

07.2024

חופאה נכבדה
רוקחת נכבדה

הנדון:
טקוואילי 10TM מ"ג/מ"ל
Tecvayli[®] 10mg/ml
טקוואילי 90TM מ"ג/מ"ל
Tecvayli[®] 90mg/ml

חברת J-C Health Care Ltd מבקשת להודיעכם כי העלונים לרופא ולצרכן של התכשיר שבנדון התעדנו **ביולי 2024**. פרטי העדכון העיקריים מופיעים בהמשך (טקסט שנוסף מסומן באדום, טקסט שהושמט מסומן בטקסט **בחול עם קו** ו**מצה**, טקסט המהווה החמרה מודגש **ברקע צהוב**), אך קיימים עדכונים נוספים.

ההתוויות המאושרות לתכשיר בישראל:

TECVAYLI is indicated as monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma, who have received at least three prior therapies, including an immunomodulatory agent, a proteasome inhibitor, and an anti-CD38 antibody and have demonstrated disease progression on the last therapy.

מרכיב פעיל: Teclistamab 10mg/ml , Teclistamab 90mg/ml

העלונים המעודכנים נשלחו לפרסום במאגר התרופות שבאתר משרד הבריאות:
<https://israel drugs.health.gov.il/#!/byDrug>

כמו כן, מצורפים לפרסום זה וניתן לקבל העתק מודפס שלהם באמצעות פנייה לבעל הרישום: J-C Health Care Ltd, קיבוץ שפיים, 6099000, טל': 09-9591111.

בברכה,

יעל לפידות מללי
רוקחת ממונה
J-C Health Care Ltd

העדכון בעלון לרופא הינו:

4.2 Posology and method of administration

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Elderly (65 years of age and older)

No dosage adjustment is necessary (see section 5.2).

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4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

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Infections

Severe, life-threatening, or fatal infections have been reported in patients receiving TECVAYLI (see section 4.8). New or reactivated viral infections occurred during therapy with TECVAYLI. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) has also occurred during therapy with TECVAYLI

Patients should be monitored for signs and symptoms of infection prior to and during treatment with TECVAYLI and treated appropriately. Prophylactic antimicrobials should be administered according to local institutional guidelines.

TECVAYLI step-up dosing schedule should not be administered in patients with active infection. For subsequent doses, TECVAYLI should be withheld as indicated in Table 3 (see section 4.2).

Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML), which can be fatal, has also been reported in patients receiving TECVAYLI. Patients should be monitored for any new onset of or changes in pre-existing neurological signs or symptoms. If PML is suspected, treatment with TECVAYLI should be withheld and appropriate diagnostic testing initiated. If PML is confirmed, TECVAYLI must be discontinued.

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4.8 Undesirable effects

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Table 6: Adverse reactions in patients with multiple myeloma treated with TECVAYLI in MajesTEC-1 at the recommended dose for monotherapy use

System Organ Class	Adverse Reaction	Frequency (All grades)	N=165	
			n (%)	
			Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4
Infections and infestations	Pneumonia ¹	Very common	46 (28%)	32 (19%)
	Sepsis ²	Common	13 (7.9%)	11 (6.7%)
	COVID-19 ³	Very common	30 (18%)	20 (12%)
	Upper respiratory tract infection ⁴	Very common	61 (37%)	4 (2.4%)
	Cellulitis	Common	7 (4.2%)	5 (3.0%)
	Urinary tract infection ^{5, 21}	Very common	23 (14%)	10 (6.1%)
	Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy ²¹	Uncommon	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.6%)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Neutropenia	Very common	117 (71%)	106 (64%)
	Febrile neutropenia	Common	6 (3.6%)	5 (3.0%)
	Thrombocytopenia	Very common	66 (40%)	35 (21%)
	Lymphopenia	Very common	57 (35%)	54 (33%)
	Anaemia ⁶	Very common	90 (55%)	61 (37%)
	Leukopenia	Very common	29 (18%)	12 (7.3%)
	Hypofibrinogenaemia	Common	16 (9.7%)	2 (1.2%)
Immune system disorders	Cytokine release syndrome	Very common	119 (72%)	1 (0.6%)
	Hypogammaglobulinaemia ⁷	Very common	123 (75%)	3 (1.8%)

Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Hyperamylasaemia	Common	6 (3.6%)	4 (2.4%)
	Hyperkalaemia	Common	8 (4.8%)	2 (1.2%)
	Hypercalcaemia	Very common	19 (12%)	5 (3.0%)
	Hyponatraemia	Common	13 (7.9%)	8 (4.8%)
	Hypokalaemia	Very common	23 (14%)	8 (4.8%)
	Hypocalcaemia	Common	12 (7.3%)	0
	Hypophosphataemia	Very common	20 (12%)	10 (6.1%)
	Hypoalbuminaemia	Common	4 (2.4%)	1 (0.6%)
	Hypomagnesaemia	Very common	22 (13%)	0
	Decreased appetite	Very common	20 (12%)	1 (0.6%)
	Hypoglycaemia ²¹	Common	4 (2.4%)	0
Nervous system disorders	Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome	Common	5 (3.0%)	0
	Encephalopathy ⁸	Common	16 (9.7%)	0
	Neuropathy peripheral ⁹	Very common	26 (16%)	1 (0.6%)
	Headache	Very common	39 (24%)	1 (0.6%)
Vascular disorders	Haemorrhage ¹⁰	Very common	20 (12%)	5 (3.0%)
	Hypertension ¹¹	Very common	21 (13%)	9 (5.5%)
	Hypotension ²¹	Very common	18 (11%)	4 (2.4%)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Hypoxia	Common	16 (9.7%)	6 (3.6%)
	Dyspnoea ¹²	Very common	22 (13%)	3 (1.8%)
	Cough ¹³	Very common	39 (24%)	0
Gastrointestinal disorders	Diarrhoea	Very common	47 (28%)	6 (3.6%)
	Abdominal pain ^{14, 21}	Very common	20 (12%)	2 (1.2%)
	Vomiting	Very common	21 (13%)	1 (0.6%)
	Nausea	Very common	45 (27%)	1 (0.6%)
	Constipation	Very common	34 (21%)	0
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Musculoskeletal pain ¹⁵	Very common	85 (52%)	14 (8.5%)
	Muscle spasms ²¹	Very common	17 (10%)	0

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Johnson&Johnson

General disorders and administration site conditions	Pyrexia	Very common	45 (27%)	1 (0.6%)
	Injection site reaction ¹⁶	Very common	62 (38%)	1 (0.6%)
	Pain ¹⁷	Very common	34 (21%)	3 (1.8%)
	Oedema ¹⁸	Very common	23 (14%)	0
	Fatigue ¹⁹	Very common	67 (41%)	5 (3.0%)

Investigations	Blood creatinine increased	Common	9 (5.5%)	0
	Transaminase elevation ²⁰	Common	16 (9.7%)	4 (2.4%)
	Lipase increased	Common	10 (6.1%)	2 (1.2%)
	Blood alkaline phosphatase increased	Very common	18 (11%)	3 (1.8%)
	Gamma-glutamyltransferase increased	Common	16 (9.7%)	5 (3.0%)
	Activated partial thromboplastin time prolonged	Common	13 (7.9%)	2 (1.2%)
	International normalised ratio increased	Common	10 (6.1%)	2 (1.2%)

Adverse events are coded using MedDRA Version 24.0.

Note: The output includes the diagnosis of CRS and ICANS; the symptoms of CRS or ICANS are excluded.

- ¹ Pneumonia includes Enterobacter pneumonia, lower respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection viral, Metapneumovirus pneumonia, Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia, pneumonia, Pneumonia adenoviral, Pneumonia bacterial, Pneumonia klebsiella, Pneumonia moraxella, Pneumonia pneumococcal, Pneumonia pseudomonal, Pneumonia respiratory syncytial viral, Pneumonia staphylococcal and Pneumonia viral.
- ² Sepsis includes bacteraemia, Meningococcal sepsis, neutropenic sepsis, Pseudomonal bacteraemia, Pseudomonal sepsis, sepsis and Staphylococcal bacteraemia.
- ³ COVID-19 includes asymptomatic COVID-19 and COVID-19.
- ⁴ Upper respiratory tract infection includes bronchitis, nasopharyngitis, pharyngitis, respiratory tract infection, respiratory tract infection bacterial, rhinitis, rhinovirus infection, sinusitis, tracheitis, upper respiratory tract infection and viral upper respiratory tract infection.
- ⁵ Urinary tract infection includes Cystitis, Cystitis escherichia, Cystitis klebsiella, Escherichia urinary tract infection, Urinary tract infection and Urinary tract infection bacterial.
- ⁶ Anaemia includes anaemia, iron deficiency and iron deficiency anaemia.
- ⁷ Hypogammaglobulinaemia includes patients with adverse events of hypogammaglobulinaemia, hypoglobulinaemia, immunoglobulins decreased, and/or patients with laboratory IgG levels below 500 mg/dL following treatment with teclistamab.
- ⁸ Encephalopathy includes confusional state, depressed level of consciousness, lethargy, memory impairment and somnolence.
- ⁹ Neuropathy peripheral includes dysaesthesia, hypoaesthesia, hypoaesthesia oral, neuralgia, paraesthesia, paraesthesia oral, peripheral sensory neuropathy and sciatica.
- ¹⁰ Haemorrhage includes conjunctival haemorrhage, epistaxis, haematoma, haematuria, haemoperitoneum, haemorrhoidal haemorrhage, lower gastrointestinal haemorrhage, melaena, mouth haemorrhage and subdural haematoma.
- ¹¹ Hypertension includes essential hypertension and hypertension.
- ¹² Dyspnoea includes acute respiratory failure, dyspnoea and dyspnoea exertional.
- ¹³ Cough includes allergic cough, cough, productive cough and upper-airway cough syndrome.
- ¹⁴ Abdominal pain includes Abdominal discomfort, Abdominal pain and Abdominal pain upper.
- ¹⁵ Musculoskeletal pain includes arthralgia, back pain, bone pain, musculoskeletal chest pain, musculoskeletal pain, myalgia, neck pain and pain in extremity.
- ¹⁶ Injection site reaction includes injection site bruising, injection site cellulitis, injection site discomfort, injection site erythema, injection site haematoma, injection site induration, injection site inflammation, injection site oedema, injection site pruritus, injection site rash, injection site reaction and injection site swelling.
- ¹⁷ Pain includes ear pain, flank pain, groin pain, non-cardiac chest pain, oropharyngeal pain, pain, pain in jaw, toothache and tumour pain.
- ¹⁸ Oedema includes face oedema, fluid overload, oedema peripheral and peripheral swelling.
- ¹⁹ Fatigue includes asthenia, fatigue and malaise.
- ²⁰ Transaminase elevation includes alanine aminotransferase increased and aspartate aminotransferase increased.
- ²¹ New adverse reaction terms identified using long term follow-up from MajesTEC-1.

העדכון בעלון לצרכן הינו:

2. לפני השימוש בתרופה

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• סבלת משבץ מוחי או מפרקוס במהלך 6 החודשים האחרונים.
• היה לך בעבר, או שיש לך עכשיו, זיהום בהפטיטיס B (Hepatitis B infection). זאת מכיוון שטקוואילי עלול לגרום לנגיף הפטיטיס B להפוך שוב לפעיל. הרופא שלך יבדוק האם יש לך סימנים של הפטיטיס B לפני, במהלך ובמשך זמן מה לאחר הטיפול בטקוואילי. ספר לרופא שלך או לאחות אם אתה חש החמרה בעייפות, או הצהבה של העור או של החלק הלבן של עיניך.

בכל זמן במהלך או אחרי הטיפול שלך, ספר מייד לרופא או לאחות אם:

• אתה מבחין בתסמינים חדשים, או החמרה בתסמינים של לויקואנצפלופתיה רב-מוקדית מתקדמת (Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy [PML]) לויקואנצפלופתיה רב מוקדית מתקדמת היא זיהום חמור במח שעלול להיות קטלני. התסמינים עלולים לכלול, בין היתר, ראייה מטושטשת, אובדן ראייה או ראייה כפולה, קושי בדיבור, חולשה ביד או ברגל, שינוי באופן ההליכה או בעיות בשיווי משקל, חוסר תחושה מתמשך, ירידה בתחושה או אובדן תחושה, אובדן זכרון או בלבול.

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4. תופעות לוואי

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תופעות לוואי שאינן שכיחות – תופעות שמופיעות בעד משתמש אחד ממאה:
• זיהום חמור במח שעלול להיות קטלני הנקרא לויקואנצפלופתיה רב-מוקדית מתקדמת (Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)). חלק מהתסמינים הם:

○ ראייה מטושטשת, אובדן ראייה או ראייה כפולה

○ קושי בדיבור

○ חולשה ביד או ברגל

○ שינוי באופן ההליכה או בעיות בשיווי משקל

○ חוסר תחושה מתמשך

○ ירידה בתחושה או אובדן תחושה

○ אובדן זכרון או בלבול

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