



Product Profile

Indication—CAMBIA™ (diclofenac potassium for oral solution) is indicated for the acute treatment of migraine attacks with or without aura in adults 18 years of age or older.

Dosage and Administration—Administer 1 packet (50 mg) of CAMBIA for the acute treatment of migraine. Mix packet contents with 1–2 oz of water and drink.

How Supplied—CAMBIA is a white to off-white, buffered, flavored powder for oral solution supplied as 3 sets of 3 perforated, cojoined, individual dose packets (9 per box).

According to approved FDA labeling (Section 2.2 of the CAMBIA Prescribing Information), different formulations of oral diclofenac may not be bioequivalent even if the milligram strength is the same. Therefore, it is not possible to convert dosing from any other formulation of diclofenac to CAMBIA.

Product Facts

NDC #
50192-113-09
Product
CAMBIA™ (diclofenac potassium for oral solution)
Strength
50 mg per packet
Package Size
Box
Form
Powder for oral solution
Units per Box
9 packets
WAC Price/Box
\$193.50*

Wholesaler Order Numbers

Wholesaler	CAMBIA Item Number
AmerisourceBergen	86001
Cardinal Health	4304481
HD Smith	2347235
Kinray	478-412
McKesson	1478403
Miami-Luken	112284
Morris & Dickson	84939
NC Mutual	810-358
Rochester Drug	10231801
Smith Drug	501999
Value Drug	780072

*May not represent actual price paid by pharmacies or consumers. Prices reported to all price reference guides. Effective 1/4/2011.

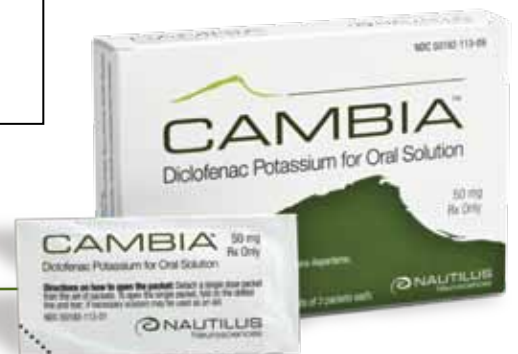
Indication: CAMBIA (diclofenac potassium for oral solution) is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) indicated for the acute treatment of migraine attacks with or without aura in adults 18 years of age or older.

CAMBIA is not indicated for prophylactic therapy or for cluster headache.

Important Safety Information

WARNING: RISK OF SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR AND GASTROINTESTINAL EVENTS
NSAIDs, including CAMBIA, may increase the risk of serious cardiovascular (CV) thrombotic events, myocardial infarction, and stroke, which can be fatal. Risk may increase with duration of use or in patients with CV disease or risk factors for CV disease. CAMBIA is contraindicated for perioperative pain in coronary artery bypass graft surgery.
NSAIDs increase the risk of gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events, including bleeding, ulceration, and perforation of the stomach or intestines, which can be fatal. These events can occur at any time during use and without warning symptoms. Elderly patients are at greater risk.

PLEASE SEE ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION ON REVERSE SIDE AND ATTACHED FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION.



Your patients may be eligible to save money on their prescriptions of CAMBIA at participating retail pharmacies. Visit www.CambiaRx.com to learn more.

CAMBIA Is the Only Prescription Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug Available for Migraine¹

- Providing rapid relief of migraine pain and associated symptoms via oral therapy²
- Engineered using Dynamic Buffering Technology[™] (DBT), a patented absorption-enhancing technology that improves the pharmacokinetic profile of diclofenac²
- According to approved FDA labeling (Section 2.2 of the CAMBIA Prescribing Information), different formulations of oral diclofenac may not be bioequivalent even if the milligram strength is the same. Therefore, it is not possible to convert dosing from any other formulation of diclofenac to CAMBIA

Important Safety Information (continued from reverse side)

Use the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible duration. Long-term administration of NSAIDs can result in serious and potentially fatal events, including CV thrombotic events or GI reactions.

CAMBIA is contraindicated in patients with hypersensitivity to diclofenac or other NSAIDs, and in patients with preexisting asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs. Severe, sometimes fatal, anaphylactic-like reactions have been reported in such patients. Anaphylactic reactions may also occur in patients with the aspirin triad or in patients without prior exposure to CAMBIA. CAMBIA is contraindicated in patients with the aspirin triad. Discontinue immediately if an anaphylactic reaction occurs.

Renal papillary necrosis and other renal injury may occur with long-term use of NSAIDs. Use CAMBIA with caution in patients at risk, including the elderly, those taking diuretics or ACE inhibitors, those with renal impairment, heart failure, or liver impairment. CAMBIA is not recommended in patients with advanced renal disease.

Use caution when prescribing CAMBIA with drugs known to be hepatotoxic (eg, acetaminophen, certain antibiotics, antiepileptics). Warn patients to avoid acetaminophen-containing products while taking CAMBIA. The liver metabolizes almost 100% of diclofenac, and there is insufficient information to support dosing recommendations in patients with hepatic insufficiency. Hepatic effects range from transaminase elevations to liver failure. Discontinue CAMBIA immediately if abnormal liver tests persist or worsen.

NSAIDs can lead to new onset or worsening of preexisting hypertension. Monitor blood pressure closely during therapy. Patients taking ACE inhibitors, thiazides, or loop diuretics may have impaired response to these therapies when taking NSAIDs. Note that fluid retention and edema have been observed in some patients taking NSAIDs. Use CAMBIA with caution in patients with fluid retention or heart failure.

Using CAMBIA with other NSAIDs (eg, aspirin) or with anticoagulants (eg, warfarin) is not advised due to increased risk of serious adverse events, such as GI bleeding. Use with caution in patients with a history of ulcers or GI bleeding. Anemia may occur in patients on NSAIDs. In patients on long-term therapy, check hemoglobin or hematocrit upon any sign or symptom of anemia or blood loss.

NSAIDs, including CAMBIA, can cause serious skin reactions including exfoliative dermatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and toxic epidermal necrolysis, which can be fatal. Discontinue use immediately if rash or other signs of local skin reaction occur.

CAMBIA can harm fetuses. Starting at 30 weeks' gestation, pregnant women should avoid CAMBIA and other NSAIDs as premature closure of the ductus arteriosus in the fetus may occur. Use with caution in nursing mothers as it is not known if diclofenac is excreted in human milk.

The most common adverse events in clinical trials with CAMBIA were nausea and dizziness.

**PLEASE CLICK HERE FOR FULL
PRESCRIBING INFORMATION.**

References: 1. Migraine medications. MedTRACK Database. Scranton, PA: Life Science Analytics Inc; 2010. www.medtrack.com. Accessed March 17, 2010. 2. Lipton RB, Grosberg B, Singer RP, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of a new powdered formulation of diclofenac potassium for oral solution for the acute treatment of migraine: results from the International Migraine Pain Assessment Clinical Trial (IMPACT) [published online ahead of print April 2010]. *Cephalalgia*. doi:10.1177/0333102410367523.

Available by prescription only.

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CAM-28 Rev 0111

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