

COOP1426 V-01

#### Abbreviated Package Insert

See Product Monograph for complete product information

## MP-Octreotide Acetate (Octreotide Injection)

### INDICATIONS

#### MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (Solution for Injection or Infusion)

##### General

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (octreotide acetate) therapy is indicated for control of symptoms in patients with metastatic carcinoid and vasoactive intestinal peptide-secreting tumors (VIPomas) as well as in patients with acromegaly. MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE is also indicated for the prevention of complications following pancreatic surgery in patients undergoing high risk procedures.

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE is also indicated for the emergency management of bleeding gastrooesophageal varices in patients with cirrhosis and as protection from rebleeding. MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE is used in association with specific intervention such as endoscopic sclerotherapy.

##### Carcinoid Tumors

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE is indicated for the symptomatic treatment of metastatic carcinoid tumors where it suppresses or inhibits the severe diarrhea and flushing episodes associated with the disease.

##### Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide Tumors (VIPomas)

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE is indicated for the treatment of the profuse watery diarrhea associated with VIP-secreting tumors. Significant improvement has been noted in the overall condition of these otherwise therapeutically unresponsive patients. Therapy with MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE results in improvement in electrolyte abnormalities, e.g., hypokalemia, often enabling reduction of fluid and electrolyte support.

##### Acromegaly

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE is indicated to reduce blood levels of growth hormone and IGF-1 (somatomedin C) including acromegalic patients who have had inadequate response to, or cannot be treated with surgical resection, pituitary irradiation and/or bromocriptine mesylate at maximally tolerated doses.

##### Prevention of Complications following Pancreatic Surgery

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE inhibits basal and stimulated exocrine pancreatic secretion and when administered peri- and post-operatively in patients undergoing high risk pancreatic surgery, reduces the incidence and severity of typical post-operative complications (e.g. pancreatic fistula, abscess and subsequent sepsis and post-operative acute pancreatitis).

##### Bleeding Gastro-oesophageal Varices

In patients presenting with bleeding gastro-oesophageal varices due to underlying cirrhosis, MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (octreotide acetate) administration in combination with specific intervention (e.g. sclerotherapy) provides better control of bleeding and early rebleeding, reduces transfusion requirements and improves 5-day survival).

See Product Monograph for complete information to the section of **INDICATIONS**.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (octreotide acetate) is contraindicated in patients who are hypersensitive to this drug or to any ingredient in the formulation, including any non-medical ingredient, or component of the container. For a complete listing, see **DOSAGE FORMS, STRENGTHS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING**.

### DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

#### Dosing Considerations

Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. **Do not use if particulates and/or discoloration are observed.**

#### Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment

##### MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (Solution for Injection or Infusion)

Subcutaneous injection is the recommended route of administration of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (octreotide acetate) for control of symptoms in most instances. Intravenous bolus injections have been used under emergency conditions. Multiple injections at the same site within short periods of time should be avoided. The initial dosage is 50 mcg, administered subcutaneously, once or twice daily. Thereafter, the number of injections and dosage may be increased gradually based on patient tolerability, clinical response and effects on levels of tumour-produced hormones (in cases of carcinoid tumours on the urinary excretion of 5-hydroxyindole-acetic acid). Dosage information for patients with specific tumors is listed below. The drug is usually given in a b.i.d or t.i.d schedule.

##### Carcinoid Tumors

The suggested daily dosage of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE during the first two weeks of therapy ranges from 100 to 600 mcg per day in two to four divided doses (mean daily dosage is 300 mcg). In the clinical studies, the median daily maintenance dosage was approximately 450 mcg, but clinical and biochemical benefits were obtained in some patients with as little as 50 mcg, while others

required doses up to 1500 mcg per day. However, experience with doses above 750 mcg per day is limited. In the event of no beneficial response to MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE treatment, continuation of therapy beyond one week is not recommended.

##### VIPomas

Daily dosages of 200 to 300 mcg in two to four divided doses are recommended during the initial 2 weeks of therapy (range 150 to 750 mcg) to control symptoms of the disease. On an individual basis, dosage may be adjusted to achieve a therapeutic response, but usually doses above 450 mcg per day are not required.

##### Acromegaly

Daily dosages of 100 mcg to 300 mcg b.i.d. or t.i.d. are recommended at the beginning of treatment. Dosage adjustment should be based on monthly assessment of GH levels insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF 1) / somatomedin C concentrations and clinical symptoms, and on tolerability. In most patients, the optimal daily dose will be 200 to 300 mcg per day. A maximum dose of 1500 mcg should not be exceeded.

If no relevant reduction of GH levels and IGF 1 levels and no improvement of clinical symptoms have been achieved within 3 months of starting treatment with MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE therapy should be discontinued (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests**).

##### Prevention of Complications following Pancreatic Surgery

Daily dosage of 100 mcg t.i.d., administered subcutaneously, for 7 consecutive days starting on the day of the operation at least one hour before laparotomy.

##### Bleeding Gastro-oesophageal Varices in patients with cirrhosis

The recommended dose of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE is 25 mcg/hour by continuous i.v. infusion for 48 hours. In patients with high risk of re-bleeding, infusion should be maintained up to a maximum of 5 days.

Immediately prior to use, the contents of the single-use or multidose vial should be diluted in physiological saline. The volume of dilution will depend on the infusion system used and should be adjusted to ensure a continuous infusion of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE at the recommended rate. Once diluted, the solution should be used within 24 hours. Discard unused portion.

As with all parenteral drugs, i.v. admixtures should be inspected visually for clarity, particulate matter, precipitation, discoloration and leakage prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit.

##### Reconstitution

##### Parenteral Products

##### Solution for continuous i.v. infusion

Immediately prior to use, the contents of the single-use vial or multidose vial should be diluted in physiological saline. The volume of dilution will depend on the infusion system used and should be adjusted to ensure a continuous infusion of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE at a rate of 25 mcg/hour. The following are examples of dilutions which may be used:

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE			Volume of physiological saline	Approximate available volume mL	Nominal Concentration µg/mL	Infusion rate mL/h (µg/h)
Concentration µg/mL	Size mL	Volume mL				
500	1	1	49	50	10	2.5 (25)
200	5	2.5	47.5	50	10	2.5 (25)
200	5	3	93	96	6.25	4 (25)

As with all parenteral drugs, i.v. admixtures should be inspected visually for clarity, particulate matter, precipitation, discoloration and leakage prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit.

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE diluted in physiological saline is stable for 24 hours when stored at room temperature. Discard unused portion.

Octreotide acetate is not stable in Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) solutions. It is generally not recommended to mix other medicinal products with octreotide in the same infusion bag or in the same cannula. Physical incompatibilities have been reported (e.g. with pantoprazole).

##### Missed Dose

##### MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (Solution for Injection or Infusion)

If an injection is missed, the dose should not be doubled at the next injection.



### OVERDOSAGE

#### MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (Solution for Injection or Infusion)

A limited number of accidental overdoses of Octreotide Acetate Injection in adults and children have been reported. In adults, the doses ranged from 2,400-6,000 mcg/day administered by continuous infusion (100-250 mcg/hour) or subcutaneously (1,500 mcg t.i.d.). The adverse events reported were arrhythmia, hypotension, cardiac arrest, brain hypoxia, pancreatitis, hepatitis steatosis, diarrhoea, weakness, lethargy, weight loss, hepatomegaly, and lactic acidosis. Atrioventricular blocks (including complete atrioventricular block) were reported in patients receiving higher doses of continuous infusion (100 mcg/hr) and/or bolus of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE intravenously (50 mcg bolus) followed by 50 mcg/hr continuous infusion.

In children, the doses ranged from 50-3,000 mcg/day administered by continuous infusion (2.1-500 mcg/hour) or subcutaneously (50-100 mcg). The only adverse event reported was mild hyperglycaemia.

### RECTO / FRONT

	NOM DU PRODUIT / PRODUCT NAME: LEAFLET OCTREOTIDE NUMÉRO DU PRODUIT/PRODUCT NUMBER: COOP1426 V-01 N° CODE À BARRES / BARCODE NO.: 14261	APPROBATION / APPROVAL
	<b>SPÉCIFICATIONS</b> TYPE ET POIDS DE PAPIER / PAPER TYPE AND WEIGHT: 60M (30#) OFFSET DIMENSIONS (MM): A PLAT / FLAT: 648 X 328 PLIÉ / FOLDED: 72 X 35 POINTS DE COLLE / GLUE SPOTS: N/A FEUILLET PLIÉ / FOLDED LEAFLET: ANGLAIS/ENGLISH VISIBLE	
<b>COULEUR(S) / COLOR(S)</b> #1  Noir / Black		
ÉPREUVES DE L'IMPRIMEUR / VENDOR'S PROOF DATE: 2022-08-30		INITIALES: _____

No unexpected adverse events have been reported in cancer patients receiving Octreotide Acetate Injection at doses of 3,000-30,000 mcg/day in divided doses subcutaneously.

The management of overdosage is symptomatic.

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional poison control centre.
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### DOSAGE FORMS, STRENGTHS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING

Route of Administration	Dosage Form / Strength / Composition	Non-medical Ingredients
Subcutaneous injection or intravenous infusion	Single dose vial (1 mL)	
	Solution / 50 mcg/mL, 100 mcg/mL, 500 mcg/mL octreotide (free peptide) (present as octreotide acetate)	Glacial acetic acid: 2000 mcg/mL Sodium acetate trihydrate: 2000 mcg/mL Sodium chloride: 7000 mcg/mL water for injection: q.s. 1.0 mL
	Multidose vial (5 mL)	
	200 mcg/mL octreotide (free peptide) (present as octreotideacetate)	Glacial acetic acid: 2000 mcg/mL Sodium acetate trihydrate: 2000 mcg/mL Sodium chloride: 7000 mcg/mL Phenol: 5000 mcg/mL water for injection: q.s. 1.0 mL
Sodium acetate trihydrate or Glacial acetic acid is added to provide a buffered solution pH 4.2 ± 0.2		

#### MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE – Single dose and Multidose Vials

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (octreotide acetate) single dose is supplied in 2-mL vials, each containing 50, 100 or 500 mcg in 1-mL of octreotide as acetate. MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE is available in boxes of 5 vials.

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE is also available in 5 mL multidose vials. Each vial contains 1000 mcg of octreotide as acetate (200 mcg/mL). MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE is available in boxes of 1 vial.

### WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

#### General

Sudden escape from symptomatic control by MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (octreotide acetate) may occur infrequently, with rapid recurrence of severe symptoms. Dosage adjustment therefore may be required.

As GH-secreting pituitary tumours may sometimes expand, causing serious complications (e.g. visual field defects), it is essential that all patients treated with MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE s.c. be carefully monitored. If evidence of tumour expansion appears, alternative procedures may be advisable.

Octreotide alters the balance between the counter-regulatory hormones, insulin, glucagon and growth hormone, which may result in hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia. Octreotide also suppresses secretion of thyroid stimulating hormone, which may result in hypothyroidism. Cardiac conduction abnormalities have also occurred during treatment with octreotide.

Careful instruction in sterile subcutaneous and intramuscular injection techniques should be given to the patients and to other persons who may administer MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE.

Patients with carcinoid tumours and VIPomas should be advised to adhere closely to their scheduled return visits for reinjection in order to minimize exacerbation of symptoms.

Patients with acromegaly should also be urged to adhere to their return visit schedule to help assure steady control of GH and IGF-1 levels.

#### Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis

Studies in laboratory animals have demonstrated no mutagenic potential of octreotide acetate.

#### Cardiovascular

In both acromegalic and carcinoid syndrome patients, bradycardia, arrhythmias and conduction abnormalities have been reported during octreotide therapy. Dose adjustments of drugs such as beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, or agents to control fluid and electrolyte balance, may be necessary. Other EKG changes were observed such as QT prolongation, axis shifts, early repolarization, low voltage, R/S transition, early R wave progression, and non-specific ST-T wave changes. The relationship of these events to octreotide acetate is not established because many of these patients have underlying cardiac disease. In one acromegalic patient with severe congestive heart failure, initiation of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE therapy resulted in worsening of CHF with improvement when drug was discontinued. Confirmation of a drug effect was obtained with a positive re-challenge (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**).

#### Endocrine and Metabolism

##### Glucose Metabolism

MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE therapy is occasionally associated with mild transient hypo- or hyperglycemia but may also result in overt diabetes due to alterations in the balance between the counter-regulatory hormones, insulin, glucagon and growth hormone. Patients should be closely observed on introduction of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE therapy and at each change of dosage for symptomatic evidence of hyper- and hypoglycemia. Insulin requirement of patients with type I diabetes mellitus may be reduced by administration of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE.

In non-diabetics and type II diabetics with partially intact insulin reserves, MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE administration can result in prandial increases in glycemia. Severe hyperglycemia, subsequent pneumonia, and death following initiation of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE therapy was reported in one patient with no history of hyperglycemia.

Predicting the effect of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE on glucose tolerance in any given patients is not possible at this time. It is recommended that all acromegalic patients have their serum glucose carefully monitored during initiation and titration of therapy with MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE.

Since following bleeding episodes from esophageal varices, there is an increased risk for the development of insulin-dependent diabetes or for changes in insulin requirement in patients with pre-existing diabetes, an appropriate monitoring of blood glucose is required.

It is therefore recommended that glucose tolerance and antidiabetic treatment be periodically monitored during therapy with MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE.

#### Thyroid function

Data on the effect of chronic therapy with Octreotide Acetate Injection on hypothalamic/pituitary function have not been obtained. A progressive drop in T<sub>4</sub> levels has been reported, culminating in clinical and biochemical hypothyroidism after 19 months of therapy in one clinical trial patient (carcinoid) receiving 1500 mcg of Octreotide Acetate Injection s.c. daily. Minimal impairment of thyroid function was recorded in some acromegalic patient following treatment with Octreotide acetate long-acting release. Therefore, baseline and periodic assessment of thyroid function (TSH, total and/or free T<sub>4</sub>) should be monitored during chronic therapy with octreotide acetate.

#### Gastrointestinal

##### Nutrition

There is evidence that Octreotide Acetate Injection therapy may alter absorption of dietary fats in some patients. It is suggested that periodic quantitative 72-hour fecal fat and serum carotene determinations be performed to aid in the assessment of possible drug-induced aggravation of fat malabsorption.

Depressed vitamin B12 levels and abnormal Schilling's tests have been observed in some patients receiving octreotide therapy.

Octreotide has been investigated for the reduction of excessive fluid loss from the G.I. tract in patients with conditions producing such a loss. If such patients are receiving total parenteral nutrition (TPN), serum zinc may rise excessively when the fluid loss is reversed. Patients on TPN and octreotide should have periodic monitoring of zinc levels.

#### Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic

##### Gallbladder and Related Events

Single doses of Octreotide Acetate Injection have been shown to inhibit gallbladder contractility and decrease bile secretion in normal volunteers. In clinical trials with Octreotide Acetate Injection (primarily patients with acromegaly or psoriasis) in patients who had not previously received octreotide, the incidence of biliary tract abnormalities was 63% (27% gallstones, 24% sludge without stones, 12% biliary duct dilatation). The incidence of stones or sludge in patients who received Octreotide Acetate Injection for 12 months or longer was 52%. The incidence of gallbladder abnormalities did not appear to be related to age, sex or dose but was related to duration of exposure.

Across all trials, a few patients developed acute cholecystitis, ascending cholangitis, biliary obstruction, cholestatic hepatitis, or pancreatitis during octreotide therapy or following its withdrawal. One patient developed ascending cholangitis during Octreotide Acetate Injection therapy and died. Despite the high incidence of new gallstones in patients receiving octreotide, 1% of patients developed acute symptoms requiring cholecystectomy. Additionally, there have been post-marketing reports of cholelithiasis (gallstones) resulting in complications including cholecystitis, cholangitis, pancreatitis, and requiring cholecystectomy in patients taking Octreotide Acetate Injection.

It is recommended that patients on extended therapy with Octreotide Acetate Injection be evaluated at baseline and periodically (at about 6-month intervals) to assess the presence of gallstones using ultrasound evaluations of the gallbladder and bile ducts (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Monitoring and Laboratory Tests**). If complications of cholelithiasis are suspected, discontinue MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE and treat appropriately.

#### Liver Impairment

In patients with liver cirrhosis, the half-life of the drug may be increased, necessitating adjustment of the maintenance dosage.

#### Monitoring and Laboratory Tests

Laboratory tests that may be helpful as biochemical markers in determining and following patient response depend on the specific tumor. Based on diagnosis, measurement of the following substances may be useful in monitoring the progress of therapy:

Carcinoid: 5-HIAA (urinary 5-hydroxyindole acetic acid), plasma serotonin, plasma Substance P

VIPoma: VIP (plasma vasoactive intestinal peptide)

Acromegaly: Growth hormone – IGF-1 (somatomedin C)

Responsiveness to octreotide may be evaluated by determining growth hormone levels at 1-4 hour intervals for 8-12 hours after subcutaneous injection of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE. Alternatively, a single measurement of IGF-1 (somatomedin C) level may be made two weeks after initiation of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE Injection or dosage change.

In patients with acromegaly, if no relevant reduction of GH and IGF 1 levels and no improvement of clinical symptoms have been achieved within 3 months of starting treatment with MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE, therapy should be discontinued.

Patients should undergo a baseline ultrasound examination of the gallbladder and bile ducts prior to commencing MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE treatment. Periodic ultrasound examination of the gallbladder should be performed, at about 6-month intervals, throughout MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE treatment (see **WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS, Hepatic/Biliary/Pancreatic, Gallbladder and Related Events**). Baseline and periodic (at about 6 to 12-month intervals) ultrasonography is recommended during therapy with MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE to assess the presence of gallstones. If stones are already present before the start of therapy, the potential benefit of MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE should be assessed against the potential risks associated with the gallstones. In case of asymptomatic gallstone, MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE may be continued, depending on re-assessment of the benefit/risk ratio with increased frequency of monitoring. If gallstones do occur, they are usually asymptomatic. Symptomatic gallstones should receive medical attention, and be treated.

Baseline and periodic total and/or free T<sub>4</sub> measurements should be performed during chronic therapy (see, **Endocrine and Metabolism, Thyroid function**).

#### Renal Impairment

In patients with severe renal failure requiring dialysis, the half-life of the drug may be increased, necessitating adjustment of the maintenance dosage.

#### Reproductive Health: Female and Male Potential

##### Fertility

The therapeutic benefits of a reduction in growth hormone (GH) levels and normalization of insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) concentration in female acromegalic patients could potentially restore fertility. Pregnancy in acromegalic patients may increase the risk of gestational diabetes, hypertension and exacerbation of the underlying cardiac disease, therefore female patients of childbearing potential should be advised to use adequate contraception during treatment with octreotide.

Animal studies in rats and rabbits did not adversely affect reproduction performance following treatment with octreotide acetate injection at doses up to 1 mg/kg/day (see section **NON-CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY, Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology**).

#### Teratogenic Risk

There is no direct indication of a teratogenic potential following octreotide acetate injection treatment in animal studies (see section **NON-CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY, Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology**).

#### Special Populations

##### Pregnant Women

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. In the post-marketing experience, data on a limited number of pregnancies have been reported in patients on octreotide therapy.

##### Breast-feeding

It is not known whether octreotide is excreted in human breast milk. Animal studies have shown excretion of octreotide in breast milk. Patients should not breast-feed during MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE treatment.

#### Pediatrics

Experience with octreotide acetate injection s.c. in the pediatric population is limited.

Octreotide acetate injection has been primarily used in patients with congenital hyperinsulinism (also called nesidioblastosis). The youngest patient to receive the drug was 1 month old. At doses of 1-40 mcg/kg body weight/day, the majority of side effects observed were gastrointestinal- steatorrhea, diarrhea, vomiting and abdominal distension. Poor growth has been reported in several patients treated with octreotide acetate injection for more than 1 year; catch-up growth occurred after octreotide acetate injection was discontinued. A 16-month-old male with enterocutaneous fistula developed sudden abdominal pain and increased nasogastric drainage and died 8 hours after receiving a single 100 mcg subcutaneous dose of octreotide acetate injection.

#### Geriatrics

Clinical studies of octreotide acetate injection did not include sufficient numbers of patients age 65 years and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients. Other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

#### ADVERSE REACTIONS

Refer to the complete **ADVERSE REACTIONS** section of the Product Monograph.

#### STORAGE, STABILITY AND DISPOSAL

##### MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE (Solution for Injection or infusion)

**Single-use Vials:** For prolonged storage, MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE single-use vials must be stored at 2 to 8°C. Keep container in the outer carton in order to protect from light. Do not freeze.

For day-to-day use, the single-use vials may be stored at room temperature for up to 2 weeks; they must be protected from light. The single-use vials should be opened just prior to administration and any unused portion discarded.

Keep in a safe place out of reach and sight of children and pets.

**Multidose Vials:** For prolonged storage, MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE multidose vials must be stored at 2 to 8°C. Keep container in the outer carton in order to protect from light. Do not freeze.

For day-to-day use, the multidose vials (**MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE** 200 mcg/mL) may be stored at room temperature for up to 2 weeks prior to initial puncture; they must be protected from light.

After initial puncture, **MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE** 200 mcg/mL multidose vials should be stored at temperatures of 2 to 8°C and should be used within 15 days.

Keep in a safe place out of reach and sight of children and pets.

#### If you want more information about MP-OCTREOTIDE ACETATE:

- Talk to your health professional
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for health professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website: (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/drug-product-database.html>); by contacting the sponsor, MONT-PHARMA INC at:

Montreal: 1-514 342 5353

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