1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Truxima

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Truxima:
- **100 mg/10 mL: each vial (10 mL) contains 100 mg rituximab**
- **500 mg/50 mL: each vial (50 mL) contains 500 mg rituximab**

Rituximab is a genetically engineered chimeric mouse/human monoclonal antibody representing a glycosylated immunoglobulin with human IgG1 constant regions and murine light-chain and heavy-chain variable region sequences. The antibody is produced by mammalian (Chinese hamster ovary) cell suspension culture and purified by affinity chromatography and ion exchange, including specific viral inactivation and removal procedures.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Concentrate for solution for infusion. Clear, colourless liquid.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1. Therapeutic indications

Truxima is indicated in adults for the following indications:

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL)

- Truxima is indicated for the treatment of patients with relapsed or chemoresistant low-grade or follicular, CD 20-positive, B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphomas.

- Truxima is indicated for the treatment of patients with stage III-IV follicular lymphoma in combination with CVP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisolone) chemotherapy.

- Truxima is indicated for patients with follicular lymphoma as maintenance treatment, after response to induction therapy.

- Truxima is indicated for the treatment of patients with CD20 positive diffuse large B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in combination with CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisolone) chemotherapy.

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia

Truxima in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide is indicated for the treatment is of patients with previously untreated and relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL).

4.2. Posology and method of administration

General

The prepared Truxima solution should be administered as an IV infusion through a dedicated line. Do not administer the prepared infusion solutions as an IV push or bolus.
Truxima should be administered under the close supervision of an experienced healthcare professional, and in an environment where full resuscitation facilities are immediately available (see section 4.4).

Patients should be closely monitored for the onset of cytokine release syndrome (see section 4.4). Patients who develop evidence of severe reactions, especially severe dyspnoea, bronchospasm or hypoxia should have the infusion interrupted immediately. Patients with Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma should then be evaluated for evidence of tumour lysis syndrome including appropriate laboratory tests and, for pulmonary infiltration, with a chest x-ray. In all patients, the infusion should not be restarted until complete resolution of all symptoms, and normalisation of laboratory values and chest x-ray findings. At this time, the infusion can be initially resumed at not more than one-half the previous rate. If the same severe adverse reactions occur for a second time, the decision to stop the treatment should be seriously considered on a case by case basis.

Mild or moderate infusion-related reactions (section 4.4) usually respond to a reduction in the rate of infusion. The infusion rate may be increased upon improvement of symptoms.

Posology

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
Low-grade or Follicular non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma:

Intravenous Formulations
Premedication consisting of an anti-pyretic and an antihistaminic, e.g. paracetamol and diphenhydramine, should always be administered before each infusion of Truxima.
Premedication with glucocorticoids should be considered if Truxima is not given in combination with steroid-containing chemotherapy for treatment of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Initial treatment:

Intravenous monotherapy
The recommended dosage of Truxima used as monotherapy for adult patients is 375 mg/m² body surface area, administered as an IV infusion (see "*First infusion*" and "*Subsequent infusions*" sub-sections, below) once weekly for four weeks.

Intravenous combination therapy
The recommended dose of Truxima in combination with any chemotherapy is 375 mg/m^2 body surface area per cycle for a total of:
- 8 cycles with R-CVP (21 days/cycle)
- 8 cycles wi8th R-MCP (28 days/cycle)
- 8 cycles with R-CHOP (21 days /cycle); 6 cycles if a complete remission is achieved after 4 cycles
- 6 cycles with R-CHVP-Interferon (21 days/cycle)

Truxima should be administered on day 1 of each chemotherapy cycle, after intravenous administration of the glucocorticoid component of the chemotherapy if applicable.

Dosage adjustments during treatment:
No dose reductions of Truxima are recommended. When Truxima is given in combination with chemotherapy, standard dose reductions for the chemotherapeutic drugs should be applied.
Retreatment following relapse in non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma:
Patients who have responded to Truxima initially have been treated again with Truxima at a dose of 375 mg/m² body surface area, administered as an IV infusion once weekly for four weeks (see section 5.1).

Maintenance therapy:
Previously untreated patients after response to induction treatment may receive maintenance therapy with Truxima given at 375 mg/m² body surface area once every 2 months until disease progression or for a maximum period of two years (12 infusions).

Relapsed/refractory patients after response to induction treatment may receive maintenance therapy with Truxima IV given at 375 mg/m² body surface area once every 3 months until disease progression or for a maximum period of two years.

Diffuse large B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma:

Intravenous Formulations
Premedication consisting of an anti-pyretic and an antihistaminic, e.g. paracetamol and diphenhydramine, should always be administered before each infusion of Truxima IV.

Premedication with glucocorticoids should be considered if Truxima IV is not given in combination with steroid-containing chemotherapy for treatment of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Truxima should be used in combination with CHOP chemotherapy. The recommended dosage of Truxima IV is 375 mg/m^2 body surface area, administered on day 1 of each chemotherapy cycle for 8 cycles after IV administration of the glucocorticoid component of CHOP. Safety and efficacy of Truxima have not been established in combination with other chemotherapies.

Dose adjustments during treatment:
No dose reductions of Truxima IV are recommended. When Truxima IV is given in combination with chemotherapy, standard dose reductions for the chemotherapeutic medicinal products should be applied.

First infusion:
The recommended initial rate for infusion is 50 mg/hr, after the first 30 minutes, it can be escalated in 50 mg/hr increments every 30 minutes, to a maximum of 400 mg/hr.

Subsequent IV infusions:
Subsequent doses of Truxima IV can be infused at an initial rate of 100 mg/hr, and increased by 100 mg/hr increments at 30 minutes intervals, to a maximum of 400 mg/hr.

Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

Intravenous formulation only
Premedication consisting of an analgesic/anti-pyretic (*e.g. paracetamol*) and an antihistaminic drug(*e.g. diphenhydramine*) should always be administered before each infusion of Truxima IV.
Premedication with glucocorticoids should be considered if Truxima IV is not given in combination with steroid-containing chemotherapy.

Prophylaxis with adequate hydration and administration of uricostatics starting 48 hours prior to start of therapy is recommended for CLL patients to reduce the risk of tumour lysis syndrome. For CLL patients whose lymphocyte counts are > 25 x 10^9/L it is recommended to administer prednisone/prednisolone 100 mg intravenously shortly before infusion with Truxima to decrease the rate and severity of acute infusion reactions and/or cytokine release syndrome.

The recommended dosage of Truxima IV in combination with chemotherapy for previously untreated and relapsed/refractory patients is 375 mg/m^2 body surface area administered on day 0 of the first treatment cycle followed by 500 mg/m^2 body surface area administered on day 1 of each subsequent cycle for 6 cycles in total. The chemotherapy should be given after Truxima infusion.

Dose adjustments during treatment:
No dose reductions of Truxima IV are recommended. When Truxima is given in combination with chemotherapy, standard dose reductions for the chemotherapeutic medicinal products should be applied.

First infusion:
The recommended initial infusion rate is 50 mg/hr; subsequently , the rate can be escalated in 50 mg/h increments every 30 minutes to a maximum of 400 mg/h.

Subsequent infusions:
Subsequent infusions of Truxima IV can be started at a rate of 100 mg/h and increased by 100 mg/h increments every 30 minutes to a maximum of 400 mg/h.

Special Dosage Instructions

Children and adolescents:
Truxima is not recommended for use in children due to lack of data on safety and efficacy.

Elderly:
No dose adjustment is required in elderly patients (aged >65 years)

4.3. Contraindications

Contraindications for use in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients of this product or to murine proteins.

Active, severe infections (see section 4.4).
Severe heart failure (NYHA Class IV) or severe, uncontrolled cardiac disease.

4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

In order to improve traceability of biological medicinal products, the tradename and batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded (or stated) in the patient file.

Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)

Very rare cases of fatal PML have been reported following the use of rituximab. Patients must be monitored at regular intervals for any new or worsening neurological symptoms or signs that may be suggestive of PML. If PML is suspected, further dosing must be suspended until PML has been excluded. The clinician should evaluate the patient to determine if the symptoms are indicative of neurological dysfunction, and if so, whether these symptoms are possibly suggestive of PML. Consultation with a neurologist should be considered as clinically indicated.

If any doubt exists, further evaluation, including MRI scan preferably with contrast, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) testing for JC Viral DNA and repeat neurological assessments, should be considered.

The physician should be particularly alert to symptoms suggestive of PML that the patient may not notice (e.g. cognitive, neurological or psychiatric symptoms). Patients should also be advised to inform their partner or caregivers about their treatment, since they may notice symptoms that the patient is not aware of.

If a patient develops PML the dosing of rituximab must be permanently discontinued.

Following reconstitution of the immune system in immunocompromised patients with PML, stabilisation or improved outcome has been seen. It remains unknown if early detection of PML and suspension of rituximab therapy may lead to similar stabilisation or improved outcome.

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

Infusion related reactions
Rituximab is associated with infusion-related reactions, which may be related to release of cytokines and/or other chemical mediators. Cytokine release syndrome may be clinically indistinguishable from acute hypersensitivity reactions.

This set of reactions which includes syndrome of cytokine release, tumour lysis syndrome and anaphylactic and hypersensitivity reactions are described below.

Severe infusion-related reactions with fatal outcome have been reported during post-marketing use of the rituximab intravenous formulation, with an onset ranging within 30 minutes to 2 hours after starting the first rituximab intravenous infusion. They were characterised by pulmonary events and in some cases included rapid tumour lysis and features of tumour lysis syndrome in addition to fever, chills, rigors, hypotension, urticaria, angioedema and other symptoms (see section 4.8).

Severe cytokine release syndrome is characterised by severe dyspnoea, often accompanied by bronchospasm and hypoxia, in addition to fever, chills, rigors, urticaria, and angioedema. This syndrome may be associated with some features of tumour lysis syndrome such as hyperuricaemia, hyperkalaemia, hypocalcaemia, hyperphosphataemia, acute renal failure, elevated lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and may be associated with acute respiratory failure and death. The acute respiratory failure may be accompanied by events such as pulmonary interstitial infiltration or oedema, visible on a chest X-ray. The syndrome frequently manifests itself within one or two hours of initiating the first infusion. Patients with a history of pulmonary insufficiency or those with pulmonary tumour infiltration may be at greater risk of poor outcome and should be treated with increased caution. Patients who develop severe cytokine release syndrome should have their infusion interrupted immediately (see section 4.2) and should receive aggressive symptomatic treatment. Since initial improvement of clinical symptoms may be followed by deterioration, these patients should be closely monitored until tumour lysis syndrome and pulmonary infiltration have been resolved or ruled out. Further treatment of patients after complete resolution of signs and symptoms has rarely resulted in repeated severe cytokine release syndrome.

Patients with a high tumour burden or with a high number ($\geq 25 \times 10^9$/L) of circulating malignant cells such as patients with CLL, who may be at higher risk of especially severe cytokine release syndrome, should only be treated with extreme caution. These patients should be very closely monitored throughout the first infusion. Consideration should be given to the use of a reduced infusion rate for the first infusion in these patients or a split dosing over two days during the first cycle and any subsequent cycles if the lymphocyte count is still $>25 \times 10^9$/L.

Symptoms of Infusion related adverse reactions are usually reversible with interruption of rituximab infusion and administration of an anti-pyretic, an antihistaminic, and, occasionally, oxygen, intravenous saline or bronchodilators, and glucocorticoids if required. Please see cytokine release syndrome above for severe reactions.

Anaphylactic and other hypersensitivity reactions have been reported following the intravenous administration of proteins to patients. In contrast to cytokine release syndrome, true hypersensitivity reactions typically occur within minutes after starting infusion. Medicinal products for the treatment of hypersensitivity reactions, e.g., epinephrine (adrenaline), antihistamines and glucocorticoids, should be available for immediate use in the event of an allergic reaction during administration of rituximab. Clinical manifestations of anaphylaxis may appear similar to clinical manifestations of the cytokine

release syndrome (described above). Reactions attributed to hypersensitivity have been reported less frequently than those attributed to cytokine release.

Additional reactions reported in some cases were myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, pulmonary oedema and acute reversible thrombocytopenia.

Since hypotension may occur during rituximab administration, consideration should be given to withholding anti-hypertensive medicines 12 hours prior to the rituximab infusion.

Cardiac disorders
Angina pectoris, cardiac arrhythmias such as atrial flutter and fibrillation, heart failure and/or myocardial infarction have occurred in patients treated with rituximab. Therefore, patients with a history of cardiac disease and/or cardiotoxic chemotherapy should be monitored closely.

Haematological toxicities
Although rituximab is not myelosuppressive in monotherapy, caution should be exercised when considering treatment of patients with neutrophils < 1.5 x 10^9/L and/or platelet counts < 75 x 10^9/L as clinical experience in this population is limited. Rituximab has been used in 21 patients who underwent autologous bone marrow transplantation and other risk groups with a presumable reduced bone marrow function without inducing myelotoxicity.

Regular full blood counts, including neutrophil and platelet counts, should be performed during rituximab therapy.

Infections
Serious infections, including fatalities, can occur during therapy with rituximab (see section 4.8). Rituximab should not be administered to patients with an active, severe infection (e.g. tuberculosis, sepsis and opportunistic infections, see section 4.3).

Physicians should exercise caution when considering the use of rituximab in patients with a history of recurring or chronic infections or with underlying conditions which may further predispose patients to serious infection (see section 4.8).

Hepatitis B Infections:

Cases of hepatitis B reactivation have been reported in subjects receiving rituximab including fulminant hepatitis with fatal outcome. The majority of these subjects were also exposed to cytotoxic chemotherapy. Limited information from one study in relapsed/refractory CLL patients suggests that rituximab treatment may also worsen the outcome of primary hepatitis B infections. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) screening should be performed in all patients before initiation of treatment with rituximab. At minimum this should include HBsAg-status and HBcAb-status. These can be complemented with other appropriate markers as per local guidelines. Patients with active hepatitis B disease should not be treated with rituximab. Patients with positive hepatitis B serology (either HBsAg or HBcAb) should consult liver disease experts before start of treatment and should be monitored and managed following local medical standards to prevent hepatitis B reactivation.

Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML):

Cases of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) have been reported during post-marketing use of rituximab in NHL and CLL (see section 4.8). The majority of patients had received rituximab in combination with chemotherapy or as part of a haematopoietic stem cell transplant.

Immunisations
The safety of immunisation with live viral vaccines, following rituximab therapy has not been studied for NHL and CLL patients and vaccination with live virus vaccines is not recommended. Patients

treated with rituximab may receive non-live vaccinations. However, with non-live vaccines response rates may be reduced. In a non-randomised study, patients with relapsed low-grade NHL who received rituximab monotherapy when compared to healthy untreated controls had a lower rate of response to vaccination with tetanus recall antigen (16% vs. 81%) and Keyhole Limpet Haemocyanin (KLH) neoantigen (4% vs. 76% when assessed for >2-fold increase in antibody titer). For CLL patients similar results are assumable considering similarities between both diseases but that has not been investigated in clinical trials.

Mean pre-therapeutic antibody titres against a panel of antigens (Streptococcus pneumoniae, influenza A, mumps, rubella, varicella) were maintained for at least 6 months after treatment with rituximab.

Skin reactions
Severe skin reactions such as Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (Lyell's Syndrome) and Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, some with fatal outcome, have been reported (see section 4.8). In case of such an event, with a suspected relationship torituximab, treatment should be permanently discontinued.

4.5. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Currently, there are limited data on possible medicinal product interactions with rituximab.

In CLL patients, co-administration with rituximab did not appear to have an effect on the pharmacokinetics of fludarabine or cyclophosphamide. In addition, there was no apparent effect of fludarabine and cyclophosphamide on the pharmacokinetics of rituximab.

Patients with human anti-mouse antibody or human anti-chimeric antibody (HAMA/HACA) titres may have allergic or hypersensitivity reactions when treated with other diagnostic or therapeutic monoclonal antibodies.

4.6. Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Contraception in males and females
Due to the long retention time of rituximab in B cell depleted patients, women of childbearing potential should use effective contraceptive methods during and for 12 months following treatment with rituximab.

Pregnancy
IgG immunoglobulins are known to cross the placental barrier.

B cell levels in human neonates following maternal exposure to rituximab have not been studied in clinical trials. There are no adequate and well-controlled data from studies in pregnant women, however transient B-cell depletion and lymphocytopenia have been reported in some infants born to mothers exposed to rituximab during pregnancy. Similar effects have been observed in animal studies (see section 5.3). For these reasons rituximab should not be administered to pregnant women unless the possible benefit outweighs the potential risk.

Breast-feeding
Whether rituximab is excreted in human milk is not known. However, because maternal IgG is excreted in human milk, and rituximab was detectable in milk from lactating monkeys, women should not breastfeed while treated with rituximab and for 12 months following rituximab treatment.

Fertility
Animal studies did not reveal deleterious effects of rituximab on reproductive organs.

4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies on the effects of rituximab on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed, although the pharmacological activity and adverse reactions reported to date suggest that rituximab would have no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8. Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile (non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukaemia)
The overall safety profile of rituximab in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and CLL is based on data from patients from clinical trials and from post-marketing surveillance. These patients were treated either with rituximab monotherapy (as induction treatment or maintenance treatment following induction treatment) or in combination with chemotherapy.

The most frequently observed adverse drug reactions (ADRs) in patients receiving rituximab were IRRs which occurred in the majority of patients during the first infusion. The incidence of infusion-related symptoms decreases substantially with subsequent infusions and is less than 1% after eight doses of rituximab.

Infectious events (predominantly bacterial and viral) occurred in approximately 30-55% of patients during clinical trials in patients with NHL and in 30-50% of patients during clinical trials in patients with CLL.

The most frequent reported or observed serious adverse drug reactions were:

- IRRs (including cytokine-release syndrome, tumour-lysis syndrome), see section 4.4.
- Infections, see section 4.4.
- Cardiovascular events, see section 4.4.

Other serious ADRs reported include hepatitis B reactivation and PML (see section 4.4.) Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The frequencies of ADRs reported with rituximab alone or in combination with chemotherapy are summarised in Table 1. Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness. Frequencies are defined as very common (> 1/10), common (> 1/100 to < 1/10), uncommon (> 1/1,000 to < 1/100), rare (> 1/10,000 to < 1/1000), very rare (< 1/10,000) and not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

The ADRs identified only during post-marketing surveillance, and for which a frequency could not be estimated, are listed under "not known".

Table 1 ADRs reported in clinical trials or during post-marketing surveillance in patients with NHL and CLL disease treated with rituximab monotherapy/maintenance or in combination with chemotherapy

System organ class	Very common	Common	Uncommon	Rare	Very Rare	Not known

System organ class	Very common	Common	Uncommon	Rare	Very Rare	Not known
Infections and infestations	bacterial infection, viral infections, +bronchitis	sepsis, +pneumonia, +febrile infection, +herpes zoster, +respiratory tract infection, fungal infections, infections of unknown aetiology, +acute bronchitis, +sinusitis, hepatitis B_1		serious viral infection[2], Pneumocystis jirovecii	PML	
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	neutropenia, leucopenia, +febrile neutropenia, +thrombocytopenia	anaemia, +pancytopenia, +granulocytopenia	coagulation disorders, aplastic anaemia, haemolytic anaemia, lymphadenopathy		transient increase in serum IgM levels[3]	late neutropenia[3]
Immune system disorders	infusion related reactions[4], angioedema	hypersensitivity		anaphylaxis	tumour lysis syndrome, cytokine release syndrome[4], serum sickness	infusion-related acute reversible thrombocytopenia[4]
Metabolism and nutrition disorders		hyperglycaemia, weight decrease, peripheral oedema, face oedema, increased LDH, hypocalcaemia				
Psychiatric disorders			depression, nervousness			
Nervous system disorders		paraesthesia, hypoaesthesia, agitation, insomnia, vasodilatation, dizziness, anxiety	dysgeusia		peripheral neuropathy, facial nerve palsy[5]	cranial neuropathy, loss of other senses[5]
Eye disorders		lacrimation disorder, conjunctivitis			severe vision loss[5]	
Ear and labyrinth		tinnitus, ear pain				hearing loss5
Cardiac disorders		+myocardial infarction[4 and 6], arrhythmia, +atrial fibrillation, tachycardia, +cardiac disorder	+left ventricular failure, +supraventricular tachycardia, +ventricular tachycardia, +angina, +myocardial ischaemia, bradycardia	severe cardiac disoders[4 and 6]	heart failure[4 and 6]	

System organ class	Very common	Common	Uncommon	Rare	Very Rare	Not known
Vascular disorders		hypertension, orthostatic hypotension, hypotension			vasculitis (predominately cutaneous), leukocytoclastic vasculiti	
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		bronchospasm[4], respiratory disease, chest pain, dyspnoea, increased cough, rhinitis	asthma, bronchiolitis obliterans, lung disorder, hypoxia	interstitial lung disease[7]	respiratory failure[4]	lung infiltration
Gastrointestinal disorders	nausea	vomiting , diarrhoea, abdominal pain, dysphagia, stomatitis, constipation, dyspepsia, anorexia, throat irritation	abdominal enlargement		gastro-intesti nal perforation[7]	
Skin and Subcutaneous tissue disorders	pruritus, rash, [+]alopecia	urticaria, sweating, night sweats, [+]skin disorder			severe bullous skin reactions, Stevens-Johns on Syndrome toxic epidermal necrolysis (Lyell's Syndrome)[7],	
Musculoskeleta l, connective tissue and bone disorders		hypertonia, myalgia, arthralgia, back pain, neck pain, pain				
Renal and urinary disorders					renal failure[4]	
General disorders and administration site conditions	fever, chills, asthenia, headache	tumour pain, flushing, malaise, cold syndrome, [+]fatigue, [+]shivering, [+]multi-organ failure[4]	infusion site pain			
Investigations	decreased IgG levels					

For each term, the frequency count was based on reactions of all grades (from mild to severe), except for terms marked with "+" where the frequency count was based only on severe (≥ grade 3 NCI common toxicity criteria) reactions. Only the highest frequency observed in the trials is reported

1 includes reactivation and primary infections; frequency based on R-FC regimen in relapsed/refractory CLL

2 see also section infection below

3 see also section haematologic adverse reactions below

4 see also section infusion-related reactions below. Rarely fatal cases reported

5 signs and symptoms of cranial neuropathy. Occurred at various times up to several months after completion of rituximab therapy

6 observed mainly in patients with prior cardiac condition and/or cardiotoxic chemotherapy and were mostly associated with infusion-related reactions

7 includes fatal cases

The following terms have been reported as adverse events during clinical trials, however, were reported at a similar or lower incidence in the rituximab-arms compared to control arms: haematotoxicity, neutropenic infection, urinary tract infection, sensory disturbance, pyrexia.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Signs and symptoms suggestive of an infusion-related reaction were reported in more than 50% of patients in clinical trials, and were predominantly seen during the first infusion, usually in the first one to two hours. These symptoms mainly comprised fever, chills and rigors. Other symptoms included flushing, angioedema, bronchospasm, vomiting, nausea, urticaria/rash, fatigue, headache, throat irritation, rhinitis, pruritus, pain, tachycardia, hypertension, hypotension, dyspnoea, dyspepsia, asthenia and features of tumour lysis syndrome. Severe infusion-related reactions (such as bronchospasm, hypotension) occurred in up to 12% of the cases. Additional reactions reported in some cases were myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, pulmonary oedema and acute reversible thrombocytopenia. Exacerbations of pre-existing cardiac conditions such as angina pectoris or congestive heart failure or severe cardiac disorders (heart failure, myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation), pulmonary oedema, multi-organ failure, tumour lysis syndrome, cytokine release syndrome, renal failure, and respiratory failure were reported at lower or unknown frequencies. The incidence of infusion-related symptoms decreased substantially with subsequent infusions and is <1% of patients by the eighth cycle of rituximab-containing treatment.

Infections

Rituximab induces B-cell depletion in about 70-80% of patients, but was associated with decreased serum immunoglobulins only in a minority of patients.

Localised candida infections as well as Herpes zoster were reported at a higher incidence in the rituximab-containing arm of randomised studies. Severe infections were reported in about 4% of patients treated with rituximab monotherapy. Higher frequencies of infections overall, including grade 3 or 4 infections, were observed during rituximab maintenance treatment up to 2 years when compared to observation. There was no cumulative toxicity in terms of infections reported over a 2-year treatment period. In addition, other serious viral infections either new, reactivated or exacerbated, some of which were fatal, have been reported with rituximab treatment. The majority of patients had received rituximab in combination with chemotherapy or as part of a haematopoetic stem cell transplant. Examples of these serious viral infections are infections caused by the herpes viruses (Cytomegalovirus, Varicella Zoster Virus and Herpes Simplex Virus), JC virus (progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)) and hepatitis C virus. Cases of fatal PML that occurred after disease progression and retreatment have also been reported in clinical trials. Cases of hepatitis B reactivation,have been reported, the majority of which were in patients receiving rituximab in combination with cytotoxic chemotherapy. In patients with relapsed/refractory CLL, the incidence of grade 3/4 hepatitis B infection (reactivation and primary infection) was 2% in R-FC vs 0% FC.

Progression of Kaposi's sarcoma has been observed in rituximab-exposed patients with preexisting Kaposi's sarcoma. These cases occurred in non-approved indications and the majority of patients were HIV positive.

Haematologic adverse reactions

In clinical trials with rituximab monotherapy given for 4 weeks, haematological abnormalities occurred in a minority of patients and were usually mild and reversible. Severe (grade 3/4) neutropenia was reported in 4.2%, anaemia in 1.1% and thrombocytopenia in 1.7% of the patients. During rituximab maintenance treatment for up to 2 years, leucopenia (5% vs. 2%, grade 3/4) and neutropenia (10% vs. 4%, grade 3/4) were reported at a higher incidence when compared to observation. The incidence of thrombocytopenia was low (<1%, grade 3/4) and was not different between treatment arms. During the treatment course in studies with rituximab in combination with chemotherapy, grade 3/4 leucopenia (R-CHOP 88% vs. CHOP 79%, R-FC 23% vs. FC 12%), neutropenia (R-CVP 24% vs. CVP 14%; R-CHOP 97% vs. CHOP 88%, R-FC 30% vs. FC 19% in previously untreated CLL), pancytopenia (R-FC 3% vs. FC 1% in previously untreated CLL) were

usually reported with higher frequencies when compared to chemotherapy alone. However, the higher incidence of neutropenia in patients treated with rituximab and chemotherapy was not associated with a higher incidence of infections and infestations compared to patients treated with chemotherapy alone. Studies in previously untreated and relapsed/refractory CLL have established that in up to 25% of patients treated with R-FC neutropenia was prolonged (defined as neutrophil count remaining below $1x10^9$/L between day 24 and 42 after the last dose) or occurred with a late onset (defined as neutrophil count below $1x10^9$/L later than 42 days after last dose in patients with no previous prolonged neutropenia or who recovered prior to day 42) following treatment with rituximab plus FC. There were no differences reported for the incidence of anaemia. Some cases of late neutropenia occurring more than four weeks after the last infusion of rituximab were reported. In the CLL first-line study, Binet stage C patients experienced more adverse events in the R-FC arm compared to the FC arm (R-FC 83% vs. FC 71%). In the relapsed/refractory CLL study grade $^3/_4$ thrombocytopenia was reported in 11% of patients in the R-FC group compared to 9% of patients in the FC group.

In studies of rituximab in patients with Waldenstrom's macroglobulinaemia, transient increases in serum IgM levels have been observed following treatment initiation, which may be associated with hyperviscosity and related symptoms. The transient IgM increase usually returned to at least baseline level within 4 months.

Cardiovascular adverse reactions
Cardiovascular reactions during clinical trials with rituximab monotherapy were reported in 18.8% of patients with the most frequently reported events being hypotension and hypertension. Cases of grade 3 or 4 arrhythmia (including ventricular and supraventricular tachycardia) and angina pectoris during infusion were reported. During maintenance treatment, the incidence of grade 3/4 cardiac disorders was comparable between patients treated with rituximab and observation. Cardiac events were reported as serious adverse events (including atrial fibrillation, myocardial infarction, left ventricular failure, myocardial ischaemia) in 3% of patients treated with rituximab compared to <1% on observation. In studies evaluating rituximab in combination with chemotherapy, the incidence of grade 3 and 4 cardiac arrhythmias, predominantly supraventricular arrhythmias such as tachycardia and atrial flutter/fibrillation, was higher in the R-CHOP group (14 patients, 6.9%) as compared to the CHOP group (3 patients, 1.5%). All of these arrhythmias either occurred in the context of a rituximab infusion or were associated with predisposing conditions such as fever, infection, acute myocardial infarction or pre-existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease. No difference between the R-CHOP and CHOP group was observed in the incidence of other grade 3 and 4 cardiac events including heart failure, myocardial disease and manifestations of coronary artery disease. In CLL, the overall incidence of grade 3 or 4 cardiac disorders was low both in the first-line study (4% R-FC, 3% FC) and in the relapsed/refractory study (4% R-FC, 4% FC).

Respiratory system
Cases of interstitial lung disease, some with fatal outcome, have been reported.

Neurologic disorders
During the treatment period (induction treatment phase comprising of R-CHOP for at most eight cycles), four patients (2 %) treated with R-CHOP, all with cardiovascular risk factors, experienced thromboembolic cerebrovascular accidents during the first treatment cycle. There was no difference between the treatment groups in the incidence of other thromboembolic events. In contrast, three patients (1.5 %) had cerebrovascular events in the CHOP group, all of which occurred during the follow-up period. In CLL, the overall incidence of grade 3 or 4 nervous system disorders was low both in the first-line study (4% R-FC, 4% FC) and in the relapsed/refractory study (3% R-FC, 3% FC).

Cases of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) / reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome (RPLS) have been reported. Signs and symptoms included visual disturbance, headache, seizures and altered mental status, with or without associated hypertension. A diagnosis of PRES/RPLS requires confirmation by brain imaging. The reported cases had recognised

risk factors for PRES/RPLS, including the patients' underlying disease, hypertension, immunosuppressive therapy and/or chemotherapy.

Gastrointestinal disorders
Gastrointestinal perforation in some cases leading to death has been observed in patients receiving rituximab for treatment of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. In the majority of these cases, rituximab was administered with chemotherapy.

IgG levels
In the clinical trial evaluating rituximab maintenance treatment in relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma, median IgG levels were below the lower limit of normal (LLN) (< 7 g/L) after induction treatment in both the observation and the rituximab groups. In the observation group, the median IgG level subsequently increased to above the LLN, but remained constant in the rituximab group. The proportion of patients with IgG levels below the LLN was about 60% in the rituximab group throughout the 2 year treatment period, while it decreased in the observation group (36% after 2 years).

A small number of spontaneous and literature cases of hypogammaglobulinaemia have been observed in paediatric patients treated with rituximab, in some cases severe and requiring long-term immunoglobulin substitution therapy. The consequences of long term B cell depletion in paediatric patients are unknown.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders
Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (Lyell Syndrome) and Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, some with fatal outcome, have been reported very rarely.

Patient subpopulations - rituximab monotherapy
Elderly patients (≥ 65 years):
The incidence of ADRs of all grades and grade 3 /4 ADR was similar in elderly patients compared to younger patients (<65 years).

Bulky disease
There was a higher incidence of grade 3/4 ADRs in patients with bulky disease than in patients without bulky disease (25.6 % vs. 15.4 %). The incidence of ADRs of any grade was similar in these two groups.

Re-treatment
The percentage of patients reporting ADRs upon re-treatment with further courses of rituximab was similar to the percentage of patients reporting ADRs upon initial exposure (any grade and grade 3/4 ADRs).

Patient subpopulations - rituximab combination therapy
Elderly patients (≥ 65 years)

The incidence of grade 3/4 blood and lymphatic adverse events was higher in elderly patients compared to younger patients (<65 years), with previously untreated or relapsed/refractory CLL.

4.9. Overdose

Limited experience with doses higher than the approved dose of intravenous rituximab formulation is available from clinical trials in humans.

Patients who experience overdose should have immediate interruption of their infusion and be closely monitored.

In the post-marketing setting five cases of rituximab overdose have been reported. Three cases had no reported adverse event. The two adverse events that were reported were flu-like symptoms, with a dose of 1.8 g of rituximab and fatal respiratory failure, with a dose of 2 g of rituximab.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1. Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: antineoplastic agents, monoclonal antibodies, ATC code: L01XC02.

Rituximab binds specifically to the transmembrane antigen, CD20, a non-glycosylated phosphoprotein, located on pre-B and mature B lymphocytes. The antigen is expressed on >95 % of all B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphomas.]

CD20 is found on both normal and malignant B cells, but not on haematopoietic stem cells, pro-B cells, normal plasma cells or other normal tissue. This antigen does not internalize upon antibody binding and is not shed from the cell surface. CD20 does not circulate in the plasma as a free antigen and, thus, does not compete for antibody binding.

The Fab domain of rituximab binds to the CD20 antigen on B lymphocytes and the Fc domain can recruit immune effector functions to mediate B cell lysis. Possible mechanisms of effector-mediated cell lysis include complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) resulting from C1q binding, and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) mediated by one or more of the Fcγ receptors on the surface of granulocytes, macrophages and NK cells. Rituximab binding to CD20 antigen on B lymphocytes has also been demonstrated to induce cell death via apoptosis.

Peripheral B cell counts declined below normal following completion of the first dose of rituximab. In patients treated for haematological malignancies, B cell recovery began within 6 months of treatment and generally returned to normal levels within 12 months after completion of therapy, although in some patients this may take longer (up to a median recovery time of 23 months post-induction therapy). Peripheral blood B cell counts begin to increase from week 24 and evidence for repopulation is observed in the majority of patients by week 40, whether rituximab was administered as monotherapy or in combination with methotrexate. A small proportion of patients had prolonged peripheral B cell depletion lasting 2 years or more after their last dose of rituximab.

Clinical experience of innovator product in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

Follicular lymphoma

Monotherapy

Initial treatment, weekly for 4 doses

In the pivotal trial, 166 patients with relapsed or chemoresistant low-grade or follicular B cell NHL received 375 mg/m^2 of rituximab as an intravenous infusion once weekly for four weeks. The overall response rate (ORR) in the intent-to-treat (ITT) population was 48 % (CI_{95}% 41% - 56%) with a 6% complete response (CR) and a 42% partial response (PR) rate. The projected median time to progression (TTP) for responding patients was 13.0 months. In a subgroup analysis, the ORR was higher in patients with IWF B, C, and D histological subtypes as compared to IWF A subtype (58% vs. 12%), higher in patients whose largest lesion was < 5 cm vs. > 7 cm in greatest diameter (53% vs. 38%), and higher in patients with chemosensitive relapse as compared to chemoresistant (defined as duration of response < 3 months) relapse (50% vs. 22%). ORR in patients previously treated with autologous bone marrow transplant (ABMT) was 78% versus 43% in patients with no ABMT. Neither age, sex, lymphoma grade, initial diagnosis, presence or absence of bulky disease, normal or high LDH nor presence of extranodal disease had a statistically significant effect (Fisher's exact test)

on response to rituximab. A statistically significant correlation was noted between response rates and bone marrow involvement. 40% of patients with bone marrow involvement responded compared to 59% of patients with no bone marrow involvement (p=0.0186). This finding was not supported by a stepwise logistic regression analysis in which the following factors were identified as prognostic factors: histological type, bcl-2 positivity at baseline, resistance to last chemotherapy and bulky disease.

Initial treatment, weekly for 8 doses

In a multicentre, single-arm trial, 37 patients with relapsed or chemoresistant, low grade or follicular B cell NHL received 375 mg/m^2 of rituximab as intravenous infusion weekly for eight doses. The ORR was 57% (95% Confidence interval (CI); 41% – 73%; CR 14%, PR 43%) with a projected median TTP for responding patients of 19.4 months (range 5.3 to 38.9 months).

Initial treatment, bulky disease, weekly for 4 doses

In pooled data from three trials, 39 patients with relapsed or chemoresistant, bulky disease (single lesion ≥ 10 cm in diameter), low grade or follicular B cell NHL received 375 mg/m^2 of rituximab as intravenous infusion weekly for four doses. The ORR was 36 % (CI$_{95}$% 21% – 51%; CR 3%, PR 33%) with a median TTP for responding patients of 9.6 months (range 4.5 to 26.8 months).

Re-treatment, weekly for 4 doses

In a multicentre, single-arm trial, 58 patients with relapsed or chemoresistant low grade or follicular B cell NHL, who had achieved an objective clinical response to a prior course of rituximab, were re-treated with 375 mg/m^2 of rituximab as intravenous infusion weekly for four doses. Three of the patients had received two courses of rituximab before enrollment and thus were given a third course in the study. Two patients were re-treated twice in the study. For the 60 re-treatments on study, the ORR was 38% (CI$_{95}$ % 26% – 51%; 10% CR, 28% PR) with a projected median TTP for responding patients of 17.8 months (range 5.4 – 26.6). This compares favourably with the TTP achieved after the prior course of rituximab (12.4 months).

Initial treatment, in combination with chemotherapy

In an open-label randomised trial, a total of 322 previously untreated patients with follicular lymphoma were randomised to receive either CVP chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide 750 mg/m^2, vincristine 1.4 mg/m^2 up to a maximum of 2 mg on day 1, and prednisolone 40 mg/m^2/day on days 1 - 5) every 3 weeks for 8 cycles or rituximab 375 mg/m^2 in combination with CVP (R-CVP). Rituximab was administered on the first day of each treatment cycle. A total of 321 patients (162 R-CVP, 159 CVP) received therapy and were analysed for efficacy. The median follow up of patients was 53 months. R-CVP led to a significant benefit over CVP for the primary endpoint, time to treatment failure (27 months vs. 6.6 months, $p < 0.0001$, log-rank test). The proportion of patients with a tumour response (CR, CRu, PR) was significantly higher ($p< 0.0001$ Chi-Square test) in the R-CVP group (80.9%) than the CVP group (57.2%). Treatment with R-CVP significantly prolonged the time to disease progression or death compared to CVP, 33.6 months and 14.7 months, respectively ($p < 0.0001$, log-rank test). The median duration of response was 37.7 months in the R-CVP group and was 13.5 months in the CVP group ($p < 0.0001$, log-rank test).

The difference between the treatment groups with respect to overall survival showed a significant clinical difference (p=0.029, log-rank test stratified by centre): survival rates at 53 months were 80.9% for patients in the R-CVP group compared to 71.1 % for patients in the CVP group.

Results from three other randomised trials using rituximab in combination with chemotherapy regimen other than CVP (CHOP, MCP, CHVP/Interferon-α) have also demonstrated significant improvements in response rates, time-dependent parameters as well as in overall survival. Key results from all four studies are summarised in table 2.

Table 2 **Summary of key results from four phase III randomised studies evaluating the benefit of rituximab with different chemotherapy regimens in follicular lymphoma**

Study	Treatment, N	Median FU, months	ORR, %	CR,%	Median TTF/PFS/ EFS mo	OS rates, %
M39021	CVP, 159 R-CVP, 162	53	57 81	10 41	Median TTP: 14.7 33.6 P<0.0001	53-months 71.1 80.9 p=0.029
GLSG'00	CHOP, 205 R-CHOP, 223	18	90 96	17 20	Median TTF: 2.6 years Not reached p < 0.001	18-months 90 95 p = 0.016
OSHO- 39	MCP, 96 R-MCP, 105	47	75 92	25 50	Median PFS: 28.8 Not reached p < 0.0001	48-months 74 87 p = 0.0096
FL2000	CHVP-IFN, 183 R-CHVP- IFN, 175	42	85 94	49 76	Median EFS: 36 Not reached p < 0.0001	42-months 84 91 p = 0.029

EFS – Event Free Survival
TTP – Time to progression or death
PFS – Progression-Free Survival
TTF – Time to Treatment Failure
OS rates – survival rates at the time of the analyses

Maintenance therapy

Previously untreated follicular lymphoma

In a prospective, open label, international, multicentre, phase III trial 1193 patients with previously untreated advanced follicular lymphoma received induction therapy with R-CHOP (n=881), R-CVP (n=268) or R-FCM (n=44), according to the investigators' choice. A total of 1078 patients responded to induction therapy, of which 1018 were randomised to rituximab maintenance therapy (n=505) or observation (n=513). The two treatment groups were well balanced with regards to baseline characteristics and disease status. Rituximab maintenance treatment consisted of a single infusion of rituximab at 375 mg/m^2 body surface area given every 2 months until disease progression or for a maximum period of two years.

After a median observation time of 25 months from randomisation, maintenance therapy with rituximab resulted in a clinically relevant and statistically significant improvement in the primary endpoint of investigator assessed progression-free survival (PFS) as compared to observation in patients with previously untreated follicular lymphoma (Table 3).

Significant benefit from maintenance treatment with rituximab was also seen for the secondary endpoints event-free survival (EFS), time to next anti-lymphoma treatment (TNLT) time to next chemotherapy (TNCT) and overall response rate (ORR) (Table 3). The results of the primary analysis were confirmed with longer follow-up (median observation time: 48 months and 73 months), and have been added to Table 3 to show the comparison between the 25 and 48 and 73 month follow up periods.

Table 3 **Maintenance phase: overview of efficacy results rituximab vs. observation after 73 months median observation time (compared with results of primary analysis based on 25 months median observation time, and updated analysis based on 48 months median observation time)**

	Observation N=513	Rituximab N=505	Log-rank p value	Risk reduction
Primary efficacy				
PFS (median)	48.5 months [*48.4 months*] (NR)	NR [*NR*] (NR)	<0.0001 [*<0.0001*] (<0.0001)	42% [*45%*] (50%)
Secondary efficacy				
EFS (median)	48.4 months [*47.6 months*] (37.8 months)	NR [*NR*] (NR)	<0.0001 [*< 0.0001*] (< 0.0001)	39% [*42%*] (46%)
OS (median)	NR [*NR*] (NR)	NR [*NR*] (NR)	0.8959 [*0.9298*] (0.7246)	-2% [*-2%*] (11%)
TNLT (median)	71.0 months [*60.2 months*] (NR)	NR [*NR*] (NR)	<0.0001 [*<0.0001*] (0.0003)	37% [*39%*] (39%)
TNCT (median)	85.1 months [*NR*] (NR)	NR [*NR*] (NR)	0.0006 [*0.0006*] (0.0011)	30% [*34%*] (40%)
ORR*	60.7% [*60.7%*] (55.0%)	79.0% [*79.0%*] (74.0%)	<0.0001# [*<0.0001#*] (< 0.0001)	OR=2.43 [*OR=2.43*] (OR =2.33)
Complete response (CR/CRu) rate*	52.7% [*52.7%*] (47.7%)	66.8% [*72.2%*] (66.8%)	<0.0001 [*<0.0001*] (< 0.0001)	OR=2.34 [*OR=2.34*] [(OR = 2.21)

*At end of maintenance/observation; # p values from chi-squared test
Main values correspond to 73 months median observation time, italicised values in brackets correspond to 48 months median observation time, and values in parentheses correspond to 25 months median observation time (primary analysis). PFS: progression-free survival; EFS: event-free survival; OS: overall survival; TNLT: time to next anti-lymphoma treatment; TNCT: time to next chemotherapy treatment; ORR: overall response rate; NR: not reached at time of clinical cut-off, OR: odds ratio.

Rituximab maintenance treatment provided consistent benefit in all predefined subgroups tested: gender (male, female), age (< 60 years, >= 60 years), FLIPI score (≤1, 2 or ≥ 3), induction therapy (R-CHOP, R-CVP or R-FCM) and regardless of the quality of response to induction treatment (CR, CRu or PR). Exploratory analyses of the benefit of maintenance treatment showed a less pronounced effect in elderly patients (> 70 years of age), however sample sizes were small.

Relapsed/Refractory follicular lymphoma
In a prospective, open label, international, multicentre, phase III trial, 465 patients with relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma were randomised in a first step to induction therapy with either CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisolone; n=231) or rituximab plus CHOP (R-CHOP, n=234). The two treatment groups were well balanced with regard to baseline characteristics and disease status. A total of 334 patients achieving a complete or partial remission following induction therapy were randomised in a second step to rituximab maintenance therapy (n=167) or observation (n=167). Rituximab maintenance treatment consisted of a single infusion of rituximab at 375 mg/m^2 body surface area given every 3 months until disease progression or for a maximum period of two years.

The final efficacy analysis included all patients randomised to both parts of the study. After a median observation time of 31 months for patients randomised to the induction phase, R-CHOP significantly improved the outcome of patients with relapsed/refractory follicular lymphoma when compared to CHOP (see Table 4).

Table 4 Induction phase: overview of efficacy results for CHOP vs. R-CHOP (31 months median observation time

	CHOP	R-CHOP	p-value	Risk reduction[1)]
Primary efficacy				
ORR[2)]	74 %	87 %	0.0003	NA
CR[2)]	16 %	29 %	0.0005	NA
PR[2)]	58 %	58 %	0.9449	NA

1) Estimates were calculated by hazard ratios

2) Last tumour response as assessed by the investigator. The "primary" statistical test for "response" was the trend test of CR versus PR versus non-response ($p < 0.0001$)

Abbreviations: NA, not available; ORR: overall response rate; CR: complete response; PR: partial response

For patients randomised to the maintenance phase of the trial, the median observation time was 28 months from maintenance randomisation. Maintenance treatment with rituximab led to a clinically relevant and statistically significant improvement in the primary endpoint, PFS, (time from maintenance randomisation to relapse, disease progression or death) when compared to observation alone ($p< 0.0001$ log-rank test).The median PFS was 42.2 months in the rituximab maintenance arm compared to 14.3 months in the observation arm. Using a Cox regression analysis, the risk of experiencing progressive disease or death was reduced by 61 % with rituximab maintenance treatment when compared to observation (95 % CI; 45 %-72 %). Kaplan-Meier estimated progression-free rates at 12 months were 78 % in the rituximab maintenance group vs. 57 % in the observation group. An analysis of overall survival confirmed the significant benefit of rituximab maintenance over observation ($p=0.0039$ log-rank test). Rituximab maintenance treatment reduced the risk of death by 56 % (95 % CI; 22 %-75 %).

Table 5 Maintenance phase: overview of efficacy results rituximab vs. observation (28 months median observation time)

Efficacy parameter	Kaplan-Meier estimate of median time to event (months)			Risk reduction
	Observation (N = 167)	Rituximab (N=167)	Log-rank p value	
Progression-free survival (PFS)	14.3	42.2	< 0.0001	61 %
Overall survival	NR	NR	0.0039	56 %
Time to new lymphoma treatment	20.1	38.8	< 0.0001	50 %
Disease-free survival[a]	16.5	53.7	0.0003	67 %
Subgroup analysis PFS				
CHOP	11.6	37.5	< 0.0001	71 %
R-CHOP	22.1	51.9	0.0071	46 %
CR	14.3	52.8	0.0008	64 %
PR	14.3	37.8	< 0.0001	54 %
OS				
CHOP	NR	NR	0.0348	55 %

R-CHOP	NR	NR	0.0482	56 %

NR: not reached; [a]: only applicable to patients achieving a CR

The benefit of rituximab maintenance treatment was confirmed in all subgroups analysed, regardless of induction regimen (CHOP or R-CHOP) or quality of response to induction treatment (CR or PR) (table 5). Rituximab maintenance treatment significantly prolonged median PFS in patients responding to CHOP induction therapy (median PFS 37.5 months vs. 11.6 months, p< 0.0001) as well as in those responding to R-CHOP induction (median PFS 51.9 months vs. 22.1 months, p=0.0071). Although subgroups were small, rituximab maintenance treatment provided a significant benefit in terms of overall survival for both patients responding to CHOP and patients responding to R-CHOP, although longer follow-up is required to confirm this observation.

Diffuse large B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

In a randomised, open-label trial, a total of 399 previously untreated elderly patients (age 60 to 80 years) with diffuse large B cell lymphoma received standard CHOP chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide 750 mg/m^2, doxorubicin 50 mg/m^2, vincristine 1.4 mg/m^2 up to a maximum of 2 mg on day 1, and prednisolone 40 mg/m^2/day on days 1-5) every 3 weeks for eight cycles, or rituximab 375 mg/m^2 plus CHOP (R-CHOP). Rituximab was administered on the first day of the treatment cycle.

The final efficacy analysis included all randomised patients (197 CHOP, 202 R-CHOP), and had a median follow-up duration of approximately 31 months. The two treatment groups were well balanced in baseline disease characteristics and disease status. The final analysis confirmed that R-CHOP treatment was associated with a clinically relevant and statistically significant improvement in the duration of event-free survival (the primary efficacy parameter; where events were death, relapse or progression of lymphoma, or institution of a new anti-lymphoma treatment) (p = 0.0001). Kaplan Meier estimates of the median duration of event-free survival were 35 months in the R-CHOP arm compared to 13 months in the CHOP arm, representing a risk reduction of 41 %. At 24 months, estimates for overall survival were 68.2 % in the R-CHOP arm compared to 57.4 % in the CHOP arm. A subsequent analysis of the duration of overall survival, carried out with a median follow-up duration of 60 months, confirmed the benefit of R-CHOP over CHOP treatment (p=0.0071), representing a risk reduction of 32 %.

The analysis of all secondary parameters (response rates, progression-free survival, disease-free survival, duration of response) verified the treatment effect of R-CHOP compared to CHOP. The complete response rate after cycle 8 was 76.2 % in the R-CHOP group and 62.4 % in the CHOP group (p=0.0028). The risk of disease progression was reduced by 46 % and the risk of relapse by 51 %. In all patients subgroups (gender, age, age adjusted IPI, Ann Arbor stage, ECOG, β2 microglobulin, LDH, albumin, B symptoms, bulky disease, extranodal sites, bone marrow involvement), the risk ratios for event-free survival and overall survival (R-CHOP compared with CHOP) were less than 0.83 and 0.95 respectively. R-CHOP was associated with improvements in outcome for both high- and low-risk patients according to age adjusted IPI.

Clinical laboratory findings

Of 67 patients evaluated for human anti-mouse antibody (HAMA), no responses were noted. Of 356 patients evaluated for HACA, 1.1 % (4 patients) were positive.

Previously untreated and relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

In two open-label randomised trials, a total of 817 previously untreated patients and 552 patients with relapsed/refractory CLL were randomised to receive either FC chemotherapy (fludarabine 25 mg/m^2, cyclophosphamide 250 mg/m^2, days 1-3) every 4 weeks for 6 cycles or rituximab in combination with

FC (R-FC). Rituximab was administered at a dosage of 375 mg/m^2 during the first cycle one day prior to chemotherapy and at a dosage of 500 mg/m^2 on day 1 of each subsequent treatment cycle. Patients were excluded from the study in relapsed/refractory CLL if they had previously been treated with monoclonal antibodies or if they were refractory (defined as failure to achieve a partial remission for at least 6 months) to fludarabine or any nucleoside analogue. A total of 810 patients (403 R-FC, 407 FC) for the first-line study (Table 6a and Table 6b) and 552 patients (276 R-FC, 276 FC) for the relapsed/refractory study (Table 7) were analysed for efficacy.
In the first-line study, after a median observation time of 48.1 months, the median PFS was 55 months in the R-FC group and 33 months in the FC group ($p < 0.0001$, log-rank test). The analysis of overall survival showed a significant benefit of R-FC treatment over FC chemotherapy alone ($p = 0.0319$, log-rank test) (Table 6a). The benefit in terms of PFS was consistently observed in most patient subgroups analysed according to disease risk at baseline (i.e. Binet stages A-C) (Table 6b).

Table 6a First-line treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia Overview of efficacy results for rituximab plus FC vs. FC alone - 48.1 months median observation time

Efficacy parameter	Kaplan-Meier estimate of median time to event (months)			Risk reduction
	FC (N = 409)	R-FC (N=408)	Log-rank p value	
Progression-free survival (PFS)	32.8	55.3	<0.0001	45%
Overall survival	NR	NR	0.0319	27%
Event free survival	31.3	51.8	<0.0001	44%
Response rate (CR, nPR, or PR) CR rates	72.6% 16.9%	85.8% 36.0%	<0.0001 <0.0001	n.a. n.a.
Duration of response*	36.2	57.3	<0.0001	44%
Disease free survival (DFS)**	48.9	60.3	0.0520	31%
Time to new treatment	47.2	69.7	<0.0001	42%

Response rate and CR rates analysed using Chi-squared Test. NR: not reached; n.a.: not applicable
*: only applicable to patients achieving a CR, nPR, PR
**: only applicable to patients achieving a CR

Table 6b First-line treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia Hazard ratios of progression-free survival according to Binet stage (ITT) - 48.1 months median observation time

Progression-free survival (PFS)	Number of patients		Hazard ratio (95% CI)	p-value (Wald test, not adjusted)
	FC	R-FC		
Binet stage A	22	18	0.39 (0.15; 0.98)	0.0442
Binet stage B	259	263	0.52 (0.41; 0.66)	<0.0001
Binet stage C	126	126	0.68 (0.49; 0.95)	0.0224

CI: Confidence Interval

In the relapsed/refractory study, the median progression-free survival (primary endpoint) was 30.6 months in the R-FC group and 20.6 months in the FC group (p=0.0002, log-rank test). The benefit in terms of PFS was observed in almost all patient subgroups analysed according to disease risk at baseline. A slight but not significant improvement in overall survival was reported in the R-FC compared to the FC arm.

Table 7 **Treatment of relapsed/refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia - overview of efficacy results for rituximab plus FC vs. FC alone (25.3 months median observation time)**

Efficacy parameter	Kaplan-Meier estimate of median time to event (months)			Risk reduction
	FC (N = 276)	R-FC (N=276)	Log-Rank p value	
Progression-free survival (PFS)	20.6	30.6	0.0002	35%
Overall survival	51.9	NR	0.2874	17%
Event free survival	19.3	28.7	0.0002	36%
Response rate (CR, nPR, or PR)	58.0%	69.9%	0.0034	n.a.
CR rates	13.0%	24.3%	0.0007	n.a.
Duration of response *	27.6	39.6	0.0252	31%
Disease free survival (DFS)**	42.2	39.6	0.8842	−6%
Time to new CLL treatment	34.2	NR	0.0024	35%

Response rate and CR rates analysed using Chi-squared Test. NR: not reached n.a. not applicable
*: only applicable to patients achieving a CR, nPR, PR;
**: only applicable to patients achieving a CR;

Results from other supportive studies using rituximab in combination with other chemotherapy regimens (including CHOP, FCM, PC, PCM, bendamustine and cladribine) for the treatment of previously untreated and/or relapsed/refractory CLL patients have also demonstrated high overall response rates with benefit in terms of PFS rates, albeit with modestly higher toxicity (especially myelotoxicity). These studies support the use of rituximab with any chemotherapy.

Data in approximately 180 patients pre-treated with rituximab have demonstrated clinical benefit (including CR) and are supportive for rituximab re-treatment.

5.2. Pharmacokinetic properties

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis in 298 NHL patients who received single or multiple infusions of rituximab as a single agent or in combination with CHOP therapy (applied rituximab doses ranged from 100 to 500 mg/m^2), the typical population estimates of nonspecific clearance (CL1), specific clearance (CL2) likely contributed by B cells or tumour burden, and central compartment volume of distribution (V1) were 0.14 L/day, 0.59 L/day, and 2.7 L, respectively. The estimated median terminal elimination half-life of rituximab was 22 days (range, 6.1 to 52 days). Baseline CD19-positive cell counts and size of measurable tumour lesions contributed to some of the variability in CL2 of rituximab in data from 161 patients given 375 mg/m^2 as an intravenous infusion for 4 weekly doses. Patients with higher CD19-positive cell counts or tumour lesions had a higher CL2. However, a large component of inter-individual variability remained for CL2 after correction for CD19-positive cell counts and tumour lesion size. V1 varied by body surface area (BSA) and CHOP therapy. This variability in V1 (27.1% and 19.0%) contributed by the range in BSA (1.53 to 2.32 m^2) and concurrent CHOP therapy, respectively, were relatively small. Age, gender and WHO performance status had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of rituximab. This analysis suggests that dose adjustment of rituximab

with any of the tested covariates is not expected to result in a meaningful reduction in its pharmacokinetic variability.

Rituximab, administered as an intravenous infusion at a dose of 375 mg/m^2 at weekly intervals for 4 doses to 203 patients with NHL naive to rituximab, yielded a mean Cmax following the fourth infusion of 486 µg/mL (range, 77.5 to 996.6 µg/mL). Rituximab was detectable in the serum of patients 3 – 6 months after completion of last treatment.

Upon administration of rituximab at a dose of 375 mg/m^2 as an intravenous infusion at weekly intervals for 8 doses to 37 patients with NHL, the mean Cmax increased with each successive infusion, spanning from a mean of 243 µg/mL (range, 16 – 582 µg/mL) after the first infusion to 550 µg/mL (range, 171 – 1177 µg/mL) after the eighth infusion.

The pharmacokinetic profile of rituximab when administered as 6 infusions of 375 mg/m^2 in combination with 6 cycles of CHOP chemotherapy was similar to that seen with rituximab alone.

Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

Rituximab was administered as an intravenous infusion at a first-cycle dose of 375 mg/m^2 increased to 500 mg/m^2 each cycle for 5 doses in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide in CLL patients. The mean Cmax (N=15) was 408 µg/mL (range, 97 – 764 µg/mL) after the fifth 500 mg/ m2 infusion and the mean terminal half-life was 32 days (range, 14 – 62 days).

5.3. Preclinical safety data

Rituximab has shown to be highly specific to the CD20 antigen on B cells. Toxicity studies in cynomolgus monkeys have shown no other effect than the expected pharmacological depletion of B cells in peripheral blood and in lymphoid tissue.

Developmental toxicity studies have been performed in cynomolgus monkeys at doses up to 100 mg/kg (treatment on gestation days 20-50) and have revealed no evidence of toxicity to the foetus due to rituximab. However, dose-dependent pharmacologic depletion of B cells in the lymphoid organs of the foetuses was observed, which persisted post natally and was accompanied by a decrease in IgG level in the newborn animals affected. B cell counts returned to normal in these animals within 6 months of birth and did not compromise the reaction to immunisation.

Standard tests to investigate mutagenicity have not been carried out, since such tests are not relevant for this molecule. No long-term animal studies have been performed to establish the carcinogenic potential of rituximab.

Specific studies to determine the effects of rituximab on fertility have not been performed. In general toxicity studies in cynomolgus monkeys no deleterious effects on reproductive organs in males or females were observed.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1. List of excipients

Sodium chloride
Tri-sodium citrate dihydrate
Polysorbate 80
Water for injections

6.2. Incompatibilities
No incompatibilities between rituximab and polyvinyl chloride or polyethylene bags or infusion sets have been observed.

6.3. Shelf life
Unopened vial
3 years

Diluted product
The prepared infusion solution of rituximab is physically and chemically stable for 24 hours at 2 °C - 8 °C and subsequently 12 hours at room temperature (not more than 30 °C).

From a microbiological point of view, the prepared infusion solution 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.

6.4. Special precautions for storage
Store in a refrigerator (2 °C – 8 °C). Keep the container in the outer carton in order to protect from light. For storage conditions after dilution of the medicinal product, see section 6.3.

6.5. Nature and contents of container
Truxima 100 mg/10 mL: Clear Type I glass vials with butyl rubber stopper containing 100 mg of rituximab in 10 mL. Pack of 2 vials.

Truxima 500 mg/50 mL: Clear Type I glass vials with butyl rubber stopper containing 500 mg of rituximab in 50 mL. Pack of 1 vials.

6.6. Special precautions for disposal and other handling
Truxima is provided in sterile, preservative-free, non-pyrogenic, single use vials.

Aseptically withdraw the necessary amount of Truxima, and dilute to a calculated concentration of 1 to 4 mg/mL rituximab into an infusion bag containing sterile, pyrogen-free sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection or 5 % D-Glucose in water. For mixing the solution, gently invert the bag in order to avoid foaming. Care must be taken to ensure the sterility of prepared solutions. Since the medicinal product does not contain any anti-microbial preservative or bacteriostatic agents, aseptic technique must be observed. Parenteral medicinal products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration.

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

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Manufactured by:
Celltrion, Inc.
Incheon, Republic of Korea

Imported & Distributed by:
PT. SOHO Industri Pharmasi
a SOHO Global Health Company
Jakarta, Indonesia

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

DKI……

OBAT KERAS

ON MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION ONLY
HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

TBC

Informasi Produk Untuk Pasien

TRUXIMA

Rituximab 100 mg/10 mL
Rituximab 500 mg/50 mL
Larutan konsentrat untuk infus

Baca brosur ini dengan seksama sebelum Anda mulai minum obat ini karena mengandung informasi penting untuk Anda.

- Simpan brosur ini. Anda mungkin perlu membacanya lagi.
- Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut, tanyakan kepada dokter, apoteker atau perawat Anda.
- Jika Anda mengalami efek samping, bicarakan dengan dokter, apoteker, atau perawat Anda. Termasuk semua kemungkinan efek samping yang tidak tercantum dalam brosur ini. Lihat bagian 4.

Informasi apa yang ada di brosur ini:

1. Apa itu Truxima dan apa kegunaannya

Apa itu Truxima

Truxima mengandung zat aktif "rituximab". Merupakan protein yang disebut "antibodi (zat pelindung tubuh) monoklonal" yang dirancang untuk berikatan pada jenis sel darah putih yang disebut "Limfosit B". Ketika menempel ke permukaan sel tersebut, rituximab menyebabkan sel mati.

Apa kegunaan Truxima

Truxima dapat digunakan untuk pengobatan beberapa kondisi yang berbeda pada orang dewasa. Dokter Anda mungkin meresepkan Truxima untuk pengobatan:

a) Limfoma Non-Hodgkin

Merupakan penyakit pada jaringan limfa (bagian dari sistem kekebalan) yang mempengaruhi limfosit B.

Truxima dapat diberikan sendiri atau dengan obat-obatan lain yang disebut "kemoterapi".

Jika pengobatan bekerja, Truxima dapat dilanjutkan selama 2 tahun setelah menyelesaikan pengobatan awal.

b) Leukemia limfositik kronis

Leukemia limfositik kronis (*Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia* (CLL)) adalah bentuk leukemia dewasa yang paling umum. CLL mempengaruhi limfosit B, yang berasal dari sumsum tulang dan berkembang di kelenjar getah bening. Pasien dengan CLL memiliki terlalu banyak limfosit abnormal, yang terakumulasi terutama di sumsum tulang dan darah. Penyebaran limfosit B abnormal ini adalah penyebab gejala yang mungkin Anda miliki. Truxima dalam kombinasi dengan kemoterapi akan menghancurkan sel-sel ini.

2. Apa yang perlu Anda ketahui sebelum Anda menggunakan Truxima

Jangan mengkonsumsi Truxima jika:
- Anda alergi terhadap rituximab, protein lain yang seperti rituximab, atau salah satu dari bahan lain dari obat ini (tercantum dalam bagian 6)
- Anda memiliki infeksi aktif yang parah saat ini
- Anda memiliki sistem kekebalan yang lemah
- Anda mengalami gagal jantung berat atau penyakit jantung berat yang tidak terkontrol dan memiliki rheumatoid arthritis.

Jangan menggunakan Truxima jika hal-hal di atas berlaku untuk Anda. Jika Anda tidak yakin, bicarakan dengan dokter, apoteker atau perawat Anda sebelum memulai pengobatan dengan Truxima.

Peringatan dan pencegahan
Bicaralah dengan dokter, apoteker atau perawat Anda sebelum diberikan Truxima jika:

- Anda pernah memiliki atau sekarang mungkin memiliki infeksi hepatitis. Karena dalam beberapa kasus Truxima dapat menyebabkan hepatitis B menjadi aktif kembali, yang dapat berakibat fatal dalam kasus yang sangat jarang. Pasien yang pernah mengalami infeksi hepatitis B akan diperiksa dengan teliti oleh dokter mereka untuk tanda-tanda infeksi ini.
- Anda pernah mengalami masalah jantung (seperti angina, palpitasi atau gagal jantung) atau masalah pernapasan.
- Anda mungkin mengalami infeksi, termasuk infeksi ringan seperti pilek. Sel-sel yang dipengaruhi oleh Truxima membantu melawan infeksi dan Anda harus menunggu sampai infeksi telah sembuh sebelum Anda diberikan Truxima. Beritahu dokter Anda jika Anda pernah mengalami banyak infeksi sebelumnya atau menderita dari infeksi berat.
- Anda mungkin memerlukan vaksinasi dalam waktu dekat, termasuk vaksinasi untuk perjalanan ke negara lain. Beberapa vaksin tidak boleh diberikan bersamaan dengan Truxima atau dalam beberapa bulan setelah Anda menerima Truxima. Dokter Anda akan memeriksa apakah Anda harus menerima vaksin sebelum Anda menggunakan Truxima.

Jika salah satu dari hal di atas berlaku untuk Anda (atau Anda tidak yakin), bicaralah dengan dokter, apoteker atau perawat Anda sebelum Anda memulai pengobatan dengan Truxima. Dokter Anda mungkin perlu memberikan perhatian khusus selama pengobatan Anda dengan Truxima.

Anak-anak dan remaja
Beritahu dokter, apoteker atau perawat sebelum Anda diberi obat ini jika Anda, atau anak Anda, berusia di bawah 18 tahun. Karena tidak banyak informasi tentang penggunaan Truxima pada anak-anak dan remaja.

Obat-obatan lain dan Truxima
Beritahu dokter, apoteker atau perawat Anda jika Anda baru saja menggunakan atau mungkin menggunakan obat lain. Termasuk obat-obatan yang diperoleh tanpa resep dan obat-obatan herbal. Karena Truxima dapat mempengaruhi cara kerja beberapa obat lain. Beberapa obat lain juga dapat mempengaruhi cara kerja Truxima.

Khususnya, beritahu dokter Anda:
- jika Anda minum obat untuk tekanan darah tinggi. Anda mungkin diminta untuk tidak mengkonsumsi obat-obatan ini 12 jam sebelum Anda diberikan Truxima. Hal ini karena beberapa orang mengalami penurunan tekanan darah saat mereka diberi Truxima.

- jika Anda pernah minum obat yang memengaruhi sistem kekebalan Anda - seperti kemoterapi atau obat penekan kekebalan.

Jika salah satu dari hal di atas berlaku untuk Anda (atau Anda tidak yakin), bicaralah dengan dokter, apoteker atau perawat Anda sebelum Anda diberikan Truxima.

Kehamilan dan menyusui
Anda harus memberi tahu dokter atau perawat Anda jika Anda hamil, berpikir bahwa Anda mungkin hamil atau berencana untuk hamil. Hal ini karena Truxima dapat melewati plasenta dan dapat mempengaruhi bayi Anda.
Jika Anda dapat hamil, Anda dan pasangan Anda harus menggunakan metode kontrasepsi yang efektif selama penggunaan Truxima. Anda juga harus melakukan ini selama 12 bulan setelah pengobatan terakhir Anda dengan Truxima.
Jangan menyusui saat Anda sedang menggunakan Truxima. Juga jangan menyusui selama 12 bulan setelah pengobatan terakhir Anda dengan Truxima. Ini karena Truxima bisa masuk ke ASI.

Mengemudi dan menggunakan mesin
Tidak diketahui apakah Truxima berpengaruh pada Anda saat mengemudi atau menggunakan alat atau mesin apa pun.

3. Bagaimana Truxima diberikan

Bagaimana Truxima diberikan
Truxima akan diberikan kepada Anda oleh dokter atau perawat yang berpengalaman dalam penggunaan pengobatan ini. Mereka akan memonitor Anda dengan seksama saat Anda diberi obat ini. Hal ini untuk mengantisipasi jika Anda mengalami efek samping. Anda akan selalu diberikan Truxima sebagai infus (infus intravena).

Obat-obatan yang diberikan sebelum setiap pemberian Truxima
Sebelum Anda diberikan Truxima, Anda akan diberikan obat-obatan lain (pra-pengobatan) untuk mencegah atau mengurangi kemungkinan efek samping.

Seberapa banyak dan seberapa sering Anda akan menerima pengobatan dengan Truxima

a) Jika Anda sedang dalam pengobatan untuk Limfoma non-Hodgkin
- Jika Anda hanya menggunakan Truxima
  Truxima akan diberikan kepada Anda seminggu sekali selama 4 minggu. Periode pengobatan berulang dengan Truxima memungkinkan.
- Jika Anda menggunakanTruxima dengan kemoterapi
  Truxima akan diberikan kepada Anda pada hari yang sama dengan kemoterapi Anda. Biasanya diberikan setiap 3 minggu hingga 8 kali.
- Jika respon pengobatan anda baik, Anda mungkin diberikan Truxima setiap 2 atau 3 bulan selama dua tahun. Dokter Anda dapat mengubah ini, tergantung bagaimana Anda merespons obat.

b) Jika Anda sedang dalam pengobatan untuk leukemia limfositik kronis
Ketika Anda menggunakan Truxima dalam kombinasi dengan kemoterapi, Anda akan menerima Truxima setiap 28 hari sampai Anda menerima 6 dosis. Kemoterapi harus diberikan setelah infus Truxima. Dokter Anda akan memutuskan apakah Anda akan menerima perawatan lain pada saat yang bersamaan.

Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut tentang penggunaan obat ini, tanyakan kepada dokter, apoteker atau perawat Anda.

4. Kemungkinan efek samping

Seperti halnya obat lain, obat ini dapat menyebabkan efek samping, meskipun tidak semua orang mengalaminya

Sebagian besar efek samping ringan sampai sedang tetapi beberapa mungkin serius dan memerlukan perawatan. Beberapa dari reaksi ini dapat berakibat fatal meskipun jarang terjadi.

Reaksi infus
Selama atau dalam 2 jam pertama dari infus pertama, Anda bisa mengalami demam, panas dingin dan menggigil. Hal ini jarang terjadi namun, beberapa pasien mungkin merasa sakit di tempat infus, melepuh, gatal, mual, kelelahan, sakit kepala, kesulitan bernapas, lidah atau tenggorokan bengkak, hidung gatal atau berair, muntah, kulit kemerahan, palpitasi, serangan jantung atau jumlah trombosit yang rendah. Jika Anda memiliki penyakit jantung atau angina, reaksi infus ini bisa menjadi lebih buruk. **Segera beritahu orang yang memberi Anda infus** jika Anda mengalami gejala-gejala ini, karena infus mungkin perlu diperlambat atau dihentikan. Anda mungkin memerlukan obat tambahan seperti antihistamin atau parasetamol. Ketika gejala-gejala ini hilang, atau membaik, infus dapat dilanjutkan. Reaksi ini kecil kemungkinannya untuk terjadi setelah infus kedua. Dokter Anda mungkin memutuskan untuk menghentikan pengobatan Truxima Anda jika reaksi ini serius.

Infeksi
Segera beritahu dokter Anda jika Anda mengalami gejala infeksi termasuk:
- demam, batuk, sakit tenggorokan, rasa sakit terbakar ketika buang air kecil atau merasa lemah atau umumnya merasa tidak sehat
- hilang ingatan, kesulitan berpikir, kesulitan berjalan atau kehilangan penglihatan - ini mungkin disebabkan oleh infeksi otak serius yang sangat langka, yang telah berakibat fatal (leukoensefalopati multifokal progresif atau PML (*progressive multifocal leukoencelopathy*)).

Anda mungkin mendapatkan infeksi lebih mudah selama pengobatan Anda dengan Truxima.
Kasus yang sering terjadi adalah pilek, tetapi ada kasus pneumonia atau infeksi saluran kencing yang terjadi. Hal ini tercantum di bawah ini "Efek samping lain".

Reaksi kulit
Meskipun sangat jarang, kondisi kulit melepuh yang parah dan dapat mengancam jiwa dapat terjadi. Kemerahan, sering dikaitkan dengan melepuh, dapat muncul pada kulit atau pada selaput lendir, seperti di dalam mulut, area genital atau kelopak mata, dan mungkin disertai demam. **Segera beritahu dokter Anda jika Anda mengalami gejala-gejala ini.**

Efek samping lainnya termasuk:
a) Jika Anda sedang dalam pengobatan untuk Limfoma non-Hodgkin atau leukemia limfositik kronis

Efek samping yang sangat umum (dapat mempengaruhi lebih dari 1 dari 10 orang):
- infeksi bakteri atau virus, bronkitis
- jumlah sel darah putih yang rendah kadang-kadang disertai demam, atau jumlah trombosit rendah
- merasa sakit (mual)
- kebotakan pada kulit kepala, menggigil, sakit kepala

- kekebalan tubuh yang lebih rendah - karena tingkat antibodi yang disebut dengan “immunoglobulin” (IgG) untuk membantu melindungi terhadap infeksi lebih rendah

Efek samping yang umum (dapat mempengaruhi hingga 1 dari 10 orang):

- infeksi darah (sepsis), radang paru-paru, ruam saraf, flu, infeksi tabung bronkial, infeksi jamur, infeksi yang tidak diketahui asalnya, radang sinus, hepatitis B
- jumlah sel darah merah yang rendah (anemia), jumlah keseluruhan sel darah yang rendah
- reaksi alergi (hipersensitivitas)
- kadar gula darah tinggi, penurunan berat badan, pembengkakan di wajah dan tubuh, tingkat enzim “laktat dehidrogenase (LDH)” yang tinggi dalam darah, kadar kalsium rendah dalam darah
- sensasi kulit yang tidak biasa - seperti mati rasa, kesemutan, menusuk, terbakar, sensasi seperti ada yang merayap pada kulit, berkurangnya sensitifitas indera peraba
- merasa gelisah, sulit untuk tidur,
- warna kulit menjadi sangat merah di wajah dan area kulit lainnya sebagai akibat dari pelebaran pembuluh darah
- merasa pusing atau cemas
- menghasilkan lebih banyak air mata, masalah saluran air mata, mata yang meradang (konjungtivitis)
- suara dering di telinga, sakit telinga
- masalah jantung - seperti serangan jantung dan detak jantung yang tidak teratur atau cepat
- tekanan darah tinggi atau rendah (tekanan darah rendah terutama ketika berdiri tegak)
- pengencangan otot-otot di saluran pernapasan yang menyebabkan napas berbunyi (bronkospasme), peradangan, iritasi di paru-paru, tenggorokan atau sinus, menjadi sesak napas, pileksakit (muntah), diare, nyeri di perut, iritasi atau luka di tenggorokan dan mulut, masalah menelan, sembelit, gangguan pencernaan
- gangguan selera makan: tidak cukup makan, menyebabkan penurunan berat badan
- gatal-gatal, peningkatan keringat, keringat malam
- masalah otot - seperti otot yang kencang, nyeri sendi atau otot, nyeri punggung dan leher
- ketidaknyamanan umum atau merasa tidak nyaman atau lelah, gemetar, tanda-tanda flu
- kegagalan fungsi organ keseluruhan

Efek samping yang jarang (dapat mempengaruhi hingga 1 dari 100 orang):

- masalah pembekuan darah, penurunan produksi sel darah merah dan peningkatan penghancuran sel darah merah (anemia hemolitik aplastik), pembengkakan atau pembesaran kelenjar getah bening
- suasana hati rendah dan kehilangan minat atau kesenangan dalam melakukan sesuatu, merasa gugup
- masalah selera - seperti perubahan dalam hal rasa
- masalah jantung - seperti penurunan denyut jantung atau nyeri dada (angina)
- asma, terlalu sedikit oksigen yang mencapai organ-organ tubuh
- pembengkakan perut atau perut kembung

Efek samping yang sangat jarang (dapat mempengaruhi hingga 1 dari 10.000 orang):

- peningkatan jumlah beberapa antibodi dalam darah (disebut imunoglobulin – IgM), gangguan kimia dalam darah yang disebabkan oleh kerusakan sel kanker yang sedang mengalami kematian
- kerusakan saraf di lengan dan kaki, wajah lumpuh
- gagal jantung
- radang pembuluh darah termasuk yang mengarah ke gejala kulit

- kegagalan pernapasan
- kerusakan pada dinding usus (perforasi)
- masalah kulit yang parah menyebabkan lepuh yang dapat mengancam jiwa. Kemerahan, sering dikaitkan dengan melepuh, dapat muncul pada kulit atau pada selaput lendir, seperti di dalam mulut, area genital atau kelopak mata, dan mungkin disertai demam.
- gagal ginjal
- kehilangan penglihatan yang parah

Tidak diketahui (tidak diketahui seberapa sering efek samping ini terjadi):
- penurunan sel darah putih yang tidak terjadi secara langsung
- penurunan jumlah trombosit sesaat setelah infus – hal ini dapat dikembalikan seperti semula, tetapi bisa berakibat fatal dalam kasus yang jarang
- kehilangan pendengaran, kehilangan sensasi pada indera lainnya

Efek samping lain dari Truxima yang jarang dilaporkan termasuk penurunan jumlah sel darah putih (neutrofil) yang membantu melawan infeksi. Beberapa infeksi mungkin parah (lihat informasi tentang Infeksi dalam bagian ini).

Truxima juga dapat menyebabkan perubahan dalam tes laboratorium yang dilakukan oleh dokter Anda.

Pelaporan efek samping
Jika Anda mengalami efek samping, bicarakan dengan dokter, apoteker, atau perawat Anda. Termasuk semua efek samping yang tidak tercantum dalam brosur ini. Anda juga dapat melaporkan efek samping secara langsung melalui sistem pelaporan nasional. Dengan melaporkan efek samping, Anda dapat membantu memberikan informasi lebih lanjut tentang keamanan obat ini.

5. Bagaimana cara menyimpan Truxima

Jauhkan obat ini dari pandangan dan jangkauan anak-anak.

Jangan gunakan obat ini setelah tanggal kedaluwarsa yang tercantum pada kotak dan botol setelah EXP. Tanggal kedaluwarsa adalah hari terakhir dari bulan tersebut.

Simpan dalam lemari pendingin (2°C - 8°C). Simpan dalam kemasan aslinya agar terlindung dari cahaya.

Jangan membuang obat apa pun melalui air limbah atau limbah rumah tangga. Tanyakan pada apoteker Anda mengenai cara membuang obat-obatan yang tidak lagi Anda gunakan. Langkah-langkah ini akan membantu melindungi lingkungan.

6. Isi kemasan dan informasi lainnya

Apa kandungan Truxima

- Bahan aktif di Truxima disebut rituximab.
- Truxima 100 mg/10 mL: Vial mengandung 100 mg rituximab. Setiap mL konsentrat mengandung 10 mg rituximab.
- Truxima 500 mg/50 mL: Vial mengandung 500 mg rituximab. Setiap mL konsentrat mengandung 10 mg rituximab.
- Bahan lain adalah natrium klorida, tri-natrium sitrat dihidrat, polisorbat 80 dan air untuk injeksi.

Seperti apa Truxima dan isi kemasannya

Truxima adalah larutan jernih dan tidak berwarna, merupakan larutan konsentrat untuk infus dalam vial kaca.
Dus, 2 vial @ 10 mL (10mg/mL) Dus, 1 vial @ 50mL (10 mg/mL)
Diproduksi oleh:
Celltrion, Inc.
Incheon, Republic of Korea

Diimpor & Didistribusikan oleh:
PT. SOHO Industri Pharmasi
a SOHO Global Health Company
Jakarta, Indonesia

DKI……

HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER