### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- **QT Prolongation:** QT prolongation can lead to development of torsade de pointes-type ventricular tachycardia. Avoid the concomitant use of MACRILEN™ with drugs that are known to prolong QT interval (5.1, 7.1).
- **Potential for False Positive Test Results with Use of Strong CYP3A4 Inducers:** Discontinue and washout strong CYP3A4 inducers before testing (5.2, 7.2).
- **Potential for False Negative Test Results in Recent Onset Hypothalamic Disease:** Consider repeat testing if indicated (5.3).

### ADVERSE REACTIONS

The most common adverse reactions were dysgeusia, dizziness, headache, fatigue, nausea, hunger, diarrhea, upper respiratory tract infection, feeling hot, hyperhidrosis, nasopharyngitis, and sinus bradycardia (6.1).

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Novo Nordisk Inc. at 1-800-727-6500, or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

**Revised:** 7/2021
FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1  INDICATIONS AND USAGE

MACRILEN™ is indicated for the diagnosis of adult growth hormone deficiency (AGHD).

2  DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Recommended Dose

The recommended dose is a single oral dose of 0.5 mg/kg of macimorelin. The dose is administered as a reconstituted solution [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)] in patients fasted for at least 8 hours.

2.2 Important Recommendations Before MACRILEN™ Use

• Discontinue strong CYP3A4 inducers prior to MACRILEN™ use [see Warning and Precautions (5.2) and Drug Interactions (7.2)].
• Discontinue growth hormone (GH) therapy at least one week before administering MACRILEN™ [see Drug Interactions (7.3)].
• Avoid the use of MACRILEN™ with drugs known to affect pituitary GH secretion [see Drug Interactions (7.3)].

For patients with deficiencies in sex hormones, thyroid hormone and/or glucocorticoid, adequately replace each of the missing hormones before administering MACRILEN™.

Ensure that the patient has fasted for at least 8 hours before MACRILEN™ use.

2.3 Directions for Preparation and Administration

Prepare and administer by a healthcare professional exactly as follows.

Prepare the MACRILEN™ solution:

a. Weigh the patient in kilograms (i.e., kg).

b. Determine the number of MACRILEN™ pouches needed to prepare the dose:
   i. For a patient weighing up to 120 kg, use 1 pouch.
   ii. For a patient weighing more than 120 kg, use 2 pouches.

Use a glass or transparent plastic container with graduation in milliliters (i.e., mL) to dissolve the entire contents of the pouch(es) in the appropriate volume of water:
   i. For 1 pouch dissolve in 120 mL of water (corresponds to 60 mg/120 mL).
   ii. For 2 pouches dissolve in 240 mL of water (corresponds to 120 mg/240 mL).

Stir the MACRILEN™ solution gently for about 2 to 3 minutes (a small amount of un-dissolved particles will remain).

The solution will have a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.

e. Use the MACRILEN™ solution within 30 minutes after preparation.

f. Discard any unused MACRILEN™ solution.

Determine the volume of MACRILEN™ solution needed for the test:

Dose = weight in kg x 0.5 mg/kg.

For example, a 70 kg patient will need a 35 mg dose.

2.4 Interpretation of MACRILEN™ Test Results

Clinical studies have established that a maximally stimulated serum GH level of less than 2.8 ng/mL, (i.e., at the 50, 45, 60 and 90 minute timepoints) following MACRILEN™ administration confirms the presence of adult growth hormone deficiency.

3  DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

For oral solution: 60 mg white to off-white granules in a pouch for reconstitution in 120 mL of water, resulting in a solution of 0.5 mg/mL of macimorelin.

4  CONTRAINDICATIONS

None

5  WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 QT Prolongation

MACRILEN™ causes an increase of about 11 msec in the corrected QT (QTc) interval [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.2)]. QT prolongation can lead to development of torsade de points-type ventricular tachycardia with the risk increasing as the degree of prolongation increases.

Concomitant use of MACRILEN™ with drugs that are known to prolong the QT interval should be avoided [see Dosage and Administration (2.2) and Drug Interactions (7.1)].

5.2 Potential for False Positive Test Results with Use of Strong CYP3A4 Inducers

Concomitant use of strong CYP3A4 inducers with MACRILEN™ can decrease macimorelin plasma levels significantly and thereby lead to a false positive result [see Drug Interactions (7.2)]. Strong CYP3A4 inducers should be discontinued and enough time should be given to allow washout of CYP3A4 inducers prior to test administration [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].

5.3 Potential for False Negative Test Results in Recent Onset Hypothalamic Disease

Adult growth hormone (GH) deficiency caused by a hypothalamic lesion may not be detected early in the disease process. Macimorelin acts downstream from the hypothalamus and macimorelin stimulated release of stored GH reserves from the anterior pituitary could produce a false negative result early when the lesion involves the hypothalamic. Repeat testing may be warranted in this situation.

6  ADVERSE REACTIONS

6.1 Clinical Studies Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trial of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The data in Table 1 are derived from an open-label, randomized, cross-over study that compared the diagnostic performance of MACRILEN™ to the insulin tolerance test (ITT) for the diagnosis of adult growth hormone deficiency [see Clinical Studies (14)]. A total of 154 subjects with a high to low pre-test probability of having adult growth hormone deficiency received a single oral dose of 0.5 mg/kg MACRILEN™. Out of 154 subjects, 58% were male, 42% female, and 86% of white origin. Median values were for age 41 years (range: 18–86 years) and body mass index was 27.5 kg/m² (range: 16–40 kg/m²). Common adverse reactions presented in Table 1 were noted.

Table 1: Common Adverse Reactions Reported in at Least Two Individuals Dosed with MACRILEN™ in an Open-Label Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Subjects (n = 154)</th>
<th>Proportion of Subjects (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dysgeusia</td>
<td>7 (4.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>6 (3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>6 (3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>5 (3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>5 (3.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>3 (1.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>3 (1.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper respiratory tract infection</td>
<td>2 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling hot</td>
<td>2 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperhidrosis</td>
<td>2 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>2 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinus bradycardia</td>
<td>2 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7  DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Drugs that Prolong QT Interval

Co-administration of MACRILEN™ with drugs that prolong the QT interval (such as antiarrhythmic drugs [e.g., encainide, flecainide, propafenone, quinidine]), antibiotics (e.g., doxycycline, clindamycin, macrolides), and/or adrenergic drugs (e.g., flecanide, amiodarone, quinidine) may increase plasma macimorelin concentrations and may lead to false positive test results. Discontinue strong CYP3A4 inducers prior to MACRILEN™ use. Sufficient washout time of strong CYP3A4 inducers prior to administration of MACRILEN™ is recommended [see Dosage and Administration (2.2) and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

7.2 Cytochrome P450 (CYP) 3A4 Inducers

Co-administration of a strong CYP3A4 inducer with MACRILEN™ (e.g., carbamazepine, rifampin, phenytoin, rifabutin, St John’s wort) may decrease macimorelin plasma levels significantly and thereby lead to false positive result early when the lesion involves the hypothalamic. Repeat testing may be warranted in this situation.

7.3 Drugs Affecting Growth Hormone Release

The following drugs may impact the accuracy of the MACRILEN™ diagnostic test. Avoid concomitant use of MACRILEN™ with the following [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)]:

• Drugs that directly affect the pituitary secretion of growth hormone (such as somatostatin, insulin, glucocorticoids, and cyclooxygenase inhibitors such as aspirin or indomethacin).

• Drugs that may transiently elevate growth hormone concentrations (such as clonidine, levodopa, and insulin).

• Drugs that may blunt the growth hormone response to MACRILEN™ (such as muscarinic antagonists: atropine, and anti-thyroid medication: propylthiouracil, and growth hormone products). Discontinue growth hormone products at least one week before administering the MACRILEN™ diagnostic test.

Sufficient washout time of drugs affecting growth hormone release prior to administration of MACRILEN™ is recommended.

8  USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk Summary

There are no available data with MACRILEN™ use in pregnant women to inform a drug associated risk for adverse developmental outcomes. Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with MACRILEN™. MACRILEN™ is indicated as a single dose which limits the risk of adverse developmental outcomes from exposure to MACRILEN™.

The estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated populations is unknown. All pregnancies have a background risk of birth defect, loss, or other adverse outcomes. In the U.S. general population, the estimated background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage in clinically recognized pregnancies is 2–4% and 15–20%, respectively.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

There are no data on the presence of macimorelin in human or animal milk, the effects on the breastfed infant or the effects on milk production. The lack of clinical data during lactation precludes a clear determination of the risk of MACRILEN™ to an infant during lactation; therefore, the developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother’s clinical need for MACRILEN™ and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from MACRILEN™ or the underlying maternal condition.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and efficacy of MACRILEN™ in pediatric patients have not been established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Growth hormone secretion normally decreases with age. Therefore, elderly subjects might require a lower cut-off point for diagnosis of adult growth hormone deficiency. Clinical studies of MACRILEN™ did not include a sufficient number of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether elderly patients respond differently from younger subjects.
10 OVERDOSE
In the event of an overdose, symptomatic and supportive measures should be employed.

11 DESCRIPTION
MACRILEN™ for oral solution is macimorelin acetate, a synthetic growth hormone secretagogue receptor agonist. Macimorelin acetate is described chemically as D-tryptophanamide, 2-methylalanyl-N-[1(1r)-3-formylamino]-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-acetate. The molecular formula for macimorelin acetate is C_{28}H_{34}N_{6}O_{5} with a molecular weight of 534.6 g/mol.

Figure 1: Chemical structure of macimorelin acetate

Each aluminum pouch of MACRILEN™ contains 60 mg of macimorelin, equivalent to 68 mg of macimorelin acetate, and the following inactive ingredients: lactose monohydrate, crospovidone, sodium stearyl fumarate, saccharin sodium and colloidal silicon dioxide.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
12.1 Mechanism of Action
Macimorelin stimulates GH release by activating growth hormone secretagogue receptors present in the pituitary and hypothalamus.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics
GH stimulation
Maximum GH levels are observed between 30 to 90 minutes after administration of MACRILEN™.

Cardiac electrophysiology
The effects of macimorelin on ECG parameters were investigated in a dedicated thorough QT study that investigated in a 3-way cross-over design with 60 healthy subjects the effects of a supra-therapeutic dose of macimorelin (2 mg/kg) (4 times the recommended dosage) in comparison with placebo and with moxifloxacin. This study showed a mean baseline- and placebo-adjusted change (upper single-sided 95% confidence interval) in QTcF of 9.6 msec (11.4 msec) at 4 h post-dose, which occurred after the mean maximum macimorelin plasma concentration (0.5 h). A similar increase in the QTcF interval was also observed in a single-ascending dose study, which included three dose levels (0.5 mg/kg, and 1 mg/kg and 2 mg/kg) (2 times and 4 times the recommended dosage, respectively). All three dose levels studied showed a similar magnitude of QTcF prolongation in the thorough QT study, suggesting an absence of dose dependent changes. The mechanism for the observed QTcF prolongation is unknown. (See Warnings and Precautions (5.1)).

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
The mean plasma macimorelin concentrations are similar between patients with AGHD and healthy subjects for 1.5 hours following administration of a single oral dose of 0.5 mg macimorelin/kg body weight.

Absorption
The maximum plasma macimorelin concentrations (Cmax) were observed between 0.5 hour and 1.5 hours following oral administration of 0.5 mg macimorelin/kg body weight to patients with AGHD under fasting for at least 8 hours. A liquid meal decreased the macimorelin Cmax and AUC by 55% and 49%, respectively.

Elimination
An in vitro human liver microsomes study showed that CYP3A4 is the major enzyme to metabolize macimorelin.

Macimorelin was eliminated with a mean terminal half-life (T1/2) of 4.1 hours following administration of a single oral dose of 0.5 mg macimorelin/kg body weight in healthy subjects.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
Carcinogenesis
Long-term carcinogenesis studies in rodents have not been conducted.

Mutagenesis
Macimorelin did not cause mutations in bacteria under assay conditions with or without metabolic activation. There were also no mutations or clastogenic effects in mouse lymphoma cells with or without metabolic activation.

Impairment of Fertility
No studies have been conducted to assess the effect of macimorelin on fertility.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES
The diagnostic efficacy of the MACRILEN™ test was established in a randomized, open-label, single-dose, cross-over study. The objective of the study was to compare the level of agreement between MACRILEN™ test results and insulin tolerance test (ITT) results in adults patients with different pre-test probability of growth hormone deficiency and healthy control subjects. The four groups of individuals evaluated were:

- **Group A**: Adults with a high likelihood of growth hormone deficiency (GHD)
  - Structural hypothalamic or pituitary lesions and low insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1)
  - Three or more pituitary hormone deficiencies and low IGF-1, or
  - Childhood onset GHD with structural lesions and low IGF-1.
- **Group B**: Adults with an intermediate likelihood of GHD
  - Eligible subjects not qualifying for either high or low likelihood.
- **Group C**: Adults with a low likelihood of GHD
  - One risk factor for GHD only, such as history of distant traumatic brain injury or one pituitary hormone deficiency only with otherwise normal pituitary function, or
  - Isolated idiopathic childhood onset GHD without additional pituitary deficits.
- **Group D**: Healthy adult controls
  - Healthy subjects matching Group A subjects by sex, age ± 5 years, body mass index (BMI ± 2 kg/m²), and estrogen status (females only).

For both the ITT and the MACRILEN™ test, serum concentrations of growth hormone were measured at 30, 45, 60, and 90 minutes after drug administration. The test was considered positive (i.e., growth hormone deficiency diagnosed) if the maximum serum GH level observed after stimulation was less than the pre-specified cut point value of 2.8 ng/mL for the MACRILEN™ test or 5.1 ng/mL for the ITT.

15 Table 2: Definition of Agreement between ITT and MACRILEN™

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Insulin Tolerance Test</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MACRILEN™</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a+b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c+d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>a+c</td>
<td>a+b+c+d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive Agreement (%) = 100% x a/(a+c) 
Negative Agreement (%) = 100% x d/(b+d) 
Overall Agreement (%) = 100% x (a+d)/(a+b+c+d)

Results
One hundred and fifty-seven subjects underwent at least one of the two tests in this study. 59% were male, 41% female, and 86% of white origin. The median age was 41 years (range: 18–66 years) and body mass index 27.5 kg/m². One hundred and fifty-seven subjects underwent at least one of the two tests in this study, 59% were male, 41% female, and 86% of white origin. The median age was 41 years (range: 18–66 years) and body mass index 27.5 kg/m².

16 Table 3: Diagnostic Outcomes for MACRILEN™ and the ITT in all Subjects (Groups A, B, C, and D) and in Each Group Separately

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Insulin Tolerance Test</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MACRILEN™</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group A
High likelihood of GHD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Insulin Tolerance Test</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MACRILEN™</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group B
Intermediate likelihood of GHD

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MACRILEN™</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive Agreement (%) = 74% 
Negative Agreement (%) = 94% 
Overall Agreement (%) = 84%

Positive Agreement (%) = 89% 
Negative Agreement (%) = 100% 
Overall Agreement (%) = 89%

Positive Agreement (%) = 67% 
Negative Agreement (%) = 86% 
Overall Agreement (%) = 70%
Repeatability was tested in a subset of 34 subjects who underwent two MACRILEN™ tests. Agreement between the result of the first test and the second test was observed in 31 cases (91.2%).

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
MACRILEN™ 60 mg is supplied as white to off-white granules in an aluminum pouch. Each pouch contains 60 mg macimorelin (equivalent to 68 mg macimorelin acetate) that when reconstituted with 120 mL of water provides a 60 mg/120 mL (0.5 mg/mL) macimorelin solution.
MACRILEN™ is available in boxes containing 1 pouch per box (NDC 0169-1401-01).
Before administration, MACRILEN™ for oral solution must be reconstituted by a healthcare professional [see Dosage and Administration (2.3)].
Store pouches under refrigeration at 2-8°C (36-46°F).
The solution must be used within 30 minutes after preparation. Discard unused portion.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
Instruct patients to discontinue treatment with GH at least one week before administering MACRILEN™. Also, instruct patients to discontinue other medications that may interfere with the diagnostic test results prior to MACRILEN™ administration [see Drug Interactions (7.2, 7.3)].
Instruct patients to fast for at least 8 hours before MACRILEN™ administration [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].