

**1.3.1 Package Leaflet – Clean Copy**

**Enclosed**

**Package leaflet: Information for the user**  
**Carboplatin 10mg/ml Concentrate for Solution for Infusion**  
Carboplatin

**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. This includes any possible side effect not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

**What is in this leaflet**

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

**1. What Carboplatin Infusion is and what it is used for**

Carboplatin Infusion contains carboplatin, which belongs to a group of medicines known as platinum coordination compounds, which are used to treat cancer.

Carboplatin Infusion is used against advanced cancer of the ovary and small cell cancer of the lung.

**2. What you need to know before you use Carboplatin Infusion**

**Do not use Carboplatin Infusion**

- If you are allergic to Carboplatin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6) or similar platinum containing medicines
- 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 tumour 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 Infusion

- 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 (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),.
- 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.

**In some cases** during treatment with carboplatin you will be given medicines which help reduce a potentially life-threatening complication known as tumour 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 Infusion**

Special care is needed if you are taking/using other medicines as some could interact with carboplatin, 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 water tablets (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 Intravenous Infusion)
- 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)

Tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

### **Carboplatin Infusion with food and drink**

There is no known interaction between Carboplatin and alcohol. However you should check with your doctor as Carboplatin may affect the liver's ability to cope with alcohol.

### **Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility**

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.

#### **Pregnancy**

Due to the possible risk of birth defects, female patients of childbearing potential should take contraceptive measures before and during treatment with carboplatin.

#### **Breast – feeding**

It is not known whether carboplatin is excreted into the breast milk. Therefore, during treatment with carboplatin infusion you should discontinue breast-feeding.

#### **Fertility**

Men treated with this medicine are advised not to father a child during, and up to 6 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.

### **The Carboplatin Infusion vial stopper contains dry natural rubber**

The vial stopper contains dry natural rubber (a derivative of latex), which may cause allergic reactions.

## **3. How to use Carboplatin Infusion**

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

### **Dose**

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

The 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.

### **If you receive more Carboplatin Infusion 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.

### **If you stop using Carboplatin Infusion**

If you have any further question on the use of this product 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 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), and you may feel you are going to faint
- muscle cramping, muscle weakness, confusion, visual loss or disturbances, irregular heartbeat, kidney failure or abnormal blood test results (symptoms of tumor lysis syndrome which can be caused by the rapid breakdown of tumour cells) (see section 2).

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

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

- Changes in your red and white blood cells and platelets (myelosuppression)
- Tiredness, shortness of breath and paleness caused by anaemia (a condition in which there is a decreased number of red blood cells)
- Increase in the level of urea in your blood.
- Abnormal liver enzyme levels.
- Feeling sick (nausea) or being sick (vomiting)
- Stomach pain and cramp
- Decrease in the level of sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium in your blood.
- Decrease in renal creatinine clearance

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

- 
- Diarrhoea or constipation
- rash and/or itchy skin
- Ringing in the ears or changes in your hearing
- Hair loss
- Flu-like symptoms
- Signs of infection such as fever or sore throat
- 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 heart beat, hives, shortness of breath, dizziness and anaphylactic shock
- tingling or numbness in your hands, feet, arms or legs

- burning or prickling sensation
- decreased tendon reflex
- taste disturbance or loss of taste
- temporary worsening of eyesight or changes to your vision
- heart disorders
- tightness of the chest or wheezing
- interstitial lung disease (a group of lung disorders in which the deep lung tissues become inflamed)
- sore lips or mouth ulcers (mucous membrane disorders)
- pain or discomfort in your bones, joints, muscles, or surrounding structures (musculoskeletal disorder)
- problems with your kidneys or urine
- extreme tiredness/weakness (asthenia)
- increased level of bilirubin and creatinine in your blood
- increased level of uric acid in your blood which may lead to gout

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

- temporary sight loss
- feeling unwell with high temperature due to low levels of white blood cells (febrile neutropenia)

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

- scarring of the lungs which causes shortness of breath and/or cough (pulmonary fibrosis)

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

- cancers caused by treatment with carboplatin (secondary malignancies)
- haemolytic-uraemic syndrome (a disease characterised by acute renal failure)
- dry mouth, tiredness, and headache due to excessive loss of body water (dehydration)
- loss of appetite, anorexia
- stroke
- severely impaired liver function, damage or death of liver cells
- heart failure
- obstruction in blood vessel (embolism)
- changes in blood pressure (hypertension or hypotension)
- skin disorders such as hives, rash, skin redness (erythema), and itching
- swelling or soreness where the injection was given
- 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)
- pancreatitis
- sore or inflammation inside of the mouth (stomatitis)
- lung infection

Carboplatin may lead to problems with your blood, liver and kidneys. Your doctor will take blood samples to check for these problems.

**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 the national reporting system (see contact details below). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

**United Kingdom**

Yellow Card Scheme

Website: [www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard](http://www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard) or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

**5: How to store Carboplatin**

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

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

Store below 25°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze. Keep vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

In use: Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 hours at room temperature and 30 hours at 2-8°C.

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 2-8°C, unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic condition

Do not throw 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 Infusion contains**

The active substance is carboplatin.

Each 1 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contain 10mg of carboplatin.

Each 5 ml vial contains 50 mg of carboplatin.

Each 15 ml vial contains 150 mg of carboplatin.

Each 45 ml vial contains 450 mg of carboplatin.

Each 60 ml vial contains 600 mg of carboplatin.

The other ingredient is water for injections

### **What Carboplatin Infusion looks like and content of the pack**

Concentrate for Solution for Infusion

Carboplatin infusion is a clear, colourless to slightly pale yellow solution.

5 ml, 15 ml or 45 ml or 60 ml concentrate for solution supplied in 5ml/15ml/50ml/100 ml type I. amber glass vial. Vials are closed with grey chlorobutyl rubber stopper/ grey Westar prewashed siliconised rubber stopper with an aluminium flip off seal.

Not all pack size may be marketed.

### **Marketing Authorization Holder**

Accord Healthcare Limited,  
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319 Pinner Road,  
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HA1 4HF,  
United Kingdom

### **Manufacturer**

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**This leaflet was last revised in 12/2018.**

**The following information is intended for medical or healthcare professional only:**

**Instructions for use – Cytotoxic**

Carboplatin should be used by the intravenous route only. The recommended dosage of Carboplatin in previously untreated adult patients with normal kidney function, i.e. creatinine clearance > 60 ml/min is 400 mg/m<sup>2</sup> as a single short term IV dose administered by a 15 to 60 minutes infusion. Alternatively, the Calvert formula shown below may be used to determine dosage:

$$\text{Dose (mg)} = \text{target AUC (mg/ml} \times \text{min)} \times [\text{GFR ml/min} + 25]$$

<b>Dose (mg) = target AUC (mg/ml x min) x [GFR ml/min + 25]</b>		
<b>Target AUC</b>	<b>Planned chemotherapy</b>	<b>Patient treatment status</b>
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/m<sup>2</sup>.

Therapy should not be repeated until four weeks after the previous Carboplatin course and/or until the neutrophil count is at least 2,000 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and the platelet count is at least 100,000 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>.

Reduction of the initial dosage by 20-25% is recommended for those patients who present with risk factors such as prior myelosuppressive treatment and low performance status (ECOG-Zubrod 2-4 or Karnofsky below 80).

Determination of the haematological nadir by weekly blood counts during the initial courses of treatment with Carboplatin Infusion is recommended for future dosage adjustment.

Impaired renal function:

In patients with impaired renal function, dosage of carboplatin should be reduced (refer to Clvert formula) and haematological nadirs and renal function monitored.

Patients with creatinine clearance values of less than 60 ml/min are at greater risk to develop myelosuppression. The frequency of severe leukopenia, neutropenia, or thrombocytopenia has been maintained at about 25% with the following dosage recommendations:

Combination Therapy:

The optimal use of Carboplatin Infusion in combination with other myelosuppressive agents requires dosage adjustments according to the regimen and schedule to be adopted.

Paediatric patients:

The safety and efficacy of carboplatin in children has not yet been established. No data are available. As no sufficient experience of carboplatin use in children is available; no specific dosage recommendations can be given.

Elderly:

In the case of patients aged over 65, the carboplatin dosage needs to be adjusted to their general state of health during the first and subsequent courses of treatment.

Dilution and Reconstitution:

The product must be diluted prior to infusion, with 5 % dextrose solution or 0.9 % sodium chloride solution, to concentrates as low as 0.5 mg/ml.

**Incompatibilities**

Carboplatin may interact with aluminium to form a black precipitate. Needles, syringes, catheters or intravenous sets containing aluminium parts that may come into contact with carboplatin should not be used for preparation or administration of drug. Precipitation can lead to a reduction of the antineoplastic activity.

**Shelf life and storage**

Carboplatin Infusion is intended for single use only.

Before opening

Store below 25°C. Do not refrigerate or freeze. Keep vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

### After dilution

In use: Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 hours at room temperature and 30 hours at 2-8°C.

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 2-8°C, unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE/HANDLING, PREPARATION AND DISPOSAL GUIDE FOR USE WITH CARBOPLATIN**

### **Handling of Carboplatin**

As with other antineoplastic agents, Carboplatin must be prepared and handled with caution.

The following protective measures should be taken when handling Carboplatin

Personnel should be trained in appropriate techniques for reconstitution and handling

1. Carboplatin should be prepared for administration only by professionals who have been trained in the safe use of chemotherapeutic agents. Personnel handling Carboplatin Infusion should wear protective clothing: goggles, gowns and disposable gloves and masks.
2. A designated area should be defined for syringe preparation (preferably under a laminar flow system), with the work surface protected by disposable, plastic-backed, absorbent paper
3. All items used for reconstitution, administration or cleaning (including gloves) should be placed in high-risk, waste-disposal bags for high temperature incineration.
4. Spillage or leakage should be treated with dilute sodium hypochlorite (1% available chlorine) solution, preferably by soaking, and then water. All contaminated and cleaning materials should be placed in high-risk, waste-disposal bags for incineration. Accidental contact with the skin or eyes should be treated immediately by copious lavage with water, or soap and water, or sodium bicarbonate solution. However, do not abrade the skin by using a scrub brush. Medical attention should be sought. Always wash hands after removing gloves.

### **Preparation of infusion solution**

The product must be diluted before use. It may be diluted with dextrose or Sodium Chloride, to concentrations as low as 0.5 mg/ml (500 micrograms/ml).

### **Disposal**

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. All material used for preparation, administration or otherwise coming into contact with carboplatin should undergo disposal according to local guidelines for the handling of cytotoxic compounds.