3A4, such as itraconazole, voriconazole, clarithromycin, ritonavir, saquinavir, and nefazodone would be expected to have a similar effect [see Dosage and Administration (2.2), Drug Interactions (7.1)].

**Moderate Inhibitors of CYP3A4**

Erythromycin and other macrolide antibiotics: Erythromycin is a moderately strong inhibitor of CYP3A4. Coadministration of erythromycin 500 mg every 8h with a single dose of cilostazol 100 mg increased cilostazol Cmax by 47% and AUC by 73%.

Inhibition of cilostazol metabolism by erythromycin increased the AUC of 4´-trans-hydroxy-cilostazol by 141% [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].

**Diltiazem:**

Diltiazem 180 mg decreased the clearance of cilostazol by ~30%. Cilostazol Cmax increased ~30% and AUC increased ~40% [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].

**Grapefruit Juice:**

Grapefruit juice increased the Cmax of cilostazol by ~50%, but had no effect on AUC.

**Inhibitors of CYP2C19**

**Omeprazole:** Coadministration of omeprazole did not significantly affect the metabolism of cilostazol, but the systemic exposure to 3,4-dehydro-cilostazol was increased by 69%, probably the result of omeprazole’s potent inhibition of CYP2C19 [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].

**Quinidine**

Concomitant administration of quinidine with a single dose of cilostazol 100 mg did not alter cilostazol pharmacokinetics.

**Lovastatin**

The concomitant administration of lovastatin with cilostazol decreases cilostazol Cmax by 15%. There is also a decrease, although nonsignificant, in cilostazol metabolite concentrations. Coadministration of cilostazol with lovastatin increases lovastatin and 8-hydroxylovastatin AUC approximately 70% and is not expected to be clinically significant.

**13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY**

### 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Dietary administration of cilostazol to male and female rats and mice for up to 104 weeks, at doses up to 500 mg/kg/day in rats and 1000 mg/kg/day in mice, revealed no evidence of carcinogenic potential. The maximum doses administered in both rat and mouse studies were, on a systemic exposure basis, less than the human exposure at the MRHD of the drug. Cilostazol tested negative in bacterial gene mutation, bacterial DNA repair, mammalian cell gene mutation, and mouse bone marrow chromosomal aberration assays. It was, however, associated with a significant increase in chromosomal aberrations in the *in vitro* Chinese Hamster Ovary Cell assay.

In female mice, cilostazol caused a reversible contraceptive effect at a dose (300 mg/ kg) that was approximately 7.4-fold greater than the Maximum Recommended Human Dose (MRHD) on a body surface area basis. These findings have not been demonstrated in other animal species.

Cilostazol did not affect fertility or mating performance of male and female rats at doses as high as 1000 mg/kg/day. At this dose, systemic exposures (AUCs) to unbound cilostazol were less than 1.5 times in males, and about 5 times in females, the exposure in humans at the MRHD.
pleatal® (cilostazol)

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

Repeated oral administration of cilostazol to dogs (30 or more mg/kg/day for 52 weeks, 150 or more mg/kg/day for 13 weeks, and 450 mg/kg/day for 2 weeks), produced cardiovascular lesions that included endocardial hemorrhage, hemosiderin deposition and fibrosis in the left ventricle, hemorrhage in the right atrial wall, hemorrhage and necrosis of the smooth muscle in the wall of the coronary artery, intimal thickening of the coronary artery, and coronary arteritis and periarteritis. At the lowest dose associated with cardiovascular lesions in the 52-week study, systemic exposure (AUC) to unbound cilostazol was less than that seen in humans at the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) of 100 mg twice daily. Similar lesions have been reported in dogs following the administration of other positive inotropes (including PDE III inhibitors) and/or vasodilating agents. No cardiovascular lesions were seen in rats following 5 or 13 weeks of administration of cilostazol at doses up to 1500 mg/kg/day. At this dose, systemic exposures (AUCs) to unbound cilostazol were only about 1.5 and 5 times (male and female rats, respectively) the exposure seen in humans at the MRHD. Cardiovascular lesions were also not seen in rats following 52 weeks of administration of cilostazol at doses up to 1500 mg/kg/day. At this dose, systemic exposures (AUCs) to unbound cilostazol were about 0.5 and 5 times (male and female rats, respectively) the exposure in humans at the MRHD. In female rats, cilostazol AUCs were similar at 150 and 1500 mg/kg/day. Cardiovascular lesions were also not observed in monkeys after oral administration of cilostazol for 13 weeks at doses up to 1800 mg/kg/day. While this dose of cilostazol produced pharmacologic effects in monkeys, plasma cilostazol levels were less than those seen in humans given the MRHD, and those seen in dogs given doses associated with cardiovascular lesions.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The ability of PLETAL to improve walking distance in patients with stable intermittent claudication was studied in eight, randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind trials of 12 to 24 weeks’ duration involving 2,274 patients using dosages of 50 mg twice daily (n=303), 100 mg twice daily (n=998), and placebo (n=973). Efficacy was determined primarily by the change in maximal walking distance from baseline (compared to placebo) on one of several standardized exercise treadmill tests.

Compared to patients treated with placebo, patients treated with PLETAL 50 or 100 mg twice daily experienced statistically significant improvements in walking distances both for the distance before the onset of claudication pain and the distance before exercise-limiting symptoms supervened (maximal walking distance). The effect of PLETAL on walking distance was seen as early as the first on-therapy observation point of two or four weeks.

Figure 2 depicts the percent mean improvement in maximal walking distance, at study end for each of the eight studies.

Figure 2: Percent Mean Improvement in Maximal Walking Distance at Study End for the Eight Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trials

Across the eight clinical trials, the range of improvement in maximal walking distance in patients treated with PLETAL 100 mg twice daily, expressed as the change from baseline, was 28% to 100%.

The corresponding changes in the placebo group were –10% to 41%.

The Walking Impairment Questionnaire, which was administered in six of the eight clinical trials, assesses the impact of a therapeutic intervention on walking ability. In a pooled analysis of the six trials, patients treated with either PLETAL 100 mg twice daily or 50 mg twice daily reported improvements in their walking speed and walking distance as compared to placebo. Improvements in walking performance were seen in the various subpopulations evaluated, including those defined by gender, smoking status, diabetes mellitus, duration of peripheral artery disease, age, and concomitant use of beta blockers or calcium channel blockers. PLETAL has not been studied in patients with rapidly progressing claudication or in patients with leg pain at rest, ischemic leg ulcers, or gangrene. Its long-term effects on limb preservation and hospitalization have not been evaluated.

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase IV study was conducted to assess the long-term effects of cilostazol, with respect to mortality and safety, in 1,439 patients with intermittent claudication and no heart failure. The trial stopped early due to enrollment difficulties and a lower than expected overall death rate. With respect to mortality, the observed 36-month Kaplan-Meier event rate for deaths on study drug with a median time on study drug of 18 months was 5.6% (95% CI of 2.8 to 8.4 %) on cilostazol and 6.8% (95% CI of 1.9 to 11.5 %) on placebo. These data appear to be sufficient to exclude a 75% increase in the risk of mortality on cilostazol, which was the a priori study hypothesis.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How supplied

PLETAL is supplied as 50 mg and 100 mg tablets. The 50 mg tablets are white, triangular, debossed with PLETAL 50, and provided in bottles of 60 tablets (NDC 59148-002-16). The 100 mg tablets are white, round, debossed with PLETAL 100, and provided in bottles of 60 tablets (NDC 59148-002-16).

16.2 Storage and handling

Store PLETAL tablets at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15-30°C (59-86°F) [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advising the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information)

Advising the patient:
• to take PLETAL at least one-half hour before or two hours after food.
• to discuss with their doctor before taking any CYP3A4 or CYP2C19 inhibitors (e.g., omeprazole).
• that the beneficial effects of PLETAL on the symptoms of intermittent claudication may not be immediate. Although the patient may experience benefit in 2 to 4 weeks after initiation of therapy, treatment for up to 12 weeks may be required before a beneficial effect is experienced. Discontinue PLETAL if symptoms do not improve after 3 months.

Manufactured for
OTSUKA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.
Tokushima 771-0182, Japan

Manufactured by
OTSUKA AMERICA PHARMACEUTICAL, INC.
Rockville, MD 20850

Otsuka America Pharmaceutical, Inc.
May 2017

PATIENT INFORMATION

PLETAL® (PLAY-tal)
(cilostazol)
Tablets, for oral use

Read this Patient Information leaflet before you start taking PLETAL and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your doctor about your medical condition or your treatment.

What is the most important information I should know about PLETAL?

PLETAL can cause serious side effects:
• PLETAL (cilostazol) stops a protein called phosphodiesterase III from working. Other similar drugs which affect this protein may cause death if you already have heart problems, called class 3 to 4 (III-IV) heart failure. Do not take PLETAL if you have heart failure of any kind.

What is PLETAL?

PLETAL is a prescription medicine used to reduce the symptoms of intermittent claudication and can increase your ability to walk further distances.
PLETAL® (cilostazol)

It is not known if PLETAL is safe and effective for use in children.

**How does PLETAL work?**
Improvement in symptoms may occur as soon as 2 weeks, but could take up to 12 weeks.

**Who should not take PLETAL?**
Do not take PLETAL if you:
- have heart problems (heart failure)
- are allergic to cilostazol or any of the ingredients in PLETAL. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in PLETAL.
Tell your doctor before taking this medicine if you have any of these conditions.

**What should I tell my doctor before taking PLETAL?**
Before you take PLETAL, tell your doctor if you:
- drink grapefruit juice. Taking PLETAL and drinking grapefruit juice can increase the amount of PLETAL causing side effects.
- have any other medical conditions
- are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. It is not known if PLETAL will harm your unborn baby
- are breastfeeding or planning to breastfeed. It is not known if PLETAL passes into your breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you will take PLETAL or breastfeed. You should not do both.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements.

Ask your doctor for a list of these medicines if you are not sure. You can ask your pharmacist for a list of medicines that interact with PLETAL. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show to your doctor and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

**How should I take PLETAL?**
- Take PLETAL exactly as your doctor tells you to take it.
- Your doctor will tell you how much PLETAL to take and when to take it.
- Your doctor may change your dose if needed.
- Take PLETAL 30 minutes before you eat or 2 hours after you eat.

**What are the possible side effects of PLETAL?**
PLETAL may cause serious side effects, including:
- heart problems. Taking PLETAL may cause you to have heart problems, including a fast heart beat, palpitations, irregular heartbeat, and low blood pressure.
- See “What is the most important information I should know about PLETAL?”
- severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis, angioedema). Call your doctor or go to the nearest emergency room right away if you have any of the following signs or symptoms of a severe allergic reaction:
  - hives
  - swelling of your face, lips, mouth, or tongue
  - trouble breathing or wheezing
  - dizziness
- changes in your blood cell counts (thrombocytopenia or leukopenia). Your doctor should do blood tests to check your blood cell counts while you take PLETAL.

The most common side effects of PLETAL include:
- headache
- abnormal stools

**How should I store PLETAL?**
Store PLETAL at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).

**Keep PLETAL and all medicines out of the reach of children.**

**General information about the safe and effective use of PLETAL.**
Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use PLETAL for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give PLETAL to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.

This Patient Information summarizes the most important information about PLETAL. If you would like more information, talk with your doctor. You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about PLETAL that is written for health professionals.

For more information, go to www.otsuka-us.com or call 1-800-441-6763.

**What are the ingredients in PLETAL?**
**Active ingredient:** cilostazol

**Inactive ingredients:** carboxymethylcellulose calcium, corn starch, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 2910, magnesium stearate, microcrystalline cellulose

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Manufactured for
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Rockville, MD 20850

Manufactured by
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