

# YOUR OCREVUS WELCOME GUIDE

Use this step-by-step guide to help you get ready for treatment.

For patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis (MS) or primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS)

## What is OCREVUS?

OCREVUS is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- Relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.
- Primary progressive MS, in adults.

It is not known if OCREVUS is safe and effective in children.

## Who should not receive OCREVUS?

**Do not** receive OCREVUS if you have an active hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection.

**Do not** receive OCREVUS if you have had a life-threatening allergic reaction to OCREVUS. Tell your healthcare provider if you have had an allergic reaction to OCREVUS or any of its ingredients in the past.

## Important Safety Information

### What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

**OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:**

- **Infusion reactions:** Infusion reactions are a common side effect of OCREVUS, which can be serious and may require you to be hospitalized. You will be monitored during your infusion and for at least 1 hour after each infusion of OCREVUS for signs and symptoms of an infusion reaction.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).

**OCREVUS**<sup>®</sup>  
ocrelizumab 300MG/10ML  
INJECTION FOR IV



# hello

## Welcome to OCREVUS!

Enclosed is information for starting your journey with OCREVUS, a 2-times-a-year\* treatment approved for relapsing MS or PPMS.

Inside, you will find a step-by-step Welcome Guide to help you get ready for your first infusion. We hope you'll take some time to review the information in this guide and keep it handy throughout your treatment with OCREVUS. It is important to remember that, although this is a comprehensive resource, you should always talk with your healthcare provider about any questions you may have.

The guide also tells you about OCREVUS CONNECTS™, your all-in-one treatment resource that covers everything from infusion to insurance questions. It also gets you in touch with Patient Navigators. Learn more about how a Patient Navigator can help you on page 15.

\*Your first dose will be split between 2 treatments for a total of 3 treatments your first year.



### Need support? Call OCREVUS CONNECTS™

OCREVUS CONNECTS™ offers personal support throughout your treatment. If you have questions, **call 1-844-OCREVUS (627-3887)** and someone will assist you.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).



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Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).



# About OCREVUS

## OCREVUS at a glance



Proven effective in reducing relapses and slowing disability progression in relapsing MS.\*

Proven effective in slowing disability progression in PPMS.\*



Safety profile based on 3 clinical trials.



In just 3 years, more than 150,000 people have been treated globally with OCREVUS.†



The #1 prescribed disease-modifying therapy (DMT) for people starting or switching to a new MS medication.‡

\*Compared with REBIF® in RMS and placebo in PPMS. REBIF® is a registered trademark of EMD Serono, Inc.

†Data on file. Genentech, Inc. March 2020

‡Based on Symphony Health Association data July 2017 through April 2020.



My doctor and I both wanted to make a choice that would fit into my life and could help to give me some control of my relapsing MS. That choice was OCREVUS.™

-Kim, USING OCREVUS SINCE 2017

## Important Safety Information

### What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

#### OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Infection:**

- OCREVUS increases your risk of getting upper respiratory tract infections, lower respiratory tract infections, skin infections, and herpes infections. Infections are a common side effect, which can be serious. Tell your healthcare provider if you have an infection or have any of the following signs of infection including fever, chills, or a cough that does not go away. Signs of herpes include cold sores, shingles, genital sores, skin rash, pain, and itching. Signs of more serious herpes infection include: changes in vision, eye redness or eye pain, severe or persistent headache, stiff neck, and confusion. Signs of infection can happen during treatment or after you have received your last dose of OCREVUS. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have an infection. Your healthcare provider should delay your treatment with OCREVUS until your infection is gone.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).



# Getting started with OCREVUS treatment

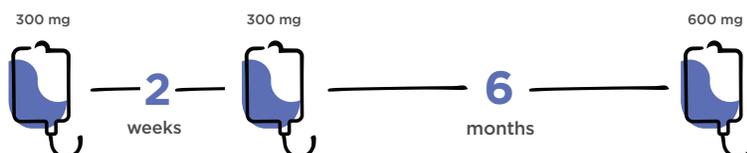
## How the dosing schedule works

OCREVUS is given 2-times-a-year. You'll receive OCREVUS as an intravenous (IV) infusion.

### Your first dose is split

To get started, your first dose will be split between 2 infusions for a total of 3 infusions your first year. The first 2 infusions will last about 2.5 hours\* each and be 2 weeks apart. Total appointment time will be about 4-5 hours each. This is to see how your body may respond to OCREVUS.

- OCREVUS should be given under the close supervision of an experienced healthcare provider with access to appropriate medical support to manage severe reactions such as serious infusion reactions.



### All following doses

These doses will be given as one single infusion lasting about 2-4 hours\*, 2-times-a-year. Total appointment time will be about 4-6 hours each.

If you haven't had any serious infusion reactions with previous OCREVUS infusions, a shorter infusion option is available. Talk to your doctor to see if the shorter, 2-hour option may be right for you.



**For more details about the infusion process, including any premedication you may be given, see pages 7-11.**

\*The duration of infusion could be longer if an infusion reaction occurs.

## Important Safety Information

### What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

#### OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

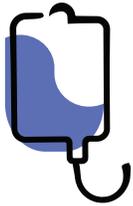
- **Infusion reactions:** Infusion reactions are a common side effect of OCREVUS, which can be serious and may require you to be hospitalized. You will be monitored during your infusion and for at least 1 hour after each infusion of OCREVUS for signs and symptoms of an infusion reaction.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).

## What to know

### Where you will receive your infusion

OCREVUS should be given under the close supervision of an experienced healthcare provider with access to appropriate medical support to manage infusion reactions, which have the potential to be severe. Your healthcare provider will review all of your infusion location options, including home infusion, and determine which is best for you.



Your OCREVUS infusion will be administered by different types of trained medical professionals. Who administers it will depend on where you are receiving treatment.

In some infusion centers you may be in a private room, or in a shared space. And each infusion center has its own policy about what you can or cannot bring with you, so you may want to reach out to your healthcare team prior to your appointment. Talk to your doctor to see if a home infusion is right for you.

## Your first infusion

With OCREVUS, your healthcare provider or nurse will review the process and answer any questions you may have. Knowing the basics can help you feel more prepared.

**Check out pages 7-11 for a detailed overview of what to expect when receiving your first infusion with OCREVUS.**



I don't think my doctor realized he gave me more than just medicine that day — he gave me hope."

**-Misti, USING OCREVUS SINCE 2017**

## Your first infusion

What to expect: **Preinfusion**  
(30-60 minutes)

### Before each infusion of OCREVUS:

- Your healthcare team will check your vital signs, evaluate for active infections, and ask questions about your overall health
- 30-60 minutes before your infusion, you will be given medications, such as corticosteroids, an antihistamine, and antifever medication to help reduce possible infusion-related reactions



Finally the day had come to get my infusion. I had made it! I brought a bag with me that had my laptop, word search puzzles and snacks. The nurses were great — they made me feel so comfortable.”

-Nadejda, USING OCREVUS SINCE 2017

### Important Safety Information

#### What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

#### OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML):** Although no cases have been seen with OCREVUS treatment in clinical trials, PML may happen with OCREVUS. PML is a rare brain infection that usually leads to death or severe disability. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any new or worsening neurologic signs or symptoms. These may include problems with thinking, balance, eyesight, weakness on 1 side of your body, strength, or using your arms or legs.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).

## Your first infusion

### What to expect:

#### During your infusion

(2.5 hours)

- You'll be seated in a supportive chair along with all of your belongings
- Be sure to have some entertainment and snacks on hand to pass the time
- Once you're settled, an IV infusion needle will be placed in your arm and connected to an infusion pump
- Your infusion will last about 2.5 hours
- If an infusion reaction occurs, your healthcare team may stop or slow the rate of your infusion
- Your healthcare team will monitor you closely from start to finish



### Important Safety Information

#### What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

#### OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation:** Before starting treatment with OCREVUS, your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for hepatitis B viral infection. If you have ever had hepatitis B virus infection, the hepatitis B virus may become active again during or after treatment with OCREVUS. Hepatitis B virus becoming active again (called reactivation) may cause serious liver problems, including liver failure or death. Your healthcare provider will monitor you if you are at risk for hepatitis B virus reactivation during treatment and after you stop receiving OCREVUS.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).

## Your first infusion

What to expect:

### After your infusion

(1 hour)

- For at least 1 hour after your OCREVUS infusion, you will be monitored for any side effects or infusion reactions
- It's important to call your healthcare provider right away if you have any signs or symptoms up to 24 hours after your infusion. See side effects on the next page for a list of possible infusion reactions



”

My infusion nurse is great about monitoring me throughout the entire process. Before every infusion, she gives me medicine to help manage any potential reactions and keeps me an hour afterward to ensure I am good to go.”

-Judi, USING OCREVUS SINCE 2017

### Important Safety Information

**What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?**

**OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:**

- **Weakened immune system:** OCREVUS taken before or after other medicines that weaken the immune system could increase your risk of getting infections.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).



# Your first infusion

What to expect:

## Total appointment time

(4-5 hours for your first infusion)



PREMEDICATION 30-60 MINUTES	FIRST INFUSION <b>2.5 HOURS*</b>	OBSERVATION 1 HOUR
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\*The duration of an infusion could be longer if an infusion reactions occurs.

## How to identify infusion reactions

Infusion reactions are a common side effect of OCREVUS, which can be serious and may require you to be hospitalized. In clinical studies, some people had an infusion reaction during their OCREVUS infusion. These reactions were most common during and within an hour after the infusion. Most infusion reactions were mild to moderate, and treatable with infusion adjustments and medicines to help with the reactions.

Infusion reactions can occur up to 24 hours after receiving an infusion with OCREVUS. Symptoms of infusion reactions include, but are not limited to:

- itchy skin
- rash
- hives
- tiredness
- coughing or wheezing
- trouble breathing
- throat irritation or pain
- feeling faint
- fever
- redness on your face (flushing)
- nausea
- headache
- swelling of the throat
- dizziness
- shortness of breath
- fatigue
- fast heart beat

If you notice any signs of an infusion reaction during the infusion process or up to 24 hours later, call your healthcare provider right away.

## Important Safety Information

**What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?**

**OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:**

- **Decreased immunoglobulins:** OCREVUS may cause a decrease in some types of immunoglobulins. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood immunoglobulin levels.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying [full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide](#).



## Next steps

### Planning ahead

Once you've completed your first dose, which is given as 2 separate infusions 2 weeks apart, your next infusion will take place in 6 months.



†Your first dose will be split between 2 treatments for a total of 3 treatments your first year.

### Put it in writing!

Make sure when you schedule your next infusion appointment to mark it on your calendar before you leave. That way you won't have to think about it for another 6 months.

### Important Safety Information

**Before receiving OCREVUS, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:**

- have ever taken, take, or plan to take medicines that affect your immune system, or other treatments for MS.
- have ever had hepatitis B or are a carrier of the hepatitis B virus.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).



## FAQs

### Q: How long is the total appointment time?

- A:**
- First appointment
    - About 4-5 hours\*
  - All following appointments
    - About 4-6 hours\*

#### The total time may include:

- An infection assessment, to help determine any active infection
- About 30-60 minutes of premedication time
- About 2.5 hours for the first dose infusion, or 2-4 hours\* for following infusions
  - If you haven't had any serious infusion reactions with previous OCREVUS infusions, a shorter infusion option is available. Talk to your doctor to see if the shorter, 2-hour option may be right for you.
- Approximately 1 hour of monitoring time after your infusion

### Q: How long does the OCREVUS infusion take?

- A:**
- First dose:
    - 2 separate infusions 2 weeks apart. Each infusion will last about 2.5 hours\*
  - All following doses:
    - 1 single infusion 2-times-a-year. Each infusion will last about 2-4 hours\*
    - If you haven't had any serious infusion reactions with previous OCREVUS infusions, a shorter infusion option is available. Talk to your doctor to see if the shorter, 2-hour option may be right for you.
    - Please keep in mind that these times do not include time for your infection assessment, premedication, or monitoring after your infusion.

### Q: Can I pause or stop the infusion if I start to feel unwell?

- A:** If you experience an infusion reaction, you may be given medicines to treat the reaction, and the infusion may need to be slowed down or stopped by your healthcare provider. When the symptoms resolve, the infusion may be continued. If the infusion reaction is life-threatening, your healthcare provider will permanently stop treatment with OCREVUS.

\*The duration of infusion could be longer if an infusion reaction occurs.

## FAQs (cont'd)

### Q: Can I get a vaccination while taking OCREVUS?

**A:** You should not receive certain types of vaccines during your treatment. Talk with your healthcare provider about any recent or scheduled vaccinations before taking OCREVUS. For more information, see pages 23-25.

### Q: When can infusion reactions typically occur?

**A:** In clinical studies with OCREVUS, infusion reactions were a common side effect and can happen for up to 24 hours after your infusion. In these studies, the rate of infusion reactions was 34%-40%. Infusion reactions were most common during and within an hour after the infusion. Most infusion reactions were mild to moderate, and treatable with infusion adjustments and medicines to help with the reactions.

### Q: What happens if I miss a dose of OCREVUS?

**A:** If a planned infusion of OCREVUS is missed, it should be given as soon as possible; do not wait until the next planned dose. Doses must be separated by at least 5 months.

### Q: Can I still get my infusion if I have an infection?

**A:** Your healthcare provider will check if you have an active infection, and if you do, will temporarily delay your infusion until the infection goes away.

### Q: How can OCREVUS affect pregnancy?

**A:** You should tell your healthcare provider if you are pregnant, think that you might be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if OCREVUS will harm your unborn baby. You should use birth control (contraception) during treatment with OCREVUS and for 6 months after your last infusion of OCREVUS. Talk with your healthcare provider about what birth control method is right for you during this time.

- **Pregnancy Registry.** There is a pregnancy registry for women who take OCREVUS during pregnancy. If you become pregnant while receiving OCREVUS, tell your healthcare provider right away. Talk to your healthcare provider about registering with the OCREVUS Pregnancy Registry. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about your health and your baby's health. Your healthcare provider can enroll you in this registry by calling 1-833-872-4370 or visiting [www.ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com](http://www.ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com).

# OCREVUS CONNECTS<sup>®</sup>

We're here for you

## OCREVUS CONNECTS<sup>™</sup> is a resource center dedicated to answering your questions related to OCREVUS and MS

We're here to help you with infusion resources, insurance coverage questions, and more throughout your treatment journey. When you dial the toll-free number **1-844-OCREVUS (627-3887)**, you'll speak directly with a Patient Navigator who will connect you with the service that will best meet your need.

Support is available Monday-Friday, 9 AM-8 PM ET.

OCREVUS CONNECTS<sup>™</sup> is an all-in-one resource that answers your questions as fast as possible; but remember, you should talk with your healthcare provider if you have any questions about your treatment.

## The support services we offer



### Patient Navigators\*

your guide throughout your treatment with OCREVUS



### Answers to questions

about OCREVUS and MS



### Additional resources

including live programs

\*If you have enrolled in the program.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).





## Support along your journey

Genentech is committed to supporting you with your OCREVUS treatment, and our Patient Navigators can provide support designed for you.

### Who is your Patient Navigator?

Once OCREVUS has been prescribed for you, you can enroll in OCREVUS CONNECTS™ where you will be teamed up with Patient Navigators.

These people will work with you and your healthcare team throughout your entire journey with OCREVUS.

### What does your Patient Navigator do?

#### Before your infusion:

- Understands your insurance coverage and assistance options for OCREVUS
- Coordinates finding an infusion center or provides information about home infusion that you may discuss with your doctor
- Reviews the infusion process with you from start to finish, including an infusion checklist
- Identifies financial assistance options, including enrollment in the OCREVUS Co-Pay Program, if you are eligible

#### After your infusion:

- Answers questions about OCREVUS
- Contacts you when it's time to prepare for your next infusion



### Feel supported along your journey.

Call your Patient Navigator at 1-844-OCREVUS (627-3887), 9 AM-8 PM ET.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).





## Knowing what to expect can make all the difference

Your Patient Navigator can take you through the process of getting treatment with OCREVUS and assist you along the way.

### Committed to helping you find assistance options

We understand your medication can be costly. If you have experienced a change in insurance or income and are worried about paying for your treatment, your Patient Navigator may be able to find assistance options to help you pay for OCREVUS.

#### There are options if you have:

- A commercial insurance plan (such as one you get through your employer or through a Health Insurance Marketplace like HealthCare.gov)
- A public insurance plan (such as Medicare or Medicaid)
- No insurance

#### If you are eligible, the options to help you pay for OCREVUS include:

- The OCREVUS Co-pay Program\* (if you have a commercial insurance plan)
- Referrals to independent co-pay assistance foundations<sup>†</sup>
- Referrals to the Genentech Patient Foundation<sup>‡</sup>

To learn more about how your Patient Navigator can help, call **1-844-OCREVUS (627-3887)**.

\*In order to be eligible for the OCREVUS Co-pay Card, the patient must have commercial insurance; must not have Medicare, Medicaid, or other government insurance; and must meet other eligibility criteria. They also must agree to the rules set forth in the Terms and Conditions for the program. Please visit [www.OCREVUS.com/copay](http://www.OCREVUS.com/copay) for the full list of Terms and Conditions.

<sup>†</sup>Independent co-pay assistance foundations have their own rules for eligibility. We cannot guarantee a foundation will help you. We only refer you to a foundation that supports your disease state. This information is provided as a resource for you. We do not endorse or show financial preference for any particular foundation. The foundations in this list are not the only ones that might be able to help you.

<sup>‡</sup>If you have health insurance, you should try to get other types of financial assistance, if available. You also need to meet income requirements. If you do not have insurance, or if your insurance does not cover your Genentech medicine, you must meet a different set of income requirements.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).



## Additional resources

As you navigate your journey with MS and OCREVUS, there are a few resources that may help (noted on pages 18-22). You can fill out, print, or take them with you to your next appointment with your healthcare provider or share them with loved ones.

### Included are:



Your OCREVUS  
**infusion checklist**



**Questions** to ask your  
healthcare provider or  
infusion team



**Tips** for  
support partners

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I realize I am lucky because I have a proactive healthcare team, but I still have to advocate for myself, and you should too.”

-Katrina, USING OCREVUS SINCE 2017-

## Preparing for your infusion



### Your OCREVUS infusion checklist

**Know before you go.** The better prepared you are for your infusion, the better your experience will be. Your healthcare professional or infusion center staff may provide a checklist to help you prepare. Here are a few suggestions from us:

- Keep handy a list of medications you're taking to share with the healthcare team. Be sure to include prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.
- Have a list of all the healthcare providers who help manage your care.
- Call OCREVUS CONNECTS™ at 1-844-OCREVUS (627-3887) and speak with a Patient Navigator regarding any questions you might still have concerning your infusion.

Read through the OCREVUS Medication Guide before your infusion to familiarize yourself with important information about your treatment.

**Be comfortable at the infusion center.** Here are a few things that can help:

- Wear loose-fitting clothes and consider dressing in layers. The more comfortable you are, the better.
- Stay hydrated — bring a water bottle with you.
- Bring a pillow and blanket in case you get sleepy.
- Have items that you enjoy to help keep you occupied: laptop/tablet, book/magazines, games/puzzles.
- Have your chargers with you.
- Have food or snacks with you, but check with your infusion provider first to see what their policy is.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information and Medication Guide](#).

## Questions to ask your healthcare provider or infusion team



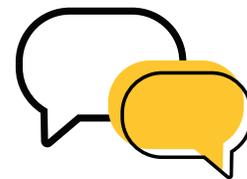
### Questions to ask your healthcare provider:

- Q:** Is home infusion an option for me?
- Q:** Am I eligible for a shorter OCREVUS infusion time?
- Q:** Can I continue taking my regular medications?
- Q:** Can I eat and drink before and during the infusion?
- Q:** How will I feel during the infusion?
- Q:** Will I notice any changes in my MS after the infusion?
- Q:** How will I feel after the infusion?
- Q:** What side effects might I experience after receiving an infusion?

### Questions to ask your infusion team:

- Q:** How should I prepare for my infusion?
- Q:** What should I do if I start to feel like I'm having a reaction to the infusion?
- Q:** Will I be in a room by myself or will I be with other people receiving infusions?
- Q:** Can my loved one stay in the infusion room with me to keep me company?
- Q:** Will I be able to talk on the phone while I'm being infused?
- Q:** Can I drive a car immediately after the infusion?
- Q:** Can I go back to work after the infusion?
- Q:** If I am receiving a home infusion, how will that change any of the above?

# Questions to ask your healthcare provider or infusion team



## Notes:

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Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).



## Suggestions for support partners

As your loved one gets ready for their infusion, there may be things you can do to help you both feel prepared. Here are some tips to consider that may be useful during each step of the process.



### Before infusion day:

- Make a copy of the list of medications your loved one is taking, just in case you need it, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements
- Keep a list of all of your loved one's healthcare provider information handy — you never know what information may be required
- Review infusion-related materials ahead of time
- If your loved one has never had an infusion, they may be nervous — let them know you're available to talk
- Keep a reminder of their appointment somewhere visible, like on the refrigerator

### Day of infusion:

- Consider asking your loved one if they would like company during their infusion, whether at an infusion center or their home
- Help them prepare for the day — have a bag ready filled with comfort items such as a blanket, warm socks, a laptop, or puzzles, and bring water to help them stay hydrated
- If you aren't able to accompany your loved one to their infusion, try to make sure you're available in case they want to reach you
- If you are staying during the infusion and have questions, the infusion nurse should be able to provide information

## Suggestions for support partners (cont'd)



### After the infusion:

- Look for any signs of side effects — you may notice things that your loved one does not
- Check in with them the day after their infusion to see how they're feeling
- Consider creating reminders — add scheduled infusion dates to your calendar, so you'll know when they're coming up
- Try to be as flexible as possible with your loved one and how they may feel after their infusion
- Keep the conversation going — having regular touch points with your loved one can be helpful for both of you

**Understand the OCREVUS treatment journey better.**

Call **OCREVUS CONNECTS™** at **1-844-OCREVUS (627-3887)**  
**9 AM-8 PM ET** if you have questions about OCREVUS.

# Indications and Important Safety Information

## What is OCREVUS?

OCREVUS is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- Relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.
- Primary progressive MS, in adults.

It is not known if OCREVUS is safe and effective in children.

## Who should not receive OCREVUS?

**Do not** receive OCREVUS if you have an active hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection.

**Do not** receive OCREVUS if you have had a life-threatening allergic reaction to OCREVUS. Tell your healthcare provider if you have had an allergic reaction to OCREVUS or any of its ingredients in the past.

## What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?

### OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:

- **Infusion reactions:** Infusion reactions are a common side effect of OCREVUS, which can be serious and may require you to be hospitalized. You will be monitored during your infusion and for at least 1 hour after each infusion of OCREVUS for signs and symptoms of an infusion reaction. Tell your healthcare provider or nurse if you get any of these symptoms:

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> itchy skin           | <input type="checkbox"/> throat irritation or pain          | <input type="checkbox"/> headache               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rash                 | <input type="checkbox"/> feeling faint                      | <input type="checkbox"/> swelling of the throat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hives                | <input type="checkbox"/> fever                              | <input type="checkbox"/> dizziness              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tiredness            | <input type="checkbox"/> redness on your face<br>(flushing) | <input type="checkbox"/> shortness of breath    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> coughing or wheezing | <input type="checkbox"/> nausea                             | <input type="checkbox"/> fatigue                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> trouble breathing    |   | <input type="checkbox"/> fast heart beat        |

### These infusion reactions can happen for up to 24 hours after your infusion.

It is important that you call your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the signs or symptoms listed above after each infusion.

If you get infusion reactions, your healthcare provider may need to stop or slow down the rate of your infusion.

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).



## Indications and Important Safety Information (cont'd)

- **Infection:**

- OCREVUS increases your risk of getting upper respiratory tract infections, lower respiratory tract infections, skin infections, and herpes infections. Infections are a common side effect, which can be serious. Tell your healthcare provider if you have an infection or have any of the following signs of infection including fever, chills, or a cough that does not go away. Signs of herpes include cold sores, shingles, genital sores, skin rash, pain, and itching. Signs of more serious herpes infection include: changes in vision, eye redness or eye pain, severe or persistent headache, stiff neck, and confusion. Signs of infection can happen during treatment or after you have received your last dose of OCREVUS. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have an infection. Your healthcare provider should delay your treatment with OCREVUS until your infection is gone.
- **Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML):** Although no cases have been seen with OCREVUS treatment in clinical trials, PML may happen with OCREVUS. PML is a rare brain infection that usually leads to death or severe disability. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any new or worsening neurologic signs or symptoms. These may include problems with thinking, balance, eyesight, weakness on 1 side of your body, strength, or using your arms or legs.
- **Hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation:** Before starting treatment with OCREVUS, your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for hepatitis B viral infection. If you have ever had hepatitis B virus infection, the hepatitis B virus may become active again during or after treatment with OCREVUS. Hepatitis B virus becoming active again (called reactivation) may cause serious liver problems, including liver failure or death. Your healthcare provider will monitor you if you are at risk for hepatitis B virus reactivation during treatment and after you stop receiving OCREVUS.
- **Weakened immune system:** OCREVUS taken before or after other medicines that weaken the immune system could increase your risk of getting infections.
- **Decreased immunoglobulins:** OCREVUS may cause a decrease in some types of immunoglobulins. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood immunoglobulin levels.

**Before receiving OCREVUS, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:**

- have ever taken, take, or plan to take medicines that affect your immune system, or other treatments for MS.
- have ever had hepatitis B or are a carrier of the hepatitis B virus.
- have had a recent vaccination or are scheduled to receive any vaccinations.

## Indications and Important Safety Information (cont'd)

- **You should receive any required ‘live’ or ‘live-attenuated’ vaccines at least 4 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS.** You **should not receive** ‘live’ or ‘live attenuated’ vaccines while you are being treated with OCREVUS and until your healthcare provider tells you that your immune system is no longer weakened.
- **When possible, you should receive any ‘non-live’ vaccines at least 2 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS.** If you would like to receive any non-live (inactivated) vaccines, including the seasonal flu vaccine, while you are being treated with OCREVUS, talk to your healthcare provider.
- If you have a baby and you received OCREVUS during your pregnancy, it is important to tell your baby’s healthcare provider about receiving OCREVUS so they can decide when your baby should be vaccinated.
- are pregnant, think that you might be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if OCREVUS will harm your unborn baby. You should use birth control (contraception) during treatment with OCREVUS and for 6 months after your last infusion of OCREVUS. Talk with your healthcare provider about what birth control method is right for you during this time.
  - **Pregnancy Registry.** There is a pregnancy registry for women who take OCREVUS during pregnancy. If you become pregnant while receiving OCREVUS, tell your healthcare provider right away. Talk to your healthcare provider about registering with the OCREVUS Pregnancy Registry. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about your health and your baby’s health. Your healthcare provider can enroll you in this registry by calling 1-833-872-4370 or visiting [www.ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com](http://www.ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com).
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if OCREVUS passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take OCREVUS.

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

### What are the possible side effects of OCREVUS?

**OCREVUS may cause serious side effects, including:**

- **Risk of cancers (malignancies) including breast cancer.** Follow your healthcare provider’s instructions about standard screening guidelines for breast cancer.

These are not all the possible side effects of OCREVUS.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

For more information, go to [www.OCREVUS.com](http://www.OCREVUS.com) or call 1-844-627-3887.

For additional safety information, please see the accompanying full [Prescribing Information](#) and [Medication Guide](#).

Please see [Indications and Important Safety Information](#) on pages 23-25, and accompanying full [Prescribing Information and Medication Guide](#).



## HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use OCREVUS safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for OCREVUS.

### OCREVUS® (ocrelizumab) injection, for intravenous use

Initial U.S. Approval: 2017

#### RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Dosage and Administration (2.1, 2.3)	12/2020
Warnings and Precautions (5.2, 5.3)	11/2020

#### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

OCREVUS is a CD20-directed cytolytic antibody indicated for the treatment of:

- Relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults (1)
- Primary progressive MS, in adults (1)

#### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Hepatitis B virus and quantitative serum immunoglobulin screening are required before the first dose (2.1)
- Pre-medicate with methylprednisolone (or an equivalent corticosteroid) and an antihistamine (e.g., diphenhydramine) prior to each infusion (2.2)
- Administer OCREVUS by intravenous infusion
  - Start dose: 300 mg intravenous infusion, followed two weeks later by a second 300 mg intravenous infusion (2.3)
  - Subsequent doses: 600 mg intravenous infusion every 6 months (2.3)
- Must be diluted prior to administration (2.3, 2.6)
- Monitor patients closely during and for at least one hour after infusion (2.3, 2.5)

#### DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- Injection: 300 mg/10 mL (30 mg/mL) in a single-dose vial (3)

#### CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Active hepatitis B virus infection (4)

- History of life-threatening infusion reaction to OCREVUS (4)

#### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Infusion Reactions: Management recommendations for infusion reactions depend on the type and severity of the reaction. Permanently discontinue OCREVUS if a life-threatening or disabling infusion reaction occurs (2.3, 5.1)
- Infections: Delay OCREVUS administration in patients with an active infection until the infection is resolved. Vaccination with live-attenuated or live vaccines is not recommended during treatment with OCREVUS and after discontinuation, until B-cell repletion (5.2)
- Reduction in Immunoglobulins: Monitor the level of immunoglobulins at the beginning of treatment. Monitor during and after discontinuation of treatment with OCREVUS, until B-cell repletion, and especially when recurrent serious infections are suspected. Consider discontinuing OCREVUS in patients with serious opportunistic or recurrent serious infections, and if prolonged hypogammaglobulinemia requires treatment with intravenous immunoglobulins (2.1, 5.3)
- Malignancies: An increased risk of malignancy, including breast cancer, may exist with OCREVUS (5.4)

#### ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions were:

- RMS (incidence  $\geq 10\%$  and  $>$  REBIF): upper respiratory tract infections and infusion reactions (6.1)
- PPMS (incidence  $\geq 10\%$  and  $>$  placebo): upper respiratory tract infections, infusion reactions, skin infections, and lower respiratory tract infections (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Genentech at 1-888-835-2555 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch).

#### USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- Pregnancy: Based on animal data, may cause fetal harm (8.1)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

Revised: 12/2020

## FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS\*

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\*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed

## FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

### 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

OCREVUS is indicated for the treatment of:

- Relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults
- Primary progressive MS, in adults

### 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

#### 2.1 Assessments Prior to First Dose of OCREVUS

##### Hepatitis B Virus Screening

Prior to initiating OCREVUS, perform Hepatitis B virus (HBV) screening. OCREVUS is contraindicated in patients with active HBV confirmed by positive results for HBsAg and anti-HBV tests. For patients who are negative for surface antigen [HBsAg] and positive for HB core antibody [HBcAb+] or are carriers of HBV [HBsAg+], consult liver disease experts before starting and during treatment [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

##### Serum Immunoglobulins

Prior to initiating OCREVUS, perform testing for quantitative serum immunoglobulins [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]. For patients with low serum immunoglobulins, consult immunology experts before initiating treatment with OCREVUS.

##### Vaccinations

Because vaccination with live-attenuated or live vaccines is not recommended during treatment and after discontinuation until B-cell repletion, administer all immunizations according to immunization guidelines at least 4 weeks prior to initiation of OCREVUS for live or live-attenuated vaccines and, whenever possible, at least 2 weeks prior to initiation of OCREVUS for non-live vaccines [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)* and *Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)*].

#### 2.2 Preparation Before Every Infusion

##### Infection Assessment

Prior to every infusion of OCREVUS, determine whether there is an active infection. In case of active infection, delay infusion of OCREVUS until the infection resolves [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

##### Recommended Premedication

Pre-medicate with 100 mg of methylprednisolone (or an equivalent corticosteroid) administered intravenously approximately 30 minutes prior to each OCREVUS infusion to reduce the frequency and severity of infusion reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. Pre-medicate with an antihistamine (e.g., diphenhydramine) approximately 30-60 minutes prior to each OCREVUS infusion to further reduce the frequency and severity of infusion reactions.

The addition of an antipyretic (e.g., acetaminophen) may also be considered.

#### 2.3 Recommended Dosage and Dose Administration

Administer OCREVUS under the close supervision of an experienced healthcare professional with access to appropriate medical support to manage severe reactions such as serious infusion reactions.

- Initial dose: 300 mg intravenous infusion, followed two weeks later by a second 300 mg intravenous infusion.
- Subsequent doses: single 600 mg intravenous infusion every 6 months.

- Observe the patient for at least one hour after the completion of the infusion [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

**Table 1 Recommended Dose, Infusion Rate, and Infusion Duration for RMS and PPMS**

		Amount and Volume <sup>1</sup>	Infusion Rate and Duration <sup>3</sup>
<b>Initial Dose</b> (two infusions)	Infusion 1	300 mg in 250 mL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start at 30 mL per hour</li> <li>• Increase by 30 mL per hour every 30 minutes</li> <li>• Maximum: 180 mL per hour</li> <li>• Duration: 2.5 hours or longer</li> </ul>
	Infusion 2 (2 weeks later)	300 mg in 250 mL	
<b>Subsequent Doses</b> (one infusion) every 6 months) <sup>2</sup>	Option 1  Infusion of approximately 3.5 hours <sup>3</sup> duration <sup>3</sup>	600 mg in 500 mL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start at 40 mL per hour</li> <li>• Increase by 40 mL per hour every 30 minutes</li> <li>• Maximum: 200 mL per hour</li> <li>• Duration: 3.5 hours or longer</li> </ul>
	OR		
	Option 2 (If no prior serious infusion reaction with any previous OCREVUS infusion) <sup>4</sup>  Infusion of approximately 2 hours <sup>3</sup> duration <sup>3</sup>	600 mg in 500 mL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start at 100 mL per hour for the first 15 minutes</li> <li>• Increase to 200 mL per hour for the next 15 minutes</li> <li>• Increase to 250 mL per hour for the next 30 minutes</li> <li>• Increase to 300 mL per hour for the remaining 60 minutes</li> <li>Duration: 2 hours or longer</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Solutions of OCREVUS for intravenous infusion are prepared by dilution of the drug product into an infusion bag containing 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, to a final drug concentration of approximately 1.2 mg/mL.

<sup>2</sup> Administer the first Subsequent Dose 6 months after Infusion 1 of the Initial Dose.

<sup>3</sup> Infusion time may take longer if the infusion is interrupted or slowed [see Dosage and Administration (2.5)].

<sup>4</sup> [see Adverse Reactions (6.1) and Clinical Studies (14.3)].

## 2.4 Delayed or Missed Doses

If a planned infusion of OCREVUS is missed, administer OCREVUS as soon as possible; do not wait until the next scheduled dose. Reset the dose schedule to administer the next sequential dose 6 months after the missed dose is administered. Doses of OCREVUS must be separated by at least 5 months [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)].

## 2.5 Dose Modifications Because of Infusion Reactions

Dose modifications in response to infusion reactions depends on the severity.

### Life-threatening Infusion Reactions

Immediately stop and permanently discontinue OCREVUS if there are signs of a life-threatening or disabling infusion reaction [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]. Provide appropriate supportive treatment.

## Severe Infusion Reactions

Immediately interrupt the infusion and administer appropriate supportive treatment, as necessary [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. Restart the infusion only after all symptoms have resolved. When restarting, begin at half of the infusion rate at the time of onset of the infusion reaction [see *Dosage and Administration (2.2)*]. If this rate is tolerated, increase the rate as described in Table 1. This change in rate will increase the total duration of the infusion but not the total dose.

## Mild to Moderate Infusion Reactions

Reduce the infusion rate to half the rate at the onset of the infusion reaction and maintain the reduced rate for at least 30 minutes [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. If this rate is tolerated, increase the rate as described in Table 1. This change in rate will increase the total duration of the infusion but not the total dose.

## **2.6 Preparation and Storage of the Dilute Solution for Infusion**

### Preparation

OCREVUS must be prepared by a healthcare professional using aseptic technique.

Visually inspect for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. Do not use the solution if discolored or if the solution contains discrete foreign particulate matter. Do not shake.

Withdraw intended dose and further dilute into an infusion bag containing 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, to a final drug concentration of approximately 1.2 mg/mL.

- Withdraw 10 mL (300 mg) of OCREVUS and inject into 250 mL
- Withdraw 20 mL (600 mg) of OCREVUS and inject into 500 mL

Do not use other diluents to dilute OCREVUS since their use has not been tested. The product contains no preservative and is intended for single use only.

### Storage of Infusion Solution

Prior to the start of the intravenous infusion, the content of the infusion bag should be at room temperature.

Use the prepared infusion solution immediately. If not used immediately, store up to 24 hours in the refrigerator at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) and 8 hours at room temperature up to 25°C (77°F), which includes infusion time. In the event an intravenous infusion cannot be completed the same day, discard the remaining solution.

No incompatibilities between OCREVUS and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or polyolefin (PO) bags and intravenous (IV) administration sets have been observed.

### Administration

Administer the diluted infusion solution through a dedicated line using an infusion set with a 0.2 or 0.22 micron in-line filter.

## **3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**

Injection: 300 mg/10 mL (30 mg/mL) clear or slightly opalescent, and colorless to pale brown solution in a single-dose vial.

## **4 CONTRAINDICATIONS**

OCREVUS is contraindicated in patients with:

- Active HBV infection [see *Dosage and Administration (2.6)* and *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- A history of life-threatening infusion reaction to OCREVUS [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]

## 5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

### 5.1 Infusion Reactions

OCREVUS can cause infusion reactions, which can include pruritus, rash, urticaria, erythema, bronchospasm, throat irritation, oropharyngeal pain, dyspnea, pharyngeal or laryngeal edema, flushing, hypotension, pyrexia, fatigue, headache, dizziness, nausea, tachycardia, and anaphylaxis. In multiple sclerosis (MS) clinical trials, the incidence of infusion reactions in OCREVUS-treated patients [who received methylprednisolone (or an equivalent steroid) and possibly other pre-medication to reduce the risk of infusion reactions prior to each infusion] was 34 to 40%, with the highest incidence with the first infusion. There were no fatal infusion reactions, but 0.3% of OCREVUS-treated MS patients experienced infusion reactions that were serious, some requiring hospitalization.

Observe patients treated with OCREVUS for infusion reactions during the infusion and for at least one hour after completion of the infusion. Inform patients that infusion reactions can occur up to 24 hours after the infusion.

#### Reducing the Risk of Infusion Reactions and Managing Infusion Reactions

Administer pre-medication (e.g., methylprednisolone or an equivalent corticosteroid, and an antihistamine) to reduce the frequency and severity of infusion reactions. The addition of an antipyretic (e.g., acetaminophen) may also be considered [*see Dosage and Administration (2.3)*].

Management recommendations for infusion reactions depend on the type and severity of the reaction [*see Dosage and Administration (2.5)*]. For life-threatening infusion reactions, immediately and permanently stop OCREVUS and administer appropriate supportive treatment. For less severe infusion reactions, management may involve temporarily stopping the infusion, reducing the infusion rate, and/or administering symptomatic treatment.

### 5.2 Infections

A higher proportion of OCREVUS-treated patients experienced infections compared to patients taking REBIF or placebo. In RMS trials, 58% of OCREVUS-treated patients experienced one or more infections compared to 52% of REBIF-treated patients. In the PPMS trial, 70% of OCREVUS-treated patients experienced one or more infections compared to 68% of patients on placebo. OCREVUS increased the risk for upper respiratory tract infections, lower respiratory tract infections, skin infections, and herpes-related infections [*see Adverse Reactions (6.1)*]. OCREVUS was not associated with an increased risk of serious infections in MS patients.

Delay OCREVUS administration in patients with an active infection until the infection is resolved.

#### Respiratory Tract Infections

A higher proportion of OCREVUS-treated patients experienced respiratory tract infections compared to patients taking REBIF or placebo. In RMS trials, 40% of OCREVUS-treated patients experienced upper respiratory tract infections compared to 33% of REBIF-treated patients, and 8% of OCREVUS-treated patients experienced lower respiratory tract infections compared to 5% of REBIF-treated patients. In the PPMS trial, 49% of OCREVUS-treated patients experienced upper respiratory tract infections compared to 43% of patients on placebo and 10% of OCREVUS-treated patients experienced lower respiratory tract infections compared to 9% of patients on placebo. The infections were predominantly mild to moderate and consisted mostly of upper respiratory tract infections and bronchitis.

#### Herpes

In active-controlled (RMS) clinical trials, herpes infections were reported more frequently in OCREVUS-treated patients than in REBIF-treated patients, including herpes zoster (2.1% vs. 1.0%), herpes simplex (0.7% vs. 0.1%), oral herpes (3.0% vs. 2.2%), genital herpes (0.1% vs. 0%), and herpes virus infection (0.1% vs. 0%).

| Infections were predominantly mild to moderate in severity.

In the placebo-controlled (PPMS) clinical trial, oral herpes was reported more frequently in the OCREVUS-treated patients than in the patients on placebo (2.7% vs 0.8%).

Serious cases of infections caused by herpes simplex virus and varicella zoster virus, including central nervous system infections (encephalitis and meningitis), intraocular infections, and disseminated skin and soft tissue infections, have been reported in the postmarketing setting in multiple sclerosis patients receiving OCREVUS. Serious herpes virus infections may occur at any time during treatment with OCREVUS. Some cases were life-threatening.

If serious herpes infections occur, OCREVUS should be discontinued or withheld until the infection has resolved, and appropriate treatment should be administered [see *Patient Counseling Information (17)*].

#### Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)

PML is an opportunistic viral infection of the brain caused by the John Cunningham (JC) virus that typically only occurs in patients who are immunocompromised, and that usually leads to death or severe disability. Although no cases of PML were identified in OCREVUS clinical trials, JC virus infection resulting in PML has been observed in patients treated with other anti-CD20 antibodies and other MS therapies and has been associated with some risk factors (e.g., immunocompromised patients, polytherapy with immunosuppressants). At the first sign or symptom suggestive of PML, withhold OCREVUS and perform an appropriate diagnostic evaluation. MRI findings may be apparent before clinical signs or symptoms. Typical symptoms associated with PML are diverse, progress over days to weeks, and include progressive weakness on one side of the body or clumsiness of limbs, disturbance of vision, and changes in thinking, memory, and orientation leading to confusion and personality changes.

#### Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Reactivation

Hepatitis B reactivation has been reported in MS patients treated with OCREVUS in the postmarketing setting. Fulminant hepatitis, hepatic failure, and death caused by HBV reactivation have occurred in patients treated with anti-CD20 antibodies. Perform HBV screening in all patients before initiation of treatment with OCREVUS. Do not administer OCREVUS to patients with active HBV confirmed by positive results for HBsAg and anti-HB tests. For patients who are negative for surface antigen [HBsAg] and positive for HB core antibody [HBcAb+] or are carriers of HBV [HBsAg+], consult liver disease experts before starting and during treatment.

#### Possible Increased Risk of Immunosuppressant Effects with Other Immunosuppressants

When initiating OCREVUS after an immunosuppressive therapy or initiating an immunosuppressive therapy after OCREVUS, consider the potential for increased immunosuppressive effects [see *Drug Interactions (7.1) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.1, 12.2)*]. OCREVUS has not been studied in combination with other MS therapies.

#### Vaccinations

Administer all immunizations according to immunization guidelines at least 4 weeks prior to initiation of OCREVUS for live or live-attenuated vaccines and, whenever possible, at least 2 weeks prior to initiation of OCREVUS for non-live vaccines.

OCREVUS may interfere with the effectiveness of non-live vaccines [see *Drug Interactions (7.2)*].

The safety of immunization with live or live-attenuated vaccines following OCREVUS therapy has not been studied, and vaccination with live-attenuated or live vaccines is not recommended during treatment and until B-cell repletion [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)*].

#### *Vaccination of Infants Born to Mothers Treated with OCREVUS During Pregnancy*

In infants of mothers exposed to OCREVUS during pregnancy, do not administer live or live-attenuated vaccines before confirming the recovery of B-cell counts as measured by CD19<sup>+</sup> B-cells. Depletion of B-cells in these infants may increase the risks from live or live-attenuated vaccines.

You may administer non-live vaccines, as indicated, prior to recovery from B-cell depletion, but should consider assessing vaccine immune responses, including consultation with a qualified specialist, to assess whether a protective immune response was mounted [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

### 5.3 Reduction in Immunoglobulins

As expected with any B-cell depleting therapy, decreased immunoglobulin levels are observed with OCREVUS treatment. The pooled data of OCREVUS clinical studies (RMS and PPMS) and their open-label extensions (up to approximately 7 years of exposure) have shown an association between decreased levels of immunoglobulin G (IgG<LLN) and increased rates of serious infections. Monitor the levels of quantitative serum immunoglobulins during OCREVUS treatment and after discontinuation of treatment, until B-cell repletion, and especially in the setting of recurrent serious infections. Consider discontinuing OCREVUS therapy in patients with serious opportunistic or recurrent serious infections, and if prolonged hypogammaglobulinemia requires treatment with intravenous immunoglobulins [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

### 5.4 Malignancies

An increased risk of malignancy with OCREVUS may exist. In controlled trials, malignancies, including breast cancer, occurred more frequently in OCREVUS-treated patients. Breast cancer occurred in 6 of 781 females treated with OCREVUS and none of 668 females treated with REBIF or placebo. Patients should follow standard breast cancer screening guidelines.

## 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are discussed in greater detail in other sections of the labeling:

- Infusion Reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]
- Infections [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- Reduction in Immunoglobulins [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]
- Malignancies [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]

### 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

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

The safety of OCREVUS has been evaluated in 1311 patients across MS clinical studies, which included 825 patients in active-controlled clinical trials in patients with relapsing forms of MS (RMS) and 486 patients in a placebo-controlled study in patients with primary progressive MS (PPMS).

#### Adverse Reactions in Patients with Relapsing Forms of MS

In active-controlled clinical trials (Study 1 and Study 2), 825 patients with RMS received OCREVUS 600 mg intravenously every 24 weeks (initial treatment was given as two separate 300 mg infusions at Weeks 0 and 2) [see *Clinical Studies (14.1)*]. The overall exposure in the 96-week controlled treatment periods was 1448 patient-years.

The most common adverse reactions in RMS trials (incidence  $\geq 10\%$ ) were upper respiratory tract infections and infusion reactions. Table 2 summarizes the adverse reactions that occurred in RMS trials (Study 1 and Study 2).

**Table 2 Adverse Reactions in Adult Patients with RMS with an Incidence of at least 5% for OCREVUS and Higher than REBIF**

Adverse Reactions	Studies 1 and 2
-------------------	-----------------

	<b>OCREVUS 600 mg IV Every 24 Weeks<sup>1</sup> (n=825) %</b>	<b>REBIF 44 mcg SQ 3 Times per Week (n=826) %</b>
Upper respiratory tract infections	40	33
Infusion reactions	34	10
Depression	8	7
Lower respiratory tract infections	8	5
Back pain	6	5
Herpes virus- associated infections	6	4
Pain in extremity	5	4

<sup>1</sup>The first dose was given as two separate 300 mg infusions at Weeks 0 and 2.

### Adverse Reactions in Patients with Primary Progressive MS

In a placebo-controlled clinical trial (Study 3), a total of 486 patients with PPMS received one course of OCREVUS (600 mg of OCREVUS administered as two 300 mg infusions two weeks apart) given intravenously every 24 weeks and 239 patients received placebo intravenously [see *Clinical Studies (14.2)*]. The overall exposure in the controlled treatment period was 1416 patient-years, with median treatment duration of 3 years.

The most common adverse reactions in the PPMS trial (incidence  $\geq 10\%$ ) were upper respiratory tract infections, infusion reactions, skin infections, and lower respiratory tract infections. Table 3 summarizes the adverse reactions that occurred in the PPMS trial (Study 3).

**Table 3 Adverse Reactions in Adult Patients with PPMS with an Incidence of at least 5% for OCREVUS and Higher than Placebo**

<b>Adverse Reactions</b>	<b>Study 3</b>	
	<b>OCREVUS 600 mg IV Every 24 Weeks<sup>1</sup> (n=486) %</b>	<b>Placebo  (n=239) %</b>
Upper respiratory tract infections	49	43
Infusion reactions	40	26
Skin infections	14	11
Lower respiratory tract infections	10	9
Cough	7	3
Diarrhea	6	5
Edema peripheral	6	5
Herpes virus associated infections	5	4

<sup>1</sup>One dose of OCREVUS (600 mg administered as two 300 mg infusions two weeks apart)

### Adverse Reactions in Patients who Received 2-hour Infusions

Study 4 was designed to characterize the safety profile of OCREVUS infusions administered over 2 hours in patients with Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis who did not experience a serious infusion reaction with any previous OCREVUS infusion. In this study, the incidence, intensity, and types of symptoms of infusion reactions were consistent with those of infusions administered over 3.5 hours [see *Clinical Studies (14.3)*].

### Laboratory Abnormalities

### *Decreased Immunoglobulins*

OCREVUS decreased total immunoglobulins with the greatest decline seen in IgM levels; however, a decrease in IgG levels was associated with an increased rate of serious infections.

In the active-controlled (RMS) trials (Study 1 and Study 2), the proportion of patients at baseline reporting IgG, IgA, and IgM below the lower limit of normal (LLN) in OCREVUS-treated patients was 0.5%, 1.5%, and 0.1%, respectively. Following treatment, the proportion of OCREVUS-treated patients reporting IgG, IgA, and IgM below the LLN at 96 weeks was 1.5%, 2.4%, and 16.5%, respectively.

In the placebo-controlled (PPMS) trial (Study 3), the proportion of patients at baseline reporting IgG, IgA, and IgM below the LLN in OCREVUS-treated patients was 0.0%, 0.2%, and 0.2%, respectively. Following treatment, the proportion of OCREVUS-treated patients reporting IgG, IgA, and IgM below the LLN at 120 weeks was 1.1%, 0.5%, and 15.5%, respectively.

The pooled data of OCREVUS clinical studies (RMS and PPMS) and their open-label extensions (up to approximately 7 years of exposure) have shown an association between decreased levels of IgG and increased rates of serious infections. The type, severity, latency, duration, and outcome of serious infections observed during episodes of immunoglobulins below LLN were consistent with the overall serious infections observed in patients treated with OCREVUS.

### *Decreased Neutrophil Levels*

In the PPMS clinical trial (Study 3), decreased neutrophil counts occurred in 13% of OCREVUS-treated patients compared to 10% in placebo patients. The majority of the decreased neutrophil counts were only observed once for a given patient treated with OCREVUS and were between LLN -  $1.5 \times 10^9/L$  and  $1.0 \times 10^9/L$ . Overall, 1% of the patients in the OCREVUS group had neutrophil counts less than  $1.0 \times 10^9/L$  and these were not associated with an infection.

## **6.2 Immunogenicity**

As with all therapeutic proteins, there is potential for immunogenicity. Immunogenicity data are highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the test methods used. Additionally, the observed incidence of a positive result in a test method may be influenced by several factors, including sample handling, timing of sample collection, drug interference, concomitant medication, and the underlying disease. Therefore, comparison of the incidence of antibodies to OCREVUS with the incidence of antibodies to other products may be misleading.

Patients in MS trials (Study 1, Study 2, and Study 3) were tested at multiple time points (baseline and every 6 months post-treatment for the duration of the trial) for anti-drug antibodies (ADAs). Out of 1311 patients treated with OCREVUS, 12 (~1%) tested positive for ADAs, of which 2 patients tested positive for neutralizing antibodies. These data are not adequate to assess the impact of ADAs on the safety and efficacy of OCREVUS.

## **6.3 Postmarketing Experience**

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of OCREVUS. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Serious herpes infections have been identified during postapproval use of OCREVUS [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

## **7 DRUG INTERACTIONS**

### **7.1 Immunosuppressive or Immune-Modulating Therapies**

The concomitant use of OCREVUS and other immune-modulating or immunosuppressive therapies, including immunosuppressant doses of corticosteroids, is expected to increase the risk of immunosuppression. Consider the risk of additive immune system effects when coadministering immunosuppressive therapies with OCREVUS. When switching from drugs with prolonged immune effects, such as daclizumab, fingolimod,

natalizumab, teriflunomide, or mitoxantrone, consider the duration and mode of action of these drugs because of additive immunosuppressive effects when initiating OCREVUS [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

## 7.2 Vaccinations

A Phase 3b randomized, open-label study examined the concomitant use of OCREVUS and several non-live vaccines in adults 18-55 years of age with relapsing forms of MS (68 subjects undergoing treatment with OCREVUS at the time of vaccination and 34 subjects not undergoing treatment with OCREVUS at the time of vaccination). Concomitant exposure to OCREVUS attenuated antibody responses to tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine, pneumococcal polysaccharide, pneumococcal conjugate vaccines, and seasonal inactivated influenza vaccines. The impact of the observed attenuation on vaccine effectiveness in this patient population is unknown. The safety and effectiveness of live or live-attenuated vaccines administered concomitantly with OCREVUS have not been assessed [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

## 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

### 8.1 Pregnancy

#### Pregnancy Exposure Registry

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy and fetal/neonatal/infant outcomes in women exposed to OCREVUS during pregnancy. Physicians are encouraged to register patients and pregnant women are encouraged to register themselves by calling 1-833-872-4370 or visiting [www.ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com](http://www.ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com).

#### Risk Summary

OCREVUS is a humanized monoclonal antibody of an immunoglobulin G1 subtype and immunoglobulins are known to cross the placental barrier. There are no adequate data on the developmental risk associated with use of OCREVUS in pregnant women. However, transient peripheral B-cell depletion and lymphocytopenia have been reported in infants born to mothers exposed to other anti-CD20 antibodies during pregnancy. B-cell levels in infants following maternal exposure to OCREVUS have not been studied in clinical trials. The potential duration of B-cell depletion in such infants, and the impact of B-cell depletion on vaccine safety and effectiveness, is unknown [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

Following administration of ocrelizumab to pregnant monkeys at doses similar to or greater than those used clinically, increased perinatal mortality, depletion of B-cell populations, renal, bone marrow, and testicular toxicity were observed in the offspring in the absence of maternal toxicity [see *Data*].

In the U.S. 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 risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated population is unknown.

#### Data

##### *Animal Data*

Following intravenous administration of OCREVUS to monkeys during organogenesis (loading doses of 15 or 75 mg/kg on gestation days 20, 21, and 22, followed by weekly doses of 20 or 100 mg/kg), depletion of B-lymphocytes in lymphoid tissue (spleen and lymph nodes) was observed in fetuses at both doses.

Intravenous administration of OCREVUS (three daily loading doses of 15 or 75 mg/kg, followed by weekly doses of 20 or 100 mg/kg) to pregnant monkeys throughout the period of organogenesis and continuing through the neonatal period resulted in perinatal deaths (some associated with bacterial infections), renal toxicity (glomerulopathy and inflammation), lymphoid follicle formation in the bone marrow, and severe decreases in circulating B-lymphocytes in neonates. The cause of the neonatal deaths is uncertain; however, both affected neonates were found to have bacterial infections. Reduced testicular weight was observed in neonates at the high dose.

A no-effect dose for adverse developmental effects was not identified; the doses tested in monkey are 2 and 10 times the recommended human dose of 600 mg, on a mg/kg basis.

## 8.2 Lactation

### Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of ocrelizumab in human milk, the effects on the breastfed infant, or the effects of the drug on milk production. Ocrelizumab was excreted in the milk of ocrelizumab-treated monkeys. Human IgG is excreted in human milk, and the potential for absorption of ocrelizumab to lead to B-cell depletion in the infant is unknown. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for OCREVUS and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from OCREVUS or from the underlying maternal condition.

## 8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

### Contraception

Women of childbearing potential should use effective contraception while receiving OCREVUS and for 6 months after the last infusion of OCREVUS [see *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

## 8.4 Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness of OCREVUS in pediatric patients have not been established.

## 8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of OCREVUS did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects.

## 11 DESCRIPTION

Ocrelizumab is a recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody directed against CD20-expressing B-cells. Ocrelizumab is a glycosylated immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1) with a molecular mass of approximately 145 kDa.

OCREVUS (ocrelizumab) Injection for intravenous infusion is a preservative-free, sterile, clear or slightly opalescent, and colorless to pale brown solution supplied in single-dose vials. Each mL of solution contains 30 mg ocrelizumab, glacial acetic acid (0.25 mg), polysorbate 20 (0.2 mg), sodium acetate trihydrate (2.14 mg), and trehalose dihydrate (40 mg) at pH 5.3.

## 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

### 12.1 Mechanism of Action

The precise mechanism by which ocrelizumab exerts its therapeutic effects in multiple sclerosis is unknown, but is presumed to involve binding to CD20, a cell surface antigen present on pre-B and mature B lymphocytes. Following cell surface binding to B lymphocytes, ocrelizumab results in antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement-mediated lysis.

### 12.2 Pharmacodynamics

For B-cell counts, assays for CD19<sup>+</sup> B-cells are used because the presence of OCREVUS interferes with the CD20 assay. Treatment with OCREVUS reduces CD19<sup>+</sup> B-cell counts in blood by 14 days after infusion. In clinical studies, B-cell counts rose to above the lower limit of normal (LLN) or above baseline counts between infusions of OCREVUS at least one time in 0.3% to 4.1% of patients. In a clinical study of 51 patients, the median time for B-cell counts to return to either baseline or LLN was 72 weeks (range 27-175 weeks) after the last OCREVUS infusion. Within 2.5 years after the last infusion, B-cell counts rose to either baseline or LLN in 90% of patients.

### 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetics (PK) of OCREVUS in MS clinical studies fit a two compartment model with time-dependent clearance. The overall exposure at the steady-state (AUC over the 24 week dosing intervals) of OCREVUS was 3,510 mcg/mL per day. In clinical studies in MS patients, maintenance doses of ocrelizumab were either 600 mg every 6 months (RMS patients) or two 300 mg infusions separated by 14 days every 6 months (PPMS patients). The mean maximum concentration was 212 mcg/mL in patients with RMS (600 mg infusion over 3.5 hours) and 141 mcg/mL in patients with PPMS (two 300 mg infusions over 2.5 hours administered within two

weeks). The mean maximum peak concentrations ( $C_{\max}$ ) of ocrelizumab in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) observed after the 3.5-hour infusion and 2-hour infusion were  $202 \pm 42$  (mean  $\pm$  SD) and  $200 \pm 46$  mcg/mL, respectively, compared to the previously reported  $C_{\max}$  of 212 mcg/mL. The pharmacokinetics of ocrelizumab was essentially linear and dose proportional between 400 mg and 2000 mg.

#### Distribution

The population PK estimate of the central volume of distribution was 2.78 L. Peripheral volume and inter-compartment clearance were estimated at 2.68 L and 0.29 L/day, respectively.

#### Elimination

Constant clearance was estimated at 0.17 L/day, and initial time-dependent clearance at 0.05 L/day, which declined with a half-life of 33 weeks. The terminal elimination half-life was 26 days.

#### Metabolism

The metabolism of OCREVUS has not been directly studied because antibodies are cleared principally by catabolism.

#### Specific Populations

##### *Renal impairment*

Patients with mild renal impairment were included in clinical trials. No significant change in the pharmacokinetics of OCREVUS was observed in those patients.

##### *Hepatic impairment*

Patients with mild hepatic impairment were included in clinical trials. No significant change in the pharmacokinetics of OCREVUS was observed in those patients.

### **13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY**

#### **13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**

No carcinogenicity studies have been performed to assess the carcinogenic potential of OCREVUS.

No studies have been performed to assess the mutagenic potential of OCREVUS. As an antibody, OCREVUS is not expected to interact directly with DNA.

No effects on reproductive organs were observed in male monkeys administered ocrelizumab by intravenous injection (three loading doses of 15 or 75 mg/kg, followed by weekly doses of 20 or 100 mg/kg) for 8 weeks. There were also no effects on estrus cycle in female monkeys administered ocrelizumab over three menstrual cycles using the same dosing regimen. The doses tested in monkey are 2 and 10 times the recommended human dose of 600 mg, on a mg/kg basis.

### **14 CLINICAL STUDIES**

#### **14.1 Relapsing Forms of Multiple Sclerosis (RMS)**

The efficacy of OCREVUS was demonstrated in two randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, active comparator-controlled clinical trials of identical design, in patients with RMS treated for 96 weeks (Study 1 and Study 2). The dose of OCREVUS was 600 mg every 24 weeks (initial treatment was given as two 300 mg IV infusions administered 2 weeks apart, and subsequent doses were administered as a single 600 mg IV infusion) and placebo subcutaneous injections were given 3 times per week. The dose of REBIF, the active comparator, was 44 mcg given as subcutaneous injections 3 times per week and placebo IV infusions were given every 24 weeks. Both studies included patients who had experienced at least one relapse within the prior year, or two relapses within the prior two years, and had an Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score from 0 to 5.5. Patients with primary progressive forms of multiple sclerosis (MS) were excluded. Neurological evaluations were performed every 12 weeks and at the time of a suspected relapse. Brain MRIs were performed at baseline and at Weeks 24, 48, and 96.

The primary outcome of both Study 1 and Study 2 was the annualized relapse rate (ARR). Additional outcome measures included the proportion of patients with confirmed disability progression, the mean number of MRI T1 gadolinium (Gd)-enhancing lesions at Weeks 24, 48, and 96, and new or enlarging MRI T2 hyperintense lesions. Progression of disability was defined as an increase of 1 point or more from the baseline EDSS score attributable to MS when the baseline EDSS score was 5.5 or less, or 0.5 points or more when the baseline EDSS score was above 5.5. Disability progression was considered confirmed when the increase in the EDSS was confirmed at a regularly scheduled visit 12 weeks after the initial documentation of neurological worsening. The primary population for analysis of confirmed disability progression was the pooled population from Studies 1 and 2.

In Study 1, 410 patients were randomized to OCREVUS and 411 to REBIF; 11% of OCREVUS-treated and 17% of REBIF-treated patients did not complete the 96-week double-blind treatment period. The baseline demographic and disease characteristics were balanced between the two treatment groups. At baseline, the mean age of patients was 37 years; 66% were female. The mean time from MS diagnosis to randomization was 3.8 years, the mean number of relapses in the previous year was 1.3, and the mean EDSS score was 2.8; 74% of patients had not been treated with a non-steroid therapy for MS in the 2 years prior to the study. At baseline, 40% of patients had one or more T1 Gd-enhancing lesions (mean 1.8).

In Study 2, 417 patients were randomized to OCREVUS and 418 to REBIF; 14% of OCREVUS-treated and 23% of REBIF-treated patients did not complete the 96-week double-blind treatment period. The baseline demographic and disease characteristics were balanced between the two treatment groups. At baseline, the mean age of patients was 37 years; 66% were female. The mean time from MS diagnosis to randomization was 4.1 years, the mean number of relapses in the previous year was 1.3, and the mean EDSS score was 2.8; 74% of patients had not been treated with a non-steroid therapy for MS in the 2 years prior to the study. At baseline, 40% of OCREVUS-treated patients had one or more T1 Gd-enhancing lesions (mean 1.9).

In Study 1 and Study 2, OCREVUS significantly lowered the annualized relapse rate and the proportion of patients with disability progression confirmed at 12 weeks after onset compared to REBIF. Results for Study 1 and Study 2 are presented in Table 4 and Figure 1.

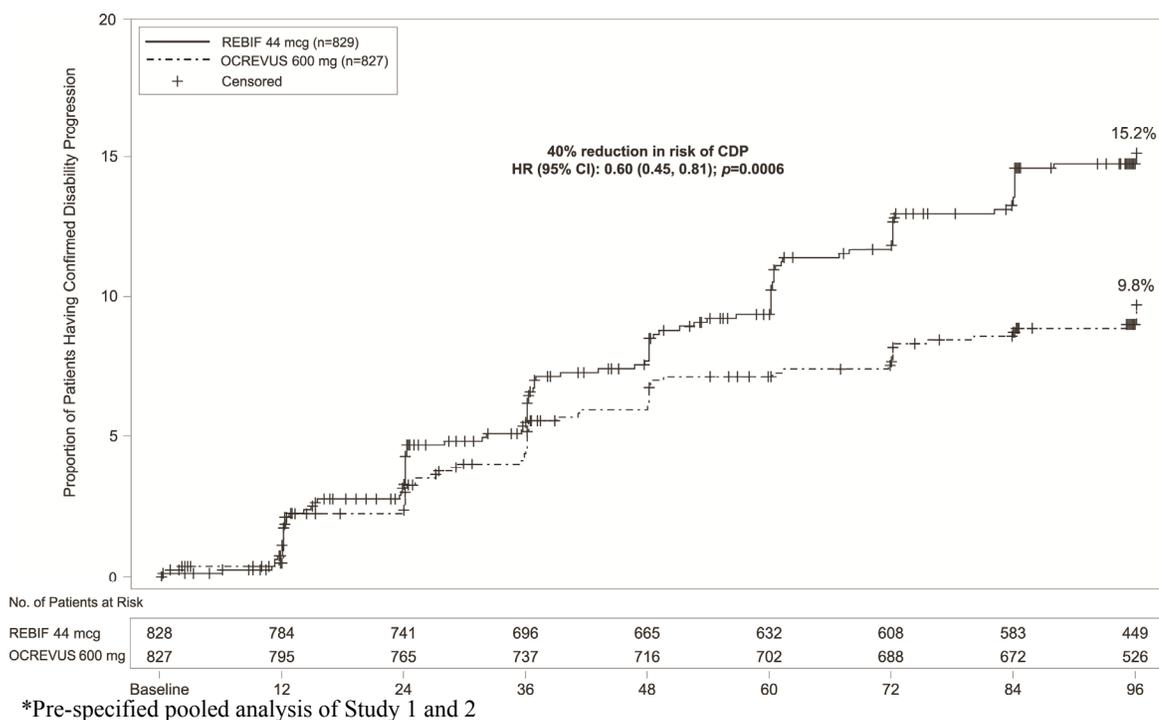
**Table 4 Key Clinical and MRI Endpoints in RMS Patients from Study 1 and Study 2**

Endpoints	Study 1		Study 2	
	OCREVUS 600 mg every 24 weeks N=410	REBIF 44 mcg three times a week N=411	OCREVUS 600 mg every 24 weeks N=417	REBIF 44 mcg three times a week N=418
<b>Clinical Endpoints</b>				
Annualized Relapse Rate (Primary Endpoint)	0.156	0.292	0.155	0.290
Relative Reduction	46% (p<0.0001)		47% (p<0.0001)	
Proportion Relapse-free	83%	71%	82%	72%
Proportion of Patients with 12-week Confirmed Disability Progression <sup>1</sup>	9.8% OCREVUS vs 15.2% REBIF			
Risk Reduction (Pooled Analysis <sup>2</sup> )	40%; p=0.0006			
<b>MRI Endpoints</b>				
Mean number of T1 Gd-enhancing lesions per MRI	0.016	0.286	0.021	0.416
Relative Reduction	94% (p<0.0001)		95% (p<0.0001)	
Mean number of new and/or enlarging T2 hyperintense lesions per MRI	0.323	1.413	0.325	1.904
Relative Reduction	77% (p<0.0001)		83% (p<0.0001)	

<sup>1</sup> Defined as an increase of 1.0 point or more from the baseline Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score for patients with baseline score of 5.5 or less, or 0.5 or more when the baseline score is greater than 5.5, Kaplan-Meier estimates at Week 96.

<sup>2</sup> Data prospectively pooled from Study 1 and Study 2.

**Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier Plot\* of Time to Onset of Confirmed Disability Progression Sustained for at Least 12 Weeks with the Initial Event of Neurological Worsening Occurring During the Double-blind Treatment Period in Pooled Studies 1 and 2 in Patients with RMS (Pooled ITT Population)**



In exploratory subgroup analyses of Study 1 and Study 2, the effect of OCREVUS on annualized relapse rate and disability progression was similar in male and female patients.

## 14.2 Primary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis (PPMS)

Study 3 was a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial in patients with PPMS. Patients were randomized 2:1 to receive either OCREVUS 600 mg or placebo as two 300 mg intravenous infusions 2 weeks apart every 24 weeks for at least 120 weeks. Selection criteria required a baseline EDSS of 3 to 6.5 and a score of 2 or greater for the EDSS pyramidal functional system due to lower extremity findings. Neurological assessments were conducted every 12 weeks. An MRI scan was obtained at baseline and at Weeks 24, 48, and 120.

In Study 3, the primary outcome was the time to onset of disability progression attributable to MS confirmed to be present at the next neurological assessment at least 12 weeks later. Disability progression occurred when the EDSS score increased by 1 point or more from the baseline EDSS if the baseline EDSS was 5.5 points or less, or by 0.5 points or more if the baseline EDSS was more than 5.5 points. In Study 3, confirmed disability progression also was deemed to have occurred if patients who had onset of disability progression discontinued participation in the study before the next assessment. Additional outcome measures included timed 25-foot walk, and percentage change in T2 hyperintense lesion volume.

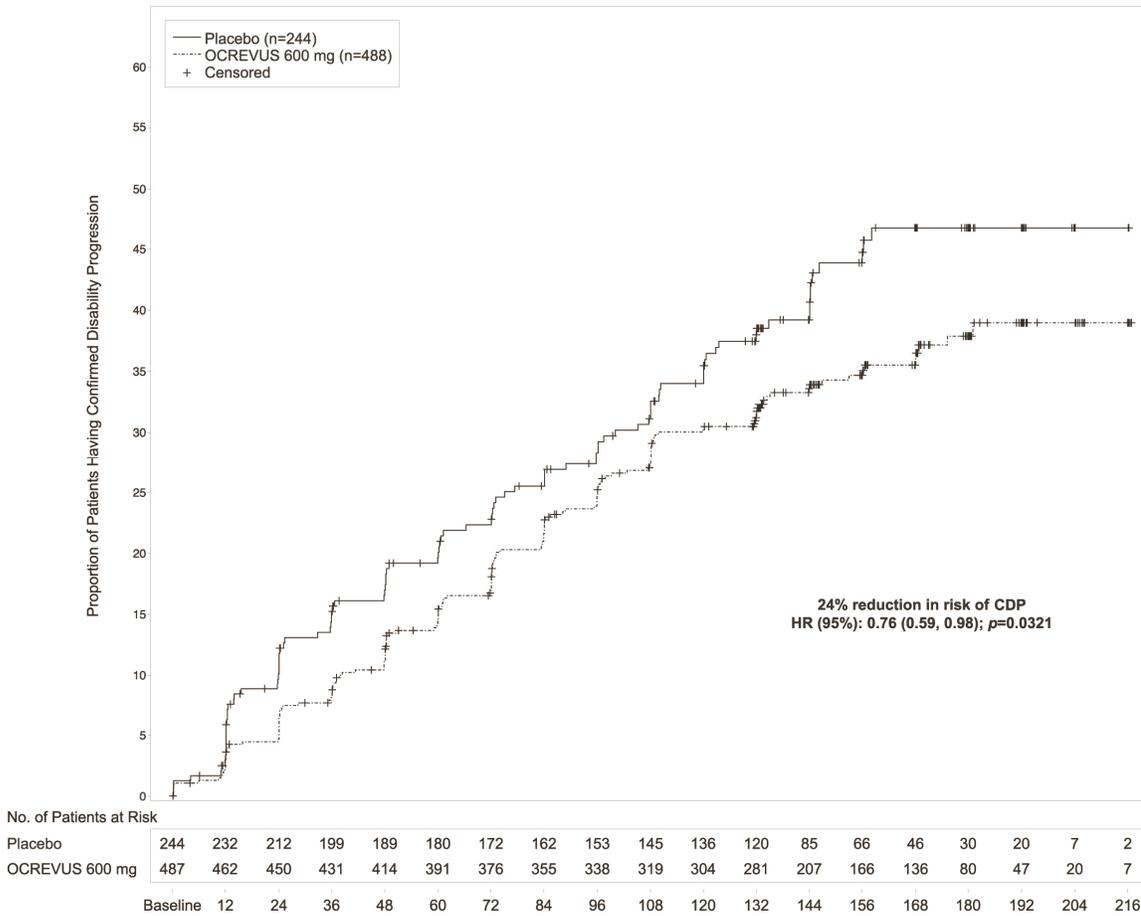
Study 3 randomized 488 patients to OCREVUS and 244 to placebo; 21% of OCREVUS-treated patients and 34% of placebo-treated patients did not complete the trial. The baseline demographic and disease characteristics were balanced between the two treatment groups. At baseline, the mean age of patients was 45; 49% were female. The mean time since symptom onset was 6.7 years, the mean EDSS score was 4.7, and 26% had one or more T1 Gd-enhancing lesions at baseline; 88% of patients had not been treated previously with a non-steroid treatment for MS. The time to onset of disability progression confirmed at 12 weeks after onset was significantly longer for OCREVUS-treated patients than for placebo-treated patients (see Figure 2). Results for Study 3 are presented in Table 5 and Figure 2.

**Table 5 Key Clinical and MRI Endpoints in PPMS patients for Study 3**

<b>Endpoints</b>	<b>Study 3</b>	
	OCREVUS 600 mg (two 300 mg infusions two weeks apart every 24 weeks) N=488	Placebo  N=244
<b>Clinical Outcomes</b>		
Proportion of patients with 12-week Confirmed Disability Progression <sup>1</sup>	32.9%	39.3%
Risk reduction	24%; p=0.0321	
<b>MRI Endpoints</b>		
Mean change in volume of T2 lesions, from baseline to Week 120 (cm <sup>3</sup> )	-0.39	0.79
	p<0.0001	

<sup>1</sup> Defined as an increase of 1.0 point or more from the baseline EDSS score for patients with baseline score of 5.5 or less, or an increase of 0.5 or more when the baseline score is more than 5.5

**Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier Plot of Time to Onset of Confirmed Disability Progression Sustained for at Least 12 Weeks with the Initial Event of Neurological Worsening Occurring During the Double-blind Treatment Period in Study 3\***



\*All patients in this analysis had a minimum of 120 weeks of follow-up. The primary analysis is based on all disability progression events accrued including 21 without confirmatory EDSS at 12 weeks.

In the overall population in Study 3, the proportion of patients with 20 percent worsening of the timed 25-foot walk confirmed at 12 weeks was 49% in OCREVUS-treated patients compared to 59% in placebo-treated patients (25% risk reduction).

In exploratory subgroup analyses of Study 3, the proportion of female patients with disability progression confirmed at 12 weeks after onset was similar in OCREVUS-treated patients and placebo-treated patients (approximately 36% in each group). In male patients, the proportion of patients with disability progression confirmed at 12 weeks after onset was approximately 30% in OCREVUS-treated patients and 43% in placebo-treated patients. Clinical and MRI endpoints that generally favored OCREVUS numerically in the overall population, and that showed similar trends in both male and female patients, included annualized relapse rate, change in T2 lesion volume, and number of new or enlarging T2 lesions.

### 14.3 Safety Study of 2-Hour Infusions

The safety of the 2-hour OCREVUS infusion was evaluated in Study 4 (NCT03085810), a prospective, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, controlled, parallel arm substudy in patients with Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis who were naïve to other non-steroid therapies for MS and did not experience a serious infusion reaction with any previous OCREVUS infusion. The first dose of OCREVUS was administered as two 300 mg infusions (600 mg total) separated by 14 days. After enrollment in the substudy, patients were randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive infusions over approximately 3.5-hours or 2-hours, after appropriate premedication [see Dosage and

*Administration (2.2)]*, every 24 weeks. The randomization was stratified by region and the dose at which patients were first randomized.

The primary endpoint of the substudy was the proportion of patients with infusion reactions occurring during or within 24 hours following the first randomized infusion of OCREVUS. The primary analysis was performed when 580 patients were randomized, at which time 469/579 (81%) of the treated patients had received only a single randomized infusion of OCREVUS. The proportions of patients with infusion reactions occurring during or within 24 hours following the first randomized infusion in this substudy were similar between the 2-hour and 3.5-hour infusion groups (24.4% versus 23.3%, respectively). Overall, in all randomized doses, 27.1% of the patients in the 2-hour infusion group and 25.0% of the patients in the 3.5-hour infusion group reported mild or moderate infusion reactions; two infusion reactions were severe in intensity, with one severe infusion reaction (0.3%) reported in one patient in each group in this substudy [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*. There were no life-threatening, fatal, or serious infusion reactions in this substudy.

## **16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING**

OCREVUS (ocrelizumab) injection is a preservative-free, sterile, clear or slightly opalescent, and colorless to pale brown solution supplied as a carton containing one 300 mg/10 mL (30 mg/mL) single-dose vial (NDC 50242-150-01).

Store OCREVUS vials at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) in the outer carton to protect from light. Do not freeze or shake.

## **17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION**

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide).

### Infusion Reactions

Inform patients about the signs and symptoms of infusion reactions, and that infusion reactions can occur up to 24 hours after infusion. Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider immediately for signs or symptoms of infusion reactions [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]*.

### Infection

Advise patients to contact their healthcare provider for any signs of infection during treatment or after the last dose [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)]*. Signs include fever, chills, constant cough, or signs of herpes such as cold sore, shingles, or genital sores [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

Advise patients that PML has happened with drugs that are similar to OCREVUS and may happen with OCREVUS. Inform the patient that PML is characterized by a progression of deficits and usually leads to death or severe disability over weeks or months. Instruct the patient of the importance of contacting their doctor if they develop any symptoms suggestive of PML. Inform the patient that typical symptoms associated with PML are diverse, progress over days to weeks, and include progressive weakness on one side of the body or clumsiness of limbs, disturbance of vision, and changes in thinking, memory, and orientation leading to confusion and personality changes [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

Advise patients that OCREVUS may cause reactivation of hepatitis B infection and that monitoring will be required if they are at risk [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

Advise patients that herpes infections, including serious herpes infections affecting the central nervous system, skin, and eyes, have occurred during treatment with OCREVUS. Advise patients to promptly contact their healthcare provider if they experience any signs or symptoms of herpes infections including oral or genital symptoms, fever, skin rash, pain, itching, decreased visual acuity, eye redness, eye pain, headache, neck stiffness, or change in mental status [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]*.

### Vaccination

Advise patients to complete any required live or live-attenuated vaccinations at least 4 weeks and, whenever possible, non-live vaccinations at least 2 weeks prior to initiation of OCREVUS. Administration of live-attenuated or live vaccines is not recommended during OCREVUS treatment and until B-cell recovery [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

### Malignancies

Advise patients that an increased risk of malignancy, including breast cancer, may exist with OCREVUS. Advise patients that they should follow standard breast cancer screening guidelines [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*].

### Contraception

Females of childbearing potential should use effective contraception while receiving OCREVUS and for 6 months after the last infusion of OCREVUS [*see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].

### Pregnancy Registry

Instruct patients that if they are pregnant or plan to become pregnant while taking OCREVUS they should inform their healthcare provider [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

Encourage patients to enroll in the OCREVUS Pregnancy Registry if they become pregnant while taking OCREVUS [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

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## **OCREVUS<sup>®</sup> [ocrelizumab]**

Manufactured by:

**Genentech, Inc.**

A Member of the Roche Group

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South San Francisco, CA 94080-4990

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**MEDICATION GUIDE**  
OCREVUS® (oak-rev-us)  
(ocrelizumab)  
injection,  
for intravenous use

**What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?**

**OCREVUS can cause serious side effects, including:**

- **Infusion reactions:** Infusion reactions are a common side effect of OCREVUS, which can be serious and may require you to be hospitalized. You will be monitored during your infusion and for at least 1 hour after each infusion of OCREVUS for signs and symptoms of an infusion reaction. Tell your healthcare provider or nurse if you get any of these symptoms:

- |                        |                                   |                          |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ○ itchy skin           | ○ trouble breathing               | ○ nausea                 | ○ shortness of breath |
| ○ rash                 | ○ throat irritation or pain       | ○ headache               | ○ fatigue             |
| ○ hives                | ○ feeling faint                   | ○ swelling of the throat | ○ fast heart beat     |
| ○ tiredness            | ○ fever                           | ○ dizziness              |                       |
| ○ coughing or wheezing | ○ redness on your face (flushing) |                          |                       |

**These infusion reactions can happen for up to 24 hours after your infusion.** It is important that you call your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the signs or symptoms listed above after each infusion.

If you get infusion reactions, your healthcare provider may need to stop or slow down the rate of your infusion.

- **Infection:**

- OCREVUS increases your risk of getting upper respiratory tract infections, lower respiratory tract infections, skin infections, and herpes infections. Infections are a common side effect, which can be serious. Tell your healthcare provider if you have an infection or have any of the following signs of infection including fever, chills, or a cough that does not go away. Signs of herpes infection include:

- |              |                 |           |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| • cold sores | • genital sores | • pain    |
| • shingles   | • skin rash     | • itching |

Signs of a more serious herpes infection include:

- |                           |                                 |             |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| • changes in vision       | • severe or persistent headache | • confusion |
| • eye redness or eye pain | • stiff neck                    |             |

Signs of infection can happen during treatment or after you have received your last dose of OCREVUS. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have an infection. Your healthcare provider should delay your treatment with OCREVUS until your infection is gone.

- **Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML):** Although no cases have been seen with OCREVUS treatment in clinical trials, PML may happen with OCREVUS. PML is a rare brain infection that usually leads to death or severe disability. Tell your healthcare provider right away if you have any new or worsening neurologic signs or symptoms. These may include problems with thinking, balance, eyesight, weakness on 1 side of your body, strength, or using your arms or legs.
  - **Hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation:** Before starting treatment with OCREVUS, your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check for hepatitis B viral infection. If you have ever had hepatitis B virus infection, the hepatitis B virus may become active again during or after treatment with OCREVUS. Hepatitis B virus becoming active again (called reactivation) may cause serious liver problems including liver failure or death. Your healthcare provider will monitor you if you are at risk for hepatitis B virus reactivation during treatment and after you stop receiving OCREVUS.
  - **Weakened immune system:** OCREVUS taken before or after other medicines that weaken the immune system could increase your risk of getting infections.
- **Decreased immunoglobulins:** OCREVUS may cause a decrease in some types of immunoglobulins. Your healthcare provider will do blood tests to check your blood immunoglobulin levels.

See “**What are the possible side effects of OCREVUS?**” for more information about side effects.

**What is OCREVUS?**

OCREVUS is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS), to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.
- primary progressive MS, in adults.

It is not known if OCREVUS is safe and effective in children.

**Who should not receive OCREVUS?**

- **Do not** receive OCREVUS if you have an active hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection.

- **Do not** receive OCREVUS if you have had a life-threatening allergic reaction to OCREVUS. Tell your healthcare provider if you have had an allergic reaction to OCREVUS or any of its ingredients in the past. See **“What are the ingredients in OCREVUS?”** for a complete list of ingredients in OCREVUS.

**Before receiving OCREVUS, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:**

- have or think you have an infection. See **“What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?”**
- have ever taken, take, or plan to take medicines that affect your immune system, or other treatments for MS. These medicines could increase your risk of getting an infection.
- have ever had hepatitis B or are a carrier of the hepatitis B virus.
- have had a recent vaccination or are scheduled to receive any vaccinations.
  - **You should receive any required ‘live’ or ‘live-attenuated’ vaccines at least 4 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS.** You should not receive ‘live’ or ‘live-attenuated’ vaccines while you are being treated with OCREVUS and until your healthcare provider tells you that your immune system is no longer weakened.
  - **When possible, you should receive any ‘non-live’ vaccines at least 2 weeks before you start treatment with OCREVUS.** If you would like to receive any non-live (inactivated) vaccines, including the seasonal flu vaccine, while you are being treated with OCREVUS, talk to your healthcare provider.
  - If you have a baby and you received OCREVUS during your pregnancy, it is important to tell your baby’s healthcare provider about receiving OCREVUS so they can decide when your baby should be vaccinated.
- are pregnant, think that you might be pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if OCREVUS will harm your unborn baby. You should use birth control (contraception) during treatment with OCREVUS and for 6 months after your last infusion of OCREVUS. Talk with your healthcare provider about what birth control method is right for you during this time.
  - **Pregnancy Registry.** There is a pregnancy registry for women who take OCREVUS during pregnancy. If you become pregnant while receiving OCREVUS, tell your healthcare provider right away. Talk to your healthcare provider about registering with the OCREVUS Pregnancy Registry. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about your health and your baby’s health. Your healthcare provider can enroll you in this registry by calling 1-833-872-4370 or visiting [www.ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com](http://www.ocrevuspregnancyregistry.com).
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if OCREVUS passes into your breast milk. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take OCREVUS.

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

**How will I receive OCREVUS?**

- OCREVUS is given through a needle placed in your vein (intravenous infusion) in your arm.
- Before treatment with OCREVUS, your healthcare provider will give you a corticosteroid medicine and an antihistamine to help reduce infusion reactions (make them less frequent and less severe). You may also receive other medicines to help reduce infusion reactions. See **“What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?”**
- Your first full dose of OCREVUS will be given as 2 separate infusions, 2 weeks apart. Each infusion will last about 2 hours and 30 minutes.
- Your next doses of OCREVUS will be given as 1 infusion every 6 months. These infusions will last about 2 hours to 3 hours and 30 minutes depending on the infusion rate prescribed by your healthcare provider.

**What are the possible side effects of OCREVUS?**

**OCREVUS may cause serious side effects, including:**

- see **“What is the most important information I should know about OCREVUS?”**
- **risk of cancers (malignancies) including breast cancer.** Follow your healthcare provider’s instructions about standard screening guidelines for breast cancer.

These are not all the possible side effects of OCREVUS.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

**General information about the safe and effective use of OCREVUS.**

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. You can ask your pharmacist or healthcare provider for information about OCREVUS that is written for health professionals.

**What are the ingredients in OCREVUS?**

**Active ingredient:** ocrelizumab.

**Inactive ingredients:** glacial acetic acid, polysorbate 20, sodium acetate trihydrate, trehalose dihydrate.

Manufactured by: Genentech, Inc., A Member of the Roche Group, 1 DNA Way, South San Francisco, CA 94080-4990

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For more information, go to [www.OCREVUS.com](http://www.OCREVUS.com) or call 1-844-627-3887.

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration

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