

Sterile lyophilized powder for injection.

Preservative free 3.5 mg/vial

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further question, ask your doctor or your pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

What is in this leaflet?

1. What Borunoz® is and what it is used for

2. What you need to know Before you take Borunoz®

3. How to take Borunoz®

4. Possible side effects

5. How to store Borunoz®

6. Contents of the pack and further information

1. What Borunoz® is and what it is used for

Borunoz® is an antineoplastic agent. Borunoz® is a proteasome inhibitor.

Borunoz® is used for the treatment of multiple myeloma (a cancer of the bone marrow) in patients older than 18 years: - alone or together with the medicines pegylated liposomal doxorubicin or dexamethasone, for patients whose disease is worsening (progressive) after receiving at least one prior treatment and for whom blood stem cell transplantation was not successful or is unsuitable

- in combination with the medicines melphalan and prednisone, for patients whose disease has not been previously treated and are unsuitable for high-dose chemotherapy with blood stem cell transplantation

- in combination with the medicines dexamethasone or dexamethasone together with thalidomide, for patients whose disease has not been previously treated and before receiving high-dose chemotherapy with blood stem cell transplantation (induction treatment).

Borunoz® is used for the treatment of mantle cell lymphoma (a type of cancer affecting the lymph nodes) in patients 18 years or older in combination with the medicines rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin and prednisone, for patients whose disease has not been previously treated and for whom blood stem cell transplantation is unsuitable.

Do not use Borunoz®

- if you are allergic to bortezomib, boron or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine

Contra-indications

Acute diffuse infiltrative pulmonary disease, pericardial disease

Cautions

Amyloidosis, cardiovascular disease, consider antiviral prophylaxis for herpes zoster infection, dehydration, diabetes (may affect blood glucose), history of syncope, pulmonary disease (discontinue if interstitial lung disease develops), risk factors for seizures, risk of neuropathy

Monitoring requirements

- Monitor blood-glucose concentration in patients on oral antidiabetics.
- Monitor for symptoms of progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy (presenting as new or worsening neurological signs or symptoms)–discontinue treatment if diagnosed.
- Chest x-ray recommended before treatment to monitor for pulmonary disease–discontinue if interstitial lung disease develops.

Pregnancy and breast - feeding

You should not use Borunoz® if you are pregnant, unless clearly necessary. (FDA Pregnancy Category: D.)

Both men and women receiving Borunoz® must use effective contraception during and for up to 3 months after treatment. If, despite these measures, pregnancy occurs, tell your doctor immediately.

You should not breast-feed while using Borunoz®. Discuss with your doctor when it is safe to restart breast-feeding after finishing your treatment.

Children and adolescents

Borunoz® should not be used in children and adolescents because it is not known how the medicine will affect them.

Other medicines and Borunoz®

Please tell your doctor, or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. In particular, tell your doctor if you are using medicines containing any of the following active substances:

- ketoconazole, used to treat fungal infections
- ritonavir, used to treat HIV infection
- rifampicin, an antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections
- carbamazepine, phenytoin or phenobarbital used to treat epilepsy
- St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum), used for depression or other conditions
- oral antidiabetics.

Driving and using machines

Borunoz® might cause tiredness, dizziness, fainting, or blurred vision. Do not drive or operate tools or machines if you experience such side effects; even if you do not, you should still be cautious.

3. How to use Borunoz®

Your doctor will work out your dose of Borunoz® according to your height and weight (body surface area). The usual starting dose of Borunoz® is 1.3 mg/m² body surface area twice a week. Your doctor may change the dose and total number of treatment cycles, depending on your response to the treatment on the occurrence of certain side effects and on your underlying conditions (e.g. liver problems).

Progressive multiple myeloma

When Borunoz® is given alone, you will receive 4 doses of Borunoz® intravenously or subcutaneously on days 1, 4, 8 and 11, followed by a 10-day 'rest period' without treatment. This 21-day period (3 weeks) corresponds to one treatment cycle. You might receive up to 8 cycles (24 weeks).

You may also be given Borunoz® together with the medicines pegylated liposomal doxorubicin or dexamethasone.

When Borunoz® is given together with pegylated liposomal doxorubicin, you will receive Borunoz® intravenously or subcutaneously as a 21-day treatment cycle and pegylated liposomal doxorubicin 30 mg/m² is given on day 4 of the Borunoz® 21-day treatment cycle as an intravenous infusion after the Borunoz® injection. You might receive up to 8 cycles (24 weeks). When Borunoz® is given together with dexamethasone, you will receive Borunoz® intravenously or subcutaneously as a 21-day treatment cycle and dexamethasone 20 mg is given orally on days 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 12, of the Borunoz® 21-day treatment cycle. You might receive up to 8 cycles (24 weeks).

Previously untreated multiple myeloma

If you have not been treated before for multiple myeloma, and you are not suitable for blood stem cell transplantation you will receive Borunoz® together with two other medicines: melphalan and prednisone.

In this case, the duration of a treatment cycle is 42 days (6 weeks). You will receive 9 cycles (54 weeks).

- In cycles 1 to 4, Borunoz® is administered twice weekly on days 1, 4, 8, 11, 22, 25, 29 and 32.
- In cycles 5 to 9, Borunoz® is administered once weekly on days 1, 8, 22 and 29.

Melphalan (9 mg/m²) and prednisone (60 mg/m²) are both given orally on days 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the first week of each cycle.

If you have not been treated before for multiple myeloma, and you are suitable for blood stem cell transplantation you will receive Borunoz® intravenously or subcutaneously together with the medicines dexamethasone, or dexamethasone and thalidomide, as induction treatment.

When Borunoz® is given together with dexamethasone, you will receive Borunoz® intravenously or subcutaneously as a 21-day treatment cycle and dexamethasone 40 mg is given orally on days 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Borunoz® 21-day treatment cycle. You will receive 4 cycles (12 weeks).

When Borunoz® is given together with thalidomide and dexamethasone, the duration of a treatment cycle is 28 days (4 weeks).

Dexamethasone 40 mg is given orally on days 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Borunoz® 28-day treatment cycle and thalidomide is given orally daily at 50 mg up to day 14 of the first cycle, and if tolerated the thalidomide dose is increased to 100 mg on days 15-28 and may be further increased to 200 mg daily from the second cycle onwards. You might receive up to 6 cycles (24 weeks).

Previously untreated mantle cell lymphoma

If you have not been treated before for mantle cell lymphoma you will receive Borunoz® intravenously or subcutaneously together with the medicines rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin and prednisone.

Borunoz® is given intravenously or subcutaneously on days 1, 4, 8 and 11, followed by a 'rest period' without treatment. The duration of a treatment cycle is 21 days (3 weeks). You might receive up to 8 cycles (24 weeks).

The following medicinal products are given on day 1 of each Borunoz® 21-day treatment cycle as intravenous infusions: Rituximab at 375 mg/m², cyclophosphamide at 750 mg/m² and doxorubicin at 50 mg/m².

Prednisone is given orally at 100 mg/m² on days 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Borunoz® treatment cycle.

How Borunoz® is given

This medicine is for intravenous or subcutaneous use. Borunoz® will be administered by a health care professional experienced in the use of cytotoxic medicines.

Borunoz® lyophilized powder has to be dissolved before administration. This will be done by a healthcare professional. The resulting solution is then either injected into a vein or under the skin. Injection into a vein is rapid, taking 3 to 5 seconds. Injection under the skin is in either the thighs or the abdomen.

If you are given too much Borunoz®

As this medicine is being given by your doctor or nurse, it is unlikely that you will be given too much. In the unlikely event of an overdose, your doctor will monitor you for side effects.

4. Possible side effects

Common or very common

Anemia, anxiety, appetite abnormal, arrhythmias, asthenia, chills, constipation, cough, decreased leucocytes, diabetes mellitus, diarrhoea, dizziness, dysphagia, dyspnoea, electrolyte imbalance, encephalopathy, enzyme abnormality, eye inflammation, fever, fluid imbalance, gastrointestinal discomfort, gastrointestinal disorders, haemorrhage, hair disorder, headache, hearing impairment, heart failure, hepatic disorders, hiccups, hyperbilirubinaemia, hypersensitivity, hypertension, hypotension, increased risk of infection, ischaemic heart disease, lethargy, loss of consciousness, malaise, mood altered, muscle complaints, muscle weakness, nausea, nerve disorders, neuromuscular dysfunction, neutropenia, oedema, oral disorders, oropharyngeal complaints, pain, renal impairment, sensation abnormal, sepsis, skin reactions, sleep disorder, syncope, taste altered, thrombocytopenia, tinnitus, ventricular dysfunction, vertigo, vision disorders, vomiting, weight changes, fatigue, rash, hyperglycaemia, hypokalaemia, dry mouth, blurred vision, pruritus, urticaria, erythema, orthostatic hypotension, angina pectoris, atrial fibrillation, QT-interval prolongation, congestive heart failure, dysuria

Uncommon

Altered smell sensation, angioedema, antibiotic associated colitis, arthritis, azotaemia, cardiac arrest, cardiomyopathy, cardiovascular disorder, cerebrovascular insufficiency, chest discomfort, circulation impaired, circulatory collapse, coagulation disorders, concentration impaired, confusion, Cushing's syndrome, dry eye, dysphonia, ear discomfort, embolism and thrombosis, eye discomfort, eye disorders, failure to thrive, gait abnormal, genital pain, haemolytic anaemia, hallucination, hyperthyroidism, increased leucocytes, injury,

irritable bowel syndrome, joint disorders, lymphadenopathy, memory loss, movement disorders, mucous membrane disorder, myopathy, neurotoxicity, palpitations, pancreatitis, pancytopenia, pericardial disorders, pericarditis, posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) (discontinue), proteinuria, psychiatric disorders, psychotic disorder, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary oedema, reflexes abnormal, respiratory disorders, rhinorrhoea, seizure, sensation of pressure, severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs), sexual dysfunction, shock, SIADH, skin mass, skin ulcers, speech disorder, sweat changes, temperature sensation altered, thirst change, tremor, tumor lysis syndrome, urinary disorders, urinary tract disorder, vascular disorders, vasculitis, vasodilation, haematuria, haemorrhagic cystitis, liver enzyme increase, acute liver failure, proliferative glomerulonephritis, bacterial, viral and fungal infections, ischaemic colitis, paralytic ileus, acute pancreatitis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis

Rare or very rare

Acidosis, acute coronary syndrome, alcohol intolerance, amyloidosis, apnoea, ascites, atrioventricular block, bladder irritation, blood disorders, bone disorder, bone fracture, brain oedema, breast disorder, cardiac valve disorder, cholelithiasis, CNS haemorrhage, cognitive disorder, coma, coronary artery insufficiency, delirium, drooling, ear disorder, erythromelalgia, fistula, gout, healing impaired, hypothyroidism, inflammation, lymphoedema, macrophage activation, mass, meningitis, metabolic disorder, multi organ failure, nail disorder, neoplasm malignant, neoplasms, nervous system disorder, paralysis, paresis, pelvic pain, photosensitivity reaction, platelet abnormalities, procedural complications, prostatitis, radiation injury, seborrhoea, sudden death, suicidal ideation, testicular disorders, throat complaints, ulcer, vaginal ulceration, venous insufficiency, vitamin deficiencies, pneumonitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome

Frequency not known

Herpes zoster reactivation, JC virus infection, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)

5. How to store Borunoz®

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date stated on the vial and the carton after EXP.

Store below 30°C. Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

The reconstituted solution should be used immediately after preparation. If the reconstituted solution is not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user. However, the reconstituted solution is stable for 8 hours at 25°C stored in the original vial and/or a syringe, with a total storage time for the reconstituted medicine not exceeding 8 hours prior to administration. Borunoz® is for single use only. Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Borunoz® contains

The active substance is Bortezomib. Each vial contains 3.5 mg of Bortezomib.

The other ingredients are mannitol and nitrogen.

The following information is intended for medical or healthcare Instruction for use:

Borunoz® 3.5 mg lyophilized powder for solution for injection is for intravenous (IV bolus: rapid injection into a vein, taking 3 to 5 seconds.) or subcutaneous use.

Borunoz® should not be administered intrathecally.

Preparation for intravenous administration

Each vial of Borunoz® for injection must be reconstituted with 3.5 mL of normal saline (0.9%) solution for injection prior to use. After reconstitution, each mL solution contains 1 mg bortezomib. The reconstituted solution is clear and colourless, with a final pH of 4 to 7. The reconstituted solution must be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. If any discoloration or particulate matter is observed, the reconstituted solution must be discarded.

Preparation for subcutaneous administration

Each vial of Borunoz® for injection must be reconstituted with 1.4 mL of Sodium Chloride (0.9%) solution for injection prior to use. The reconstituted solution is clear and colorless. The reconstituted solution must be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. If any discoloration or particulate matter is observed, the reconstituted solution must be discarded.

After reconstitution, each mL solution contains 2.5 mg Bortezomib.

Inject the solution subcutaneously, under a 45-90°angle.

When administered SC, sites for each injection (thigh or abdomen) should be rotated. New injection should be given at least 1 inch from an old site and never into areas where the site is tender, bruised, erythematous or indurated.

Disposal and other handling

General precautions

Borunoz® is a cytotoxic agent. Therefore, caution should be used during handling and preparation of Borunoz®. Use of gloves and other protective clothing to prevent skin contact is recommended.

Aseptic technique must be strictly observed throughout the handling of Borunoz®, since it contains no preservative.

Borunoz® is for single use only. Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Stability:

Unopened vials of Borunoz® are stable until the date indicated on the package when stored in the original package protected from light. Reconstituted Borunoz® should be administered within 8 hours of preparation. The reconstituted material may be stored in the original vial and/or the syringe prior to administration.

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 Sobhan Oncology Co.	
Leaflet	BORUNOZ
Color	PANTONE 295 U  PANTONE 185 U 
Size	210 mm x 310 mm Tolerance: 1±mm
Grammage	58-70 g/m²
File Name	BOBL-0000-LF-00
date	28.07.03