

**ANASCORP - centruroides (scorpion) immune f(ab)2 (equine) injection, powder, lyophilized, for solution**  
**Rare Disease Therapeutics, Inc**

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**HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION**

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

**ANASCORP®**  
**centruroides (scorpion) immune F(ab')<sub>2</sub> (equine)**  
**injection**  
**Lyophilized for Solution**  
**For Intravenous Use Only**

**Initial U.S. Approval: 2011**

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**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

- ANASCORP is an antivenin indicated for the treatment of clinical signs of scorpion envenomation. (1)

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**DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

**Intravenous use only.**

Initial Dose	3 vials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reconstitute each vial with 5 milliliters of sterile normal saline (0.9% NaCl).</li><li>• Combine and further dilute to a total of 50 milliliters.</li><li>• Infuse intravenously over 10 minutes.</li></ul>
Additional dose (s)	As needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Administer one vial at a time at 30-60 minute intervals.</li><li>• Dilute to a total of 50 milliliters with sterile normal saline (0.9% NaCl).</li><li>• Infuse intravenously over 10 minutes.</li></ul>

- Initiate treatment with ANASCORP as soon as possible after scorpion sting in patients who develop clinically important signs of scorpion envenomation, including but not limited to loss of muscle control, roving or abnormal eye movements, slurred speech, respiratory distress, excessive salivation, frothing at the mouth, vomiting.(2)
- Close patient monitoring is necessary.(2)

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**DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**

- Each vial contains a sterile, lyophilized preparation containing not more than 35 milligrams total protein and not less than 150 LD<sub>50</sub> (mouse) neutralizing units.(3)

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**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

None (4)

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**WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

- Severe hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, are possible with ANASCORP. Prepare for monitoring and management of allergic reactions, particularly in patients with a history of hypersensitivity to equine (horse) proteins or patients who have received previous therapy with antivenoms containing scorpion or equine proteins.(5.1)
- Delayed allergic reactions (serum sickness) may occur following treatment with ANASCORP. Patient monitoring with follow-up visit is recommended.(5.2)
- ANASCORP is made from equine plasma and may contain infectious agents, e.g. viruses.(5.3)
- Localized reactions and generalized myalgias have been reported with the use of cresol as an injectable excipient.(5.4)

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**ADVERSE REACTIONS**

The most common adverse reactions observed in ≥ 2% of patients in the clinical studies for ANASCORP

were: vomiting, pyrexia, rash, nausea and pruritus.(6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Rare Disease Therapeutics, Inc., at 1 844-472-7389, or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or [www.fda.gov/medwatch](http://www.fda.gov/medwatch).

----- **USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS** -----

Pregnancy: No human or animal data. Use only if clearly needed.(8.1)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION.

Revised: 8/2022

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**FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION**

**1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

ANASCORP® [centruroides (scorpion) immune F(ab')<sub>2</sub> (equine) injection] is an equine-derived antivenom indicated for treatment of patients with clinical signs of scorpion

envenomation.

## **2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

### **For Intravenous use only.**

Initiate treatment with ANASCORP as soon as possible after scorpion sting in patients who develop clinically important signs of scorpion envenomation, including but not limited to loss of muscle control, roving or abnormal eye movements, slurred speech, respiratory distress, excessive salivation, frothing at the mouth and vomiting.(2)

#### Initial Dose: 3 vials

- The initial dose of ANASCORP is 3 vials.
- Reconstitute the contents of each vial with 5 milliliters of sterile normal saline (0.9% NaCl) and mix by continuous gentle swirling.
- Combine the contents of the reconstituted vials promptly and further dilute to a total volume of 50 milliliters with sterile normal saline (0.9% NaCl).
- Inspect the solution visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. Do not use if turbid.
- Infuse intravenously over 10 minutes.
- Monitor patient closely during and up to 60 minutes following the completion of infusion to determine if clinically important signs of envenomation have resolved.
- Discard partially used vials.

#### Additional Dosing

- Additional doses may be used if needed.
- Infuse one vial at a time at intervals of 30 to 60 minutes.
- Reconstitute the contents with 5 milliliters of sterile normal saline (0.9% NaCl) and mix by continuous gentle swirling.
- Further dilute to a total volume of 50 milliliters with sterile normal saline (0.9% NaCl). Inspect the solution visually for particulate matter or discoloration prior to administration.
- Infuse intravenously over 10 minutes.
- Monitor patient closely during and up to 60 minutes following the completion of infusion to determine if clinically important signs of envenomation have resolved.
- Discard partially used vials.

## **3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS**

Each vial of ANASCORP contains a sterile, lyophilized preparation containing not more than 35 milligrams total protein and not less than 150 LD<sub>50</sub> (mouse) neutralizing units.

## **4 CONTRAINDICATIONS**

None.

## **5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS**

### **5.1 Hypersensitivity Reactions**

Severe hypersensitivity reactions, including anaphylaxis, may occur with ANASCORP. Close patient monitoring for hypersensitivity reactions and readiness with intravenous therapy using epinephrine, corticosteroids, and diphenhydramine hydrochloride is recommended during the infusion of ANASCORP. If an anaphylactic reaction occurs during the infusion, terminate administration at once and administer appropriate emergency medical care.

Patients with known allergies to horse protein are particularly at risk for an anaphylactic reaction. Patients who have had previous therapy with ANASCORP or another equine antivenom/antitoxin may have become sensitized to equine protein and be at risk for a severe hypersensitivity reaction.

### **5.2 Delayed Allergic Reactions (Serum Sickness)**

Monitor patients with follow-up visit(s) for signs and symptoms of delayed allergic reactions or serum sickness (e.g., rash, fever, myalgia, arthralgia), and treat appropriately if necessary. Eight out of 1,534 (0.5%) patients in the clinical trials exhibited symptoms suggestive of serum sickness. (6.1)

### **5.3 Transmissible Infectious Agents**

ANASCORP is made from equine (horse) plasma, it may therefore carry a risk of transmitting infectious agents, e.g., viruses.

### **5.4 Reaction to Cresol**

Trace amounts of cresol from the manufacturing process are contained in ANASCORP. Localized reactions and generalized myalgias have been reported with the use of cresol as an injectable excipient.

## **6 ADVERSE REACTIONS**

The most common adverse reactions observed in  $\geq 2\%$  of patients in the clinical studies for ANASCORP were: vomiting, pyrexia, rash, nausea and pruritus.

### **6.1 Clinical Trials Experience**

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

A total of 1534 patients were treated with ANASCORP, ranging from less than one month to 90 years old. The patient population was comprised of 802 males and 732 females. Patients were monitored for signs and symptoms of adverse reactions, including acute hypersensitivity reactions and serum sickness. Follow-up telephone interviews were conducted at 24 hours, 7 days, and 14 days after treatment to assess symptoms suggestive of ongoing venom effect, serum sickness, and any other adverse

reactions.

Table 1 shows the adverse reactions occurring in patients across all clinical trials for ANASCORP. Twenty-seven percent (421/1534) of patients receiving ANASCORP reported at least one adverse reaction.

**Table 1: Adverse Reactions Reported in  $\geq 1\%$  of Patients**

<b>ADVERSE REACTIONS</b>	<b>ANASCORP [n=1534] n(%)</b>
Vomiting	72 (4.7)
Pyrexia	63 (4.1)
Rash	41 (2.7)
Nausea	32 (2.1)
Pruritus	31 (2.0)
Headache	29 (1.9)
Rhinorrhea	28 (1.8)
Myalgia	25 (1.6)
Fatigue	24 (1.6)
Cough	22 (1.4)
Diarrhea	20 (1.3)
Lethargy	17 (1.1)

No patients died or discontinued study participation for severe adverse reactions.

Eight patients were considered to have serum sickness (Type III hypersensitivity); no patient manifested the full serum sickness syndrome. Three patients were treated with systemic corticosteroids and five others received either no treatment or symptomatic therapy.

34 patients experienced a total of 39 severe adverse reactions such as respiratory distress, aspiration, hypoxia, ataxia, pneumonia, and eye swelling. It is not clear whether these adverse reactions were related to ANASCORP envenomation or a combination of both<sup>2</sup>.

## **6.2 Postmarketing Experience**

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

Chest tightness, palpitations, rash and pruritus.

## **7 DRUG INTERACTIONS**

No drug interaction studies have been conducted with ANASCORP.

## 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

### 8.1 Pregnancy

#### Risk Summary

Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with ANASCORP. It is also not known whether ANASCORP can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. ANASCORP should be given to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed.

### 8.2 Lactation

#### Risk Summary

It is not known whether ANASCORP is excreted in human breast milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, caution should be exercised when ANASCORP is administered to a nursing woman.

### 8.4 Pediatric Use

Seventy-eight percent of the patients enrolled in the clinical studies were pediatric subjects (1204/1534), with ages ranging from less than one month to 18.7 years of age. Patient age groups were as follows: < 2 years of age, 29%, 2 to 5 years, 37%, 5 to 18 years, 34%. The efficacy and safety of ANASCORP is comparable in pediatric and adult patients.

### 8.5 Geriatric Use

Specific studies in elderly patients have not been conducted, ANASCORP was administered to 77 patients over the age of 65 years with comparable efficacy and safety to the overall patient population.

## 11 DESCRIPTION

ANASCORP [centruroides (scorpion) immune F(ab')<sub>2</sub> (equine) injection] is a sterile nonpyrogenic, lyophilized, polyvalent preparation of equine immune globulin F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments, manufactured from plasma of horses immunized with venom of *C. noxi*, *C.l. limpidus*, *C.l. tecomanus*, and *C.s.suffusus*. The product is obtained by pepsin digestion of horse plasma to remove the F<sub>c</sub> portion of immune globulin, followed by fractionation and purification steps. The F(ab')<sub>2</sub> content is not less than 85%, F(ab) content is not more than 7%, and the product contains less than 5% intact immunoglobulin. Each vial of ANASCORP contains 13.00-25.00 milligrams of sodium chloride, 27.00 - 52.00 milligrams of sucrose, and 61.00-102.00 milligrams of glycine as stabilizers. Trace amounts of pepsin, cresol (< 0.058 mg/vial), borates (< 1 mg/vial) and sulfates (< 1.7 mg/vial) may be present from the manufacturing process. Each vial contains no more than 35 milligrams of protein and will neutralize at least 150 LD<sub>50</sub> of *Centruroides scorpion* venom in a mouse neutralization assay.

The manufacturing procedures that contribute to the reduction of risk of viral transmission include pepsin digestion, ammonium sulfate precipitation/heat treatment and nanofiltration.

## 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

### 12.1 Mechanism of Action

ANASCORP is composed of venom-specific F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments of immunoglobulin G (IgG) that bind and neutralize venom toxins, facilitating redistribution away from target tissues and elimination from the body.<sup>1</sup>

### 12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Eight clinically healthy volunteers (6 males and 2 females, age: 17 to 26 years) received a bolus intravenous dose of 47.5 mg of centrurides (scorpion) immune F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, (equine) injection. Blood samples were collected till 504 hours (21 days) and pharmacokinetic parameters were estimated by non-compartmental analysis which are summarized in Table 2.<sup>3</sup>

**Table 2. Pharmacokinetic parameters of scorpion antivenom**

Parameters	Mean ± sd
AUC <sub>(0-∞)</sub> (μg•hr/mL)	706 ± 352
Clearance (mL/hr)	83.5 ± 38.4
Half-life (hrs)	159 ± 57
V <sub>ss</sub> (liters)	13.6 ± 5.4

## 14 CLINICAL STUDIES

The efficacy of ANASCORP was assessed in a prospective double-blind randomized placebo-controlled study, four open-label studies and one retrospective study in various treatment settings in the United States and Mexico, where scorpion envenomation is common. A total of 1534 patients ranging from less than one month to 90 years old were treated. The majority of patients (78%, 1204/1534) were pediatric, ranging from less than one month to 18.7 years of age. Male (52.3%) and female patients (47.7%) were equally represented. Treatment success was determined by resolution of clinically important signs of scorpion envenomation within four hours of starting infusion. The randomized placebo study enrolled 15 subjects, eight to the ANASCORP treated group and seven to the placebo. The symptom resolution success rate was 100% for the ANASCORP treated and 14.3% for the placebo group.

A retrospective hospital chart review provided historical data from envenomated patients (n=97) who did not receive antivenom but were treated with sedatives and supportive care for symptoms of envenomation. These data were used as a historical control for expected outcomes in the absence of antivenom treatment. The historical controls were pediatric patients admitted to two pediatric intensive care units between 1990 and 2003 for the treatment of scorpion envenomation with supportive care only. The proportion of patients that required intensive care support four hours after intensive care unit admission, and the overall duration of the intensive care support requirement were calculated.

Overall, 95-100% of patients were relieved of systemic signs associated with scorpion envenomation in less than four hours after initiating ANASCORP treatment. In the historical control database, only 3.1% of patients experienced relief of symptoms within 4 hours of hospital admission.

In 1396/1534 patients the mean time from start of ANASCORP infusion to resolution of clinical signs and symptoms of envenomation was 1.42 hours (0.2 to 20.5 hours). Pediatric patients generally experienced a slightly faster time to resolution ( $1.28 \pm 0.8$  hours) compared with that of adult patients ( $1.91 \pm 1.4$  hours). The time to resolution of symptoms was not affected by use of sedatives (474 patients who received sedatives resolved in  $1.49 \pm 1.1$  hours and 922 patients who did not receive sedatives resolved in  $1.38 \pm 0.9$  hours).

## 15 REFERENCES

1. Krifi MN, Savin S, Debray M, Bon C, Ayeb ME, Choumet V. Pharmacokinetic studies of scorpion venom before and after antivenom immunotherapy. *Toxicon*, 2005; 45: 187-198.
2. Boyer LV, Theodorou AA, Berg RA, Mallie J. Antivenom for Critically Ill Children with Neurotoxicity from Scorpion Stings. *N Engl J Med*, 2009; 360: 2090-8.
3. Vasquez H, Chavez-Haro A, Garcia-Ubbelohde W, et al., Pharmacokinetics of a F(ab')<sub>2</sub> scorpion antivenin in healthy human volunteers, *Toxicon*, 2005; 46: 797-805.

## 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

ANASCORP is supplied as a sterile lyophilized preparation in a single-use vial. When reconstituted, each vial contains not more than 7.0 milligrams per milliliter of protein, and not less than 150 mouse LD<sub>50</sub> neutralizing units.

Each carton NDC 66621-0150-2 contains 1 vial of ANASCORP NDC 66621-0150-1.

- Store at room temperature (up to 25 °C (77 °F)). Brief temperature excursions are permitted up to 40 °C (104°F).
- DO NOT FREEZE.
- Discard partially used vials.

## 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

### Serious Allergic Reactions

Advise patients to contact the physician or emergency department immediately if they experience any signs and symptoms of delayed allergic reactions or serum sickness up to 14 days following hospital discharge. Symptoms include rash, pruritus, joint pain, arthralgia, fever, lymphadenopathy, and malaise [see *Hypersensitivity Reactions (5.1)*].

### **Manufactured by:**

Laboratorios Silanes, S.A. de C.V.



Toluca, Estado de Mexico, Mexico

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**Manufactured for:**

Rare Disease Therapeutics, Inc.

2550 Meridian Blvd., Suite 150

Franklin, TN 37067

[www.raretx.com](http://www.raretx.com)

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RDT Part No: ANS-PI-009

Silanes Part No. 360891-7

**PACKAGE LABEL**

**Anascorp Carton label**



Laboratorios Silanes, S.A. de C.V.

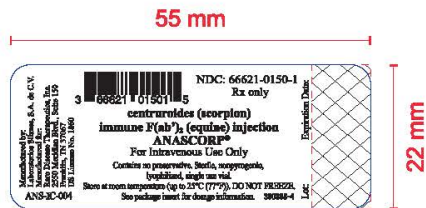
Original Mecánico para Trámites ante Autoridades Sanitarias Internacionales



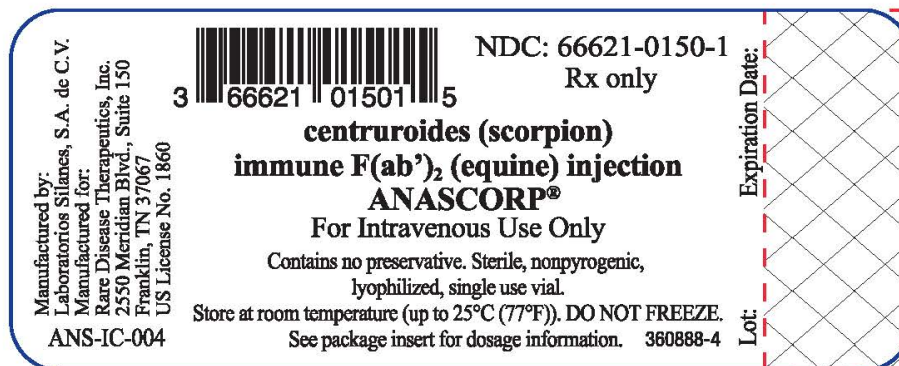
Panel de Control (Original Mecánico para Trámites ante Autoridades Sanitarias)			
Tipo de Material: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Caja <input type="checkbox"/> Etiqueta <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminio <input type="checkbox"/> Instructivo <input type="checkbox"/> Otro <input type="checkbox"/>		Pantones y acabados especiales:	
Descripción: Cja Anascorp 5 mL		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pantone 143 C	
Dimensiones: X= 60.0 mm Y= 60.0 mm Z= 27.0 mm		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pantone Process Black C	
Código Interno (AR): ANASCORP SOL INY-SEC-V.3		No. de Suaje: M-15	Escala: 100 %
Fecha de Solicitud (AR): ANS-CA-009 30 JUN 2025		Tipo de barniz: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BAACBRPL	<input type="checkbox"/> Línea de Corte <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Línea de Precorte
Fecha de Elaboración: 01 JUL 2025		Área sin barniz: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 27 x 60 mm	<input type="checkbox"/> Línea de DobleZ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Área sin barniz
Elaboró: Ricardo Villavicencio Decaro		Digrama:	Países a los que aplica: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USA

PNO-IE-000001 F6 (V.1.0)

Anascorp Vial label



Esc. 100%



Esc. 250%

Panel de Control para Original Mecánico					
PRODUCTO Etiqueta Anascorp Solución Inyectable Liofilizado			OFICIO / Versión No ANS-IC-004		PANTONES
DIMENSIONES 72 x 24 mm			FECHA DE ELABORACIÓN 17 AGO 2020		■ Pantone Process Black C
MATERIAL Etiqueta Traslucida (Polipropileno)					
CÓDIGO DEL DIBUJO 360888-4	SUAJE No Aplica	TIPO DE BARNIZ Barniz UV	IMPRESO AL 100%		
ELABORADO POR RICARDO VILLAVICENCIO	DIAGRAMA DE DOBLEZ No Aplica				
			<div><div> Línea de Corte</div><div> Área sin barniz</div></div> <p>Las líneas de corte y área sin barniz no se imprimen. Son sólo de referencia</p>		

13.0101 F1 (C)

## Serialization Example of Anascorp Carton label



## ANASCORP

centruroides (scorpion) immune f(ab)2 (equine) injection, powder, lyophilized, for solution

### Product Information

Product Type	PLASMA DERIVATIVE	Item Code (Source)	NDC:66621-0150
Route of Administration	INTRAVENOUS		

### Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
<b>CENTRUROIDES FAB2 ANTIVENIN (EQUINE)</b> (UNII: DDA050FCEA) (CENTRUROIDES FAB2 ANTIVENIN (EQUINE) - UNII:DDA050FCEA)	CENTRUROIDES FAB2 ANTIVENIN (EQUINE)	7.0 mg in 1 mL

### Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:66621-0150-2	1 in 1 CARTON		
1	NDC:66621-0150-1	10 mL in 1 VIAL; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		

### Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
BLA	BLA125335	08/03/2011	

**Labeler** - Rare Disease Therapeutics, Inc (966133100)

**Registrant** - Rare Disease Therapeutics, Inc (966133100)

**Establishment**

Name	Address	ID/FEI	Business Operations
Laboratorios Silanes S.A. de C.V.		588387584	manufacture(66621-0150)

Revised: 7/2025

Rare Disease Therapeutics, Inc