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**Brosur kemasan: Informasi untuk pasien**

**OCTANATE 250, 250 IU serbuk dan pelarut untuk larutan injeksi**  
**OCTANATE 500, 500 IU serbuk dan pelarut untuk larutan injeksi**  
**OCTANATE 1000, 1000 IU serbuk dan pelarut untuk larutan injeksi**

Bacalah seluruh brosur ini dengan seksama sebelum anda mulai menggunakan obat ini karena berisi informasi penting bagi anda.

- Simpan brosur ini. Anda mungkin perlu membacanya lagi.
- Jika anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut, tanyakan kepada dokter, apoteker, atau perawat anda.
- Obat ini diresepkan khusus untuk anda. Jangan berikan kepada orang lain. Hal ini dapat membahayakan mereka, meskipun gejala penyakitnya sama dengan anda.
- Jika anda mengalami efek samping, bicarakan dengan dokter, apoteker, atau perawat anda. Hal ini termasuk efek samping yang mungkin tidak tercantum dalam brosur ini. Lihat bagian 4.

**Apa yang terdapat dalam brosur ini**

1. Apa itu Octanate dan digunakan untuk apa
2. Apa yang perlu anda ketahui sebelum menggunakan Octanate
3. Cara menggunakan Octanate
4. Efek samping yang mungkin terjadi
5. Cara menyimpan Octanate
6. Isi kemasan dan informasi lain

**1. Apa itu Octanate dan digunakan untuk apa**

Octanate termasuk dalam kelompok obat yang disebut faktor pembekuan darah dan mengandung faktor koagulasi darah manusia VIII. Ini adalah protein khusus yang berperan dalam pembekuan darah. Octanate digunakan untuk mengobati dan mencegah perdarahan pada pasien dengan hemofilia A. Ini adalah kondisi dimana perdarahan dapat berlangsung lebih lama dari yang diharapkan. Hal ini disebabkan oleh kekurangan faktor koagulasi darah VIII secara genetik dalam darah.

**2. Apa yang perlu Anda ketahui sebelum menggunakan Octanate**

Disarankan agar setiap kali anda menerima dosis Octanate, nama dan nomor batch produk dicatat untuk menjaga catatan batch yang digunakan.

Dokter anda mungkin menyarankan agar anda mempertimbangkan vaksinasi terhadap hepatitis A dan B jika anda secara teratur atau berulang kali menerima produk faktor VIII yang berasal dari manusia.

**Jangan gunakan Octanate**

jika anda alergi terhadap faktor koagulasi darah manusia VIII atau terhadap salah satu bahan lain dalam obat ini (tercantum di bagian 6).

**Peringatan dan tindakan pencegahan**

Bicarakan dengan dokter, apoteker, atau perawat anda sebelum menggunakan Octanate.

Octanate mengandung jumlah sangat kecil protein manusia lainnya. Setiap obat yang mengandung protein dan disuntikkan ke dalam pembuluh darah (diberikan secara intravena) dapat menyebabkan reaksi alergi (Lihat Bagian 4., "Efek samping yang mungkin terjadi"). Pembentukan inhibitor (antibodi) adalah komplikasi yang diketahui dapat terjadi selama pengobatan dengan semua obat Faktor VIII. Inhibitor ini, terutama pada tingkat tinggi, menghentikan pengobatan bekerja dengan baik, dan anda atau anak anda akan dipantau secara ketat untuk perkembangan inhibitor ini. Jika perdarahan anda atau anak anda tidak terkendali dengan Octanate, segera beritahu dokter anda.

**Informasi tentang darah dan plasma yang digunakan untuk Octanate**

Ketika obat dibuat dari darah atau plasma manusia, langkah-langkah tertentu diterapkan untuk mencegah penularan infeksi kepada pasien. Langkah-langkah ini termasuk seleksi yang cermat terhadap donor darah dan plasma untuk memastikan mereka yang berisiko membawa infeksi dicegah, serta pengujian setiap donor dan campuran plasma untuk tanda-tanda virus/infeksi. Pabrik pembuat produk ini juga menerapkan langkah-langkah dalam pengolahan darah atau plasma yang dapat menonaktifkan atau menghilangkan virus. Meskipun langkah-langkah ini diterapkan, ketika obat yang dibuat dari darah atau plasma manusia diberikan, kemungkinan penularan infeksi tidak dapat sepenuhnya dicegah. Hal ini juga berlaku untuk virus yang belum diketahui atau baru muncul, serta jenis infeksi lainnya. Langkah-langkah yang diambil dianggap efektif untuk virus berenvelope seperti virus imunodefisiensi manusia (HIV), virus hepatitis B (HBV), dan virus hepatitis C (HCV), serta untuk virus hepatitis A (HAV) yang tidak berenvelope. Langkah-langkah tersebut mungkin memiliki nilai terbatas terhadap virus tidak berenvelope seperti parvovirus B19. Infeksi parvovirus B19 dapat serius bagi wanita hamil (infeksi pada bayi) dan bagi individu dengan sistem kekebalan yang lemah atau yang menderita jenis anemia tertentu (misalnya penyakit sel sabit atau pemecahan sel darah merah yang abnormal).

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**Obat lain dan Octanate**

Beritahu dokter atau apoteker anda jika anda sedang mengonsumsi, baru saja mengonsumsi, atau mungkin mengonsumsi obat lain, termasuk obat yang diperoleh tanpa resep. Produk faktor koagulasi darah manusia VIII tidak diketahui berinteraksi dengan obat-obatan lain. Namun, jangan menggabungkan Octanate dengan obat lain selama infus.

**Kehamilan, menyusui, dan kesuburan**

Jika anda hamil, menyusui, curiga hamil, atau berencana untuk hamil, konsultasikan dengan dokter atau apoteker anda sebelum mengonsumsi obat ini.

**Mengemudi dan menggunakan mesin**

Tidak ada efek pada kemampuan mengemudi dan menggunakan mesin yang telah diamati.

**Octanate mengandung****untuk 250 IU/vial:**

kurang dari 1 mmol natrium (23 mg) (komponen utama garam dapur/garam meja) per vial, yaitu secara esensial 'bebas natrium'.

**untuk 500 dan 1000 IU/vial:**

hingga 40 mg natrium (komponen utama garam dapur/garam meja) per vial. Ini setara dengan 2% dari asupan natrium harian maksimum yang direkomendasikan untuk dewasa.

**3. Cara penggunaan Octanate**

Octanate harus diberikan secara intravena setelah dilarutkan dengan pelarut yang disediakan. Pengobatan harus dimulai di bawah pengawasan medis.

**Dosis untuk pencegahan perdarahan** Jika anda menderita hemofilia A berat, anda harus menyuntikkan 20 hingga 40 IU faktor VIII per kilogram berat badan setiap dua atau tiga hari untuk pencegahan jangka panjang. Dosis anda harus disesuaikan sesuai dengan respons anda. Dalam beberapa kasus, interval dosis yang lebih singkat atau dosis yang lebih tinggi mungkin diperlukan.

**Perhitungan dosis**

Selalu gunakan Octanate sesuai petunjuk dokter anda. Konsultasikan dengan dokter atau apoteker anda jika ragu.

Aktivitas faktor VIII merujuk pada jumlah faktor VIII yang terdapat dalam plasma. Hal ini diekspresikan sebagai persentase (dibandingkan dengan plasma darah manusia normal) atau dalam Satuan Internasional (IU). Dosis faktor VIII diekspresikan dalam IU.

Satu IU aktivitas faktor VIII setara dengan jumlah faktor VIII dalam satu ml plasma darah manusia normal. Satu IU faktor VIII per kg berat badan meningkatkan aktivitas faktor VIII dalam plasma sebesar 1,5%–2% dari aktivitas normal. Untuk menghitung dosis anda, tingkat aktivitas faktor VIII dalam plasma darah anda diukur. Hal ini akan menunjukkan seberapa besar aktivitas perlu ditingkatkan. Silakan konsultasikan dengan dokter anda jika anda tidak yakin seberapa banyak aktivitas faktor VIII anda perlu ditingkatkan atau bagaimana cara menghitung dosis anda.

Dosis yang diperlukan dihitung menggunakan rumus berikut:

$$\text{Dosis yang diperlukan} = \frac{\text{berat badan (kg)} \times \text{peningkatan yang diinginkan}}{\text{pada faktor VIII (\%)} \text{ (IU/dl)} \times 0,5}$$

Dosis anda dan seberapa sering harus diberikan (frekuensi) selalu harus disesuaikan dengan efektivitas klinis pada pasien individu. Pada peristiwa perdarahan berikut, aktivitas faktor VIII tidak boleh turun di bawah tingkat aktivitas plasma (dalam % dari normal) yang tercantum dalam tabel berikut, untuk periode yang sesuai. Tabel ini dapat digunakan sebagai panduan dosis dalam kejadian perdarahan dan untuk operasi:

Derajat perdarahan/ Jenis prosedur bedah	Tingkat faktor VIII yang diperlukan (%) (IU/dl)	Frekuensi dosis (jam antara dosis) / Durasi terapi (dalam hari)
<b>Perdarahan</b>		
Perdarahan ke sendi (haemarthrosis dini), perdarahan otot, atau perdarahan mulut	20 - 40	Ulangi setiap 12 hingga 24 jam selama minimal 1 hari, hingga nyeri berkurang atau penyembuhan tercapai.
Pendarahan yang lebih luas ke dalam sendi (hemarthrosis), pendarahan otot, atau penumpukan darah (hematoma)	30 - 60	Ulangi infus setiap 12 hingga 24 jam selama 3-4 hari atau lebih hingga nyeri dan gangguan fungsi hilang.

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**INSTRUCTION FOR USE**

(Summary of Product Characteristics)

**1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

OCTANATE 250, 250 IU powder and solvent for solution for injection  
 OCTANATE 500, 500 IU powder and solvent for solution for injection  
 OCTANATE 1000, 1000 IU powder and solvent for solution for injection

**2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION**

Octanate 50 IU/ml

Each vial contains nominally 250 IU **human coagulation factor VIII**. The product contains approximately 50 IU\* per ml human coagulation factor VIII when reconstituted with the supplied solvent (5 ml for 250 IU/vial).

Octanate 100 IU/ml

Each vial contains nominally either 500 IU or 1000 IU **human coagulation factor VIII**.

The product contains approximately 100 IU\* per ml human coagulation factor VIII when reconstituted with the supplied solvent (5 ml for 500IU/vial and 10 ml for 1000 IU/vial).

\* The potency (IU) is determined using the European Pharmacopoeia chromogenic assay. The specific activity is  $\geq 100$  IU/mg protein. Produced from the plasma of human donors. Excipient with known effect:

250 IU/vial: less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, i.e. essentially 'sodium-free'

500 IU/vial and 1000 IU/vial: Sodium up to 1.75 mmol (40 mg) per dose  
 Sodium concentration after reconstitution: 125 – 175 mmol/l  
 Sodium concentration after reconstitution for 500 IU 5 ml: 250 – 350 mmol/l  
 For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

**3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM**

Powder and solvent for solution for injection.  
 The powder is white or pale yellow, also appearing as a friable solid.

The solvent is a clear, colourless liquid.

**4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS****4.1 Therapeutic indications**

Treatment and prophylaxis of bleeding in patients with haemophilia A (congenital factor VIII deficiency), including previously treated patients (PTPs), previously untreated patients (PUPs) and patients undergoing major and minor surgical procedures; and for the treatment of inhibitors by Immune Tolerance Induction (ITI). Octanate can be used for all age groups.

This preparation does not contain von Willebrand factor in pharmacologically effective quantities and is therefore not indicated in von Willebrand's disease.

**4.2 Posology and method of administration**

Treatment should be under the supervision of a physician experienced in the treatment of haemophilia.

**Treatment monitoring**

During the course of treatment, appropriate determination of factor VIII levels is advised to guide the dose to be administered and the frequency of repeated infusions. Individual patients may vary in their response to factor VIII, demonstrating different half-lives and recoveries. Dose based on bodyweight may require adjustment in underweight or overweight patients. In the case of major surgical interventions in particular, precise monitoring of the substitution therapy by means of coagulation analysis (plasma factor VIII activity) is indispensable.

**Posology**

The dose and duration of the substitution therapy depend on the severity of the factor VIII deficiency, on the location and extent of the bleeding and on the patient's clinical condition. The number of units of factor VIII administered is expressed in International Units (IU), which are related to the current WHO concentrate standard for factor VIII products. Factor VIII activity in plasma is expressed either as a percentage (relative to normal human plasma) or preferably in International Units (relative to an International Standard for factor VIII in plasma). One International Unit (IU) of factor VIII activity is equivalent to that quantity of factor VIII in one ml of normal human plasma.

**On-demand treatment**

The calculation of the required dosage of factor VIII is based on the empirical finding that 1 International Unit (IU) factor VIII per kg body weight raises the plasma factor VIII activity by 1.5 % to 2 % of normal activity. The required dosage is determined using the following formula:

$$\text{Required units} = \frac{\text{body weight (kg)} \times \text{desired factor VIII rise (\%)} \text{ (IU/dl)} \times 0,5}$$

The amount to be administered and the frequency of administration should always be oriented to the clinical effectiveness in the individual case.

In the case of the following haemorrhagic events, the factor VIII activity should not fall below the given plasma activity level (in % of normal) in the corresponding period. The following table can be used to guide dosing in bleeding episodes and surgery:

Degree of haemorrhage / Type of surgical procedure	Factor VIII level required (%) (IU/dl)	Frequency of doses (hours) / Duration of therapy (days)
<b>Haemorrhage</b>		
Early haemarthrosis, muscle bleeding or oral bleeding	20 – 40	Repeat every 12 to 24 hours. At least 1 day, until the bleeding episode as indicated by pain is resolved or healing is achieved.
More extensive haemarthrosis, muscle bleeding or haematoma	30 – 60	Repeat infusion every 12 to 24 hours for 3 to 4 days or more until pain and acute disability are resolved.
Life-threatening haemorrhages	60 – 100	Repeat infusion every 8 to 24 hours until threat is resolved.
<b>Surgery</b>		
Minor surgery including tooth extraction	30 – 60	Every 24 hours, at least 1 day, until healing is achieved.
Major surgery	80 – 100 (pre- and post-operative)	Repeat infusion every 8 to 24 hours until adequate wound healing, then therapy for at least another 7 days to maintain a FVIII activity of 30% to 60%.

**Prophylaxis**

For long-term prophylaxis against bleeding in patients with severe haemophilia A, the usual doses are 20 to 40 IU of factor VIII per kg body weight at intervals of 2 to 3 days.

In some cases, especially in younger patients, shorter dosage intervals or higher does may be necessary.

**Continuous infusion**

Prior to surgery, a pharmacokinetic analysis should be performed to obtain an estimate of clearance.

The initial infusion rate can be calculated as follows: Clearance x desired steady state level = infusion rate (IU/kg/hr). After the initial 24 hours of continuous infusion, the clearance should be calculated again every day using the steady state equation with the measured level and the known rate of infusion.

**Paediatric population**

A clinical study which was conducted in 15 patients of 6 years of age or less did not identify any special dosage requirements for children.

For both treatment and prophylaxis, the posology is the same in adults and children.

**Immune tolerance induction**

Interim data of an ongoing investigator initiated study to systematically document patients undergoing ITI therapy with OCTANATE are available. The OCTANATE dosing regime is case-dependent, under the direction of the treating center for each individual. Low responders (inhibitors < 5 BU) generally receive 50–100 IU FVIII/kg body weight daily, or every second day, and high responders (inhibitors  $\geq 5$  BU) 100–150 IU FVIII/kg body weight every 12 hours. Inhibitor titers are measured up to twice weekly for the initial 3 months and thereafter once per 3-month scheduled visit at the treatment center for the duration of therapy. Over 36 months, the outcome of ITI therapy is determined according to 3 sequential criteria, including negative inhibitor titre (< 0.6 BU), normalized FVIII recovery and normalized FVIII half life. In an interim analysis of the 69 patients so far treated with OCTANATE via ITI, 49 patients have completed the study. In the patients where the inhibitor was successfully eliminated, the monthly bleeding rates were significantly reduced.

**Method of administration**

Intravenous use.

It is recommended not to administer more than 2 – 3 mL per minute. For instructions on reconstitution of the medicinal product before administration, see section 6.6.

**4.3 Contraindications**

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

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**4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use****Traceability**

In order to improve traceability of biological medicinal products, the name and the batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded.

**Hypersensitivity**

Allergic type hypersensitivity reactions are possible with Octanate. The product contains traces of human proteins other than factor VIII. If symptoms of hypersensitivity occur, patients should be advised to discontinue use of the medicinal product immediately and contact their physician. Patients should be informed of the early signs of hypersensitivity reactions including hives, generalised urticaria, tightness of the chest, wheezing, hypotension, and anaphylaxis. In case of shock, standard medical treatment of shock should be implemented.

**Inhibitors**

The formation of neutralising antibodies (inhibitors) to factor VIII is a known complication in the management of individuals with haemophilia A. These inhibitors are usually IgG immunoglobulins directed against the factor VIII procoagulant activity, which are quantified in Bethesda Units (BU) per ml of plasma using the modified assay. The risk of developing inhibitors is correlated to the severity of the disease as well as the exposure to factor VIII, this risk being highest within the first 50 exposure days, but continues throughout life although the risk is uncommon. The clinical relevance of inhibitor development will depend on the titre of the inhibitor, with low titre posing less of a risk of insufficient clinical response than high titre inhibitors.

In general, all patients treated with coagulation factor VIII products should be carefully monitored for the development of inhibitors by appropriate clinical observations and laboratory tests. If the expected factor VIII activity plasma levels are not attained, or if bleeding is not controlled with an appropriate dose, testing for factor VIII inhibitor presence should be performed. In patients with high levels of inhibitor, factor VIII therapy may not be effective and other therapeutic options should be considered. Management of such patients should be directed by physicians with experience in the care of haemophilia and factor VIII inhibitors.

**Cardiovascular events**

In patients with existing cardiovascular risk factors, substitution therapy with FVIII may increase the cardiovascular risk.

**Catheter-related complications**

If a central venous access device (CVAD) is required, risk of CVAD-related complications including local infections, bacteraemia and catheter site thrombosis should be considered.

**Transmissible agents**

Standard measures to prevent infections resulting from the use of medicinal products prepared from human blood or plasma include selection of donors, screening of individual donations and plasma pools for specific markers of infection and the inclusion of effective manufacturing steps for the inactivation/removal of viruses. Despite this, when medicinal products prepared from human blood or plasma are administered, the possibility of transmitting infective agents cannot be totally excluded. This also applies to unknown or emerging viruses and other pathogens.

The measures taken are considered effective for enveloped viruses such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV), and for the non-enveloped virus hepatitis A virus (HAV). The measures taken may be of limited value against non-enveloped viruses such as parvovirus B19. Parvovirus B19 infection may be serious for pregnant women (foetal infection) and for individuals with immunodeficiency or increased erythropoiesis (e.g. hemolytic anaemia).

Appropriate vaccination (hepatitis A and B) should be considered for patients in regular/repeated receipt of human plasma-derived factor VIII products.

It is strongly recommended that every time Octanate is administered to a patient, the name and batch number of the product are recorded in order to maintain a link between the patient and the batch of the product.

This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per vial, i.e. essentially 'sodium-free' for 250 IU/vial and contains up to 1.75 mmol sodium (40 mg) per vial for 500 IU/vial and 1000 IU/vial, equivalent to 2% of the WHO recommended maximum intake of 2 g sodium for an adult.

**Paediatric population**

The listed warnings and precautions apply to both adults and children.

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

No interactions of human coagulation factor VIII products with other medicinal products have been reported.

**4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**

Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with factor VIII. Based on the rare occurrence of haemophilia A in women, experience regarding the use of factor VIII during pregnancy and breast-feeding is

**ID: EREG10028912400177**

not available. Therefore, factor VIII should be used during pregnancy and lactation only if clearly indicated.

#### 4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Octanate has no influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

#### 4.8 Undesirable effects

##### Summary of the safety profile

Hypersensitivity or allergic reactions (which may include angioedema, burning and stinging at the infusion site, chills, flushing, generalised urticaria, headache, hives, hypotension, lethargy, nausea, restlessness, tachycardia, chest tightness, tingling, vomiting, wheezing) have been observed rarely and may in some cases progress to severe anaphylaxis (including shock).

On rare occasions, fever has been observed.

Development of neutralising antibodies (inhibitors) may occur in patients with haemophilia A treated with factor VIII, including with Octanate see section 5.1. If such inhibitors occur, the condition will manifest itself as an insufficient clinical response. In such cases, it is recommended that a specialised haemophilia centre be contacted. For safety information with respect to transmissible agents, see section 4.4.

##### Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The table presented below is according to the MedDRA system organ classification (SOC and Preferred Term Level).

Frequencies have been evaluated according to the following convention: very common (≥1/10); common (≥1/100 to <1/10); uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100); rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000); very rare (<1/10,000), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

MedDRA Standard System Organ Class	Adverse Reaction	Frequency
Immune system disorders	Hypersensitivity Anaphylactic shock	Rare Very rare
General disorders and administration site conditions	Pyrexia	Rare
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	FVIII inhibition	Uncommon (PTPs)* Very common (PUPs)*
Investigations	Anti factor VIII antibody positive	Rare

\* Frequency is based on studies with all FVIII products which included patients with severe haemophilia A. PTPs = previously-treated patients, PUPs = previously-untreated patients

##### Paediatric population

Frequency, type and severity of adverse reactions in children are the same as in adults.

##### Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medical product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medical product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions.

#### 4.9 Overdose

No case of overdose has been reported.

### 5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

#### 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: antihemorrhagics: blood coagulation factor VIII

ATC-Code: B02BD02

The factor VIII/von Willebrand factor complex consists of two molecules (FVIII and vWF) with different physiological functions. When infused into a haemophilic patient, factor VIII binds to von Willebrand factor in the patient's circulation.

Activated factor VIII acts as a cofactor for activated factor IX, accelerating the conversion of factor X to activated factor X. Activated factor X converts prothrombin into thrombin. Thrombin then converts fibrinogen into fibrin and a clot can be formed.

Haemophilia A is a sex-linked hereditary disorder of blood coagulation due to decreased levels of factor VIII:C and results in profuse bleeding into joints, muscles, or internal organs, either spontaneously or as a result of accidental or surgical trauma. By replacement therapy the plasma levels of factor VIII are increased, thereby enabling a temporary correction of the factor deficiency and correction of the bleeding tendencies.

Of note, annualized bleeding rate (ABR) is not comparable between different factor concentrates and between different clinical studies.

##### Previously untreated patients

The development of antibodies to FVIII occurs mainly in previously untreated patients (PUPs). In a prospective, open-label study assessing the immunogenicity of Octanate in PUPs, 51 patients were included. 20 patients were primarily treated on demand and 31 patients were treated prophylactically. 44 patients met the criteria for assessing immunogenicity (i.e. >50 EDs and FVIII:C<1%). Inhibitors disappeared during regular Octanate treatment without a change in dose or treatment frequency in two out of five patients with inhibitors (one

with a high-titer and one with a low-titer inhibitor). All inhibitors were detected in patients treated on-demand. Mean times to high-titer and low-titer inhibitor development were 10 EDs (range 3–19) and 48 ED, respectively.

Octanate is being assessed for induction of immune tolerance induction (ITI) therapy in an ongoing observational clinical study.

In an interim analysis of the 69 patients so far treated with Octanate via ITI, 49 patients have completed the study. In the patients where the inhibitor was successfully eliminated, the monthly bleeding rates were significantly reduced.

#### 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Human plasma coagulation factor VIII (from the powder) is a normal constituent of the human plasma and acts like the endogenous factor VIII. After injection of the product, approximately two-thirds to three-quarter of the factor VIII remain in the circulation. The level of factor VIII activity reached in the plasma should be between 80% – 120% of the predicted factor VIII activity. Plasma factor VIII activity decreases by a two-phase exponential decay. In the initial phase, distribution between the intravascular and other compartments (body fluids) occurs with a half-life of elimination from the plasma of 3 to 6 hours. In the subsequent slower phase (which probably reflects the consumption of factor VIII), the half-life varies between 8 to 20 hours, with an average of 12 hours. This corresponds to the true biological half-life.

For Octanate the following results were achieved for two pharmacokinetic studies with 10 and 14 haemophilia A patients, respectively:

	Recovery (% × IU <sup>-1</sup> × kg)	AUC*norm (% × h × IU <sup>-1</sup> × kg)	Half-life (h)	MRT* (h)	Clearance (ml × h <sup>-1</sup> × kg)
Study 1, n = 10 Mean ± SD*	2.4 ± 0.36	45.5 ± 17.2	14.3 ± 4.01	19.6 ± 6.05	2.6 ± 1.21
Study 2, n = 14 Mean ± SD*	2.4 ± 0.25	33.4 ± 8.50	12.6 ± 3.03	16.6 ± 3.73	3.2 ± 0.88

AUC\* = area under the curve, MRT\* = mean residence time, SD\* = standard deviation

#### 5.3 Preclinical safety data

Toxicological data available on tri-n-butylphosphate (TNBP) and polysorbate 80 (tween 80), the solvent/detergent reagents used in the SD method of viral inactivation during manufacture of Octanate, although limited for the latter, indicate that adverse effects are unlikely at the anticipated human exposures.

Even doses of several times the recommended human dosage per kilogram body weight of these reagents show no toxic effects on laboratory animals. No mutagenic potential was observed for either of the two substances.

### 6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

#### 6.1 List of excipients

Powder:

- Sodium citrate
- Sodium chloride
- Calcium chloride
- Glycine

Solvent:

Water for injections

#### 6.2 Incompatibilities

In the absence of compatibility studies, this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

Only the provided injection or infusion sets should be used, because treatment failure can occur as a consequence of human coagulation factor VIII adsorption to the internal surface of some injection/infusion equipment.

#### 6.3 Shelf life

2 years

The reconstituted solution must be used immediately and for single use only.

#### 6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store at 2°C – 25°C. Do not freeze.

Keep the vials in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

For storage conditions after reconstitution of the medicinal product, see section 6.3.

#### 6.5 Nature and contents of container

1 package Octanate contains:

- Powder in a vial (type I glass), with a stopper (bromobutyl rubber), and a flip off cap
- solvent in a vial (type I glass), with a stopper (bromobutyl rubber), and a flip off cap
- one disposable syringe, one double ended needle, one filter needle, one injection needle, and two alcohol swabs.

The available pack sizes differ in the amount of human blood coagulation factor VIII/ solvent:

250 IU/vial: reconstitution with 5 ml

500 IU/vial: reconstitution with 5 ml

1000 IU/vial: reconstitution with 10 ml

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

#### 6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Please read all the instructions and follow them carefully!

During the procedure described below, sterility must be maintained!

##### Instructions for reconstitution:

- Allow the solvent (Water for Injections) and the concentrate in the closed vials to reach room temperature. This temperature should be maintained during reconstitution.
- Remove the caps from the concentrate vial and the water vial and clean the rubber stoppers with an alcohol swab.
- Remove the protective cover from the short end of the double-ended needle, making sure not to touch the exposed tip of the needle. Then perforate the centre of the water vial rubber stopper with the vertically held needle. In order to withdraw the fluid from the water vial completely, the needle must be introduced into the rubber stopper in such a way that it just penetrates the stopper and is visible in the vial.
- Remove the protective cover from the other, long end of the double-ended needle, making sure not to touch the exposed tip of the needle. Hold the water vial upside-down above the upright concentrate vial and quickly perforate the centre of the concentrate vial rubber stopper with the needle. The vacuum inside the concentrate vial draws in the water.
- Remove the double-ended needle with the empty water vial from the concentrate vial, then slowly rotate the vial until the concentrate is completely dissolved. Octanate dissolves quickly at room temperature to a clear solution. The reconstitution time is less than 10 minutes at room temperature.

After reconstitution with the supplied solvent, Octanate is administered intravenously. The solution should be clear or slightly opalescent. Do not use solutions that are cloudy or have deposits. Reconstituted products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. The reconstituted solution must be used immediately and on one occasion only.

##### Instructions for injection:

As a precautionary measure, the patients pulse rate should be measured before and during the factor VIII injection. If a marked increase in the pulse rate occurs the injection speed must be reduced or the administration must be interrupted.

- After the concentrate has been reconstituted in the manner described above, remove the protective cover from the filter needle and perforate the rubber stopper of the concentrate vial.
- Remove the cap of the filter needle and attach the syringe.
- Turn the vial with the attached syringe upside-down and draw the solution up into the syringe.
- Disinfect the intended injection site with an alcohol swab.
- Remove the filter needle from the syringe and attach the injection needle to the syringe instead.
- Inject the solution intravenously at a slow speed of 2 – 3 ml per minute.

Patients using more than one vial of OCTANATE concentrate may use the same injection needle and syringe, but the filter needle is for single use only. Always use a filter needle when drawing up the preparation into a syringe.

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

### 7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

#### 7.1 Manufactured by

OCTAPHARMA Pharmazeutika Produktionsges.m.b.H., Oberlaaer Strasse 235, A-1100 Vienna, Austria

#### 7.2 Imported by

PT HARSEN Laboratories, Jakarta, Indonesia

### 8 REGISTRATION NUMBER

Octanate 250 IU: DK11409300744A1,

date of first approval: 2015-03-13

Octanate 500 IU and 1000 IU: DK11409300744B1,

date of first approval: 2015-03-13

### 9 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

xx-xx-xxxx

### 10 LEGAL CATEGORY

For prescription only

### HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

#### Petunjuk penyuntikan:

Sebelum dan selama injeksi faktor VIII, denyut nadi anda harus dipantau. Jika terjadi peningkatan denyut nadi yang signifikan, kurangi kecepatan injeksi atau hentikan pemberian.

Setelah anda merekonstitusi bubuk seperti yang dijelaskan di atas:

- Lepaskan penutup pelindung dari jarum filter dan tusuk tutup karet botol Octanate.
- Lepaskan tutup jarum filter dan pasang jarum suntik.
- Balikkan vial dengan jarum suntik yang terpasang dan tarik larutan ke dalam jarum suntik.
- Bersihkan area suntikan yang dipilih dengan kapas alkohol.
- Lepaskan jarum filter dari suntikan dan pasang jarum suntik ke suntikan.
- Masukkan jarum suntik ke dalam pembuluh darah yang dipilih.
- Suntikkan larutan ke dalam pembuluh darah secara perlahan, dengan kecepatan 2–3 ml per menit. Perhatikan bahwa jika Anda menggunakan tourniquet untuk memudahkan melihat pembuluh darah, tourniquet tersebut harus dilepaskan sebelum memulai penyuntikan Octanate.

Jika Anda menggunakan lebih dari satu vial konsentrat Octanate untuk satu pengobatan, anda dapat menggunakan jarum suntik dan jarum suntik yang sama kembali. Jarum filter hanya untuk penggunaan sekali pakai. Selalu gunakan jarum filter saat menarik larutan ke dalam jarum suntik.

Hanya gunakan set injeksi yang disediakan. Penggunaan peralatan injeksi/infus lain dapat menyebabkan risiko tambahan dan kegagalan pengobatan.

Produk yang tidak terpakai atau limbah harus dibuang sesuai dengan persyaratan lokal.

#### Jika anda menggunakan Octanate lebih dari yang seharusnya

Tidak ada gejala overdosis dengan faktor koagulasi manusia VIII yang dilaporkan. Namun, dosis yang direkomendasikan tidak boleh melebihi.

#### Jika anda lupa menggunakan Octanate

Jangan mengambil dosis ganda untuk mengganti dosis yang terlewat. Lanjutkan dengan dosis berikutnya segera dan ikuti petunjuk dokter atau apoteker anda.

Jika anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut tentang penggunaan produk ini, tanyakan kepada dokter atau apoteker anda.

#### 4. Efek samping yang memungkinkan

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

Meskipun jarang (dapat mempengaruhi hingga 1 dari 1.000 orang), reaksi hipersensitivitas atau alergi telah diamati pada pasien yang diobati dengan produk yang mengandung faktor VIII.

Hubungi dokter anda jika anda mengalami gejala berikut:

muntah, rasa panas dan perih di tempat infus, sesak dada, menggigil, detak jantung cepat (takikardia), mual, rasa kesemutan (tingling), kemerahan, sakit kepala, ruam (urtikaria), tekanan darah rendah (hipotensi), ruam, gelisah, pembengkakan wajah, bibir, mulut, lidah, atau tenggorokan yang dapat menyebabkan kesulitan menelan atau bernapas (angioedema), kelelahan (lethargy), sesak napas.

Dalam kasus yang sangat jarang (dapat mempengaruhi hingga 1 dari 10.000 orang), reaksi hipersensitivitas ini dapat menyebabkan reaksi alergi yang serius dan mengancam nyawa yang disebut anafilaksis, yang dapat meliputi syok, serta beberapa atau semua gejala yang dijelaskan di atas. Dalam hal ini, segera hubungi dokter Anda atau panggil ambulans.

Efek samping lain yang jarang terjadi (dapat mempengaruhi hingga 1 dari 1.000 orang) Demam dapat terjadi dalam kasus yang sangat jarang.

Pada anak-anak yang belum pernah menerima pengobatan dengan obat Faktor VIII, antibodi penghambat (lihat bagian 2) dapat terbentuk dengan sangat umum (lebih dari 1 dari 10 pasien); namun, pada pasien yang telah menerima pengobatan sebelumnya dengan Faktor VIII (lebih dari 150 hari pengobatan), risikonya jarang (kurang dari 1 dari 100 pasien). Jika hal ini terjadi, obat anda atau anak anda mungkin tidak berfungsi dengan baik, dan anda atau anak anda mungkin mengalami pendarahan yang persisten. Jika hal ini terjadi, segera hubungi dokter anda.

Untuk informasi tentang keamanan virus, lihat bagian 2. (Perhatikan dengan seksama Octanate - Informasi tentang darah dan plasma yang digunakan untuk Octanate).

Pelaporan reaksi merugikan yang dicurigai

Jika anda mengalami efek samping, bicarakan dengan dokter, apoteker, atau perawat Anda. Ini termasuk efek samping yang mungkin tidak tercantum dalam leaflet ini. Anda juga dapat melaporkan efek samping secara langsung melalui sistem pelaporan nasional. Dengan melaporkan efek samping, Anda dapat membantu menyediakan informasi lebih lanjut tentang keamanan obat ini.

#### 5. Cara menyimpan Octanate

Simpan obat ini di tempat yang tidak terlihat dan tidak terjangkau oleh anak-anak.

Jangan gunakan obat ini setelah tanggal kadaluwarsa yang tertera pada label. Tanggal kadaluwarsa mengacu pada hari terakhir bulan tersebut.

Simpan pada suhu 2°C – 25°C. Jangan dibekukan.

Simpan vial dalam kotak luar untuk melindungi dari cahaya.

Gunakan larutan yang telah dilarutkan segera dan hanya untuk penggunaan sekali pakai. Jangan gunakan obat ini jika anda melihat larutan yang keruh atau tidak sepenuhnya larut.

Jangan buang obat melalui limbah air atau limbah rumah tangga. Tanyakan kepada apoteker anda cara membuang obat yang tidak lagi digunakan. Langkah-langkah ini akan membantu melindungi lingkungan.

#### 6. Isi kemasan dan informasi lain

Apa yang terkandung dalam Octanate

Bahan aktifnya adalah faktor koagulasi darah manusia VIII.

#### Volume dan konsentrasi

Octanate® ukuran vial bubuk (IU FVIII)	Ukuran vial pelarut (ditambahkan ke vial bubuk Octanate®) (ml)	Konsentrasi nominal larutan yang telah dilarutkan (IU FVIII/ml)
250 IU	5	50
500 IU	5	100
1000 IU	10	100

#### Zat tambahan lainnya adalah:

Untuk serbuk: natrium sitrat, natrium klorida, kalsium klorida, glisin Untuk pelarut: air untuk injeksi.

#### Pemerian Octanate dan besar kemasan

Octanate disajikan dalam bentuk serbuk dan pelarut untuk larutan injeksi.

Serbuk berwarna putih atau kuning pucat, juga berbentuk padatan yang mudah hancur.

Pelarut berupa cairan bening dan tidak berwarna.

Tiga besar kemasan yang tersedia berbeda dalam jumlah faktor koagulasi darah manusia VIII dan pelarut:

- 250 IU/vial: rekonstitusi dengan 5 ml menghasilkan 50 IU/ml
- 500 IU/vial: rekonstitusi dengan 5 ml menghasilkan 100 IU/ml
- 1000 IU/vial: rekonstitusi dengan 10 ml menghasilkan 100 IU/ml

Semua besar kemasan terdiri dari:

- Satu jarum suntik sekali pakai, satu jarum dua ujung, satu jarum saringan, satu jarum suntik, dan dua lap alkohol

Tidak semua ukuran kemasan mungkin tersedia di pasaran.

#### Pemegang Izin Edar

Diproduksi oleh: OCTAPHARMA Pharmazeutika Produktionsges.m.b.H.,

Oberlaaer Strasse 235, A-1100 Vienna, Austria

Diimpor oleh PT HARSEN Laboratories, Jakarta, Indonesia

Untuk informasi lebih lanjut tentang obat ini, silakan hubungi perwakilan lokal Pemegang Izin Edar.

#### Nomor Izin Edar:

Octanate 250 IU: DK11409300744A1, tanggal persetujuan pertama: 2015-03-13

Octanate 500 IU dan 1000 IU: DK11409300744B1, tanggal persetujuan pertama: 2015-03-13

#### Kategori Obat:

Hanya untuk resep

Brosur ini terakhir direvisi pada xx-xx-xxxx

#### HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER