

Read this entire 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 Carboplatin® is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you are given Carboplatin®
3. How Carboplatin® is used
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Carboplatin®
6. Contents of the pack and other information

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

Carboplatin, the active substance of Carboplatin®, produces predominantly interstrand DNA cross-links rather than DNA-protein cross-links.

Carboplatin® is used for treatment of:

- Advanced ovarian cancer [epithelial origin]
- Small cell lung cancer
- High risk seminoma (stage I) testicular germ cell tumors [adjuvant treatment]

2. What you need to know before you are given Carboplatin®

Do not use Carboplatin®:

- if you are allergic to carboplatin or to any of the ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have had hypersensitivity to similar platinum containing medicines in the past
- if you have severe kidney disease
- if you have fewer blood cells than normal (your doctor will check this with a blood test)
- if you have a tumor that bleeds
- if you plan to receive a yellow fever vaccination or have just received one

Tell your doctor if any of the above applies to you before this medicine is used.

Warnings and Precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before using Carboplatin®.

- if you are pregnant or if there is a chance you may be pregnant.
- if you are breast-feeding.
- if you have mild renal disease. Your doctor will want to monitor you more regularly.
- if you are elderly (over 65 years old).
- if you have been treated with cisplatin or similar anti-cancer medicines in the past, Carboplatin® may cause abnormalities in your nervous system, such as pins and needles or hearing and vision problems. Your doctor may regularly assess you.
- if you have headache, altered mental functioning, seizures and abnormal vision (from blurriness to vision loss).
- if you develop extreme tiredness and shortness of breath with decreased number of red blood cells, (hemolytic anemia), alone or combined with low platelet count, abnormal bruising (thrombocytopenia) and kidney disease where you pass little or no urine (symptoms of Hemolytic - uremic syndrome).
- if you have fever (temperature greater than or equal to 38°C), or chills, which could be signs of infection. You may be at risk of getting an infection of the blood.

During treatment with Carboplatin® you will be given medicines which help reduce a potentially life-threatening complication known as tumor lysis syndrome, which is caused by chemical disturbances in the blood due to the breakdown of dying cancer cells that release their content to the bloodstream.

Other medicines and Carboplatin®

Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, for example:

- medicines which can reduce the number of cells in your blood, at the same time as Carboplatin®, may require changes to the dosage and frequency of your Carboplatin® treatment
- some antibiotics called aminoglycosides, vancomycin or capreomycin, at the same time as Carboplatin®, may increase the risk of kidney or hearing problems
- some diuretics, at the same time as Carboplatin®, may increase the risk of kidney or hearing problems
- live or live-attenuated vaccines (for yellow fever vaccine see section 2, Do not use Carboplatin®)
- blood thinning medicines e.g. warfarin, at the same time as Carboplatin®, may require an increase in frequency of blood coagulation monitoring
- phenytoin and fosphenytoin (used to treat various types of convulsions and seizures), at the same time as Carboplatin®, may increase the risk of a seizure

- other medicines which decrease the activity of the immune system (e.g. ciclosporin, tacrolimus, sirolimus)

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine.

To avoid possible harmful effects in the infant, breast-feeding must be stopped during Carboplatin® therapy. Due to the possible risk of birth defects, female patients of childbearing potential should take contraceptive measures before and during treatment with Carboplatin®, and for at least six months after treatment.

Men treated with this medicine are advised not to father a child during, and up to six months after treatment. Advice on conservation of sperm should be sought prior to treatment because of the possibility of irreversible infertility.

Treatment with Carboplatin® may temporarily or permanently reduce fertility in men and women. Tell your doctor if you have concerns.

Driving and using machines

Do not drive or use machines if you experience any side effect which may lessen your ability to do so such as nausea, vomiting, worsening of eyesight, or changes to your vision and hearing.

3. How Carboplatin® is used

This medicine will be given by infusion into a vein over 15-60 minutes.

Your doctor will work out the correct dose of Carboplatin® for you and how often it must be given.

The recommended dose will depend on your medical condition, your size and how well your kidneys are working. Your doctor will tell how well your kidneys are working using blood or urine samples.

You will have regular blood tests after your dose of Carboplatin®. You may also have checks for nerve damage and hearing loss.

There is likely to be about 4 weeks between each dose of Carboplatin®.

Administration

The dose of Carboplatin® could be calculated based on the patient's glomerular filtration rate (GFR), as:

$$\text{Dose in mg} = \text{target AUC} \times (\text{GFR} + 25)$$

It should be noted that the resultant dose is given in mg and not in mg/m².

This formula was found to be useful in patients with higher than normal as well as reduced GFR. Suggested target AUCs were 5 mg/mL per minute in previously treated patients and 7 mg/mL per minute in those who had not previously received chemotherapy.

In combination therapy the appropriate AUC value depended on the other drugs used.

If you are given too much Carboplatin® than you should

This medicine will be given to you in a hospital, under the supervision of a doctor. It is unlikely that you will be given too much or too little, however, tell your doctor or nurse if you have any concerns.

Administration in renal impairment

The initial dose of Carboplatin® is usually determined using a formula (see Administration, above). If this approach is not adopted, the following initial intravenous dose of Carboplatin® is suggested, based on creatinine clearance:

- creatinine clearance 41 to 59 mL/minute: 250 mg/m²
- creatinine clearance 16 to 40 mL/minute: 200 mg/m²

4. Possible side effects

If any of the following happen, tell your doctor immediately:

- abnormal bruising, bleeding, or signs of infection such as a sore throat and high temperature
- severe allergic reaction (anaphylaxis/anaphylactic reactions), you may experience a sudden itchy rash (hives), swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips, mouth or throat (which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing), you may feel you are going to faint and you may experience chest pain which can be a sign of a potentially serious allergic reaction called Kounis syndrome
- hemolytic - uremic syndrome (a disease characterized by acute kidney failure), decreased urination or blood in the urine

These are serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention.

Common or very common

Alopecia, anemia (tiredness, shortness of breath and paleness), asthenia, cardiovascular disorder, constipation, diarrhea, gastrointestinal discomfort, hemorrhage, hypersensitivity (symptoms of severe allergic reaction (include sudden wheeziness or tightness of chest, swelling of the eyelids, face or lips, facial flushing, low blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, hives, shortness of breath, dizziness and anaphylactic shock)), increased risk of infection, leucopenia, mucosal abnormalities, musculoskeletal disorder (pain or discomfort in your bones, joints, muscles, or surrounding structures), nausea, neutropenia, ototoxicity, peripheral neuropathy, reflexes decreased, respiratory disorders, sensation abnormal, skin reactions, taste altered, thrombocytopenia, urogenital disorder, vision disorders, vomiting, stomach pain

and cramp, signs of infection such as fever or sore throat, flu-like symptoms, burning or prickling sensation, ringing in the ears or changes in your hearing, interstitial lung disease (a group of lung disorders in which the deep lung tissues become inflamed), tingling or numbness in your hands and feet

Rare or very rare

Angioedema, temporary sight loss, scarring of the lungs which causes shortness of breath and/or cough (pulmonary fibrosis)

Frequency not known

Appetite decreased, bone marrow failure, chills, obstruction in a blood vessel (embolism and veno-occlusive disease), swelling or tenderness of leg/arm, encephalopathy (mental changes), extravasation necrosis, fever, hemolytic uremic syndrome, heart failure, hypertension, hyponatremia, hypotension, injection site necrosis, malaise, pancreatitis, stomatitis, stroke (sudden numbness or weakness in the face, arm, or leg, especially on one side of the body), treatment related secondary malignancy, tumor lysis syndrome (muscle cramping, muscle weakness, confusion, visual loss or disturbances, irregular heartbeat, kidney failure or abnormal blood test results which can be caused by the rapid breakdown of tumor cells), feeling unwell with high temperature due to low levels of white blood cells (febrile neutropenia), reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome (a rare neurological disorder with a group of symptoms such as headache, altered mental functioning, seizures and abnormal vision (from blurriness to vision loss)), dry mouth, tiredness, and headache due to excessive loss of body water (dehydration), severely impaired liver function, damage or death of liver cells, abnormal breakdown of red blood cells, leading to a deficiency in the number or quality of red blood cells, skin disorders such as hives, rash, skin redness (erythema), and itching, lung infection

5. How to store Carboplatin®

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children. Store below 25°C.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the vial label and carton after 'EXP'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information**What Carboplatin® contains**

- The active substance is Carboplatin. 1mL of concentrate contains 10mg Carboplatin.

- The other ingredient is water for injections.

What Carboplatin® looks like

Carboplatin® is a clear, colorless to pale yellow solution for infusion which comes in glass vials.

Contents of the pack

Carboplatin® 50 mg/5mL. Each box contains one vial of 5 mL concentrate (50 mg Carboplatin).

Carboplatin® 150 mg/15mL. Each box contains one vial of 15 mL concentrate (150 mg Carboplatin).

Carboplatin® 450 mg/45mL. Each box contains one vial of 45 mL concentrate (450 mg Carboplatin).

The following information is intended for medical or healthcare professionals only:

As with any other antineoplastic agents, caution should be exercised when handling Carboplatin®. Dilution should be carried out under aseptic conditions by trained personnel in a designated area. Adequate protective gloves, face masks and protective clothing should be worn. Precautions should be taken to avoid contact with the skin or mucous membranes. Following topical exposure, tingling, burns, and redness have been observed. In the event of contact with the skin or mucous membranes, these should be flushed thoroughly with large amount of water.

Do not use needles, intravenous sets, or equipment containing aluminium for administration since Carboplatin® is incompatible with aluminium.

Carboplatin® is sensitive to light and should be protected from light during the infusion time.

Preparation for administration

Prior to infusion, Carboplatin® must be diluted using aseptic techniques by Dextrose 5% injection or Sodium chloride 0.9% injection.

This medicine will be given by infusion over 15-60 minutes. The dilution solution must be infused (only intravenous infusion) immediately after dilution.

 Sobhan Oncology Co.	
Leaflet	Carboplat
Color	PANTONE 295 U  PANTONE 185 
Size	210 mm x 310 mm Tolerance: 1±mm
Grammage	58-70 g/m ²
File Name	CABV-0000-LF-02
date	19.08.03