

ARTWORK	
Packaging name	Coseven Brochure
Packaging code	-
Previous code	-

Coseven Eptacog alfa

 powder and solvent for solution for injection

Composition
Each vial contains eptacog alfa (activated) 1.2 mg (corresponds to 60 KIU).

1 KIU equals to 1,000 IU (International Units).
Eptacog alfa (activated) is recombinant coagulation factor VIIa (rFVIIa) with a molecular mass of approximately 50,000 Daltons produced in baby hamster kidney cells (BHK cells) by recombinant DNA technology.

Pharmaceutical form
Powder and solvent for solution for injection.
White lyophilised powder. Solvent: clear colourless solution. The reconstituted solution has a pH of approximately 6.0.

List of excipients
Powder
Sodium chloride, calcium chloride dihydrate, glycylglycine, polysorbate 80, D-mannitol.
Solvent
Water for injections.

Mechanism of action
Coseven contains activated recombinant coagulation factor VII. The mechanism of action includes the binding of factor VIIa to exposed tissue factor. This complex activates factor IX into factor IXa and factor X into factor Xa, leading to the initial conversion of small amounts of prothrombin into thrombin. Thrombin leads to the activation of platelets and factors V and VIII at the site of injury and to the formation of the haemostatic plug by converting fibrinogen into fibrin. Pharmacological doses of rFVIIa activate factor X directly on the surface of activated platelets, localised to the site of injury, independently of tissue factor. This results in the conversion of prothrombin into large amounts of thrombin independently of tissue factor. Accordingly, the pharmacodynamic effect of factor VIIa gives rise to an increased local formation of factor Xa, thrombin and fibrin.
A theoretical risk for the development of systemic activation of the coagulation system in patients suffering from underlying diseases predisposing them to DIC cannot be totally excluded.

Pharmacokinetics (PK) and Pharmacodynamics (PD)
A randomized, double-blind, controlled, single-center, phase I study was performed in healthy volunteers to evaluate the pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and safety of Coseven in comparison with reference product. Adult healthy male subjects received either 30 µg/kg or 90 µg/kg or 120 µg/kg doses of Coseven and reference product. Between first and second product there was a wash out period of two weeks. AUCt and Cmax of pharmacokinetic were similar across the two groups. Geometrical mean ratio (GMR) of AUCt was 1.01 between Coseven and reference product 30 µg/kg [CI 90%: 97.53-105.07]. GMR of Cmax was 1.00 between Coseven and reference product 30 µ g/kg [CI 90%: 97.38-104.01]. GMR of AUCt was 1.00 between Coseven and reference product 90 µg/kg [CI 90%: 98.81-101.20]. GMR of Cmax was 0.98 between Coseven and reference product 90 µg/kg [CI 90%: 95.34-99.93]. GMR of AUCt was 1.02 between Coseven and reference product 120 µg/kg [CI 90%: 100.82-103.39]. GMR of Cmax was 1.01 between Coseven and reference product 120 µg/kg [CI 90%: 99.67-103.89].
In addition, AUCt and Cmax of D-dimer as pharmacodynamics were similar across the two groups and were in the 0.80-1.25 equivalence criteria. GMR of AUCt was 1.00 between Coseven and reference product 30 µg/kg [CI 90%: 96.77-103.63]. GMR of Cmax was 0.99 between Coseven and reference product 30 µg/kg [CI 90%: 94.64-104.55]. GMR of AUCt was 0.97 between Coseven and reference product 90 µ g/kg [CI 90%: 94.48-99.43]. GMR of Cmax was 0.96 between Coseven and reference product 90 µg/kg [CI 90%: 91.98-99.37]. GMR of AUCt was 0.99 between Coseven and reference product 120 µg/kg [CI 90%: 94.72-102.82]. GMR of Cmax was 0.99 between Coseven and reference product 120 µg/kg [CI 90%: 93.26-105.43].
Other pharmacokinetics secondary endpoints have no significant difference between two treatment groups (p > 0.05). The 90% CIs for the GMRs of AUCinf and Cmax for all of these primary and secondary endpoints were within the prespecified standard PK PD equivalence criteria of 0.80 to 1.25.
There were no deaths, serious adverse events (AEs) or severe AEs and no AEs possibly or probably related to study medications. Hypotension and headache were the most frequent adverse events. All subjects recovered without treatment. No adverse events were reported during follow-up period. The number and type of adverse events were comparable with no significant difference between the two products.
All of the immunogenicity samples were negative and this confirms similar safety profile of two products.

Efficacy
In order to establish the efficacy and biosimilar nature of Coseven to reference product in the treatment of congenital factor VII (FVII) deficiency, patients received either agent at 30 mg/kg, intravenously per week for 4 weeks, in a randomized fashion. The primary aim was to compare FVII:coagulation activity (FVII:C), 20 minutes after recombinant activated FVII (rFVIIa) injection, in the 2 groups. A secondary measure was self-reported bleeding. The median interquartile baseline range of the plasma level of activated FVII (FVIIa) activity in the 2 groups was 1.6 (1.1-14.0) IU/dL and 5.0 (1.1-25.5) IU/dL. All patients achieved levels of FVIIa (FVII:C) > 30 IU/dL, 20 minutes after the injection of rFVIIa. There was no difference in levels of FVII:C 20 minutes after rFVIIa injection between the 2 groups in each of the 4 weeks of treatment (p > 0.05). Bleeding was similar between the 2 groups, with a comparable decrease in severity and frequency compared to the last month prior to treatment. Coseven is similar to reference product in increasing postinjection FVIIa activity as well as in clinical safety and efficacy.

A double-blind, prospective, randomized, multicenter study compared the efficacy of Coseven with reference product to control bleeding episodes in patients with haemophilia A with inhibitors. Sixty-six patients were randomized into 2 groups, with 4 consecutive block randomization. These groups received Coseven and reference product dosages of 90 to 120 µg/kg intravenously every 2 hours. Median (interquartile range) level of factor VIII (FVIII) inhibitor in groups A and B was 15.0 and 19.0 Bethesda Unit (BU) preadministration. Bleeding onset in group A was 1246 ± 1104 minutes and in group B was 2301 ± 1693 minutes (p= 0.311). The Kavakli global response scores (p= 0.484) and treatment success rate (p= 0.616) was comparable in both the groups. The side effects in groups A (9.7%) and B (2.9%) were comparable (p= 0.335). Coseven is found to be as effective as reference product in the treatment

of acute joint bleeding in patients with hemophilia with inhibitors.

Indications
Coseven is indicated for the treatment of bleeding episodes and for the prevention of bleeding in those undergoing surgery or invasive procedures in the following patient groups:
• In patients with congenital haemophilia with inhibitors to coagulation factors VIII or IX > 5 BU.
• In patients with congenital haemophilia who are expected to have a high anamnestic response to factor VIII or factor IX administration.
• In patients with acquired haemophilia.
• In patients with congenital factor VII deficiency.
• In patients with Glanzmann's thrombasthenia with antibodies to GP IIb – IIIa and/or HLA and with past or present refractoriness to platelet transfusions.

Contraindications
Hypersensitivity to the active substance, to any of the exceipients listed in List of excipients, or to mouse, hamster or bovine protein.

Posology and method of administration
Treatment should be initiated under the supervision of a physician experienced in the treatment of haemophilia and/or bleeding disorders.

Dose
Haemophilia A or B with inhibitors or expected to have a high anamnestic response.
Dose
Coseven should be given as early as possible after the start of a bleeding episode. The recommended initial dose, administered by intravenous bolus injection, is 90 µg per kg body weight. Following the initial dose of Coseven, further injections may be repeated. The duration of treatment and the interval between injections will vary with the severity of the haemorrhage, the invasive procedures or surgery being performed.

Dosing in children
Current clinical experience does not warrant a general differentiation in dosing between children and adults, although young children have faster clearance than adults. Therefore, higher doses of rFVIIa may be needed in paediatric patients to achieve similar plasma concentrations as in adult patients.

Dose interval
Initially 2-3 hours to obtain haemostasis.
If continued therapy is needed, the dose interval can be increased successively once effective haemostasis is achieved to every 4, 6, 8 or 12 hours for as long as treatment is judged as being indicated.

Mild to moderate bleeding episodes (including home therapy)
Early intervention has been shown to be efficacious in the treatment of mild to moderate joint, muscle and mucocutaneous bleeds. Two dosing regimens can be recommended:

- Two to three injections of 90 µg per kg body weight administered at three-hour intervals. If further treatment is required, one additional dose of 90 µg per kg body weight can be administered.
 - One single injection of 270 µg per kg body weight.
- The duration of home therapy should not exceed 24 hours.
There is no clinical experience with administration of a single dose of 270 µg per kg body weight in elderly patients.

Serious bleeding episodes
An initial dose of 90 µg per kg body weight is recommended and could be administered on the way to the hospital where the patient is usually treated. The following dose varies according to the type and severity of the haemorrhage. Dosing frequency should initially be every second hour until clinical improvement is observed. If continued therapy is indicated, the dose interval can then be increased to 3 hours for 1-2 days. Thereafter, the dose interval can be increased successively to every 4, 6, 8 or 12 hours for as long as treatment is judged as being indicated. A major bleeding episode may be treated for 2-3 weeks but can be extended beyond this if clinically warranted.

Invasive procedure/surgery
An initial dose of 90 µg per kg body weight should be given immediately before the intervention. The dose should be repeated after 2 hours and then at 2-3 hour intervals for the first 24-48 hours depending on the intervention performed and the clinical status of the patient. In major surgery, the dose should be continued at 2-4 hour intervals for 6-7 days. The dose interval may then be increased to 6-8 hours for another 2 weeks of treatment. Patients undergoing major surgery may be treated for up to 2-3 weeks until healing has occurred.

Acquired haemophilia
Dose and dose interval
Coseven should be given as early as possible after the start of a bleeding episode. The recommended initial dose, administered by intravenous bolus injection, is 90 µg per kg body weight. Following the initial dose of Coseven, further injections may be given if required. The duration of treatment and the interval between injections will vary with the severity of the haemorrhage, the invasive procedures or the surgery being performed.
The initial dose interval should be 2-3 hours. Once haemostasis has been achieved, the dose interval can be increased successively to every 4, 6, 8 or 12 hours for as long as treatment is judged to be indicated.

Factor VII deficiency
Dose, dose range and dose interval
The recommended dose range for treatment of bleeding episodes and for the prevention of bleeding in patients undergoing surgery or invasive procedures is 15-30 µg per kg body weight every 4-6 hours until haemostasis is achieved. Dose and frequency of injections should be adapted to each individual.

Glanzmann's thrombasthenia
Dose, dose range and dose interval
The recommended dose for treatment of bleeding episodes and for the prevention of bleeding in patients undergoing surgery or invasive procedures is 90 µg per kg body (range 80-120 µg per kg body weight) at intervals of two hours (1.5-2.5 hours). At least three doses should be administered to secure effective haemostasis. The recommended route of administration is bolus injection as lack of efficacy may appear in connection with continuous infusion. For those patients who are not refractory, platelets are the first line treatment for Glanzmann's thrombasthenia.

Method of administration
Reconstitute the powder with the solvent and slowly administer as an intravenous bolus injection over 2-5 minutes.
Coseven should not be mixed with infusion solution or be given in a drip.
After reconstitution, chemical and physical stability has been demonstrated for 6 hours at 25°C and 24 hours at 5°C. From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, storage time and storage conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user, and should not be longer than 24 hours at 2-8°C, unless reconstitution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

Monitoring of treatment – laboratory tests
There is no requirement for monitoring rFVIIa therapy. Severity of bleeding condition

and clinical response to rFVIIa administration must guide dosing requirements. After administration of rFVIIa, prothrombin time (PT) and activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) have been shown to shorten, however no correlation has been demonstrated between PT and aPTT and clinical efficacy of rFVIIa.

Special warnings and precautions for use
In pathological conditions in which tissue factor may be expressed more extensively than considered normal, there may be a potential risk of development of thrombotic events or induction of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) in association with rFVIIa treatment. Such situations may include patients with advanced atherosclerotic disease, crush injury, septicaemia or DIC. Because of the risk of thromboembolic complications, caution should be exercised when administering rFVIIa to patients with a history of coronary heart disease, to patients with liver disease, to patients undergoing major surgery, to neonates, or to patients at risk of thromboembolic phenomena or disseminated intravascular coagulation. In each of these situations, the potential benefit of treatment with rFVIIa should be weighed against the risk of these complications.

As recombinant coagulation factor VIIa, Coseven may contain trace amounts of mouse IgG, bovine IgG and other residual culture proteins (hamster and bovine serum proteins), the remote possibility exists that patients treated with the product may develop hypersensitivity to these proteins. In such cases, treatment with antihistamines IV should be considered.

If allergic or anaphylactic-type reactions occur, the administration should be discontinued immediately. In case of anaphylactic shock, standard medical treatment for shock should be implemented. Patients should be informed of the early signs of hypersensitivity reactions. If such symptoms occur, the patient should be advised to discontinue use of the product immediately and contact their physician.

In case of severe bleeds, the product should be administered in hospitals preferably specialised in treatment of haemophilia patients with coagulation factor VIII or IX inhibitors, or if not possible, in close collaboration with a physician specialised in haemophilia treatment.

If bleeding is not kept under control, hospital care is mandatory. Patients/carers should inform the physician/supervising hospital at the earliest possible opportunity about all usages of rFVIIa. Factor VII deficient patients should be monitored for prothrombin time and factor VII coagulant activity before and after administration of rFVIIa. In case the FVIIa activity fails to reach the expected level or bleeding is not controlled after treatment with the recommended doses, antibody formation may be suspected and analysis for antibodies should be performed. Thrombosis has been reported in FVII deficient patients receiving rFVIIa during surgery but the risk of thrombosis in factor VII deficient patients treated with rFVIIa is unknown, see mechanism of action.

Drug interactions
The risk of potential interaction between rFVIIa and coagulation factor concentrates is unknown. Simultaneous use of prothrombin complex concentrates, activated or not, should be avoided.

Anti-fibrinolytics have been reported to reduce blood loss in association with surgery in haemophilia patients, especially in orthopedic surgery and surgery in regions rich in fibrinolytic activity, such as the oral cavity. Experience with concomitant administration of anti-fibrinolytics and rFVIIa treatment is, however, limited.

It is not recommended to combine rFVIIa and rFXIII. There are no clinical data available on the interaction between rFVIIa and rFXIII.

Fertility, pregnancy and lactation
Pregnancy
As a precautionary measure it is preferable to avoid the use of rFVIIa during pregnancy. Data on a limited number of exposed pregnancies within approved indications indicate no adverse effects of rFVIIa on pregnancy or on the health of the foetus/new-born child. To date, no other relevant epidemiological data are available. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to pregnancy, embryonal/foetal development, parturition or postnatal development.
Lactation
It is unknown whether rFVIIa is excreted in human breast milk. The excretion of rFVIIa in milk has not been studied in animals. A decision on whether to continue/discontinue breast-feeding or to continue/discontinue therapy with rFVIIa should be made taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding to the child and the benefit of rFVIIa therapy to the woman.
Fertility
No indication that rFVIIa has a harmful effect on male or female fertility.

Effects on ability to drive and use machines
No studies on the effect on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.

Undesirable effects
The frequencies of both serious and non-serious adverse drug reactions are listed by system organ classes below.

Blood and lymphatic system
Rare (≥ 1/10,000, < 1/1,000)
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) and related laboratory findings including elevated levels of D-dimer and decreased levels of AT, see **special warnings and precautions for use**
- Coagulopathy

Immune system disorders
Rare (≥ 1/10,000, < 1/1,000)
- Hypersensitivity (see **contraindications and special warnings and precautions for use**)
Not known
- Anaphylactic reaction

Nervous system disorders
Rare (≥ 1/10,000, < 1/1,000)
- Headache

Vascular disorders
Rare (≥ 1/10,000, < 1/1,000)
- Arterial thromboembolic events: (myocardial infarction, cerebral infarction, cerebral ischaemia, cerebral artery occlusion, cerebrovascular accident, renal artery thrombosis, peripheral ischaemia, peripheral arterial thrombosis and intestinal ischaemia)
- Angina pectoris
Uncommon (≥ 1/1,000, < 1/100)
- Venous thromboembolic events: (deep vein thrombosis, thrombosis at IV site, pulmonary embolism, thromboembolic events of the liver including portal vein thrombosis, renal vein thrombosis, thrombophlebitis, superficial thrombophlebitis and intestinal ischaemia)

Not known
- Intracardiac thrombus

Gastrointestinal disorders
Rare (≥ 1/10,000, < 1/1,000)
- Nausea

Skin and subcutaneous disorders
Uncommon (≥ 1/1,000, < 1/100)
- Rash (including allergic dermatitis and rash erythematous)
- Pruritus and urticaria
Not known
- Flushing
- Angioedema

General disorders and administration site conditions
Uncommon (≥ 1/1,000, < 1/100)
- Therapeutic response decreased*
- Pyrexia
Rare (≥ 1/10,000, < 1/1,000)
- Injection site reaction including injection site pain

Investigations
Rare (≥ 1/10,000, < 1/1,000)
- Increased fibrin degradation products
- Increased of alanine aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenase and prothrombin

Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness. Adverse drug reaction reported post-marketing only are presented with a frequency of not known.
*Lack of efficacy (therapeutic response decreased) has been reported. It is important that the dosage regimen of rFVIIa is compliant with the recommended dosage as stated in dosage. Thromboembolic events may lead to cardiac arrest.

Patients with acquired haemophilia
Certain adverse drug reactions were reported more frequently (1% based on treatment episodes): arterial thromboembolic events (cerebral artery occlusion, cerebrovascular accident), venous thromboembolic events (pulmonary embolism and deep vein thrombosis), angina pectoris, nausea, pyrexia, erythematous rash and investigation of increased levels of fibrin degradation products.

Inhibitory antibody formation
There have been no confirmed reports of inhibitory antibodies against rFVIIa or FVII in patients with haemophilia A or B. Development of inhibitory antibodies to rFVIIa has been reported in patients with congenital FVII deficiency. Risk factors that may have contributed to antibody development including previous treatment with human plasma and/or plasma-derived factor VII, severe mutation of FVII gene, and overdose of rFVIIa, were present. Patients with factor VII deficiency treated with rFVIIa should be monitored for factor VII antibodies.

Thromboembolic events
When rFVIIa is administered to patients outside approved indications, arterial thromboembolic events are common (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10). Safety and efficacy of rFVIIa have not been established outside the approved indications and therefore rFVIIa is not recommended.

Overdose
A few cases of overdose have been reported in patients with haemophilia. The only complication reported in connection with an overdose was a slight transient increase in blood pressure in a 16-year-old patient receiving 24 mg rFVIIa instead of 5.5 mg. No cases of overdose have been reported in patients with acquired haemophilia or Glanzmann's thrombasthenia.
In patients with factor VII deficiency, where the recommended dose is 15-30 µg/kg rFVIIa, one episode of overdose has been associated with a thrombotic event (occipital stroke) in an elderly (> 80 years) male patient treated with 10-20 times the recommended dose. In addition, the development of antibodies against rFVIIa and FVII has been associated with overdose in one patient with factor VII deficiency. The dose schedule should not be intentionally increased above the recommended doses due to the absence of information on the additional risk that may be incurred.

Special precautions for storage
Store powder and solvent at 2-8°C.
Store powder and solvent in the outer carton in order to protect from light.
Do not freeze.

Presentation
Each Coseven package contains:
1 vial of powder for solution for injection
1 vial of solvent (sterile water for injection)
1 alcohol swab
1 syringe

ON MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION ONLY

Manufacturing process of this product has any contact with porcine-derived substance.



Manufactured by : **AryoGen Pharmed, Alborz - Iran**
Imported by : **PT DANKOS FARMA, Jakarta - Indonesia**

kode kemasan

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMASI UNTUK PASIEN

Coseven
Eptacog alfa (activated) 1,2 mg untuk injeksi

Bacalah seluruh *leaflet* ini dengan hati-hati sebelum Anda mulai menggunakan obat ini untuk mendapatkan informasi yang penting untuk Anda.

- *Leaflet* ini berisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang umum ditanyakan mengenai Coseven.
- *Leaflet* ini tidak mengandung semua informasi yang tersedia.
- Semua obat mengandung risiko dan manfaat. Dokter Anda telah mempertimbangkan risiko yang dialami dengan pemberian Coseven dengan manfaat yang diharapkan untuk Anda.
- Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan selain yang terdapat dalam *leaflet* ini, tanyakan pada dokter atau apoteker.
- Jika Anda mengalami efek samping, konsultasikan dengan dokter, apoteker, atau perawat. Efek samping ini mencakup efek samping apapun yang tidak terdapat dalam *leaflet* ini.

1. Apa itu Coseven dan komposisi Coseven?

Coseven merupakan faktor pembekuan darah. Coseven bekerja dengan menyumbat luka tempat perdarahan saat faktor pembekuan darah tubuh sendiri tidak dapat bekerja sebagaimana mestinya. Coseven mengandung bahan aktif *eptacog alfa (activated)*. *Eptacog alfa (activated)* adalah faktor yang berperan dalam pembekuan darah yaitu faktor VIIa rekombinan (rFVIIa), yang dihasilkan dari teknologi DNA rekombinan (DNA buatan dengan menggabungkan dua atau lebih untai materi genetik) dari sel *baby hamster kidney*.

2. Apa bentuk sediaan Coseven?

Coseven tersedia dalam bentuk vial berisi serbuk liofilisasi *eptacog alfa (activated)* sebanyak 1,2 mg untuk injeksi beserta pelarutnya.

3. Bagaimana pemerian atau deskripsi Coseven?

Coseven untuk injeksi merupakan serbuk liofilisasi (serbuk berbentuk padat yang dihasilkan dari proses pembekuan dan pengeringan) berwarna putih. Pelarutnya jernih tidak berwarna.

4. Apa kegunaan dari Coseven?

Coseven digunakan untuk terapi episode perdarahan dan mencegah perdarahan pada kelompok pasien berikut ini yang menjalani pembedahan atau prosedur invasif (prosedur yang melibatkan cedera atau luka pada tubuh):

- Pasien hemofilia bawaan (tidak memiliki faktor pembekuan darah yang cukup jika ada perdarahan yang dialami sejak lahir) dengan penghambat terhadap faktor pembekuan darah tipe VIII dan IX.
- Pasien hemofilia bawaan yang diduga memiliki respons anamnestik (reaksi tubuh mengenali benda asing dan menghasilkan antibodi terhadap benda asing tersebut) terhadap faktor pembekuan darah tipe VIII dan IX.
- Pasien hemofilia yang didapat.
- Pasien yang mengalami defisiensi (kekurangan) faktor VII.
- Pasien dengan *glanzmann's thrombasthenia* (gangguan perdarahan karena trombosit/keping-keping darah abnormal) yang tidak dapat diterapi dengan transfusi trombosit secara efektif.

5. Bagaimana cara pemberian Coseven?

Coseven disiapkan oleh petugas medis profesional (apoteker) yang berkompentensi atau berpengalaman sebelum diberikan dan akan diberikan di rumah sakit oleh dokter atau perawat. Coseven diberikan dengan cara diinjeksikan ke dalam pembuluh darah (intravena). Terapi harus segera diberikan jika terjadi perdarahan. Jika perdarahan masih belum terkontrol dalam 24 jam, perawatan di rumah sakit akan diperlukan.

6. Bagaimana dosis pemberian dari Coseven?

Pasien hemofilia: dosis 90 µg per kg berat badan, dapat diulang setiap 2-3 jam sampai perdarahan terkontrol. Dosis lain yang dapat diberikan adalah 270 µg per kg berat badan (dosis tunggal).

Defisiensi faktor VII: dosis 15-30 µg per kg berat badan.

glanzmann's thrombasthenia: dosis 90 µg (rentang dosis 80-120 µg) per kg berat badan.

7. Apa yang dilakukan jika terapi Coseven terlewatkan?

Jika Anda melewatkan terapi Coseven, hubungi dokter Anda dan dokter akan memutuskan kapan dosis berikutnya diberikan.

8. Pada keadaan apa Coseven tidak boleh diberikan?

Coseven tidak boleh diberikan pada pasien dengan:

- Alergi terhadap *eptacog alfa* (bahan aktif Coseven) atau bahan pembawa dalam produk.
- Alergi terhadap protein yang berasal dari mencit, *hamster*, atau sapi.

Beritahukan kepada dokter jika Anda memiliki alergi terhadap yang telah disebutkan di atas.

9. Apa yang perlu diperhatikan jika Anda akan menggunakan Coseven?

Beritahukan dokter sebelum menggunakan Coseven jika Anda:

- Baru menjalani pembedahan.
- Baru-baru ini mengalami cedera berat.
- Mengalami penyempitan pembuluh darah (aterosklerosis).
- Memiliki peningkatan risiko terjadi bekuan darah (trombosis).
- Mengalami gangguan fungsi hati berat.
- Mengalami infeksi pada pembuluh darah yang serius.
- Berisiko mengalami keadaan di mana terdapat bekuan darah di seluruh aliran darah (koagulasi intravaskuler diseminata).
- Mengalami *stroke*.
- Tidak dapat mentoleransi fruktosa (suatu bentuk gula).

10. Obat apa yang harus dihindari jika menggunakan Coseven?

Obat yang harus dihindari adalah konsentrat kompleks protrombin, anti-fibrinolitik/ obat yang menghambat hancurnya benang-benang fibrin yang menutup luka (seperti *aminocaproic acid* atau *tranexamic acid*), dan rFXIII.

11. Apakah Coseven boleh digunakan pada ibu hamil dan menyusui?

Coseven tidak boleh digunakan pada ibu hamil dan menyusui.

Sampai saat ini, belum tersedia data yang menunjang penggunaannya pada kelompok pasien ini.

Tidak diketahui apakah rFVIIa dikeluarkan dalam air susu ibu, oleh karena itu penggunaannya pada ibu menyusui harus mempertimbangkan potensi manfaat dibandingkan risikonya.

12. Apakah boleh mengendarai atau menjalankan mesin selama menggunakan Coseven?

Belum ada penelitian yang telah dilakukan mengenai pengaruh terhadap kemampuan mengendarai atau menjalankan mesin.

13. Apa efek samping yang mungkin terjadi dengan Coseven?

Efek samping serius

Sangat jarang:

- Reaksi alergi. Tanda-tandanya termasuk ruam kulit (peradangan dan perubahan warna kulit, dapat terjadi gatal, kulit mengelupas, bersisik), gatal, *flushing* (semburat/ kemerahan pada kulit karena pelepasan pembuluh darah dengan sensasi panas), bintol-bintol pada kulit, mengi (napas berbunyi) atau kesulitan bernapas, merasa lemah atau pusing, pembengkakan pada bibir atau tenggorok atau pada tempat injeksi.
- Sumbatan pada pembuluh darah di jantung (menyebabkan serangan jantung atau nyeri dada kiri), otak (*stroke*), atau usus dan ginjal. Tanda-tandanya termasuk nyeri berat pada dada, sesak napas, kebingungan, kesulitan berbicara atau bergerak (kelumpuhan) atau nyeri perut.

Tidak sering:

- Sumbatan pada pembuluh darah di paru, kaki, hati, ginjal, atau tempat injeksi. Tanda-tandanya termasuk kesulitan bernapas, pembengkakan pada kaki yang berwarna merah dan nyeri, dan nyeri perut.
- Kurang menimbulkan efek atau penurunan respons terapi.

Efek samping lain yang tidak sering

- Reaksi alergi kulit termasuk ruam, gatal, dan bintol.
- Demam

Efek samping lain yang sangat jarang

- Mual
- Sakit kepala
- Berkeringat
- Perubahan tekanan darah
- Rasa tertekan pada dada
- Syok
- Denyut jantung tidak teratur
- Muntah
- Penumpukan cairan
- Tremor/gemetar
- Perubahan pada beberapa pemeriksaan fungsi hari dan darah

Beritahukan dokter jika mengalami hal-hal lain yang membuat tidak nyaman, bahkan jika tidak terdapat dalam daftar efek samping yang telah disebutkan.

14. Apa tanda dan gejala overdosis serta apa yang harus dilakukan jika overdosis?

Tanda dan gejala overdosis yang pernah dilaporkan adalah peningkatan tekanan darah sementara, kejadian trombotik (*stroke* oksipital/bagian otak di dekat leher), terbentuknya antibodi terhadap rFVIIa dan faktor VII. Dokter akan segera mengambil tindakan yang sesuai jika terjadi overdosis.

15. Bagaimana cara menyimpan obat ini?

Coseven disimpan pada suhu 2-8°C. Simpan obat dalam kemasan agar terlindungi dari cahaya. Jangan dibekukan. Jangan gunakan jika telah melewati tanggal kadaluarsa. Hanya gunakan larutan yang jernih dan tidak berwarna setelah disiapkan. Jauhkan dari jangkauan anak.

No. Reg.

HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

Pada proses pembuatannya bersinggungan dengan bahan bersumber babi.

ARY

ARTWORK APPROVAL																			
BAGIAN	DESIGN SPV	PACKDEV SCIENTIST	PACKDEV MANAGER	FORMULASI /ANDEV	R&D HEAD	REGISTRASI	BD	MARKETING	MEDICAL	PRODUKSI	KI	QA							
Paraf																			
Nama																			
Tanggal																			
Keputusan*	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok	Ok							
	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak	Tidak							

* Beri tanda ☒ Jika masih ada revisi, beri tanda ☒ pada 'tidak' dan komentar langsung ditulis/ditambahkan pada fisik artwork

**Diisi jika perlu

NYD | 290321 | TD BPOM, Add caution of porcine-derived substance