PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Carboplatin "Ebewe" 10 mg/ml - Concentrate for solution for infusion
Carboplatin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are given this medicine.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- If you get any of the side effects, talk to your doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

In this leaflet:

1. WHAT CARBOPLATIN EBEWE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

The drug Carboplatin Ebewe is used to treat different types of cancer, like lung cancer and cancer in the ovaries. It can be used alone but more commonly it is used in combination with other anti-cancer agents.

2. BEFORE YOU ARE GIVEN CARBOPLATIN EBEWE

You should not be given Carboplatin Ebewe:
- If you are hypersensitive (allergic) to Carboplatin or any of the other ingredients of Carboplatin Ebewe.
- If you are pregnant or breast-feeding
- If you suffer from severe myelosuppression (very low number of platelets in the blood)
- If your kidneys are not working properly
- If you cannot hear well

If any of these apply to you and you have not already discussed this with your doctor or nurse, you should do so as soon as possible and before receiving Infusion.
This agent will only be administered under the direction of an oncologist, in specialist units under conditions permitting adequate monitoring and surveillance.
Your kidney function will be monitored before and during therapy as well as your blood counts and your liver function.

Warnings and precautions:

If you suffer from severe myelosuppression (your bone marrow is not producing enough blood cells), you might be given additional transfusions.
You will be given drugs before each therapy to prevent feeling sick and vomiting.
Allergic reactions may occur within minutes of the beginning of the infusion.
Normally, you will not be given Carboplatin Ebewe more often than once per month.

Other medicines and Carboplatin Ebewe:
Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

Carboplatin Ebewe must not be combined with yellow fever vaccine
It is not recommended to combine Carboplatin Ebewe with live attenuated vaccines
It is not recommended to combine Carboplatin Ebewe with Phenytoin (used to treat various types of convulsions and seizures)
Combination of Carboplatin Ebewe with aminoglycosides or loop diuretics can possibly result in cumulative damage of your kidneys or the hearing / balance functions of the ear.
Carboplatin Ebewe should not be combined with medicines that are known to affect blood cell formation in the bone marrow

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility:
Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.
Carboplatin Ebewe can cause serious birth defects and must not be used during pregnancy.

It is not known whether Carboplatin Ebewe is excreted in human milk. Therefore it should not be administered to women who are breastfeeding infants.

Men of sexually mature age treated with Carboplatin are recommended not to father a child during treatment and up to 6 month afterwards and to ask advice about spermatic preservation prior to initiation of the therapy because of the possibility of irreversible infertility due to therapy with carboplatin.

Driving and using machines:
Depending on individual susceptibility, your ability to drive a vehicle or operate machinery may be impaired.

3. HOW CARBOPLATIN EBEWE IS GIVEN

This drug will be administered by medical personnel; do not take it yourself.
The dose will be individually calculated for you and depends on your type of cancer, if Carboplatin Ebewe is given alone or in combination and on your general condition.
Normally you will be given Carboplatin Ebewe once monthly as an infusion
If you have any questions, please ask your doctor.

If you believe you have received more Carboplatin Ebewe 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.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, Carboplatin Ebewe can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following:

- Abnormal bruising, bleeding

- Severe itching of the skin (with raised lumps) or swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat, which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing (angio-oedema).
- Stomatitis/mucositis (e.g. sore lips or mouth ulcers).

The following side effects may occur:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- Changes in your red and white blood cells and platelets (myelosuppression)
- Anaemia (a condition in which there is a decreased number of red blood cells which lead to tiredness)
- Decrease in renal creatinine clearance and increase of urea in your blood.
- Abnormal liver enzyme levels.
- Abdominal pain
- Decrease in the level of salts in your blood.
- Nausea and vomiting

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Feeling or being sick, Flu-like syndrome (infections)
- Increased bilirubin, uric acid levels and creatinine in the blood
- Diarrhoea, constipation
- Allergic reaction including rash, urticaria, skin reddening, itching, high temperature
- Ringing in the ears (tinnitus), hearing impairment and hearing loss
- Pins and needles (peripheral neuropathy)
- Taste alteration
- Temporary visual disturbances including temporary sight loss
- Heart problems
- Scarring of the lungs which causes shortness of breath and/or cough
- Hair loss, skin disorder
- Urogenital disorder
- Unusual feelings of tiredness or weakness
- Loss or lack of bodily strength
- Inflammation of the optic nerve that may cause a complete or partial loss of vision (optic neuritis)

- **Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)**Slight loss of hearing
- Damage to the kidneys (renal toxicity)
- Secondary malignancies
- Central nervous symptoms often associated with medicine you may be taking to stop you from feeling or being sick
- Fever and chills without evidence of infection
- Redness, swelling and pain or dead skin around the injection site (injection site reaction)
- Feeling unwell with a high temperature due to low levels of white blood cells (febrile neutropenia)
- Life threatening infections and bleeding
- Loss of appetite (anorexia)
- Severely impaired liver function, damage or death of liver cells. You doctor may want to monitor you.

- Haemolytic – uraemic syndrome (a disease characterized by acute renal failure, decreased number of red blood cells [microangiopathic haemolytic anaemia] and a low platelet count).
- Heart failure, blockage in blood vessels of your heart, high blood pressure.
- Bleeding in the brain, which may result in a stroke or loss of consciousness.

Reporting of side effects
Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL – Dublin 2; Tel: +353 1 6764971; Fax: +353 1 6762517. Website: www.hpra.ie; E-mail: medsafety@hpra.ie.

5. HOW TO STORE CARBOPLATIN EBEWE

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 vial and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C.
Keep the vial in the outer carton, 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 Carboplatin Ebewe contains

- The active substance is Carboplatin 10 mg/ml.

  Each 5 ml vial contains 50 mg carboplatin
  Each 15 ml vial contains 150 mg carboplatin
  Each 45 ml vial contains 450 mg carboplatin
  Each 60 ml vial contains 600 mg carboplatin
  Each 100 ml vial contains 1000 mg carboplatin

- The other ingredient is water for injections.

What Carboplatin Ebewe looks like and contents of the pack
- 1, 5 or 10 vials of 50mg Carboplatin in 5ml water for injections.
- 1 vial of 150mg Carboplatin in 15ml water for injections.
- 1 vial of 450 mg Carboplatin in 45ml water for injections.
- 1 vial of 600 mg Carboplatin in 60ml water for injections.
- 1 vial of 1000 mg Carboplatin in 100ml water for injections.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer
EBEWE Pharma Ges.m.b.H. Nfg. KG
4866 Unterach
Austria
Tel: +43 / 7665 / 8123-0
Fax: +43 / 7665 / 8123-129

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

Ireland	Carboplatin "Ebewe" 10 mg/ml - Concentrate for solution for infusion
Belgium	Carboplatin Sandoz 10 mg/ml - Concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie
Italy	Carboplatino Ebewe 10 mg/ml concentrato per soluzione per infusione
Luxemburg	Carboplatin Ebewe 10 mg/ml - Solution à diluer pour perfusion
Latvia	Carboplatin "Ebewe" 10 mg/ml - Concentrate for solution for infusion
The Netherlands	Carboplatine Ebewe 10 mg/ml - Concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie
Norway	Carboplatin "Ebewe" konsentrat til infusjonsvaeske 10 mg/ml
Slovenia	Carboplatin "Ebewe" 10 mg/ml - Concentrate for solution for infusion

This leaflet was last approved in June 2014 .

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

Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Handle according to the guidelines for cytotoxics.

Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Incompatibilities

Carboplatin may form a precipitate on contact with aluminium

Dosage

Previously untreated adult patients with normal renal function receive 400 mg carboplatin/m² body surfaces as i.v. short term infusion (15-60 min), therapy cycles can be repeated after 4 weeks therapy free interval. Patients with risks (previously treated with myelosuppressive active drugs and/or radiation therapy or general poor conditions) should be treated with an initial dose of300-320 mg/m². In patients with impaired renal function the carboplatin dose must be reduced and adapted to the glomerular filtration rate.

An alternative formula for calculating dosage, based upon the patient glomerular filtration rate (GFR in ml/min) and the Carboplatin target area under the concentration versus time curve (AUC in mg/ml x min) see below (Calvert formula):

Dose (mg) = target AUC (mg/ml x min) x [GFR ml/min +25]		
Target AUC	**Planned Chemotherapy**	**Patient treatment status**
5-7 mg/ml.min	single agent carboplatin	Previously untreated
4-6 mg/ml.min	single agent carboplatin	Previously untreated
4-6 mg/ml.min	carboplatin plus cyclophosphamide	Previously untreated

Note: With the Calvert formula, the total dose of carboplatin is calculated in mg, not mg/m².

For children no specific dosage recommendations can be made because of lack of experience in this field.

Route of Administration

Carboplatin is administered after preparation of the solution as i.v. short-time infusion over a period of 15-60 min.

Dilution

The product may be diluted with 5% Glucose solution to concentrations as low as 0.4 mg/ml (400 microgram/ml).

Since no antibacterial preservatives are contained in the formulation, it is recommended that any Carboplatin solution be discarded after 24 hours from dilution if stored at room temperature or refrigerated.

Shelf Life

As packaged for sale: 18 months
Remove solution from vial immediately before use.

Shelf life after dilution: Chemical and physical in use stability has been demonstrated in 5 % Glucose at concentrations of 0.4mg/ml and 2mg/ml for 24 hours at 2-8°C and 25°C.

In-use: From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2 to 8 °C, unless reconstitution/dilution (etc.) has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

Special precautions for storage

Do not store above 25 °C. Keep the vial in the outer carton, in order to protect from light.