

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use **DESMOPRESSIN ACETATE NASAL SPRAY** safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for **DESMOPRESSIN ACETATE NASAL SPRAY**.

DESMOPRESSIN ACETATE nasal spray

Initial U.S. Approval: 1978

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is a vasopressin analog indicated as antidiuretic replacement therapy in the management of central diabetes insipidus for adults and pediatric patients 4 years of age and older (1)

Limitations of Use:

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is not indicated for:

- Treatment of nephrogenic diabetes insipidus (1)
- Treatment of primary nocturnal enuresis (1, 5.1)
- Use in patients with conditions that compromise intranasal route of administration (1, 5.2)
- Use in patients with an impaired level of consciousness (1)
- Use in patients requiring doses less than 10 mcg or doses that are not multiples of 10 mcg (1,3)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- For intranasal use only (2.1)
- Instruct patients to prime pump prior to use (2.1)
- **Adults:** 10 mcg to 40 mcg daily (either as a single dose or divided into two or three daily doses) (2.2)
- **Pediatrics:** 10 mcg once daily into one nostril up to 30 mcg once daily (or 30 mcg divided as 20 mcg during the morning and 10 mcg night) (2.2)
- See the Full Prescribing Information for recommendations for switching between desmopressin acetate formulations (2.3)

DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Nasal Spray: 10 mcg per 0.1 mL spray, available in a 5 mL bottle with spray pump delivering 50 sprays (3)

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Known hypersensitivity to desmopressin acetate or to any of the components of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray (4, 6)
- Patients with renal impairment (creatinine clearance below 50 mL/min) (4, 8.6, 12.3)
- Hyponatremia or a history of hyponatremia (4, 5.1)

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- **Hyponatremia:** Instruct patients about proper fluid restriction and monitor serum sodium as needed (2.1, 5.1)
- **Altered Absorption in Patients with Nasal Mucosa Abnormalities:** May occur with chronic administration, and require use of other formulations instead (5.2)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Adverse reactions that have been identified in patients administered Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray are headache, nasal congestion, rhinitis, nosebleed, sore throat, cough, upper respiratory infections, nausea, flushing, and mild abdominal cramps (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Amring Pharmaceuticals Inc. at 1-844-Amring1 (1-844-267-4641) or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

- **Drugs that Increase Risk of Hyponatremia:** Requires more frequent monitoring of serum sodium (7.1)
- **Other Vasoconstrictors:** Concomitant use may elevate blood pressure and require a reduction in Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray dosage (7.2)

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- **Pediatric Use:** Use requires careful fluid intake restriction to prevent hyponatremia with water intoxication (5.1, 8.4)
- **Geriatric Use:** Carefully monitor renal function; restrict fluid intake to prevent hyponatremia with water intoxication (5.1, 8.5)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling.

Revised: 06/2020

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

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is indicated as antidiuretic replacement therapy in the management of central diabetes insipidus in adults and pediatric patients 4 years of age and older.

Limitations of Use:

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is not indicated for:

- Treatment of nephrogenic diabetes insipidus,
- Treatment of primary nocturnal enuresis [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*],
- Use in patients with conditions that compromise the intranasal route of administration (e.g., severe nasal congestion and blockage, nasal mucosa atrophy, severe atrophic rhinitis, recent nasal surgery such as transsphenoidal hypophysectomy) [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*],
- Use in patients with an impaired level of consciousness,
- Use in patients requiring doses less than 10 mcg or doses that are not multiples of 10 mcg [*see Dosage Forms and Strengths (3)*].

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Important Administration Instructions

Administer Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray by intranasal use only. Instruct patients about appropriate fluid restriction during Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray treatment [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

Must prime the spray pump prior to the first use. Instruct patients to:

- Prime pump by pressing down on pump four times (if the spray pump is not used for one week, re-prime the pump by pressing down on the pump once).
- Discard Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray after 50 sprays since the amount delivered thereafter may be substantially less than the recommended dosage.

2.2 Recommended Dosage

The use of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is not indicated for patients who require less than 10 mcg doses or doses that are not multiples of 10 mcg because the spray pump can only deliver doses of 10 mcg [*see Indications and Usage (1)*]. If other doses are required, use another desmopressin acetate product.

Individualize the dosage of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray for each patient with particular attention in pediatric and elderly patients and adjust according to the diurnal pattern of response to limit nocturia and to ensure fluid intake with respect to urine output is not excessive [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*]. Monitor continued response to Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray by urine volume and osmolality to ensure adequate diuresis to limit the risk of hyponatremia, and include measurements of serum sodium and plasma osmolality as needed.

Adults

The recommended dosage in adults is 10 mcg once daily into one nostril up to 40 mcg once daily (or 40 mcg divided into two or three daily doses). If administered more than once a day, adjust for an adequate diurnal rhythm of urine output.

Pediatric Patients

- For pediatric patients requiring doses less than 10 mcg, Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is not indicated.
- For pediatric patients 4 years of age and older, the recommended starting dosage of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is 10 mcg once daily into one nostril. The dose can be titrated up to 30 mcg once daily (or 30 mcg divided into two daily doses, typically with 20 mcg given in the morning and 10 mcg given at nighttime). If administered more than once a day, adjust for an adequate diurnal rhythm of urine output.

Because administration of desmopressin acetate can be associated with decreased responsiveness with prolonged use, consider increasing the dosage of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray if patients demonstrate decreased response over a long period of time.

2.3 Switching Between Desmopressin Acetate Formulations

When switching from the desmopressin acetate injection to Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray, administer 10 times the amount of desmopressin acetate, rounding down to the nearest 10 mcg.

When switching from the desmopressin acetate tablets to Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray individual dose titration is required because intranasal desmopressin is approximately 10 to 40 fold more potent than oral (tablet) desmopressin.

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray pump delivers 10 mcg (0.1 mL) of desmopressin acetate per spray.

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is available as a 5 mL bottle with spray pump delivering 50 sprays.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is contraindicated in patients with:

- Known hypersensitivity to desmopressin acetate or to any of the components of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray. Severe allergic reactions and anaphylaxis have been reported [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*].
- Renal impairment defined as estimated creatinine clearance (CL_{cr}) by Cockcroft-Gault equation less than 50 mL/min [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.6)* and *Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)*].
- Hyponatremia or a history of hyponatremia [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Hyponatremia

Excessive fluid intake when urine output is limited by the antidiuretic effect of desmopressin may lead to water intoxication with hyponatremia. Cases of hyponatremia have been reported from postmarketing experience in patients treated with desmopressin acetate. Unless properly diagnosed and treated, hyponatremia can be fatal.

All patients receiving Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray should be observed for the following signs or symptoms associated with hyponatremia: headache, nausea/vomiting, decreased serum sodium, weight gain, restlessness, fatigue, lethargy, disorientation, depressed reflexes, loss appetite, irritability, muscle weakness, muscle spasms or cramps and abnormal mental status such as hallucinations, decreased consciousness, and confusion. Severe symptoms due to an extreme decrease in serum sodium and plasma osmolality may include one or a combination of the following: seizure, coma, and/or respiratory arrest.

In order to decrease the risk of water intoxication with hyponatremia, fluid restriction is recommended. Careful fluid intake restriction is particularly important in pediatric and geriatric patients because these patients are at greater risk of developing hyponatremia [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.4, 8.5)*]. More frequent monitoring of serum sodium levels is recommended in the following patients: those with conditions associated with fluid and electrolyte imbalance, such as cystic fibrosis, heart failure, renal disorders, habitual or psychogenic polydipsia or those taking concomitant drugs that may cause hyponatremia [see *Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is not an indicated formulation for the treatment of primary nocturnal enuresis due to a higher risk of hyponatremia and hyponatremic convulsions with the use of the nasal spray formulation compared to desmopressin tablets seen in postmarketing reports [see *Indications and Usage (1)*].

5.2 Altered Absorption in Patients with Nasal Mucosa Abnormalities

Chronic administration of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray may result in changes to nasal mucosa. Nasal mucosa abnormalities (such as scarring and edema) due to chronic administration, or due to other causes (nasal blockage, nasal mucosal atrophy, severe atrophic rhinitis, recent nasal surgery such as transsphenoidal hypophysectomy) may cause erratic, unreliable absorption. Avoid use of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray in such patients [see *Indications and Usage (1)*] and consider use of other formulations of desmopressin acetate given by other routes of administration.

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious reactions are described below and elsewhere in the labeling:

- Hyponatremia [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- Altered Absorption in Patients with Changes in Nasal Mucosa [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of desmopressin acetate. 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:

Increase in blood pressure, headache, nasal congestion, rhinitis, nosebleed, sore throat, cough, upper respiratory infections, nausea, flushing, and abdominal cramps.

Water intoxication with hyponatremia

Hyponatremic convulsions associated with concomitant use of the following medications: oxybutinin and imipramine [see *Drug Interactions (7.1)*].

Severe allergic reactions and anaphylaxis [see *Contraindications (4)*]

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

7.1 Other Drugs that may Increase Risk of Hyponatremia

The concomitant administration of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray with other drugs that may increase the risk of water intoxication with hyponatremia, (e.g., tricyclic antidepressants, selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors, chlorpromazine, opiate analgesics, NSAIDs, lamotrigine, oxybutynin and carbamazepine) requires more frequent serum sodium monitoring [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.1) and Adverse Reactions (6)*].

7.2 Other Vasoconstrictors

Desmopressin acetate can elevate blood pressure. Use of large doses of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray with other vasoconstrictors may require a reduction of the Desmopressin Acetate dosage [see *Adverse Reactions (6)*].

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Risk summary

Prolonged experience with desmopressin in pregnant women over several decades, based on the available published data and case reports, did not identify a drug associated risk of major birth defects, miscarriage or adverse maternal or fetal outcomes. In addition, in vitro studies with human placenta demonstrate poor placental transfer of desmopressin. No adverse developmental outcomes were observed in animal reproduction studies with administration of desmopressin during organogenesis to pregnant rats and rabbits at doses approximately <1 and 38 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose based on body surface area (mg/m²) (*see Data*).

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

Data

Animal Data

Desmopressin acetate at up to 50 ng/kg/day was given by subcutaneous injection to pregnant rats, from gestation day 1 to 20 during the period of early embryonic development and organogenesis without teratogenic effects. Desmopressin acetate at up to 10 mcg/kg/day was given to pregnant rabbits by subcutaneous injection from gestation day 6 to 18 during fetal organogenesis without teratogenic effects. These doses of desmopressin acetate represent approximately <1 times (rat) and 38 times (rabbit) the maximum recommended human dose based on body surface area (mg/m²).

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

Breastfeeding is not expected to result in clinically relevant exposure of the infant to desmopressin following maternal intranasal administration. Desmopressin is poorly transferred into human breastmilk at negligible amounts (*see Data*). There is no information on the effects of desmopressin on the breastfed infant or on milk production. The developmental and health benefits of breastfeeding should be considered along with the mother's clinical need for Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray or from the underlying maternal condition.

Data

A trial was conducted in six healthy lactating women, at greater than 4 months postpartum, to evaluate intranasal administration of 300 mcg single dose of another desmopressin product (7.5 times the recommended adult dose of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray). Samples of maternal plasma and breastmilk were obtained at 0, 30, 60, 120, 240, 360 and 480 min after the drug administration. At 8 hours after dose intake, the levels in the milk ranged between 4.16 and 101 pg/ml, and the plasma levels ranged between 40 and 242 pg/ml. The total amount of desmopressin present in the milk over the 8 hours ranged between 491 pg and 16 ng, which corresponds to 0.0001 - 0.005% of the administered dose to the breastfeeding mother.

8.4 Pediatric Use

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is indicated as antidiuretic replacement therapy in the management of central diabetes insipidus in pediatric patients 4 years of age and older. Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is not indicated in pediatric patients less than 4 years of age.

Use of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray in pediatric patients 4 years of age and older is supported by evidence from adults and pediatric patients with central diabetes insipidus. Use in pediatric patients requires careful fluid intake restriction to prevent possible

water intoxication with hyponatremia [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].

8.5 Geriatric Use

Clinical studies of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray did not include sufficient numbers of subjects aged 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at a low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or drug therapy.

Because elderly patients are more likely to have renal impairment, care should be taken in dose selection, and monitoring renal function is recommended [see *Contraindications* (4), *Use in Specific Populations* (8.6)].

Use of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray in geriatric patients requires careful fluid intake restriction to prevent possible water intoxication with hyponatremia [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)].

8.6 Renal Impairment

Desmopressin acetate is substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of adverse reactions may be greater in patients with renal impairment than patients with normal renal function. Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is contraindicated in patients with estimated CL_{cr} by Cockcroft-Gault equation less than 50 mL/min [see *Clinical Pharmacology* (12.1, 12.3), *Contraindications* (4)].

10 OVERDOSAGE

Signs of desmopressin acetate overdose may include confusion, drowsiness, continuing headache, problems with passing urine, and rapid weight gain due to fluid retention [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1)]. In case of overdose, reduce the dosage, decrease the frequency of administration, or discontinue Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray. There is no known specific antidote for desmopressin acetate.

11 DESCRIPTION

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is a vasopressin analogue of the natural pituitary hormone 8-arginine vasopressin (ADH), an antidiuretic hormone affecting renal water conservation. It is chemically defined as follows:

Molecular weight: 1183.34

Empirical formula: C₄₆H₆₄N₁₄O₁₂S₂•C₂H₄O₂•3H₂O

SCH₂CH₂CO-Tyr-Phe-Gln-Asn-Cys-Pro-D-Arg-Gly-NH₂ • CH₃OOH • 3H₂O

1-(3-mercaptopropionic acid)-8-D-arginine vasopressin monoacetate (salt) trihydrate.

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is an aqueous solution for intranasal use. Each mL contains:

- Desmopressin acetate 0.1 mg
- Sodium chloride 7.5 mg
- Citric acid monohydrate 1.7 mg
- Disodium phosphate dihydrate 3 mg
- Benzalkonium chloride solution (50%) 0.2 mg

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

The antidiuretic effects of desmopressin are mediated by stimulation of vasopressin 2 (V₂) receptors, thereby increasing water re-absorption in the kidney, and hence reducing urine production. Desmopressin is a replacement hormone for antidiuretic hormone in the treatment of central diabetes insipidus. The change in structure of arginine vasopressin to desmopressin acetate resulted in a decreased vasopressor action and decreased actions on visceral smooth muscle relative to the enhanced antidiuretic activity, so that clinically effective antidiuretic doses were usually below threshold levels for effects on vascular or visceral smooth muscle.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

The use of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray in patients with central diabetes insipidus reduces urinary output, increases urine osmolality, and decreases plasma osmolality.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Absorption: Desmopressin acetate is absorbed through the nasal mucosa.

Elimination: Desmopressin acetate exhibits a biphasic elimination profile, with half-lives of 7.8 and 75.5 minutes for the initial and terminal phases, respectively.

Specific Populations

Renal Impairment: Desmopressin acetate is mainly excreted in the urine. A pharmacokinetic study was conducted in subjects with

normal renal function and patients with mild, moderate, and severe renal impairment (n=24, 6 subjects each group) with a single 2 mcg dose of desmopressin acetate injection (this results in approximately 20 times the exposure of 10 mcg of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray). The terminal half-life was 2.8 hours in subjects with normal renal function, 4.0 hours in mild renal impairment, 6.6 hours in moderate renal impairment and 8.7 hours in severe renal impairment. In patients with mild, moderate and severe renal impairment, mean desmopressin exposure was 1.5 fold, 2.4 fold and 3.6 fold higher, respectively compared to that of subjects with normal renal function [see *Contraindications (4)*, *Use in Specific Populations (8.6)*].

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Studies with desmopressin acetate have not been performed to evaluate carcinogenic potential, mutagenic potential, or effects on fertility.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

16.1 How Supplied

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray is available as a 5 mL bottle containing an aqueous solution with the spray pump delivering 50 sprays of 10 mcg (0.1 mL) (NDC 69918-501-05).

16.2 Storage and Handling

Store at Controlled Room Temperature 20 to 25°C (68 to 77°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature]. STORE BOTTLE IN UPRIGHT POSITION.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Patient Information and Instructions for Use)

Administration

- Inform caregivers for pediatric patients that administration should be supervised to ensure the patient receives the prescribed dose.
- Inform patients that the pump must be primed prior to first use and again if not used for greater than one week. Inform patients that the Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray bottle delivers 50 sprays of 10 mcg each following the initial 4 priming pumps.
- Inform patients to discard any solution remaining after 50 sprays since the amount delivered thereafter may be substantially less than 10 mcg of drug.

Monitoring

- Educate patients about the signs and symptoms of hyponatremia and advise them to contact a healthcare provider if such symptoms occur.
- Discuss downward adjustment of fluid intake and monitoring of urine output with patients.

U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,500,413, 5,596,078, and 5,674,850

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Origin Sweden

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Patient Information
Desmopressin Acetate
(des " moe pres ' in as ' e tate)
Nasal Spray, 10 mcg per 0.1 mL
for Intranasal Use Only

What is Desmopressin Acetate?

Desmopressin Acetate is a prescription medicine called a vasopressin analog used as an antidiuretic replacement to manage central diabetes insipidus.

- Desmopressin Acetate is not effective in the treatment of nephrogenic diabetes insipidus.
- Desmopressin Acetate should not be used in people with nasal problems that may keep them from using a nasal spray.

Who should not use Desmopressin Acetate?

Do not use Desmopressin Acetate if you:

- are allergic to Desmopressin Acetate or any of the ingredients in Desmopressin Acetate. Some people have had severe allergic reactions while taking Desmopressin Acetate. See the end of this Patient Information for a complete list of ingredients in Desmopressin Acetate.
- have kidney problems
- have or have had low levels of sodium in your blood (hyponatremia)

What should I tell my healthcare provider before using Desmopressin Acetate?

Before using Desmopressin Acetate, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions including if you:

- have or have had nasal sores, nasal surgery, nasal injury, or have problems such as a stuffy nose or trouble breathing through your nose.
- have or have had any heart, blood circulation, or blood pressure problems
- have a condition that causes fluid or water imbalance problems such as cystic fibrosis, or heart failure.
- have or have had a condition that causes you to be very thirsty
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if Desmopressin Acetate will harm your unborn baby.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if Desmopressin Acetate passes into your breast milk. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will use Desmopressin Acetate.

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

How should I use Desmopressin Acetate?

- Read the **Instructions for Use** that comes with your Desmopressin Acetate.
- Use Desmopressin Acetate exactly as your healthcare provider tells you to use it.
- Your healthcare provider may change your dose of Desmopressin Acetate if needed.

What are the possible side effects of Desmopressin Acetate?

Desmopressin Acetate may cause serious side effects including:

- **low levels of sodium in the blood (hyponatremia).** People using Desmopressin Acetate are at risk for low sodium levels in the blood, water intoxication, and fluid overload. Follow your healthcare provider's instructions on limiting the amount of fluid you can drink when using Desmopressin Acetate.
 - **Do not** drink more than you need to satisfy your thirst. You can have serious side effects such as seizures, coma, and death from drinking too much fluid.
 - Children and the elderly are at higher risk for these problems and should follow their healthcare provider's limits on drinking fluids.
 - Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of the following symptoms while using Desmopressin Acetate. They may mean that your blood sodium level is too low.
 - headache
 - restlessness
 - disorientation
 - feeling irritable
 - hallucinations
 - nausea, vomiting
 - tiredness
 - loss of appetite
 - feeling weak
 - confusion
 - weight gain
 - sleepiness
 - muscle cramps

- **nasal scarring or swelling.** Some people using Desmopressin Acetate for long periods of time may have nasal problems such as scarring or swelling. This may affect how well Desmopressin Acetate works for you.

The most common side effects of Desmopressin Acetate include: headache, stuffy nose, runny nose, nosebleed, sore throat, cough, upper respiratory infections, nausea, flushing, and stomach cramps.

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 Desmopressin Acetate.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet. Do not use Desmopressin Acetate for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give Desmopressin Acetate to other people, even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them. You can ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist for information about Desmopressin Acetate that is written for health professionals. For more information call **1-844-Amring1 (1-844-267-4641)**.

What are the ingredients in Desmopressin Acetate?

Active ingredient: desmopressin acetate

Inactive ingredients: benzalkonium chloride solution (50%), sodium chloride, citric acid monohydrate, disodium phosphate dihydrate, purified water

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

09/18

Instructions for Use
Desmopressin Acetate
Nasal Spray, 10 mcg per 0.1 mL
For Intranasal Use Only

Read these instructions before using Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray, and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment.

Children should be helped by an adult when using Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray, to make sure the right amount of medicine is used.

The parts of your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray pump (see Figure A):

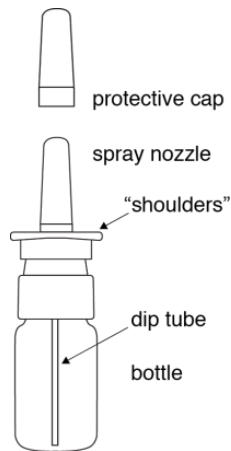


Figure A

Priming your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray:

Your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray pump must be primed before you use it for the first time.

- Remove the protective cap (see Figure B).



Figure B

- Press down on the shoulders at the top of your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray pump 4 times. Hold the spray tip away from your face and eyes (see Figure C).



Figure C

- After your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray pump is primed, it will spray 10 micrograms (1 dose) of medicine each time it is pressed.

Using your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray:

Step 1. Remove the protective cap.

Step 2. To make sure you get the right dose of medicine tilt your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray pump so the dip tube inside the bottle draws the medicine up from the deepest part of the medicine inside the bottle (see Figures D and E).

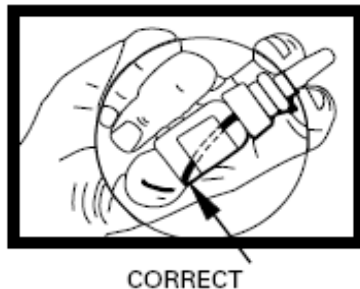


Figure D



Figure E

Step 3. Put the spray nozzle tip of your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray into your nostril and press the spray pump 1 time for 1 dose. (see Figure F). If 2 doses are prescribed, spray each nostril 1 time.



Figure F

Step 4. Put the protective cap back on the spray nozzle tip when you finish using your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray.

Keeping track of your Nasal Sprays:

- Use the check-off chart to help you keep track of your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Sprays used (see Figure G).

Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray 50-Spray Check-off Chart

①	②	③	④	⑤
⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭	⑮
⑯	⑰	⑱	⑲	⑳
㉑	㉒	㉓	㉔	㉕
㉖	㉗	㉘	㉙	㉚
㉛	㉜	㉝	㉞	㉟
㊱	㊲	㊳	㊴	㊵
㊶	㊷	㊸	㊹	㊺
㊻	㊼	㊽	㊾	㊿

Figure G

- Keep this chart with your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray or put it someplace where you can easily get it.
- Check off number 1 on the chart with your first dose of Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray. Check off the numbers after each use of your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray. If your healthcare provider prescribed a 2-spray dose, then 2 numbers should be checked off.
- Your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray holds 50 sprays with the right amount of medicine in each spray.
- If any medicine is left in your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray after 50 sprays, **do not** use it. You may not get the right amount of medicine.
- Throw away your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray after 50 sprays.
- **Do not** count the priming sprays. Your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray has been filled with extra medicine for your priming sprays.
- **Do not** try to remove any medicine from your Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray pump and place it in another bottle.

How should I store Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray?

- Store Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray at room temperature between 68° to 77°F (20° to 25°C).
- Store Desmopressin Acetate Nasal Spray standing upright.

This Instructions for Use has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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