

Fludara[®]

Fludarabine phosphate

sanofi

Important information, please read carefully!

Composition

Each vial contains 50 mg fludarabine phosphate. 1 mL of reconstituted solution for injection/infusion contains 25 mg fludarabine phosphate.

Each vial also contains 50 mg of mannitol and sodium hydroxide which is present to maintain the desired pH.

Pharmaceutical Form

Powder for solution for injection.

White lyophilised powder.

Pharmacological Properties

Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antineoplastic agents, purine analogues

ATC code: L01BB05

Fludara contains fludarabine phosphate, a fluorinated nucleotide analogue of the antiviral agent vidarabine, 9- β -D-arabinofuranosyladenine (ara-A) that is relatively resistant to deamination by adenosine deaminase.

Fludarabine phosphate is rapidly dephosphorylated to 2F-ara-A which is taken up by cells and then phosphorylated intracellularly by deoxycytidine kinase to the active triphosphate, 2F-ara-ATP. This metabolite has been shown to inhibit ribonucleotide reductase, DNA polymerase α , δ and ϵ , DNA primase and DNA ligase thereby inhibiting DNA synthesis. Furthermore, partial inhibition of RNA polymerase II and consequent reduction in protein synthesis occur.

While some aspects of the mechanism of action of 2F-ara-ATP are as yet unclear, it is assumed that effects on DNA, RNA and protein synthesis all contribute to inhibition of cell growth with inhibition of DNA synthesis being the dominant factor. In addition, in vitro studies have shown that exposure of CLL lymphocytes to 2F-ara-A triggers extensive DNA fragmentation and cell death characteristic of apoptosis.

For the indication Lg-NHL a randomised phase III trial in pre-treated Lg-NHL patients compared Fludara with a commonly used combination chemo-therapy cyclophosphamide, vincristine and prednisone (CVP). The overall response rates did not differ statistically significantly, although it was slightly higher in the Fludara- (55%) than in the CVP treatment arm (50%).

Pharmacokinetic properties

Plasma and urinary pharmacokinetics of fludarabine (2F-ara-A)

The pharmacokinetics of fludarabine (2F-ara-A) has been studied after intravenous administration by rapid bolus injection, short-term infusion and following continuous infusion as well as after peroral dosing of fludarabine phosphate (Fludara, 2F-ara-AMP).

- Distribution and metabolism

2F-ara-AMP is a water-soluble prodrug of fludarabine (2F-ara-A), which is rapidly and quantitatively dephosphorylated in the human organism to the nucleoside fludarabine (2F-ara-A).

After single dose infusion of 25 mg 2F-ara-AMP per m² to CLL patients for 30 minutes, 2F-ara-A reached mean maximum concentrations in the plasma of 3.5 - 3.7 µM at the end of the infusion. Corresponding 2F-ara-A levels after the fifth dose showed a moderate accumulation with mean maximum levels of 4.4 - 4.8 µM at the end of infusion. During a 5-day treatment schedule, 2F-ara-A plasma trough levels increased by a factor of about 2. An accumulation of 2F-ara-A over several treatment cycles can be excluded. Post maximum levels decayed in three disposition phases with an initial half-life of approximately 5 minutes, an intermediate half-life of 1 - 2 hours and a terminal half-life of approximately 20 hours.

An interstudy comparison of 2F-ara-A pharmacokinetics resulted in a mean total plasma clearance (CL) of 79 ± 40 mL/min/m² (2.2 ± 1.2 mL/min/kg) and a mean volume of distribution (V_{SS}) of 83 ± 55 l/m² (2.4 ± 1.6 l/kg). Data showed a high interindividual variability. After i.v. and peroral administration of fludarabine phosphate plasma levels of 2F-ara-A and areas under the plasma level time curves increased linearly with the dose, whereas half-lives, plasma clearance and volumes of distribution remained constant independent of the dose indicating a dose linear behavior.

After peroral fludarabine phosphate doses, maximum 2F-ara-A plasma levels reached approximately 20 - 30 % of corresponding i.v. levels at the end of infusion and occurred 1-2 h postdose. The mean systemic 2F-ara-A availability was in the range of 50 – 60% following single and repeated doses and was similar after ingestion of a solution or immediate release tablet formulation. After peroral dose of 2F-ara-AMP with concomitant food intake a slight increase (<10 %) of systemic availability (AUC), a slight decrease of maximum plasma levels (C_{max}) of 2F-ara-A and a delayed time of occurrence of C_{max} was observed; terminal half-lives were unaffected.

Occurrence of neutropenia and haematocrit changes indicated that the cytotoxicity of fludarabine phosphate depresses the haematopoiesis in a dose dependent manner.

- Elimination

2F-ara-A elimination is largely by renal excretion. 40 to 60 % of the administered i.v. dose was excreted in the urine. Mass balance studies in laboratory animals with ³H-2F-ara-AMP showed a complete recovery of radiolabeled substances in the urine.

Another metabolite, 2F-ara-hypoxanthine which represents the major metabolite in the dog, was observed in humans only to a minor extent.

- Characteristics in patients

Individuals with impaired renal function exhibited a reduced total body clearance, indicating the need for a dose reduction. In vitro investigations with human plasma proteins revealed no pronounced tendency of 2F-ara-A protein binding.

Lactation

There is evidence from preclinical data after intravenous administration to rats that Fludara and/or metabolites transfer from maternal blood to milk. In a peri-/postnatal developmental toxicity study fludarabine phosphate was intravenously administered to rats during late gestation and the lactation period at dose levels of 1, 10 and 40 mg/kg/day. The offspring of the high dose group showed a decrease in body weight gain and viability and a delay in skeletal maturation on day 4 post partum. However, it should be taken into account that the dosing period covered also the late prenatal development (see section 'Pregnancy and lactation').

Cellular pharmacokinetics of fludarabine triphosphate

2F-ara-A is actively transported into leukemic cells, whereupon it is rephosphorylated to the monophosphate and subsequently to the di- and triphosphate. The triphosphate 2F-ara-ATP is the major intracellular metabolite and the only metabolite known to have cytotoxic activity. Maximum 2F-ara-ATP levels in leukemic lymphocytes of CLL patients were observed at a median of 4 hours and exhibited a considerable variation with a median peak concentration of approximately 20 µM. 2F-ara-ATP levels in leukemic cells were always considerably higher than maximum 2F-ara-A levels in the plasma indicating an accumulation at the target sites. In vitro incubation of leukemic lymphocytes showed a linear relationship between extracellular 2F-ara-A exposure (product of 2F-ara-A concentration and duration of incubation) and intracellular 2F-ara-ATP enrichment. 2F-ara-ATP elimination from target cells showed median half-life values of 15 and 23 hours.

No clear correlation was found between 2F-ara-A pharmacokinetics and treatment efficacy in cancer patients.

Preclinical safety data

- Systemic toxicity

In acute toxicity studies, single doses of fludarabine phosphate produced severe intoxication symptoms or death at dosages about two orders of magnitude above the therapeutic dose. As expected for a cytotoxic compound, the bone marrow, lymphoid organs, gastrointestinal mucosa, kidneys and male gonads were affected. In patients, severe side effects were observed closer to the recommended therapeutic dose (factor 3 to 4) and included severe neurotoxicity partly with lethal outcome (see section 'Overdose').

Systemic toxicity studies following repeated administration of fludarabine phosphate showed also the expected effects on rapidly proliferating tissues above a threshold dose. The severity of morphological manifestations increased with dose levels and duration of dosing and the observed changes were generally considered to be reversible. In principle, the available experience from the therapeutic use of Fludara points to a comparable toxicological profile in humans, although additional undesirable effects such as neurotoxicity were observed in patients (see section 'Undesirable effects').

- Embryotoxicity

The results from intravenous embryotoxicity studies in rats and rabbits indicated an embryo-lethal and teratogenic potential of fludarabine phosphate as manifested in skeletal malformations, fetal weight loss and post-implantation loss.

In view of the small safety margin between teratogenic doses in animals and the human therapeutic dose as well as in analogy to other antimetabolites which are assumed to interfere with the process of differentiation, the therapeutic use of Fludara is associated with a relevant risk of teratogenic effects in humans (see section 'Pregnancy and lactation').

- Genotoxic potential, tumorigenicity

Fludarabine phosphate has been shown to cause DNA-damage in a sister chromatid exchange test, to induce chromosomal aberrations in an in vitro cytogenetic assay, and to increase the rate of micronuclei in the mouse micronucleus test in vivo, but was negative in gene mutation assays and in the dominant lethal test in male mice. Thus, the mutagenic potential was demonstrated in somatic cells but could not be shown in germ cells.

The known activity of fludarabine phosphate at the DNA-level and the mutagenicity test results form the basis for the suspicion of a tumorigenic potential. No animal studies that directly address the question of tumorigenicity have been conducted, because the suspicion of an increased risk of second tumors due to Fludara therapy can exclusively be verified by epidemiological data.

- Local tolerance

According to the results from animal experiments following intravenous administration of fludarabine phosphate, no remarkable local irritation is to be expected at the injection site. Even in case of misplaced injections, no relevant local irritation was observed after paravenous, intra-arterial, and intramuscular administration of an aqueous solution for injection/infusion containing 7.5 mg fludarabine phosphate/mL.

The similarity in nature of the observed lesions in the gastrointestinal tract after intravenous or intragastric dosing in animal experiments supports the assumption that the fludarabine phosphate induced enteritis is a systemic effect.

Indications

Fludara powder for solution for injection/infusion is indicated for the treatment of patients with B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) who have not responded to or whose disease has progressed during or after treatment with at least one standard alkylating-agent containing regimen.

Treatment of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) in patients with sufficient bone marrow reserves.

First line treatment with Fludara should only be initiated in patients with advanced disease, Rai stages III/IV (Binet stage C) or Rai stages I/II (Binet stage A/B) where the patient has disease related symptoms or evidence of progressive disease.

Fludara is indicated for the treatment of patients with low-grade non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (Lg-NHL) with sufficient bone marrow reserve and who have not responded to or whose disease has progressed during or after treatment with at least one standard alkylating-agent containing regimen.

Dosage and method of administration

Method of administration

Fludara must be administered only intravenously. No cases have been reported in which paravenously administered Fludara led to severe local adverse reactions. However, unintentional paravenous administration must be avoided.

Dosage regimen

□ Adults:

Fludara solution for injection/infusion should be administered under the supervision of a qualified physician experienced in the use of antineoplastic therapy.

The recommended dose is 25 mg fludarabine phosphate/m² body surface given daily for 5 consecutive days every 28 days by the intravenous route. Each vial is to be made up in 2 mL water for injection. Each mL of the resulting solution for injection/infusion will contain 25 mg fludarabine phosphate (see section 'Instructions for use/handling').

The required dose (calculated on the basis of the patient's body surface) is drawn up into a syringe. For intravenous bolus injection, this dose is further diluted into 10 mL of 0.9 % sodium chloride. Alternatively, for infusion, the required dose drawn up in a syringe may be diluted into 100 mL 0.9 % sodium chloride and infused over approximately 30 minutes.

The duration of treatment depends on the treatment success and the tolerability of the drug.

In CLL patients, Fludara should be administered up to the achievement of best response (complete or partial remission, usually 6 cycles) and then the drug should be discontinued.

In patients with Lg-NHL, treatment with Fludara is recommended up to the achievement of best response (complete or partial remission). Two cycles of consolidation should be considered after best response has been reached. In clinical trials with Lg-NHL, the majority of patients underwent not more than 8 cycles.

Additional information on special populations

• Children and adolescents

Fludara is not recommended for the use in children below age 18 due to a lack of data on safety and efficacy.

• Geriatric patients

Since there are limited data for the use of Fludara in elderly persons (> 75 years), caution should be exercised with the administration of Fludara in these patients (see section 'Special warnings and precautions for use').

• Patients with renal impairment

Doses should be adjusted for patients with reduced kidney function. If creatinine clearance is between 30 and 70 mL/min, the dose should be reduced by up to 50 % and close hematological monitoring should be used to assess toxicity. For further information see section 'Special warnings and precautions for use'.

Fludara treatment is contraindicated if creatinine clearance is < 30 mL/min.

• Patients with hepatic impairment

The safety and efficacy have not been studied in patients with hepatic impairment.

Overdosage

□ Symptoms

High doses of Fludara have been associated with irreversible central nervous system toxicity characterized by delayed blindness, coma, and death. High doses are also associated with severe thrombocytopenia and neutropenia due to bone marrow suppression.

❑ Therapy

There is no known specific antidote for Fludara overdosage. Treatment consists of drug discontinuation and supportive therapy.

Special warnings and precautions for use

- Neurotoxicity

When used at high doses in dose-ranging studies in patients with acute leukaemia, Fludara was associated with severe neurologic effects, including blindness, coma and death. This severe central nervous system toxicity occurred in 36 % of patients treated with doses approximately four times greater (96 mg/m²/day for 5 - 7 days) than the dose recommended for treatment of CLL and Ig-NHL. In patients treated at doses in the range of the dose recommended for chronic lymphocytic leukaemia and low-grade non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, severe central nervous system toxicity occurred rarely (coma, seizures, and agitation) or uncommonly (confusion) (see section 'Undesirable effects').

In postmarketing experience, neurotoxicity has been reported to occur earlier or later than in clinical trials.

The effect of chronic administration of Fludara on the central nervous system is unknown. However, patients tolerated the recommended dose in some studies for relatively long treatment times (for up to 26 courses of therapy). Patients should be closely observed for signs of neurologic effects.

- Impaired state of health

In patients with impaired state of health, Fludara should be given with caution and after careful risk/benefit consideration. This applies especially for patients with severe impairment of bone marrow function (thrombocytopenia, anemia, and/or granulocytopenia), immunodeficiency or with a history of opportunistic infection. Prophylactic treatment should be considered in patients at increased risk of developing opportunistic infections (see section 'Undesirable effects').

- Myelosuppression

Severe bone marrow suppression, notably anemia, thrombocytopenia and neutropenia, has been reported in patients treated with Fludara. In a Phase I study in adult solid tumor patients, the median time to nadir counts was 13 days (range 3-25 days) for granulocytes and 16 days (range 2-32 days) for platelets. Most patients had haematologic impairment at baseline either as a result of disease or as a result of prior myelosuppressive therapy. Cumulative myelosuppression may be seen. While chemotherapy-induced myelosuppression is often reversible, administration of fludarabine phosphate requires careful haematologic monitoring.

Fludara is a potent antineoplastic agent with potentially significant toxic side effects. Patients undergoing therapy should be closely observed for signs of hematologic and non-hematologic toxicity. Periodic assessment of peripheral blood counts is recommended to detect the development of anemia, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia. Several instances of trilineage bone marrow hypoplasia or aplasia resulting in pancytopenia, sometimes resulting in death, have been reported in adult patients. The duration of clinically significant cytopenia in the reported cases has range from approximately 2 months to approximately 1 year. These episodes have occurred both in previously treated or untreated patients.

As with other cytotoxics, caution should be exercised with Fludarabine phosphate, when further haematopoietic stem sampling is considered.

- Disease progression

Disease progression and transformation (e.g. Richter's Syndrome) have been commonly reported in CLL patients.

- Transfusion associated graft-versus-host disease

Transfusion-associated graft-versus-host disease (reaction by the transfused immunocompetent lymphocytes to the host) has been observed after transfusion of non-irradiated blood in Fludara treated patients. Fatal outcome as a consequence of this disease has been reported with a high frequency. Therefore, to minimize the risk of transfusion-associated graft-versus-host disease, patients who require blood transfusion and who are undergoing, or who have received treatment with Fludara should receive irradiated blood only.

- Skin cancer

The worsening or flare up of preexisting skin cancer lesions as well as new onset of skin cancer has been reported in patients during or after Fludara therapy.

- Tumor lysis syndrome

This syndrome has been reported in patients with large tumor burdens. Since Fludara can induce a response as early as the first week of treatment, precaution should be taken in those patients at risk of developing this complication.

- Autoimmune phenomena

Irrespective of any previous history of autoimmune processes or Coombs test status, life-threatening and sometimes fatal autoimmune phenomena (e.g. autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, thrombocytopenic purpura, pemphigus, Evans syndrome) (see section 'Undesirable effects') have been reported to occur during or after treatment with Fludara. The majority of patients experiencing hemolytic anemia developed a recurrence in the hemolytic process after rechallenge with Fludara.

Patients treated with Fludara should be closely monitored for signs of hemolysis.

Discontinuation of therapy with Fludara is recommended in case of hemolysis. Blood transfusion (irradiated, see above) and adrenocorticoid preparations are the most common treatment measures for autoimmune hemolytic anemia.

- Renal impairment

The total body clearance of the principal plasma metabolite 2F-ara-A shows a correlation with creatinine clearance, indicating the importance of the renal excretion pathway for the elimination of the compound. Patients with reduced renal function demonstrated an increased total body exposure (AUC of 2F-ara-A). There are limited clinical data available in patients with impairment of renal function (creatinine clearance <70 mL/min).

Fludara must be administered cautiously in patients with renal insufficiency. In patients with moderate impairment of renal function (creatinine clearance between 30 and 70 mL/min), the dose should be reduced by up to 50 % and the patient should be monitored closely (see section 'Dosage and method of administration'). Fludara treatment is contraindicated if creatinine clearance is < 30 mL/min.

- Geriatric patients

Since there are limited data for the use of Fludara in elderly persons (> 75 years), caution should be exercised with the administration of Fludara in these patients.

In patients aged 65 years or older, creatinine clearance should be measured before start of treatment, see 'Renal impairment' and section 'Dosage and method of administration'.

- Pregnancy

Fludarabine phosphate has been shown to be genotoxic. Fludarabine phosphate has also been shown to be both embryotoxic and fetotoxic in rabbits and rats (see sections 'Preclinical safety data'). Fludara may cause foetal harm when administered to pregnant females. Therefore, Fludara must not be used during pregnancy unless the potential benefit for the mother outweighs the potential risks to the foetus.

Females of childbearing potential receiving Fludara should be advised to avoid becoming pregnant, and to inform the treating physician immediately should this occur (see sections 'Pregnancy and lactation' and 'Preclinical safety data').

- Contraception in males and females

Due to the genotoxic risk of fludarabine phosphate, females of child-bearing potential must take effective contraceptive measures during and at least for 6 months after cessation of therapy. Male patients must use effective methods of contraception and be advised to not father a child while receiving Fludara, and at least for 3 months following completion of treatment (see section 'Pregnancy and lactation').

- Lactation

Breastfeeding should not be initiated during Fludara treatment. Nursing women should discontinue breastfeeding.

- Vaccination

During and after treatment with Fludara vaccination with live vaccines should be avoided.

- Retreatment options after initial Fludara treatment

Patients who primarily respond to Fludara have a good chance of responding again to Fludara monotherapy. A crossover from initial treatment with Fludara to chlorambucil for non responders to Fludara should be avoided because most patients who have been resistant to Fludara have shown resistance to chlorambucil.

No data are available concerning the use of Fludara in children. Therefore, treatment with Fludara in children is not recommended.

Pregnancy and lactation

- **Women of childbearing potential/Contraception in males and females**

Women of childbearing potential must be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus.

Due to the genotoxic risk of fludarabine phosphate, women of childbearing potential must take effective contraceptive measures during and at least for 6 months after cessation of therapy. Male patients must use effective methods of contraception and be advised to not father a child while receiving Fludara, and at least for 3 months following completion of treatment.

- **Pregnancy**

There are limited data from the use of fludarabine phosphate in pregnant women. Fludarabine phosphate has been shown to be genotoxic. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see section "Preclinical safety data"). Fludara may cause foetal harm when administered to pregnant females. Therefore, Fludara must not be used during pregnancy, unless the potential benefit for the mother outweighs the potential risks to the foetus.

Women of childbearing potential receiving Fludara should be advised to avoid becoming pregnant, and to inform the treating physician immediately should this occur (see section "Preclinical safety data")

One newborn has been described with absent bilateral radii and normal thumbs, thrombocytopenia, fossa ovalis aneurysm and a small patent ductus arteriosus. Early pregnancy loss has been reported in Fludara monotherapy as well as in combination therapy. Premature delivery has been reported.

(see also sections "Special warnings and precautions for use" and "Preclinical safety data").

- **Breast-Feeding**

It is not known whether fludarabine phosphate or its metabolites are excreted in human milk. However, there is evidence from preclinical data that Fludarabine phosphate and/or metabolites transfer from maternal blood to milk.

Therefore, breastfeeding should not be initiated during Fludara treatment. Nursing women should discontinue breastfeeding.

(see also section "Special warnings and precautions for use").

- **Fertility**

Fludara affects fertility in both males and females. Before Fludara treatment, patients planning pregnancy are advised to seek genetic counselling. Prior to Fludara treatment, male patients must seek advice on fertility preservation options.

Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients
- Renal impairment with creatinine clearance < 30 mL/min
- Decompensated hemolytic anemia

Effects on ability to drive or use machines

Fludara may reduce the ability to drive or use machines, since e.g. fatigue, weakness, visual disturbances, confusion, agitation and seizures have been observed.

Undesirable effects

Based on the experience with the use of Fludara, the most common adverse events include myelosuppression (neutropenia, thrombocytopenia and anemia), infection including pneumonia, cough, fever, fatigue, weakness, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Other commonly reported events include chills, edema, malaise, peripheral neuropathy, visual disturbance, anorexia, mucositis, stomatitis and skin rash. Serious opportunistic infections have occurred in patients treated with Fludara. Fatalities as a consequence of serious adverse events have been reported.

The table below reports adverse events by MedDRA system organ classes (MedDRA SOCs). The frequencies are based on clinical trial data regardless of the causal relationship with Fludara. The rare adverse events were mainly identified from post-marketing experience.

Table 1: Adverse events reported in clinical trials or during post-marketing surveillance in patients treated with Fludara

System Organ Class MedDRA	Very Common ≥1/10	Common ≥ 1/100 to <1/10	Uncommon ≥ 1/1000 to <1/100	Rare ≥1/10,000 to <1/1000	Not known
Infections and infestations	Infections / Opportunistic infections (like latent viral reactivation, e.g. Herpes zoster virus Epstein-Barr-virus, Progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy), Pneumonia		Lympho-proliferative disorder (EBV-associated)		
Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (incl cysts and polyps)		Myelodysplastic syndrome and Acute myeloid leukaemia (mainly associated with prior, concomitant or subsequent treatment with alkylating agents, topoisomerase inhibitors or irradiation)			
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Neutropenia, Anemia, Thrombocytopenia	Myelosuppression			

System Organ Class MedDRA	Very Common ≥1/10	Common ≥ 1/100 to <1/10	Uncommon ≥ 1/1000 to <1/100	Rare ≥1/10,000 to <1/1000	Not known
Immune system disorders			Autoimmune disorder (including Autoimmune hemolytic anemia, Thrombocytopenic purpura, Pemphigus, Evans syndrome, Acquired hemophilia)		
Metabolism and nutrition disorders		Anorexia	Tumor lysis syndrome (including Renal failure, Hyperkalemia, Metabolic acidosis, Hematuria, Urate crystalluria, Hyperuricemia, Hyperphosphatemia , Hypocalcemia)		
Nervous system disorders		Neuropathy peripheral	Confusion	Agitation, Seizures Coma	
Eye disorders		Visual disturbance		Optic neuritis, Optic neuropathy, Blindness	
Cardiac disorders				Heart failure, Arrhythmia	
Vascular disorders			Gastrointestinal hemorrhage		Hemorrhage (including Cerebral hemorrhage, Pulmonary hemorrhage, Hemorrhagic cystitis)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Cough		Pulmonary toxicity (including Dyspnea, Pulmonary fibrosis, Pneumonitis)		
Gastrointestinal disorders	Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoea	Stomatitis	Pancreatic enzymes abnormal		
Hepatobiliary disorders			Hepatic enzyme abnormal		

System Organ Class MedDRA	Very Common ≥1/10	Common ≥ 1/100 to <1/10	Uncommon ≥ 1/1000 to <1/100	Rare ≥1/10,000 to <1/1000	Not known
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		Rash		Skin cancer, Stevens- Johnson syndrome, Necrolysis epidermal toxic (Lyell type)	
General disorders and administration site conditions	Fever, Fatigue, Weakness	Chills, Malaise, Edema, Mucositis			

The most appropriate MedDRA term to describe a certain adverse event is listed. Synonyms or related conditions are not listed, but should be taken into account as well. Adverse event term representation is based on MedDRA version 12.0.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product.

Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reaction via farmakovigilans@kalventis.com and Pusat Farmakovigilans/MESO Nasional Direktorat Pengawasan Keamanan, Mutu, dan Ekspor Impor Obat, Narkotika, Psikotropika, Prekursor dan Zat Adiktif Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan. Jl. Percetakan Negara No. 23, Jakarta Pusat, 10560

Email: pv-center@pom.go.id

Phone: +62-21-4244691 Ext.1079

Website: <https://e-meso.pom.go.id/>.

Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

In a clinical investigation, using Fludara in combination with pentostatin (deoxycoformycin) for the treatment of refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), there was an unacceptably high incidence of fatal pulmonary toxicity. Therefore, the use of Fludara in combination with pentostatin is not recommended.

Dipyridamole and other inhibitors of adenosine uptake may reduce the therapeutic efficacy of Fludara. In a clinical investigation, pharmacokinetic parameters after peroral administration were not significantly affected by concomitant food intake.

Clinical studies and in vitro experiments showed that using Fludara in combination with cytarabine may increase the intracellular concentration and intracellular exposure of Ara-CTP (active metabolite of cytarabine) in leukemic cells. Plasma concentrations of Ara-C and the elimination rate of Ara-C were not affected.

Incompatibilities

The formulation for intravenous use must not be mixed with other drugs.

Instructions for use / handling

- Handling and disposal

Fludara should not be handled by pregnant staff.

Procedures for proper handling and disposal should be observed. Consideration should be given to handling and disposal according to guidelines used for cytotoxic drugs. Any spillage or waste material may be disposed of by incineration.

- Special instructions for the formulation for intravenous use

Fludara should be prepared for parenteral use by aseptically adding sterile water for injection. When reconstituted with 2 mL of sterile water for injection, the solid cake should fully dissolve in 15 seconds or less. Each mL of the resulting solution for injection/infusion will contain 25 mg of fludarabine phosphate, 25 mg of mannitol, and sodium hydroxide to adjust the pH to 7.7. The pH range for the final product is 7.2 - 8.2. In clinical studies, the product has been diluted in 100 mL or 125 mL of 5 % dextrose injection or 0.9 % sodium chloride.

Caution should be exercised in the handling and preparation of the Fludara solution. The use of latex gloves and safety glasses is recommended to avoid exposure in case of breakage of the vial or other accidental spillage. If the solution comes into contact with the skin or mucous membranes, the area should be washed thoroughly with soap and water. In the event of contact with the eyes, rinse them thoroughly with copious amounts of water. Exposure by inhalation should be avoided.

Shelf life

36 months

Fludara contains no antimicrobial preservative. Care must be taken to assure the sterility of prepared solutions for injection/infusion. From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and should not be longer than 24 hours at 2 to 8 °C or 8 hours at room temperature.

Special precautions for storage

For storage conditions of the reconstituted or diluted medicinal product, see section 'Shelf life'.

Store all drugs properly and keep them out of reach and sight of children.
Store below 30°C

Presentation

Vial of 50 mg.
5 vials of 50 mg.

Reg. No. DKI1746700144A1

HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

Manufactured by:
Baxter Oncology GmbH,
Westfalen - Germany

Secondary packaged and released by:
EUROAPI UK Ltd.,
Haverhill - UK

Registered by:
PT. Kalventis Sinergi Farma,
Jakarta - Indonesia

Date of text revision:
November 24, 2025

Fludara® 50 mg

serbuk untuk larutan
untuk injeksi atau infus

Fludarabin fosfat

sanofi

Baca keseluruhan leaflet ini dengan seksama sebelum Anda mulai menggunakan obat ini karena leaflet ini mengandung informasi penting bagi Anda.

- ▶ Simpan leaflet ini. Anda mungkin perlu membacanya lagi.
- ▶ Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut, tanyakan kepada dokter atau apoteker Anda.
- ▶ Jika Anda mengalami efek samping, konsultasikan dengan dokter atau apoteker Anda. Hal ini termasuk setiap kemungkinan efek samping yang tidak tercantum dalam leaflet ini. Lihat bagian 4.

Apa yang ada dalam leaflet ini

1. Apakah Fludara dan apa kegunaannya
2. Apa yang perlu Anda ketahui sebelum Anda diberi Fludara
3. Cara menggunakan Fludara
4. Kemungkinan efek samping
5. Bagaimana menyimpan Fludara
6. Isi dalam kemasan dan informasi lainnya

1. Apakah Fludara dan apa kegunaannya

Fludara berisi aktif zat aktif fludarabin fosfat yang menghentikan pertumbuhan sel kanker baru. Semua sel tubuh menghasilkan sel-sel baru yang sama dengannya dengan cara membelah diri. Fludara diambil oleh sel-sel kanker tersebut dan menghentikannya membelah diri.

Pada kanker sel darah putih (*seperti leukemia limfositik kronis*), tubuh memproduksi banyak sel darah putih (*limfosit*) yang abnormal dan kelenjar getah bening mulai tumbuh di berbagai bagian tubuh. Sel-sel darah putih yang abnormal tidak dapat melaksanakan fungsi normal dalam memerangi penyakit dan dapat menyingkirkan sel-sel darah yang sehat. Hal ini dapat mengakibatkan infeksi, penurunan jumlah sel darah merah (*anemia*), memar, pendarahan parah atau bahkan kegagalan organ.

Fludara digunakan dalam pengobatan sel B leukemia limfositik kronis (B-CLL) pada pasien dengan produksi sel darah sehat yang mencukupi.

Pengobatan pertama leukemia limfositik kronis dengan Fludara hanya boleh dilakukan pada pasien dengan penyakit lanjut yang mengalami gejala terkait penyakit atau adanya bukti perkembangan penyakit.

Fludara digunakan dalam pengobatan limfoma non-Hodgkin derajat rendah (Lg-NHL) pada pasien dengan produksi sel darah sehat yang mencukupi dan yang belum memberikan respon atau yang penyakitnya telah berkembang selama atau setelah menerima setidaknya satu agen alkilasi standar.

2. Apa yang perlu Anda ketahui sebelum Anda diberi Fludara

Jangan gunakan Fludara:

- ▶ jika Anda alergi terhadap fludarabin fosfat atau salah satu bahan lainnya dari obat ini (tercantum dalam bagian 6).
- ▶ jika Anda menyusui.
- ▶ jika Anda memiliki masalah ginjal yang parah.

- ▶ jika jumlah sel darah merah Anda rendah, karena suatu jenis anemia (dekompensasi anemia hemolitik). Dokter akan memberitahu Anda jika Anda dalam kondisi ini

Sampaikan kepada dokter, jika salah satu dari yang tersebut diatas Anda alami.

Peringatan dan tindakan pencegahan

Konsultasikan dengan dokter sebelum Anda menggunakan Fludara.

Perhatikan secara khusus penggunaan Fludara:

- ▶ **jika sumsum tulang Anda** tidak bekerja dengan baik atau jika **sistem kekebalan tubuh** Anda tidak berfungsi dengan baik atau terganggu atau memiliki riwayat infeksi serius.

Dokter dapat memutuskan untuk tidak memberikan obat ini, atau dapat melakukan tindakan pencegahan.

- ▶ **jika Anda merasa sangat tidak sehat**, melihat adanya **memar** yang tidak biasa, **pendarahan** yang lebih dari biasanya setelah cedera, atau jika Anda merasakan mengalami **banyak infeksi**.
- ▶ **jika selama pengobatan Anda mengalami urin merah hingga kecoklatan, atau mengalami ruam atau lecet pada kulit.**
 - ▷ Sampaikan hal ini dengan segera kepada dokter

Hal ini mungkin merupakan tanda-tanda penurunan jumlah sel darah, yang mungkin dapat disebabkan oleh penyakit itu sendiri atau juga karena terapi pengobatan.

Hal ini dapat berlangsung hingga satu tahun, terlepas dari apakah Anda pernah mendapatkan pengobatan dengan Fludara sebelumnya atau tidak. Selama pengobatan dengan Fludara, sistem kekebalan tubuh Anda dapat menyerang bagian lain dari tubuh, atau sel-sel darah merah (yang disebut "*gangguan autoimun*"). Kondisi demikian dapat mengancam jiwa.

Jika hal ini terjadi dokter akan menghentikan pengobatan dan Anda akan mendapatkan pengobatan lebih lanjut seperti transfusi darah iradiasi (lihat di bawah) dan *adrenocorticoids*.

Anda akan menjalani tes darah rutin selama pengobatan dan akan diawasi secara ketat saat perawatan dengan Fludara.

- ▶ jika Anda merasakan gejala yang tidak biasa pada sistem saraf seperti penglihatan terganggu, sakit kepala, kebingungan, kejang.

Jika Fludara digunakan untuk jangka waktu yang lama, dampaknya pada sistem saraf pusat tidak diketahui. Namun pasien yang diobati dengan dosis yang sesuai anjuran hingga 26 program terapi pengobatan dapat mentolerir Fludara.

Jika Fludara digunakan sesuai dosis yang dianjurkan, setelah pengobatan dengan beberapa obat lain atau pada waktu yang bersamaan dengan beberapa pengobatan lain, efek samping berikut telah dilaporkan: gangguan neurologis yang dimanifestasikan oleh sakit kepala, mual dan muntah, kejang, gangguan penglihatan termasuk kehilangan penglihatan, perubahan keadaan mental (tidak berpikir normal, kebingungan, perubahan kesadaran) dan gangguan sesekali neuromuskular yang dimanifestasikan oleh kelemahan otot pada tungkai Anda (termasuk kelumpuhan parsial atau keseluruhan ireversibel) (gejala *leukoencephalopathy*, *acute toxic leukoencephalopathy* (ATL) atau *Reversible Posterior Leukoencephalopathy Syndrome* (RPLS)).

Pada pasien dengan dosis empat kali lebih besar dari yang direkomendasikan, kebutaan, koma dan kematian telah dilaporkan.

Beberapa gejala ini muncul sekitar 60 hari kemudian atau lebih setelah pengobatan telah dihentikan. Pada beberapa pasien menggunakan Fludara dengan dosis lebih tinggi dari yang dianjurkan, *leukoencephalopathy* (LE), *acute toxic leukoencephalopathy* (ATL) atau *Reversible Posterior Leukoencephalopathy Syndrome* (RPLS) juga telah dilaporkan. Gejala yang sama dari LE, ATL atau RPLS seperti yang diuraikan di atas dapat terjadi.

LE, ATL, dan RPLS mungkin tidak dapat dibalikkan, mengancam jiwa, atau fatal.

Jika terjadi suspek LE, ATL atau RPLS, perawatan Anda dengan Fludara akan dihentikan untuk diteliti lebih lanjut.

Jika diagnosis LE, ATL, atau RPLS terkonfirmasi, maka dokter akan secara permanen menghentikan pengobatan dengan Fludara.

- ▶ **jika Anda merasakan rasa nyeri di sisi Anda, darah pada urin atau pengurangan jumlah urin.**

Jika penyakit Anda sangat parah, maka ada kemungkinan dimana tubuh tidak dapat menghilangkan semua kotoran sel yang dihancurkan oleh Fludara. Hal ini disebut *sindrom lisis tumor* dan dapat menyebabkan gagal ginjal dan

masalah jantung sejak minggu pertama pengobatan. Dokter akan mengetahui hal ini dan akan memberikan obat-obatan lain untuk membantu mencegahnya.

- ▶ **jika Anda perlu melakukan pengumpulan sel punca dan sedang menjalani perawatan dengan Fludara (atau telah menjalani).**
- ▶ **jika Anda membutuhkan transfusi darah dan sedang menjalani perawatan dengan Fludara (atau telah menjalani).**

Dalam hal dimana transfusi darah diperlukan, maka dokter akan memastikan bahwa Anda hanya menerima darah yang telah di iradiasi. Pernah terjadi komplikasi parah dan bahkan kematian, akibat transfusi darah non-iradiasi.

- ▶ **jika Anda merasakan perubahan pada kulit baik pada saat menjalani pengobatan ini atau setelah selesai terapi.**
- ▶ **jika Anda mengalami atau pernah mengalami kanker kulit**, maka ada kemungkinan akan memburuk atau timbul kembali selama terapi Fludara atau sesudahnya. Anda dapat terserang kanker kulit selama atau setelah terapi Fludara.

Hal lain yang perlu dipertimbangkan, saat Anda menjalani pengobatan dengan Fludara:

- ▶ Fludarabin fosfat telah terbukti bersifat toksik/racun terhadap materi genetik. Fludara dapat membahayakan janin jika diberikan kepada wanita hamil. Oleh karena itu, Fludara tidak boleh digunakan selama kehamilan kecuali manfaat potensial bagi ibu lebih besar daripada risiko potensial bagi janin.
- ▶ Wanita yang berpotensi hamil yang menerima Fludara harus disarankan untuk menghindari kehamilan, dan segera memberi tahu dokter yang merawat jika hal ini terjadi. Karena risiko sifat toksik/racun terhadap materi genetik dari fludarabin fosfat, wanita yang berpotensi hamil harus menggunakan metode kontrasepsi yang efektif selama dan setidaknya hingga 6 bulan setelah penghentian terapi. Pasien pria harus menggunakan metode kontrasepsi yang efektif dan disarankan untuk tidak memiliki anak saat menerima Fludara, dan setidaknya hingga 3 bulan setelah selesainya pengobatan.
- ▶ **jika Anda mempertimbangkan untuk atau sedang menyusui**, sebaiknya tidak memulai atau melanjutkannya saat pengobatan dengan Fludara.
- ▶ **jika Anda membutuhkan vaksinasi, pastikan dengan dokter**, karena vaksinasi hidup harus dihindari selama dan setelah pengobatan dengan Fludara.
- ▶ **jika Anda memiliki masalah ginjal atau jika berumur lebih dari 65 tahun**, Anda akan menjalani tes darah dan / atau laboratorium rutin untuk memeriksa fungsi ginjal. Jika Anda memiliki masalah ginjal yang parah, maka obat ini tidak akan diberikan sama sekali (lihat bagian 2 dan 3).

Anak-anak dan remaja

Keselamatan dan efektifitas dari Fludara pada anak-anak di bawah usia 18 tahun belum ditetapkan. Oleh karena itu, Fludara tidak dianjurkan untuk digunakan pada anak-anak.

Pasien yang lebih tua dan Fludara:

Pasien di atas 65 tahun, akan menjalani tes rutin atas fungsi ginjal (*lihat juga bagian 3. Cara menggunakan Fludara*).

Pasien di atas 75 tahun, akan dipantau secara ketat.

Obat-obatan lain dan Fludara

Sampaikan kepada dokter jika Anda mengkonsumsi, baru-baru ini mengkonsumsi atau mungkin telah mengkonsumsi obat-obatan lain, termasuk obat-obatan yang diperoleh tanpa resep dokter.

Adalah penting untuk memberitahu kepada dokter tentang:

- ▶ **pentostatin (deoxycoformycin)**, juga digunakan untuk mengobati B-CLL. Mengkonsumsi dua obat ini secara bersamaan dapat menyebabkan masalah paru-paru yang parah.

- ▶ **dipyridamole**, digunakan untuk mencegah pembekuan darah yang berlebihan atau obat serupa lainnya. Obat ini dapat mengurangi efektifitas Fludara.
- ▶ **sitarabin (Ara-C)** digunakan untuk mengobati leukemia limfositik kronis. Jika Fludara dikombinasikan dengan sitarabin, bentuk aktif Fludara pada sel leukemia dapat meningkat. Namun, jumlah keseluruhan dalam darah dan eliminasinya dari darah tidak menunjukkan adanya perubahan.

Kehamilan, menyusui dan kesuburan

Kehamilan

Fludarabin fosfat telah terbukti bersifat toksik/racun terhadap materi genetik. Fludara dapat membahayakan janin jika diberikan kepada wanita hamil. Oleh karena itu, Fludara tidak boleh digunakan selama kehamilan, kecuali manfaat potensial bagi ibu lebih besar daripada risiko potensial bagi janin.

Wanita yang berpotensi hamil yang menerima Fludara harus disarankan untuk menghindari kehamilan, dan segera memberi tahu dokter yang merawat jika hal ini terjadi

Menyusui

Anda tidak boleh memulai atau melanjutkan menyusui selama pengobatan dengan Fludara, karena obat ini dapat mengganggu pertumbuhan dan perkembangan bayi.

Kesuburan

Fludara memengaruhi kesuburan baik pada pria maupun wanita. Sebelum menjalani pengobatan dengan Fludara, pasien yang merencanakan kehamilan disarankan untuk melakukan konseling genetik. Sebelum menjalani pengobatan dengan Fludara, pasien pria harus mencari nasihat tentang pilihan untuk mempertahankan kesuburan.

Mengemudi dan mengoperasikan mesin

Beberapa orang akan mengalami kelelahan, merasa lemah, penglihatan terganggu, menjadi bingung, atau gelisah atau mengalami kejang saat mereka menjalani pengobatan dengan Fludara. Jangan mengemudi atau mengoperasikan mesin sampai Anda yakin bahwa Anda tidak terpengaruh oleh salah satu yang tersebut diatas.

Fludara mengandung natrium Obat ini mengandung kurang dari 1mmol natrium per dosis, yaitu pada dasarnya bebas natrium.

3. Cara menggunakan Fludara

Fludara harus diberikan di bawah pengawasan dokter yang memenuhi syarat dan berpengalaman dalam penggunaan terapi anti-kanker.

Berapa banyak Fludara yang diberikan

Dosis yang diberikan tergantung pada luas permukaan tubuh Anda. Hal ini diukur dalam meter persegi (m²) dan dikerjakan oleh dokter berdasarkan tinggi dan berat badan Anda. Dosis yang dianjurkan adalah 25 mg fludarabin fosfat / m² luas permukaan tubuh.

Bagaimana Fludara diberikan

Fludara diberikan dalam bentuk larutan sebagai suntikan atau sebagian besar sebagai infus.

Infus berarti bahwa obat diberikan langsung ke dalam aliran darah dengan infus melalui vena. Satu infus berlangsung sekitar 30 menit.

Dokter akan memastikan bahwa Fludara tidak diberikan disamping vena (*paravenously*). Namun, jika hal ini terjadi, tidak ada efek samping lokal yang parah yang telah dilaporkan.

Untuk berapa lama Fludara diberikan

Dosis akan diberikan sekali sehari selama 5 hari berturut-turut.

Pengobatan 5 hari ini akan diulang setiap 28 hari sampai dengan dokter memutuskan bahwa dampak terbaik telah dicapai (biasanya setelah 6 siklus).

Jangka waktu pengobatan berlangsung tergantung pada tingkat keberhasilan pengobatan dan seberapa baik Anda dapat mentoleransi Fludara. Siklus pengulangan dapat ditunda jika efek samping menjadi bermasalah.

Anda akan menjalani tes darah rutin selama pengobatan. Dosis individu akan secara hati-hati disesuaikan dengan jumlah sel darah Anda dan respon Anda terhadap terapi. Dosis dapat dikurangi jika efek samping menjadi bermasalah.

Jika Anda memiliki masalah ginjal atau jika berusia di atas 65, Anda harus menjalankan tes rutin untuk memeriksa fungsi ginjal. Jika ginjal tidak bekerja dengan baik maka obat ini akan diberi dengan dosis yang lebih rendah. Jika fungsi ginjal sangat kurang Anda tidak akan diberikan obat ini sama sekali (lihat bagian 2).

Jika larutan Fludara tak sengaja tumpah

Jika larutan Fludara bersentuhan dengan kulit atau selaput hidung atau mulut, cuci area yang terkena secara menyeluruh dengan sabun dan air. Jika larutan terkena mata, bilas secara menyeluruh dengan banyak air mengalir. Hindari paparan melalui hirupan.

Pemberian Fludara melebihi seharusnya

Jika Anda mendapatkan Fludara melebihi dosis maka dokter akan menghentikan terapi dan mengobati gejalanya. Dosis tinggi dapat menyebabkan pengurangan sel darah yang banyak. Dilaporkan bahwa kelebihan dosis Fludara yang diberikan secara intravena, dapat menyebabkan kebutaan tertunda, koma dan bahkan kematian.

Jika lupa memberi dosis Fludara

Dokter akan mengatur waktu kapan Anda akan menggunakan obat ini. Konsultasikan dengan dokter sedini mungkin, jika Anda merasa telah lupa menggunakan obat.

Jika Anda berhenti menggunakan Fludara

Anda dan dokter dapat memutuskan untuk menghentikan pengobatan dengan Fludara jika efek samping semakin memburuk.

Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut tentang penggunaan obat ini, konsultasikan dengan dokter atau apoteker.

4. Kemungkinan efek samping

Sebagaimana halnya pada semua obat-obatan, obat ini dapat menyebabkan efek samping, meskipun tidak semua orang mengalaminya. Jika Anda tidak yakin apa efek sampingnya, minta penjelasan kepada dokter.

Beberapa efek samping dapat mengancam jiwa.

Sampaikan dengan segera kepada dokter:

- ▶ jika Anda mengalami kesulitan bernafas, batuk, atau nyeri dada dengan atau tanpa demam. Hal ini mungkin tanda-tanda infeksi paru-paru.
- ▶ jika Anda melihat adanya memar yang tidak biasa, pendarahan yang lebih dari biasanya setelah cedera atau jika Anda merasa mengalami banyak infeksi. Ini mungkin disebabkan karena berkurangnya jumlah sel darah. Hal ini dapat juga menyebabkan peningkatan risiko infeksi (serius), yang disebabkan oleh organisme, yang biasanya tidak menyebabkan penyakit pada orang sehat (infeksi oportunistik) termasuk reaktivasi telat dari virus, misalnya herpes zoster.
- ▶ jika Anda merasakan rasa nyeri di sisi Anda, darah dalam urin, atau jumlah urin yang berkurang. Hal ini mungkin tanda-tanda sindrom lisis tumor (lihat bagian 2).
- ▶ jika Anda melihat adanya reaksi kulit dan / atau selaput lendir dengan kemerahan, peradangan, melepuh dan jaringan yang rusak. Hal ini kemungkinan merupakan tanda reaksi alergi parah (*Lyell syndrome, Stevens-Johnson syndrome*).
- ▶ jika Anda mengalami palpitasi (jika tiba-tiba merasakan detak jantung Anda) atau nyeri dada. Hal ini kemungkinan merupakan tanda-tanda masalah jantung.

Berikut adalah kemungkinan efek samping berdasarkan keumumannya. Efek samping yang sangat umum (dapat berdampak kepada lebih dari 1 dari 10 orang)

- ▶ Infeksi (beberapa serius)
- ▶ infeksi karena sistem kekebalan terganggu (*infeksi oportunistik*)
- ▶ infeksi paru-paru (*pneumonia*) dengan kemungkinan gejala seperti kesulitan bernafas dan / atau batuk dengan atau tanpa demam
- ▶ penurunan jumlah trombosit darah (*trombositopenia*) dengan kemungkinan memar dan pendarahan
- ▶ penurunan jumlah sel darah putih (*neutropenia*)
- ▶ penurunan jumlah sel darah merah (*anemia*)
- ▶ batuk
- ▶ muntah, diare, perasaan mual (*pusing*)
- ▶ demam
- ▶ Kelelahan (*fatigue*)
- ▶ Lemah

Efek samping yang umum (dapat berdampak kepada hingga 1 dari 10 orang)

- ▶ kanker terkait darah lainnya (*myelodysplastic syndrome, acute myeloid leukemia*). Kebanyakan pasien dengan kondisi ini sebelumnya, atau pada saat yang sama atau kemudian yang diobati dengan obat kanker lain (*alkylating agent, topoisomerase inhibitor*) atau terapi radiasi.
- ▶ gangguan sumsum tulang (*mielosupresi*)
- ▶ kehilangan nafsu makan yang besar sehingga menyebabkan penurunan berat badan (*anoreksia*)
- ▶ mati rasa atau lemah pada tungkai (*neuropati perifer*)
- ▶ gangguan penglihatan
- ▶ Radang bagian dalam mulut (*stomatitis*)
- ▶ ruam kulit
- ▶ bengkak karena retensi fluida berlebihan (*edema*)
- ▶ peradangan selaput lendir sistem pencernaan dari mulut ke anus (*mucositis*)
- ▶ panas dingin
- ▶ secara umum tidak merasa sehat

Efek samping yang tidak umum (dapat terjadi pada hingga 1 dalam 100 orang)

- ▶ gangguan autoimun (lihat bagian 2)
- ▶ sindrom lisis tumor (lihat bagian 2)
- ▶ kebingungan
- ▶ toksisitas paru, jaringan parut pada seluruh paru-paru (*fibrosis paru*), peradangan paru-paru (*pneumonitis*), sesak napas (*dispnea*)
- ▶ pendarahan di perut atau usus
- ▶ tingkat enzim hati atau pankreas yang abnormal

Efek samping yang jarang terjadi (dapat terjadi pada hingga 1 dari 1.000 orang)

- ▶ gangguan sistem getah bening karena infeksi virus (*gangguan limfoproliferasi terkait EBV*)
- ▶ koma
- ▶ kejang
- ▶ agitasi
- ▶ kebutaan
- ▶ peradangan atau kerusakan saraf mata (*neuritis optik; neuropati optik*)
- ▶ gagal jantung
- ▶ jantung berdetak tidak teratur (*aritmia*)
- ▶ kanker kulit
- ▶ reaksi kulit dan / atau selaput lendir dengan kemerahan, Peradangan, melepuh dan jaringan memecah (*Lyell syndrome, Stevens-Johnson syndrome*)

Tidak diketahui (frekuensi tidak dapat diperkirakan dari data yang tersedia)

- ▶ pendarahan di otak
gangguan neurologis yang dimanifestasikan oleh sakit kepala, perasaan mual (pusing) dan muntah, kejang, gangguan penglihatan termasuk kehilangan penglihatan, perubahan status mental (berpikir tidak normal, kebingungan, perubahan kesadaran),
- ▶ dan gangguan sesekali neuromuskular yang dimanifestasikan oleh kelemahan otot pada tungkai (termasuk kelumpuhan parsial atau keseluruhan ireversibel) (gejala *leukoencephalopathy*, *leukoencephalopathy toksik akut* atau *posterior reversibel leukoencephalopathy syndrome (RPLS)*).
- ▶ pendarahan di paru-paru
- ▶ Peradangan kandung kemih, yang dapat menyebabkan rasa sakit saat buang air kecil, dan dapat menyebabkan darah dalam urin (*sistitis hemoragik*)

Pelaporan efek samping

Jika Anda atau anak Anda mendapatkan efek samping, bicarakanlah dengan dokter, apoteker atau perawat Anda. Termasuk kemungkinan efek samping yang tidak tercantum dalam brosur ini.

Anda juga dapat melaporkan efek samping secara langsung ke Industri Farmasi dengan kontak berikut farmakovigilans@kalventis.com.

Dengan melaporkan efek samping Anda dapat membantu memberikan informasi tentang keamanan obat ini.

5. Cara menyimpan Fludara

Jauhkan obat ini dari pandangan dan jangkauan anak-anak.

Jangan menggunakan obat ini setelah melewati tanggal kadaluwarsa yang tertera pada karton dan label botol dengan tulisan "EXP". Tanggal kadaluwarsa mengacu pada hari terakhir pada bulan yang bersangkutan.

Vial yang belum dibuka

Obat ini tidak memerlukan penyimpanan khusus.

Larutan yang dilarutkan dan diencerkan Fludara yang dilarutkan harus digunakan segera atau dalam waktu 8 jam sejak dilarutkan jika disimpan pada suhu ruang, atau dalam waktu 24 jam jika disimpan pada 2°C sampai 8°C.

6. Isi dalam kemasan dan informasi lainnya

Kandungan Fludara

- ▶ Zat aktif adalah fludarabin fosfat. Tiap vial mengandung 50 mg fludarabin fosfat. 1 mililiter larutan dilarutkan mengandung 25 mg fludarabin fosfat.
- ▶ Bahan lainnya adalah manitol dan natrium hidroksida.

Bagaimana tampak Fludara dan isi dalam kemasan

Fludara adalah bubuk putih steril untuk larutan untuk injeksi atau infus yang tersedia dalam vial kaca 10 mL. Serbuk ini dilarutkan dengan air untuk injeksi dan diencerkan lebih lanjut. Larutan yang dilarutkan adalah bening dan tidak berwarna.

Fludara tersedia dalam kemasan isi 5 vial.

Informasi berikut ini ditujukan khusus untuk profesional kesehatan:

Pelarutan

Fludara harus disiapkan untuk penggunaan parenteral dengan menambahkan air steril untuk injeksi secara aseptik. Ketika dilarutkan dengan 2 mL air steril untuk injeksi, bubuk harus sepenuhnya larut dalam 15 detik atau kurang. Setiap mL larutan yang dihasilkan akan mengandung 25 mg fludarabin fosfat, 25 mg manitol, dan natrium hidroksida (untuk menyesuaikan pH menjadi 7,7). Kisaran pH untuk produk akhir adalah 7,2 - 8,2.

Pengenceran

Dosis yang diperlukan (dihitung atas dasar permukaan tubuh pasien) dimasukkan ke dalam jarum suntik.

Untuk injeksi bolus intravena, dosis ini diencerkan lebih lanjut dalam 10 mL natrium klorida 9mg/mL (0,9%). Atau, untuk infus, dosis yang dibutuhkan dapat diencerkan dalam 100 mL natrium klorida 9mg/mL (0,9%) dan diinfuskan selama sekitar 30 menit.

Dalam studi klinis, produk telah diencerkan dalam 100 mL atau 125 mL injeksi 5% dekstrosa atau natrium klorida 9mg/mL (0,9%).

Pemeriksaan sebelum digunakan

Larutan yang dilarutkan adalah bening dan tidak berwarna. Larutan harus diperiksa secara visual sebelum digunakan.

Hanya larutan yang bening dan tidak berwarna tanpa partikel yang boleh digunakan. Fludara tidak boleh digunakan jika wadah rusak.

Penanganan dan pembuangan

Fludara tidak boleh ditangani oleh staff yang sedang hamil.

Prosedur untuk penanganan yang tepat harus diikuti sesuai dengan peraturan setempat untuk obat sitotoksik.

Penanganan dan persiapan larutan Fludara harus dilakukan dengan hati-hati. Penggunaan sarung tangan lateks dan kacamata keselamatan dianjurkan untuk menghindari paparan dalam hal terjadinya kerusakan vial atau tumpahan yang tak disengaja lainnya. Jika larutan bersentuhan dengan kulit atau selaput lendir, maka daerah yang terkena harus dicuci bersih dengan sabun dan air. Jika terkena mata, bilas secara menyeluruh dengan air yang banyak. Paparan melalui hirupan harus dihindari.

Produk obat hanya untuk penggunaan sekali saja. Setiap produk obat yang tidak terpakai, tumpahan atau bahan tak terpakai harus dibuang sesuai dengan peraturan setempat.

Fludara® 50 mg Reg. No. DK11746700144A1

HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

Diproduksi oleh:

Baxter Oncology GmbH,

Westfalen - Germany

Dikemas sekunder dan dirilis oleh:

EUROAPI UK Ltd., Haverhill - UK

Didaftarkan oleh:

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