Package leaflet: Information for the patient
Oxaliplatin 5mg/ml concentrate for Solution for Infusion
Oxaliplatin
PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Package Leaflet: Information for the user
Oxaliplatin 5mg/ml concentrate for Solution for Infusion
Oxaliplatin
Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine
Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
If you have any further questions, ask your doctor , pharmacist or nurse.
If you get any side effects talk to your doctor ,pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

Single-Use Vials
Voxatin®
Oxaliplatin for Injection
(Preservative-Free)
50 mg/vial and 100 mg/vial

What is in this leaflet

1. What Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you use Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion
3. How to use Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion is and what it is used for

The name of your medicine is Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml Concentrate for Solution for Infusion but in the rest of the leaflet it will be called 'Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion'.
The active ingredient of Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion is oxaliplatin.
Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion is used to treat cancer of the large bowel (treatment of stage III colon cancer after complete resection of primary tumour, metastatic cancer of colon and rectum). Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion is used in combination with other anticancer medicines called 5 fluorouracil and folinic acid.
Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion has to be dissolved and made into a solution before it can be injected into a vein. Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion is an antineoplastic or anticancer drug and contains platinum.

2. What you need to know before you use Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion

You should not be given Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion if:
- You are allergic to oxaliplatin or any of the other ingredients of the Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for,
- You breast feeding,
- You already have a reduced number of blood cells,
- You already have tingling and numbness in the fingers and/or toes, and have difficulty performing delicate tasks, such as buttoning clothes,
- You have severe kidney problems.

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion
- If you have ever suffered an allergic reaction to platinum-containing medicines such as carboplatin, cisplatin. Allergic reactions can occur during any oxaliplatin infusion.
- If you have moderate or mild kidney problems
- If you have any liver problems or abnormal liver function test results during your treatment.
- If you have or had heart disorders such as an abnormal electrical signal called prolongation of the QT interval, an irregular heartbeat, or a family history of heart problems.

Children
Oxaliplatin should not be used in children and adolescents below 18 years of age.
Other medicines and Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.
- 5-fluorouracil (an anti-cancer medicine)
- Erythromycin, (an antibiotic medicine)
- Salicylates, (pain relieving medicine)
- Granisetron, (an antiemetic medicine)
- Paclitaxel, (an anti-cancer medicine)
- Sodium valproate. (antiepileptic medicine)

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility
Pregnancy
- It is not recommended that you become pregnant during treatment with oxaliplatin and must use an effective method of contraception. - Female patients should take appropriate contraceptive measures during and after cessation of therapy continuing for 4 months.
- If you are pregnant or planning a pregnancy it is very important that you discuss this with your doctor before you receive any treatment.
- If you get pregnant during your treatment you must immediately inform your doctor.

Breast-feeding
- You must not breast-feed while you are treated with oxaliplatin.

Fertility
- Oxaliplatin may have an anti-fertility effect, which could be irreversible. Male patients should seek advice on conservation of sperm prior to treatment.
- Male patients are advised not to father a child during treatment and until 6 months after treatment, and to take appropriate contraceptive measures during this time.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.
Driving and using machines:
Oxaliplatin treatment may result in an increased risk of dizziness, nausea and vomiting, and other neurological symptoms that affect walking and balance If this happens you should not drive or operate machinery. If you have vision problems while taking Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion, do not drive, operate heavy machines, or engage in dangerous activities.

3. How to use Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion

Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion is intended only for adults.
For single use only.
Dose
The dose of Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion is based on your body surface area. This is calculated from your height and weight.
The usual dose for adults including the elderly is 85 mg/m2 of body surface area. The dose you receive will also depend on results of blood tests and whether you have previously experienced side effects with Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion.
Method and route of administration
• Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion will be prescribed for you by a specialist in cancer treatment.
You will be treated by a healthcare professional, who will have made up the required dose of Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion.
• Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion is given by slow injection into one of your veins (an intravenous infusion) over a 2 to 6 hour period.
• Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion will be given to you at the same time as folinic acid and before the infusion of 5 fluorouracil.
Frequency of administration
You should usually receive your infusion once every 2 weeks.
Duration of treatment
The duration of the treatment will be determined by your doctor.
Your treatment will last a maximum of 6 months when used after complete resection of your tumour.
If you use more Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion than you should
As this medicine is administered by a healthcare professional it is highly unlikely that you will be given too much or too little.
In case of overdose, you may experience increased side effects. Your doctor may give you appropriate treatment for these
side effects.
If you have any questions about your treatment, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.
If you experience any side effect it is important that you inform your doctor before your next treatment.
You will find described below the side effects that you could experience.
Most serious side effects
Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following:
Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)
- Allergies/allergic reactions, occurring mainly during infusion, sometimes fatal
- Stomatitis / mucositis (sore lips or mouth ulcers)
- Low platelet count, abnormal bruising (thrombocytopenia).

Your doctor will take blood to check that you have sufficient blood cells before you start treatment and before each subsequent course.
- Unexplained respiratory symptoms such as dry cough, difficulties in breathing or crackles.

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- Serious infection of the blood in addition to a reduction in white blood cells (neutropenic sepsis), which may be fatal
- Reduction in white blood cells accompanied by fever > 38.3°C or a prolonged fever > 38°C for more than one hour (febrile neutropenia)
- Symptoms of an allergic or anaphylactic reaction with sudden signs such as rash, itching or hives on the skin, difficulties in swallowing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body, shortness of breath, wheezing or trouble breathing, extreme tiredness (you may feel you are going to faint). In the majority of cases, these symptoms occurred during the infusion or immediately after but delayed allergic reactions have also been observed hours or even days after the infusion.
- Pain in the chest or upper back, difficulty breathing and coughing up blood (symptoms of clots in the lung)

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- Serious infection of the blood (sepsis), which may be fatal.
- Blockage or swelling of the bowel.
- Difficulty in hearing, vertigo, ringing in ears

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
- Unexpected bleeding or bruising due to widespread blood clots throughout the small blood vessels of the body (disseminated intravascular coagulation), which may be fatal
- Abnormal bruising, bleeding or signs of infection such as a sore throat and high temperature
- Persistent or severe diarrhoea or vomiting
- Reversible short-term loss of vision
- A group of symptoms such as headache, altered mental functioning, seizures and abnormal vision from blurriness to vision loss (symptoms of reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome, a rare neurological disorder)
- Extreme tiredness with decreased number of red blood cells, and shortness of breath (haemolytic anaemia), alone or combined with low platelet count, abnormal bruising (thrombocytopenia) and kidney disease where you pass little or no urine (symptoms of Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome)
- Scarring and thickening in the lungs with difficulties in breathing, sometimes fatal (interstitial lung disease).
- Pain in upper abdomen and back pain associated with nausea and vomiting

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)
- Kidney disease where you pass little or no urine (symptoms of acute renal failure)
- Vascular disorders of the liver (symptoms include abdominal pain and swelling, weight gain and tissue swelling of the feet, ankles or other parts of the body).

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)
- Serious infection of the blood and low blood pressure (septic shock), which may be fatal
- Abnormal heart rhythm (QT prolongation), that can be seen on electrocardiogram (ECG), which may be fatal
- Muscle pain and swelling, in combination with weakness, fever, or red-brown urine (symptoms of muscle damage called rhabdomyolysis), which may be fatal
- Abdominal pain, nausea, bloody vomit or vomit that looks like "coffee grounds", or dark- coloured/tarry stools (symptoms of gastrointestinal ulcer, with potential bleeding or perforation), which may be fatal
- Decreased blood flow to the intestine/bowel (intestinal ischaemia), which may be fatal
- Spasm of the throat causing difficulty in breathing
- Auto-immune reaction leading to reduction of all blood cell lines (autoimmune pancytopenia) (symptoms include easy bleeding, easy bruising, shortness of breath, extreme lethargy and weakness, and an increased risk of infection due to the immune compromised state).

Other known side effects of Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion are:
Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)
Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion can affect the nerves (peripheral neuropathy). You may feel a tingling and/or numbness in the fingers, toes, around the mouth or in the throat, which may sometimes occur in association with cramps.
These effects are often triggered by exposure to cold e.g. opening a refrigerator or holding a cold drink. You may also have difficulty in performing delicate tasks, such as buttoning clothes. Although in the majority of cases these symptoms resolve themselves completely, there is a possibility of persistent symptoms of peripheral sensory neuropathy after the end of the treatment.Some people have experienced a tingling, shock-like sensation passing down the arms or trunk when the neck is flexed.
Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion can sometimes cause an unpleasant sensation in the throat, in particular when swallowing, and give the sensation of shortness of breath. This sensation, if it happens, usually occurs during or within hours of the infusion and may be triggered by exposure to the cold. Although unpleasant, it will not last long and goes away without the need for any treatment. Your doctor may decide to alter your treatment as a result.

Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion may cause diarrhea, mild nausea (feeling sick) and vomiting (being sick); however medication to prevent the sickness is usually given to you by your doctor before treatment and may be continued after treatment.
Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion causes temporary reduction in the number of blood cells. The reduction of red cells may cause anemia (a reduction of red cells), abnormal bleeding or bruising (due to a reduction in platelets). The reduction in white blood cells may make you prone to infections. Your doctor will take blood to check that you have sufficient blood cells before you
start treatment and before each subsequent course.
Sensation of discomfort close to or at the injection site during the infusion,
Fever, rigors (tremors), mild or severe tiredness, body pain,
Weight changes, loss or lack of appetite, taste disorders, constipation,
Headache, back pain,
Abnormal tongue sensation possibly altering speech,
Stomach pain,
Abnormal bleeding including nose bleeds,
Allergic reactions, skin rash which may be red and itchy, mild hair loss (alopecia),
Alteration in blood tests including those relating to abnormalities in liver function.
Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
Indigestion and heart burn, hiccups, flushing, dizziness,
Increased sweating and nail disorders, flaking skin,
Chest pain,
Lung disorders and runny nose,
Joint pain and bone pain,
Pain on passing urine and changes in kidney function, changes of frequency of urination, dehydration,
Blood in the urine/stools, swelling of the veins,
High blood pressure
Depression and insomnia,
Conjunctivitis and visual problems,
Decreased levels of calcium in the blood.
Swelling of the nerves to your muscles, neck stiffness.
Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in100 people)
Nervousness.
Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)
Loss of hearing,
Frequency not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)
Allergic vasculitis (inflammation of blood vessels),
Convulsion(uncontrolled shaking of the body),
Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via Yellow Card Scheme, Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects ,you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
Prior to mixing this medicine must be kept in the outer carton in order to be protected from light and must not be frozen.
Do not use this medicine after the expiry date (EXP) which is stated on the outer pack and vial label. The expiry date refers to the last day of the month.

Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 48 hours at 2°C to 8°C and for 24 hours at +25°C. From a microbiological point of view, this infusion preparation should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2°C to 8°C unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.
Do not use Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion if you notice that the solution is not clear and free of particles.
Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.
Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion should not come into contact with the eyes or skin. If there is any accidental spillage, tell the doctor or nurse immediately.
When the infusion has finished, Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion will be disposed of carefully by the doctor or nurse.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion contains:
Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion contains the active ingredient oxaliplatin.
The other ingredients are water for injections.
What Oxaliplatin Concentrate for solution for infusion looks like and contents of the pack:
1 ml concentrate for solution for infusion contains 5 mg oxaliplatin.
Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion is a clear colourless solution free from visible particles.
Each glass vial is packed in individual carton.
10 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 50 mg of oxaliplatin.
20 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 100 mg of oxaliplatin.
40 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 200 mg of oxaliplatin.
Not all pack size may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and manufacturer:
Marketing Authorisation Holder
Manufactured in India by:
TAJ PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.
Mumbai, India
at SURVEY NO.188/1 TO 189/1,190/1 TO 4,
ATHIYAWAD, DABHEL, DAMAN- 396210 (INDIA)

This leaflet was last revised in May 2019.
Oxaliplatin 5 mg/ml Concentrate for Solution for Infusion

The following information is intended for medical or healthcare professionals only
PREPARATION GUIDE FOR USE WITH OXALIPLATIN CONCENTRATE FOR SOLUTION FOR INFUSION
It is important that you read the entire contents of this procedure prior to the preparation of OXALIPLATIN CONCENTRATE FOR SOLUTION FOR INFUSION
1. FORMULATION
Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion is a clear colourless solution containing 5 mg/ml oxaliplatin.
2. PRESENTATION
Oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion is supplied as single-dose vials. 1 vial per carton.
For 10 ml,
Concentrate for solution for infusion is filled in 15 mL Type I clear tubular glass vial (Siliconized) with 20 mm V9048 FM259/0 OMNIFLEX PLUS 2500/RF rubber stopper and 20 mm aluminium flip off lavender seal
For 20 ml,
Concentrate for solution for infusion is filled in 20 mL Type I clear tubular glass vial (Siliconized) with 20 mm V9048 FM259/0 OMNIFLEX PLUS 2500/RF rubber stopper and 20 mm aluminium flips off lavender seal.
For 40 ml,
Concentrate for solution for infusion is filled in 50 mL Type I clear tubular glass vial (Siliconized) with 20 mm V9048 FM259/0 OMNIFLEX PLUS 2500/RF rubber stopper and 20 mm aluminium flips off lavender seal.
Shelf life and storage:
2 years
After dilution of the solution in 5% glucose solution, chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for up to 48 hours at +2°C to +8°C and for 24 hours at +25°C. From a microbiological point of view, the infusion preparation should be used immediately.
If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2 °C to 8 °C unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.
Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.
Do not freeze.
Inspect visually prior to use. Only clear solutions without particles should be used.
The medicine is for single use only. Any unused solution should be discarded.
3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SAFE HANDLING
As with other potentially toxic compounds, caution should be exercised when handling and preparing oxaliplatin solutions.
Instructions for Handling
The handling of this cytotoxic agent by healthcare personnel requires every precaution to guarantee the protection of the handler and his surroundings.
The preparation of injectable solutions of cytotoxic agents must be carried out by trained specialist personnel with knowledge of the medicines used, in conditions that guarantee the integrity of the product, the protection of the environment and in particular the protection of the personnel handling the medicines, in accordance with the hospital policy. It requires a preparation area reserved for this purpose.
It is forbidden to smoke, eat or drink in this area.
Personnel must be provided with appropriate handling materials, notably long sleeved gowns, protection masks, caps, protective goggles, sterile single-use gloves, protective covers for the work area, containers and collection bags for waste.
Excreta and vomit must be handled with care.
Pregnant women must be warned to avoid handling cytotoxic agents.
Any broken container must be treated with the same precautions and considered as contaminated waste.
Contaminated waste should be incinerated in suitably labelled rigid containers. See below chapter "Disposal".
If oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion, should come into contact with skin, wash immediately and thoroughly with water.
If oxaliplatin concentrate for solution for infusion, should come into contact with mucous membranes, wash immediately and thoroughly with water.
4. PREPARATION FOR THE INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION
Special precautions for administration
DO NOT use injection equipment containing aluminium.
DO NOT administer undiluted.
Only 5% glucose solution is to be used as a diluent. DO NOT dilute for infusion with sodium chloride or chloride containing solutions.
DO NOT mix with any other medicines in the same infusion bag or administer simultaneously by the same infusion line.
DO NOT mix with alkaline medicines or solutions, in particular 5-fluorouracil, folinic acid preparations containing trometamol as an excipient and trometamol salts of others active substances. Alkaline medicines or solutions will adversely affect the stability of oxaliplatin.
Instruction for use with folinic acid (as calcium folinate or disodium folinate)
Oxaliplatin 85mg/m² IV infusion in 250 to 500 ml of 5% glucose solution is given at the same time as folinic acid intravenous infusion in 5% glucose solution, over 2 to 6 hours, using a Y-line placed immediately before the site of infusion.
These two medicines should not be combined in the same infusion bag. Folinic acid must not contain trometamol as an excipient and must only be diluted using isotonic 5% glucose solution, never in alkaline solutions or sodium chloride or chloride containing solutions.
Instruction for use with 5 fluorouracil
Oxaliplatin should always be administered before fluoropyrimidines – i.e. 5-fluorouracil.
After oxaliplatin administration, flush the line and then administer 5-fluorouracil.
For additional information on medicines combined with oxaliplatin, see the corresponding manufacturer's summary of product characteristics.
- USE ONLY the recommended solvents (see below).
- Only clear solutions without particles should be used.

4.1 Preparation of the infusion solution
Withdraw the required amount of concentrate from the vial(s) and then dilute with 250 ml to 500 ml of a 5% glucose solution to give an oxaliplatin concentration between not less than 0.2 mg/ml and 0.7 mg/ml. The concentration range over which the physico-chemical stability of oxaliplatin has been demonstrated is 0.2 mg/ml to 2.0 mg/ml.
Administer by Intravenous infusion.
After dilution in 5% glucose, chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 48 hours at +2°C to +8°C and for 24 hours at +25°C.
From a microbiological point of view, this infusion preparation should be used immediately.
If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2°C to 8°C unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.
Inspect visually prior to use. Only clear solutions without particles should be used.
The medicine is for single use only. Any unused infusion solution should be discarded (see chapter "disposal" below).
NEVER use sodium chloride or chloride containing solutions for dilution.
The compatibility of Oxaliplatin solution for infusion has been tested with representative, PVC-based, administration sets.

REMNANTS **OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AS WELL AS ALL MATERIALS THAT HAVE BEEN USED FOR DILUTION AND ADMINISTRATION MUST**
BE DESTROYED ACCORDING TO HOSPITAL STANDARD PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO CYTOTOXIC AGENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL
REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO THE DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

Single-Use Vials
Voxatin®
Oxaliplatin for Injection
(Preservative-Free)
50 mg/vial and 100 mg/vial

TAJ PHARMA