

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml, concentrate for solution for infusion

Oxaliplatin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you use Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml
3. How to use Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is and what it is used for

The active ingredient of Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is oxaliplatin.

Oxaliplatin is used to treat cancer of the large bowel (treatment of stage III colon cancer after complete resection of primary tumour, metastatic cancer of colon and rectum). Oxaliplatin is used in combination with other anticancer medicines called 5-fluorouracil folinic acid.

Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is an antineoplastic or anticancer drug and contains platinum.

2. What you need to know before you use Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml

Do not use Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml:

- if you are **allergic** to oxaliplatin, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6),
- if you are **breastfeeding** (see also section 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility'),
- if you already have **a reduced number of blood cells**,
- if you already have **tingling and numbness** in the fingers and/or toes, and have difficulty in performing delicate tasks, such as buttoning clothes,
- if you have **severe kidney problems**.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before using Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml

- if you have ever suffered an **allergic** reaction to platinum-containing medicines, such as carboplatin or cisplatin. Allergic reactions can occur during any oxaliplatin infusion.
- if you have **moderate or mild kidney problems**,
- if you have any liver problems or abnormal liver function test results during your treatment,
- if you have or had **heart disorders** such as an abnormal electrical signal called prolongation of the QT interval, an irregular heartbeat, or a family history of heart problems.

If any of the following applies to you at any time, tell your doctor immediately. Your doctor may need to treat you for these events. Your doctor may need to reduce the dose of Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml, or delay or stop your treatment with Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml.

- If you have an unpleasant sensation in the throat, in particular when swallowing, and have a sensation of shortness of breath, during the treatment, tell your doctor.
- If you have nerve problems in your hands or feet, such as numbness or tingling, or decreased sensations in your hands or feet, tell your doctor.
- If you have headache, altered mental functioning, seizures and abnormal vision from blurriness to vision loss, tell your doctor.
- If you feel or are sick (nausea or vomiting), tell your doctor.
- If you have severe diarrhoea, tell your doctor.
- If you have sore lips or mouth ulcers (mucositis/stomatitis), tell your doctor.
- If you have diarrhoea, or a reduction in white blood cells or platelets, tell your doctor. Your doctor may reduce the dose of Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml or postpone your treatment with Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml.
- If you have unexplained respiratory symptoms such as cough, or any difficulties in breathing, tell your doctor. Your doctor may stop your treatment with Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml.
- If you develop an extreme tiredness, shortness of breath, or kidney disease where you pass little or no urine (symptoms of acute renal failure), tell your doctor.
- If you have fever (temperature greater than or equal to 38°C), or chills, which could be signs of infection, tell your doctor immediately. You may be at risk of getting an infection of the blood.
- If you have fever > 38°C, tell your doctor. Your doctor may determine you also have a reduction in white blood cells.
- If you experience unexpected bleeding or bruising (disseminated intravascular coagulation), tell your doctor as these could be signs of blood clots throughout the small vessels of your body.
- If you faint (lose consciousness) or have an irregular heartbeat while taking Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml, tell your doctor immediately as this may be a sign of a serious heart condition.
- If you experience muscle pain and swelling, in combination with weakness, fever, or red-brown urine, tell your doctor. These could be signs of muscle damage (rhabdomyolysis) and could lead to kidney problems or other complications.
- If you have abdominal pain, nausea, bloody vomit or vomit that looks like “coffee-grounds”, or dark-colored/ tarry stools, which may be signs of an ulcer of the bowel (gastrointestinal ulcer, with potential bleeding or perforation), tell your doctor.
- If you have abdominal (tummy) pain, bloody diarrhoea, and nausea and/or vomiting, which may be caused by a reduction of blood flow to your gut wall (intestinal ischaemia), tell your doctor.

Other medicines and Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking/using, have recently taken/used or might take/use any other medicines, including medicines obtained without prescription.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

Pregnancy

- It is not recommended that you become pregnant during treatment with oxaliplatin and must use an effective method of contraception. Female patients should take appropriate contraceptive measures during and after cessation of therapy continuing for 4 months.
- If you are pregnant or planning a pregnancy it is very important that you discuss this with your doctor **before** you receive any treatment.
- If you get pregnant during your treatment, you must immediately inform your doctor.

Breast-feeding

- You must not breast-feed while you are treated with oxaliplatin.

Fertility

- Oxaliplatin may have an anti-fertility effect, which could be irreversible. Male patients should seek advice on conservation of sperm prior to treatment.
- Male patients are advised not to father a child during treatment and until 6 months after treatment, and to take appropriate contraceptive measures during this time.

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

Driving and using machines:

Oxaliplatin treatment may result in an increased risk of dizziness, nausea (feeling sick) and vomiting (being sick) and other neurological symptoms that affect walking and balance. If this happens you should not drive or operate machinery. If you have vision problems while receiving Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml, do not drive, operate heavy machines, or engage in dangerous activities.

3. How to use Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml

Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is intended only for adults.
For single use only.

Dose

The dose of Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is based on your body surface area. This is calculated from your height and weight.

The usual dose for adults including the elderly is 85 mg/m² of body surface area. The dose you receive will also depend on results of blood tests and whether you have previously experienced side effects with Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml.

Method and route of administration

- Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml will be prescribed for you by a specialist in cancer treatment.
- You will be treated by a healthcare professional, who will have made up the required dose of Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml.
- Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is given by slow injection into one of your veins (an intravenous infusion) over a 2 to 6 hour period.
- Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml will be given to you at the same time as folinic acid and before the infusion of 5-fluorouracil.

Frequency of administration

You should usually receive your infusion once every 2 weeks.

Duration of treatment

The duration of the treatment will be determined by your doctor.
Your treatment will last a maximum of 6 months when used after complete resection of your tumour.

If you use more Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml than you should

As this medicine is administered by a healthcare professional it is highly unlikely that you will be given too much or too little.

In case of overdose, you may experience increased side effects. Your doctor may give you appropriate treatment for these side effects.

If you have any questions about the treatment, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

If administration of Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is forgotten

Your doctor will decide on what time you will receive this medicine. If you think you missed a dose, please contact your doctor as soon as possible.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. If you experience any side effect it is important that you inform your doctor before your next treatment.

You will find described below the side effects that you could experience.

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

- Symptoms of an allergic or anaphylactic reaction with sudden signs such as rash, itching or hives on the skin, difficulties in swallowing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body, shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing, extreme tiredness (you may feel you are going to faint). In the majority of cases, these symptoms occurred during the infusion or immediately after but delayed allergic reactions have also been observed hours or even days after the infusion.
- Abnormal bruising, bleeding, or signs of infection such as a sore throat and high temperature,
- Persistent or severe diarrhoea or vomiting (being sick),
- Presence of blood or dark brown coffee-coloured particles in your vomit,
- Stomatitis/mucositis (sore lips or mouth ulcers),
- Unexplained respiratory symptoms such as dry cough, difficulties in breathing or crackles,
- A group of symptoms such as headache, altered mental functioning, seizures and abnormal vision from blurriness to vision loss (symptoms of reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome, a rare neurological disorder).
- Extreme tiredness with decreased number of red blood cells, and shortness of breath (haemolytic anaemia), alone or combined with low platelet count, abnormal bruising (thrombocytopenia) and kidney disease where you pass little or no urine (symptoms of Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome).

Other known side effects of Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml are:

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

- Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml can affect the nerves (peripheral neuropathy). You may feel a tingling and/or numbness in the fingers, toes, around the mouth or in the throat, which may sometimes occur in association with cramps.
These effects are often triggered by exposure to cold e.g. opening a refrigerator or holding a cold drink. You may also have difficulty in performing delicate tasks, such as buttoning clothes. Although in the majority of cases these symptoms resolve themselves completely there is a possibility of persistent symptoms of peripheral sensory neuropathy after the end of the treatment. Some people have experienced a tingling, shock-like sensation passing down the arms or trunk when the neck is flexed.
- Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml can sometimes cause an unpleasant sensation in the throat, in particular when swallowing, and give the sensation of shortness of breath. This sensation, if it happens, usually occurs during or within hours of the infusion and may be triggered by exposure to the cold. Although unpleasant, it will not last long and goes away without the need for any treatment. Your doctor may decide to alter your treatment as a result.
- Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml may cause diarrhoea, mild nausea (feeling sick) and vomiting (being sick); however medication to prevent the sickness is usually given to you by your doctor before treatment and may be continued after treatment.
- Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml causes temporary reduction in the number of blood cells. The reduction of red cells may cause anaemia (a reduction of red cells), abnormal bleeding or bruising (due to a reduction in platelets). The reduction in white blood cells may make you prone to infections. Your doctor will take blood to check that you have sufficient blood cells before you start treatment and before each subsequent course.

- Sensation of discomfort close to or at the injection site during the infusion,
- Fever, rigors (tremors), mild or severe tiredness, body pain,
- Weight changes, loss or lack of appetite, taste disorders, constipation,
- Headache, back pain,
- Swelling of the nerves to your muscles, neck stiffness, abnormal tongue sensation possibly altering speech, stomatitis/mucositis (sore lips or mouth ulcers),
- Stomach pain,
- Abnormal bleeding including nose bleeds,
- Coughing, difficulty in breathing,
- Allergic reactions, skin rash which may be red and itchy, mild hair loss (alopecia),
- Alteration in blood tests including those relating to abnormalities in liver function.

Common (*may affect up to 1 in 10 people*)

- Infection due to a reduction in white blood cells,
- Serious infection of the blood in addition to a reduction in white blood cells (neutropenic sepsis), which may be fatal,
- Reduction in white blood cells accompanied by fever > 38.3 °C or a prolonged fever > 38 °C for more than one hour (febrile neutropenia),
- Indigestion and heartburn, hiccups, flushing, dizziness,
- Increased sweating and nail disorders, flaking skin,
- Chest pain,
- Lung disorders and runny nose,
- Joint pain and bone pain,
- Pain on passing urine and changes in kidney function, changes of frequency of urination, dehydration,
- Blood in the urine/stools, swelling of the veins, clots in the lung,
- High blood pressure,
- Depression and insomnia,
- Conjunctivitis and visual problems,
- Decreased levels of calcium in the blood.

Uncommon (*may affect up to 1 in 100 people*)

- Serious infection of the blood (sepsis), which may be fatal,
- Blockage or swelling of the bowel,
- Nervousness.

Rare (*may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people*)

- Loss of hearing,
- Scarring and thickening in the lungs with difficulties in breathing, sometimes fatal (interstitial lung disease),
- Reversible short-term loss of vision,
- Unexpected bleeding or bruising due to widespread blood clots throughout the small blood vessels of the body (disseminated intravascular coagulation), which may be fatal.

Very rare (*may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people*)

- Presence of blood or dark brown coffee-coloured particles in your vomit,
- Kidney disease where you pass little or no urine (symptoms of acute renal failure),
- Vascular disorders of liver.

Not known (*frequency cannot be estimated from the available data*)

- Allergic vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels),
- Auto-immune reaction leading to reduction of all blood cell lines (autoimmune pancytopenia),
- Serious infection of the blood and low blood pressure (septic shock), which may be fatal,
- Convulsion (uncontrolled shaking of the body),
- Spasm of the throat causing difficulty in breathing,

- Extreme tiredness with decreased number of red blood cells, and shortness of breath (haemolytic anaemia), alone or combined with low platelet count and kidney disease where you pass little or no urine (symptoms of Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome), which may be fatal, have been reported,
- Abnormal heart rhythm (QT prolongation), that can be seen on electrocardiogram (ECG), which may be fatal,
- Muscle pain and swelling, in combination with weakness, fever, or red-brown urine (symptoms of muscle damage called rhabdomyolysis), which may be fatal,
- Abdominal pain, nausea, bloody vomit or vomit that looks like "coffee grounds", or dark-coloured/tarry stools (symptoms of gastrointestinal ulcer, with potential bleeding or perforation), which may be fatal,
- Decreased blood flow to the intestine/bowel (intestinal ischaemia), which may be fatal.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly 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. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml

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

Store below 25 °C. Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

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

Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml should not come into contact with the eyes or skin. If there is any accidental spillage, tell the doctor or nurse immediately.

When the infusion has finished, any remaining Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml will be disposed of carefully by the doctor or nurse.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml contains

- The active substance is oxaliplatin. 1 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 5 mg of oxaliplatin.
- The other ingredients are lactose monohydrate and water for injections.

What Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml looks like and contents of the pack

Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is a clear, colourless to almost colourless solution in a colourless glass vial with bromobutyl rubber stopper, aluminium seal and polypropylene snap-cap.

4 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 20 mg of oxaliplatin.

10 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 50 mg of oxaliplatin.

20 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 100 mg of oxaliplatin.

40 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 200 mg of oxaliplatin.

The vials are supplied in cartons each containing one vial.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Manufacturers

Pharmachemie B.V.
Swensweg 5
P.O. Box 552
2003 RN Haarlem,
The Netherlands

Teva Pharmaceutical Works Private Limited Company
Táncsics Mihály út 82
2100 Gödöllő,
Hungary

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Pharmachemie B.V.
Swensweg 5, PO Box 552, 2003 RN Haarlem,
The Netherlands

This medicines is authorized in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

Belgium	Oxaliplatine TEVA 5 mg/ml concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie
Czech Republic	Oxaliplatin - Teva 5 mg/ml
Denmark	Oxaliplatin Teva
Estonia	Oxaliplatin-Teva 5mg/ml
France	Oxaliplatine TEVA 5 mg/ml, solution à diluer pour perfusion
Germany	Oxaliplatin-GRY® 5 mg / ml Konzentrat zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung
Greece	Oxaliplatin Teva 5 mg/ml, πυκνό διάλυμα για παρασκευή διαλύματος προς έγχυση
Hungary	Oxaliplatin-Teva 5 mg/ml koncentrátum oldatos infúzióhoz
Ireland	Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml, concentrate for solution for infusion
Italy	OXALIPLATINO TEVA 5 mg/ ml concentrato per soluzione per infusione
Latvia	Oxaliplatin-Teva 5mg/ml koncentrāts infūziju šķīduma pagatavošanai
Lithuania	Oxaliplatin-Teva 5 mg/ml koncentratas infuziniam tirpalui
Luxembourg	Oxaliplatine TEVA 5 mg/ml solution à diluer pour perfusion
Netherlands	Oxalisin 5 mg/ml, concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie
Poland	Oxaliplatin Teva
Slovenia	Oksaliplatin Teva 5 mg/ml koncentrat za raztopino za infundiranje
Spain	Oxaliplatino TEVA 5mg/ml concentrado para solución para perfusión EFG
Sweden	Oxaliplatin Teva 5 mg/ml, koncentrat till infusionsvätska, lösning
United Kingdom	Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml, concentrate for solution for infusion

This leaflet was last revised in December 2017.

The following information is intended for medicinal and healthcare professionals only

PREPARATION GUIDE FOR USE WITH OXALIPLATIN 5 MG/ML CONCENTRATION FOR SOLUTION FOR INFUSION

It is important that you read the entire contents of this procedure prior to the preparation of Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml, concentrate for solution for infusion.

1. Formulation

Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion is a clear, colourless or almost colourless liquid, containing 5 mg/ml oxaliplatin and 45 mg/ml lactose monohydrate in water for injections.

2. Presentation

Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is supplied as single-dose vials.

Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml is a clear, colourless to almost colourless solution in a colourless glass vial with bromobutyl rubber stopper, aluminium seal and snap-cap.

4 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 20 mg of oxaliplatin.

10 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 50 mg of oxaliplatin.

20 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 100 mg of oxaliplatin.

40 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 200 mg of oxaliplatin

Each box contains one Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml vial.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml as packaged for sale

Store below 25 °C. Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Solution for infusion

After dilution of the concentrate for solution for infusion in 5% glucose (50 mg/ml), chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 hours at 2 °C-8 °C and for 6 hours at 25 °C.

From a microbiological point of view, the infusion preparation should be used immediately.

If not used immediately, the 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 °C-8 °C unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

Inspect visually prior to use. Only clear solutions without particles should be used.

The medicinal product is for single use only. Any unused solution should be discarded.

3. Recommendations for safe handling

As with other potentially toxic compounds, caution should be exercised when handling and preparing oxaliplatin solutions.

Instructions for handling

The handling of this cytotoxic agent by healthcare personnel requires every precaution to guarantee the protection of the handler and his surroundings.

The preparation of injectable solutions of cytotoxic agents must be carried out by trained specialist personnel with knowledge of the medicines used, in conditions that guarantee the integrity of the product, the protection of the environment and in particular the protection of the personnel handling the medicines, in accordance with the hospital policy. It requires a preparation area reserved for this purpose. It is forbidden to smoke, eat or drink in this area.

Personnel must be provided with appropriate handling materials, notably long sleeved gowns, protection masks, caps, protective goggles, sterile single-use gloves, protective covers for the work area, containers and collection bags for waste.

Excreta and vomit must be handled with care.

Pregnant women must be warned to avoid handling cytotoxic agents.

Any broken container must be treated with the same precautions and considered as contaminated waste. Contaminated waste should be incinerated in suitably labelled rigid containers. See below section "Disposal".

If oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion or solution for infusion, should come into contact with skin, wash immediately and thoroughly with water.

If oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion or solution for infusion, should come into contact with mucous membranes, wash immediately and thoroughly with water.

4. Preparation for the intravenous administration

Special precautions for administration

- DO NOT use injection material containing aluminium.
- DO NOT administer undiluted.
- ONLY glucose 5% (50 mg/ml) infusion solution is to be used as a diluent. DO NOT dilute for infusion with sodium chloride or chloride containing solutions.
- DO NOT mix with any other medicinal product in the same infusion bag or administer simultaneously by the same infusion line.
- DO NOT mix with alkaline medicinal products or solutions, in particular 5-fluorouracil, folic acid preparations containing trometamol as an excipient and trometamol salts of other active substances. Alkaline medicinal products or solutions will adversely affect the stability of oxaliplatin.

Instruction for use with folic acid (as calcium folinate or disodium folinate)

Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m² intravenous infusion in 250 to 500 ml of glucose 5% (50 mg/ml) solution is given at the same time as folic acid intravenous infusion in glucose 5% (50 mg/ml) solution, over 2 to 6 hours, using a Y-line placed immediately before the site of infusion. These two medicinal products should not be combined in the same infusion bag. Folic acid must not contain trometamol as an excipient and must only be diluted using isotonic glucose 5% (50 mg/ml) solution, never in alkaline solutions or sodium chloride or chloride containing solutions.

Instruction for use with 5-fluorouracil

Oxaliplatin must always be administered before fluoropyrimidines - i.e. 5-fluorouracil. After oxaliplatin administration, flush the line and then administer 5-fluorouracil.

For additional information on medicines combined with oxaliplatin, see the corresponding manufacturer's summary of product characteristics.

- USE ONLY the recommended solvents (see below).
- Only clear solutions without particles should be used.

4.1 Preparation of the infusion solution

Withdraw the required amount of solution from the vial(s) and then dilute with 250 ml to 500 ml of a glucose 5% (50 mg/ml) solution to give an oxaliplatin concentration between not less than 0.2 mg/ml and 0.7 mg/ml. The concentration range over which the physico-chemical stability of oxaliplatin has been demonstrated is 0.2 mg/ml to 2.0 mg/ml.

Administer by intravenous infusion.

After dilution in glucose 5% (50 mg/ml) solution, chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 hours at 2 °C-8 °C and for 6 hours at 25 °C.

From a microbiological point of view, this infusion preparation 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 °C-8 °C unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

Inspect visually prior to use. Only clear solutions without particles should be used.

The medicinal product is for single use only. Any unused solution should be discarded (see section “Disposal” below).

NEVER use sodium chloride or chloride containing solutions for dilution.

The compatibility of oxaliplatin solution for infusion has been tested with representative, PVC based administration sets.

4.2 Infusion of the solution

The administration of oxaliplatin does not require prehydration.

Oxaliplatin diluted in 250 to 500 ml of a glucose 5% (50 mg/ml) solution to give a concentration not less than 0.2 mg/ml must be infused either by peripheral vein or central venous line over 2 to 6 hours. When oxaliplatin is administered with 5-fluorouracil, the oxaliplatin infusion must precede the administration of 5-fluorouracil.

4.3 Disposal

Remnants of the medicinal product as well as all materials that have been used for dilution and administration must be destroyed according to hospital standard procedures applicable to cytotoxic agents and in accordance with local requirements related to the disposal of hazardous waste.