AMERICAN® REGENT

One Luitpold Drive, PO Box 9001, Shirley, New York 11967
(631) 924-4000 • (800) 645-1706 • Fax (631) 924-1731

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Contact:
American Regent, Inc.
Walter Tozzi, R.Ph., M.S., M.B.A.
Sr. Director of Marketing and Professional Services
631-924-4000
wtozzi@americanregent.com

American Regent announces the availability of Etomidate Injection

Shirley, NY – (June 23, 2010): American Regent, Inc. purchased PharmaForce Inc. (Columbus, OH) on December 29, 2009 and is pleased to announce that Etomidate Injection is now available under the American Regent label with a new NDC.

It is "AP" Rated to Amidate® (Hospira). It is Latex and Preservative Free.

Product	Strength	NDC Number	Shelf Pack
Etomidate Injection	20 mg/10 mL (2 mg/mL) 10 mL Single Dose Vial	**0517-0780-10** Previous NDC: 40042-025-10	10
Etomidate Injection	40 mg/20 mL (2 mg/mL) 20 mL Single Dose Vial	**0517-0781-10** Previous NDC: 40042-025-20	10

Headquartered in Shirley, NY, American Regent, Inc., distributes over 80 pharmaceutical products under the PharmaForce or their own label, including Venofer (iron sucrose injection, USP) the #1 selling IV iron therapy in the U.S. For more information about this product or other American Regent or PharmaForce products, please contact our customer service department at 1-800-645-1706.

Source: American Regent, Inc.

See accompanying Full Prescribing Information

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

INTRAVENOUS ETOMIDATE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED ONLY BY PERSONS TRAINED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ANESTHETICS AND IN THE MANAGEMENT OF COMPLICATIONS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE CONDUCT OF GENERAL ANESTHESIA. BECAUSE OF THE HAZARDS OF PROLONGED SUPPRESSION OF ENDOGENOUS CORTISOL AND ALDOSTERONE PRODUCTION, THIS FORMULATION IS NOT INTENDED FOR ADMINISTRATION BY PROLONGED INFUSION.

There are inadequate data to make dosage recommendations for induction of anesthesia in patients below the age of ten (10) years; therefore, such use is not recommended. Clinical data indicates that etomidate may induce cardiac depression in elderly patients, particularly those with hypertension. Elderly patients may require lower doses of etomidate than younger patients.

Transient venous pain was observed immediately following intravenous injection of etomidate in about 20% of the patients, with considerable difference in the reported incidence (1.2% to 42%), usually described as mild to moderate in severity but occasionally judged disturbing. Transient skeletal muscle movements were noted following use of intravenous etomidate in about 32% of the patients, with considerable difference in the reported incidence (22.7% to 63%), most were judged mild to moderate in severity but some were judged disturbing. One case of severe hypotension and tachycardia, judged to be anaphylactoid in character, has been reported.

Geriatric patients, particularly those with hypertension, may be at increased risk for the development of cardiac depression following etomidate administration. Etomidate is contraindicated in patients who have shown hypersensitivity to it.