

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

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

The antineoplastic cisplatin is a platinum-containing complex. Its antineoplastic actions are cell-cycle non-specific. Cisplat® is used for treatment of testicular, lung, cervical, bladder, head and neck, and ovarian cancer (alone or in combination).

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

Do not use Cisplat®:

- if you are allergic to cisplatin, similar anti-cancer medicines, other platinum containing compounds or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have very low numbers of blood cells (called 'myelosuppression'), (your doctor will check this with a blood test)
- if you are breast-feeding
- if you have severe kidney disease
- if you have hearing difficulties
- if you are dehydrated
- if you need to have a vaccine for "yellow fever"

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

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before using Cisplat®:
- if you have any symptoms of nerve damage (peripheral neuropathy) such as pins and needles, numbness or poor sense of touch. You will be examined regularly for these symptoms and treatment may be stopped if necessary.
- if you have had radiation therapy to your head

Your doctor will carry out tests in order to determine the levels of calcium, sodium, potassium and magnesium in your blood, as well as to check your blood picture and your liver and kidney functionality and neurological function.

Cisplat® can affect bone marrow causing changes to blood cell production in the body, tell your doctor if you have unusual bleeding or bruising. Do not take aspirin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or other medications without telling your doctor. Your doctor will test your blood frequently and check for signs of infection.

Cisplat® may cause hearing problems (ototoxicity) and kidney problems (nephrotoxicity). Renal function and hearing will be monitored prior to and during treatment. If you experience hearing changes, you must tell your doctor.

Tell your doctor if you intend to have a vaccine during treatment with Cisplat®, some live vaccines should be avoided as they can cause serious infections, and your response to other vaccine types (inactivated) may be reduced.

Other medicines and Cisplat®

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are using, have recently used or might use any other medicines, for example:

- some antibiotics, such as cephalosporins, aminoglycosides and amphotericin B and some substances used in medical imaging may make the side effects of Cisplat® worse; particularly kidney problems
- loop diuretics, antibiotics called aminoglycosides and an anti-cancer medicine called ifosfamide may make the hearing loss side effect of Cisplat® worse
- bleomycin (anti-cancer medicine), methotrexate (used to treat cancer or arthritis) and paclitaxel (anti-cancer medicine) may produce more side effects if Cisplat® is also being used
- Cisplat® may reduce the effectiveness of anticonvulsants (used to treat epilepsy), phenytoin blood levels may need to be checked
- the effectiveness of oral anticoagulants (e.g. warfarin) may be affected, your doctor will monitor with blood tests
- buclizine, cyclizine and meclozine (antihistamine medicines),

loxpine, phenothiazines and thioxanthenes (medicines used to treat psychiatric disorders) or trimethobenzamines (medicines used to prevent nausea and vomiting) may hide the symptoms of balance changes (such as dizziness or tinnitus)
- Cisplat® may make the side effects of the anti-cancer medicine ifosfamide worse

- pyroxidine (vitamin B6) and altretamine (anti-cancer medicine) used in combination with Cisplat® for the treatment of advanced ovarian cancer may reduce the time spent in recovery. Your doctor will discuss this with you
- bleomycin and etoposide (anti-cancer medicines) used in combination with Cisplat® and lithium (used to treat mental illness) may reduce the levels of lithium in the blood. It is recommended to monitor the lithium values
- Yellow fever vaccine must not be used at the same time as treatment with Cisplat® due to the risk of death resulting from the vaccination. It is recommended to use an inactive vaccine
- antigenic medicines such as allopurinol, colchicine, probenecid or sulfinopyrazone reduce the levels of uric acid in the blood. Your doctor may need to change your dose of Cisplat®.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

Pregnancy

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

Due to the possible risk of birth defects, male and female patients should take contraceptive measures both during treatment with Cisplat® and for at least six months after treatment has ended.

Cisplat® must not be used during pregnancy unless clearly indicated by your doctor.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Breast-feeding

Do not use this medicine if you are breast-feeding.

Fertility

Male patients treated with Cisplat® are advised not to father a child during treatment and up to 6 months after treatment. Treatment with Cisplat® can potentially cause permanent sterility in men. It is recommended that men who wish to become fathers in the future, seek advice regarding frozen storage of their sperm prior to treatment.

Driving and using machines

Do not drive or use machines if you experience any side effect which may lessen your ability to do so.

3. How Cisplat® is used

Dosage and method of administration

Cisplat® Injection should only be given by a specialist in cancer treatment.

The concentrate is diluted with a sodium chloride solution.

Cisplat® is usually given by injection into a vein (an intravenous infusion) over period of 6 to 8 hours.

Supportive equipment should be available to control anaphylactic reactions.

Cisplat® should not come into contact with any materials that contain aluminium.

The recommended dosage of Cisplat® Injection depends on your well-being, the anticipated effects of the treatment, and whether or not Cisplat® is given on its own (monotherapy) or in combination with other agents (combination chemotherapy).

Recommended Dose

Cisplat® (monotherapy):

The following dosages are recommended:

- A single dosage of 50 to 120 mg/m² body surface area (BSA), every 3 to 4 weeks.
- 15 to 20 mg/m² per day over a 5-day period, every 3 to 4 weeks

Cisplat® in combination with other chemotherapeutic agents (combination chemotherapy):

- 20 mg/m² area (BSA) or more, once every 3 to 4 weeks.

For treatment of cervical cancer, Cisplat® is used in combination with radiotherapy or other chemotherapy medicines.

A typical dose is 40 mg/m² BSA weekly for 6 weeks.

In order to avoid, or reduce kidney problems, you are advised to drink copious amounts of water for a period of 24 hours following treatment with Cisplat®.

If you believe you have received more Cisplat® than you should
Your doctor will ensure that the correct dose for your condition is given. In case of overdose, you may experience increased side effects. Your doctor may give you symptomatic treatment for these side effects. If you think you received too much Cisplat®, immediately contact your doctor.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor.

4. Possible side effects

Common or very common

Anemia, arrhythmias, bone marrow failure, electrolyte imbalance, extravasation necrosis, fever, leucopenia, nephrotoxicity (dose-related and potentially cumulative),

sepsis, thrombocytopenia

Uncommon

Anaphylactoid reaction, ototoxicity (dose-related and potentially cumulative), spermatogenesis abnormal

Rare or very rare

Acute leukemia, cardiac arrest, encephalopathy, myocardial infarction, nerve disorders, seizure, stomatitis

Frequency not known

Alopecia, appetite decreased, asthenia, autonomic dysfunction, cardiac disorder, cerebrovascular insufficiency, deafness, dehydration, diarrhea, hemolytic anemia, hiccups, hyperuricemia, infection, Lhermitte's sign, malaise, muscle spasms, myelopathy, nausea, papilloedema, pulmonary embolism, rash, Raynaud's phenomenon, renal impairment, renal tubular disorder, retinal discoloration, SIADH, taste loss, tetany, thrombotic microangiopathy, tinnitus, vision disorders, vomiting

5. How to store Cisplat®

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the box after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 30°C.

Do not refrigerate or freeze.

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

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Cisplat® Injection contains:

- The active substance is cisplatin.

1ml of 10mg/20mL concentrate for solution for infusion contains 0.5 mg of cisplatin.

1 ml of 50mg/50mL concentrate for solution for infusion contains 1 mg of cisplatin.

- The other ingredients are sodium chloride, hydrochloric acid (for pH adjustment) and water for injection.

What Cisplat® Injection looks like and content of the pack:

Cisplat® Concentrate for solution is clear, colorless to pale yellow solution.

Each pack contains 1 vial of Cisplat®.

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

Preparation and handling of the product

Dilution should take place under aseptic conditions by trained personnel in an area specifically intended for this. Protective gloves should be worn for this. Precautions should be taken to avoid contact with the skin and mucous membranes. If skin contact did occur anyway, the skin should be washed with soap and water immediately. With skin contact tingling, burns and redness have been observed. In case of contact with the mucous membranes they should be copiously rinsed with water. After inhalation, dyspnea, pain in the chest, throat irritation and nausea have been reported.

Pregnant women must avoid contact with cytostatic drugs.

Preparation of the intravenous administration

Take the quantity of the solution that is needed from the vial and dilute with at least 1 liter of the following solutions:

- sodium chloride 0.9%
- mixture of sodium chloride 0.9% / glucose 5% (1:1), (resulting final concentrations: sodium chloride 0.45%, glucose 2.5%)

Always look at the injection before use. Only a clear solution, free from particles should be administered. If precipitate or crystal observed inside the vial, keep vial at room temperature (15 - 25°C) until clear solution obtained. Protect unopened container from light. The product should be discarded if the solution doesn't become clear after vigorous shaking.

DO NOT administer undiluted.

Disposal All materials that have been used for the preparation and administration, or which have been in contact with cisplatin in any way, must be disposed of according to local cytotoxic guidelines.

Incompatibilities

Cisplat® may interact with metal aluminium to form a black precipitate of platinum. All aluminium-containing IV sets, needles, catheters and syringes should be avoided.

Cisplat® decomposes with solution in media with low chloride content; the chloride concentration should at least be equivalent to 0.45% of sodium chloride. In the absence of compatibility studies, this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products. Antioxidants (such as sodium metabisulphite), bicarbonates (sodium bicarbonate), sulfates, fluorouracil and paclitaxel may inactivate Cisplat® in infusion systems.

 Sobhan Oncology Co.	
Leaflet	Cisplat
Color	PANTONE 295 U 
Size	180 mm x 250 mm Tolerance: 1±mm
Grammage	58-72 g/m²
File Name	CIBV-0000-LF-03/H
date	22.02.04