FINAL PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET FOR IRITERO

SCHEDULING STATUS

S4

IRITERO 40 mg/2 mL solution for injection

IRITERO 100 mg/5 mL solution for injection

IRITERO 300 mg/15 mL solution for injection

Irinotecan hydrochloride trihydrate

Contains sugar "sorbitol"

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are given IRITERO:

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor, pharmacist, nurse or other health care provider.

What is in this leaflet

6.Contents of the pack and other information.

1.What IRITERO is and what it is used for

IRITERO belongs to a group of medicines called cytostatics (anti-cancer medicines).

IRITERO may be used alone or in combination with a number of other medicines used to treat cancer. These combinations may be used to treat cancers of the colon and rectum.

2.What you need to know before you use IRITERO

IRITERO should not be administered to you:

- If you are hypersensitive (allergic) to irinotecan hydrochloride trihydrate (active ingredient) or any of the other ingredients of IRITERO.
- If you are pregnant or breastfeeding.
- If you have severe bone marrow failure.
- If your WHO performance status > 2 (i.e., if your general health status does not allow you to carry out general activities of daily living).
- If you have a disease involving frequent inflammation of the intestine (chronic inflammatory bowel disease) or blockage of the intestine (ileus).
- If your bilirubin (breakdown product of red blood cells) level is high.
- If you are a child.
- If you are taking azole antifungal medication (used to treat fungal infections) or St John's Wort (a herbal supplement).

- If you are the administration of live or live-attenuated vaccines.

Warnings and precautions

Tell your doctor or health care provider before being given the injection:

Special care should be taken with IRITERO:

- If you have impaired liver function you are at greater risk of developing severe decrease in white blood cells or fever.
- If you experience nausea and vomiting. If you experience vomiting together with delayed diarrhoea, you should be hospitalised for treatment.
- If you experience early diarrhoea together with a group of symptoms such as sweating, abdominal cramping, watery eyes and salivation.
- If this occurs, inform your doctor as a specific medication is required in order for these symptoms to disappear.
- If you are an elderly patient, the dose may have to be adjusted accordingly.

Contraceptive measures must be taken during and for at least 3 months after stopping therapy.

Avoid vaccination with live vaccines.

[PRODUCT NAME should only be administered under the supervision of a qualified medical doctor in units specialised in the administration of chemotherapy. It is recommended that IRITERO be administered only in healthcare institutions with adequately equipped facilities, including an intensive care unit.

Some people will need special care from their doctors when they are on IRITERO. It is especially important that your doctor explains the need for sufficiently prolonged antidiarrhoeal treatment and abundant fluid intake if you require it.

You may develop diarrhoea soon after treatment or delayed diarrhoea, which if not properly treated can be life-threatening. As soon as the first liquid stool occurs please consult your doctor or healthcare professional immediately for appropriate treatment. You may need an antibiotic or hospitalisation.

Your blood cell count should be monitored weekly as infection may occur due to a decrease in white blood cells. Fever together with a decrease in white blood cells should be urgently treated in hospital. The IRITERO dose should be delayed or reduced accordingly.

The safety and efficacy of IRITERO in children have not been established.

Other medicines and IRITERO

If you are taking other medicines on a regular basis, including complementary, traditional or herbal medicines (e.g., St. John's Wort), the use of IRITERO with these medicines may cause undesirable interactions. Please consult your doctor, pharmacist or health care professional for advice.

IRITERO may interact with the following medicines:

- Medicines used to cause muscle paralysis/anaesthesia during surgery (neuromuscular blocking medicines). The effect of these medicines may be prolonged when administered together with IRITERO.

- Other medicines used for cancer therapy (antineoplastic medicines). When administered together with IRITERO, these medicines may worsen diarrhoea and blood disorders that may be experienced.
- A cortisone medicine known as dexamethasone used to treat inflammation and also cancer. When administered together with IRITERO, dexamethasone may enhance the chances of experiencing a decrease in a type of white blood cells (a blood disorder known as lymphocytopenia).
- Laxatives, as these can worsen the incidence or severity of diarrhoea.
- Medicines that increase urination (diuretics) as this, together with the vomiting and diarrhoea that may be experienced with IRITERO, can result in dehydration.
- Medicines used to treat epilepsy (i.e., anticonvulsants e.g., carbemazepine, phenobarbitone or phenytoin) decrease the effect of IRITERO.
- Medicines used to treat fungal infection, known as azole antifungals (e.g., ketoconazole), as these may increase the effect of IRITERO.
- A HIV medicine known as atazanavir may increase the effects of IRITERO.
- A cancer medicine known bevacizumab may increase the effects of IRITERO.
- St. John's Wort (a herbal medication used to treat depression).
- When administered together with IRITERO, the effect of IRITERO is reduced.
- Other bone marrow depressants medication.
- Loperamide should not be taken in advance for the treatment of the diarrhoea side effect.

Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility

IRITERO should not be used if you are pregnant or breastfeeding your baby. Women of childbearing age receiving IRITERO should be advised to avoid becoming pregnant and to inform the treating doctor immediately should this occur.

Contraceptive measures must be taken during and for at least three months after cessation of therapy.

Driving and using machines

There is potential for dizziness or visual disturbances, and it is advised not to drive or operate machinery if these symptoms occur.

IRITERO contains sorbitol

Since IRITERO contains sorbitol, it is unsuitable for use in hereditary fructose intolerance.

3.How to use IRITERO

IRITERO is an injection. You will not be expected to give yourself. IRITERO. It will be given to you by a person who is qualified to do so.

IRITERO will be given as an infusion into your veins over a period of 30 to 90 minutes.

The amount of IRITERO you are given will depend on your age, size and general medical condition. It will also depend on any other treatment you may have received for your cancer. Your doctor will calculate your body surface area in square meters (m^2).

Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment with IRITERO will last. If you have the impression that IRITERO is too strong or too weak, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

If you receive more IRITERO than you should

Since a healthcare professional will administer IRITERO, he / she will control the dosage. However, in the event of overdosage your doctor will manage the overdosage.

If you forget to use IRITERO

Since a healthcare professional will administer IRITERO, it is unlikely that the dose will be missed.

4. Possible side effects

IRITERO can have side effects.

Not all side effects reported for IRITERO are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while receiving IRITERO, please consult your health care provider for advice.

If any of the following happens, stop treatment with IRITERO and tell your doctor immediately

- allergic skin reactions
- inflammation at the injection site
- inflammation of the lining of the mouth
- swelling of feet and hands, headache, increased sweating, flushing

These are all very serious side effects. If you have them, you may have had a serious allergic reaction to IRITERO. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

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

- Diarrhoea.

IRITERO may cause you to have diarrhoea. There are two types of diarrhoea, which can be distinguished by when they start. “Early” diarrhoea starts less than 24 hours after the infusion and “delayed” diarrhoea starts more than 24 hours after the infusion. If you have ANY

DIARRHOEA it is IMPORTANT that you tell your doctor or healthcare professional immediately.

Patients with an increased risk of diarrhoea are those who had a previous abdominal/pelvic radiotherapy and initial raised white blood cells.

- **Early diarrhoea** (*Frequent*)

if your diarrhoea starts less than 24 hours after the infusion (“early diarrhoea”) you should contact your doctor IMMEDIATELY.

This “early diarrhoea” may be accompanied by a group of other symptoms listed below. This is known as acute cholinergic syndrome occurring during or within the first 24 hours after the infusion of IRITERO. The symptoms may be:

Frequent:

- abdominal pain/cramping

Less frequent:

- chills
- lacrimation (watery eyes)
- rhinitis (irritation and inflammation inside the nose which may result in stuffy nose, runny nose and/or post-nasal drip)

- dizziness
- hypotension (low blood pressure)
- malaise (lack of well-being)
- increased salivation (mouth-watering)
- myosis (constriction to the pupil of the eyes)

Frequency unknown:

- sweating
- visual disturbances
- conjunctivitis (inflammation of the eye)
- vasodilation (widening of blood vessels)

- **Delayed diarrhoea** *(Frequent)*

if your diarrhoea starts more than 24 hours after the infusion ("delayed diarrhoea") you should IMMEDIATELY contact your doctor.

You must tell your doctor if:

you have nausea and vomiting as well as diarrhoea

you have any fever as well as the diarrhoea

you still have diarrhoea 48 hours after starting the diarrhoea treatment.

Do not take any treatment for diarrhoea other than that given to you by your doctor.

- **Decrease in white blood cells** (*Frequent*)

IRITERO may cause a decrease in the number of some of your white blood cells, which play an important role in fighting infections. This is called neutropenia.

If you have any fever this may be an indication of infection associated with this neutropenia.

Nausea and vomiting (*Frequent*)

If you have any fever, and particularly if you also have diarrhoea and/or nausea and/or vomiting contact your doctor IMMEDIATELY.

Other side effects.

If you experience any of the following conditions please report it to a doctor IMMEDIATELY:

Frequent:

- difficulty in breathing
- dehydration
- change in kidney function tests
- excessive bilirubin (breakdown product of red blood cells) in the blood
- low blood volume resulting in dizziness or fainting
- inflammation and ulceration of the membranes lining the digestive tract
- infection

- anaemia which is decreased number of red blood cells which may lead to a feeling of weakness, fatigue or poor concentration
- leucopenia which is too few white blood cells which results in greater risk of infection
- thrombocytopenia which is too few platelets in the blood which may result in bleeding into the skin, bruising or prolonged bleeding after injury
- blockage of blood vessels that can result in severe chest pain, stroke, inflammation of a vein with formation of a clot, heart attack, heart arrest, sudden death

Less frequent:

- Extravasation which is leakage of medicine from the vein into the surrounding tissue, sign and symptoms include stinging burning sensation and oedema around the injection site
- Tumour-lysis syndrome which is when a large number of cancer cells die within a short period releasing their contents in the blood, sign and symptoms include nausea with or without vomiting, lack of appetite, fatigue, dark urine

Other side effects which may occur when you are treated with IRITERO are:

Frequent:

- loss of hair
- lack of appetite
- constipation
- inflammation of the mouth
- decreased weight
- pain

- lack of energy

If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via "**6.04 Adverse Drug Reactions Form**", found online under SAHPRA's publications: https://www.sahpra.org.za/publications/Index/8 /. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more Information on the safety of **IRITERO**.

5.How to store IRITERO

Store at or below 25 °C and store in original package, protect from light and

moisture as well as do not freeze.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

In-use storage conditions

IRITERO are subjected to 0,9 % Nacl (0,12 mg/ml Concentration), 0,9 % Nacl (2,8 mg/ml Concentration), 5 % Glucose (0,12mg/ml concentration), 5 % Glucose (2,8 mg/ml Concentration) for 24 Hrs at 2-8 °C, 3 days at 25 °C and 28 days at 5 °C.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What IRITERO contains

- The active substance is irinotecan hydrochloride trihydrate

The other ingredients are:

- Sorbitol
- Lactic acid
- Sodium hydroxide
- Hydrochloric acid

What IRITERO looks like and contents of the pack

IRITERO 40 mg/2 mL

5 ml Fiolax amber tubular glass vials, type I with 13 mm neck with 13 mm serum rubber GBB stopper with a golden yellow flip off seal.

Pack size: 1 x 10 mL

IRITERO 100 mg/5 mL

5 ml Fiolax amber tubular glass vials, type I with 13 mm neck with 13 mm serum rubber GBB stopper with a rust flip off seal.

Pack size: 1 x 10 mL

IRITERO 300 mg/15 mL

20 mL/mm Tubular type I vials with 20 mm rubber GBB stopper with a purplement flip off seal.

Pack size: 1 x 20 mL

HOLDER OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

Hetero Drugs South Africa (Pty) Ltd

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REGISTRATION NUMBER(S)

IRITERO 40 mg/2 mL: 56/26/0829

IRITERO 100 mg/5 mL: 56/26/0830

IRITERO 300 mg/15 mL: 56/26/0831

DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/ RENEWAL OF AUTHORISATION

11 July 2023

DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

N/A