

אוקטובר 2021

רופא/ה נכבד/ה  
רוקח/ת נכבד/ה

### Erleada, Film Coated Tablets 162-84-35698-00

ברצוננו להביא לידיעתכם את העדכונים בעלון לרופא של התכשיר (העלון לצרכן נותר ללא שינוי)

הרשום להתוויות:

Erleada is indicated in adult men for the treatment of

- Metastatic hormone sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC) in combination with androgen derivation therapy (ADT)
- Non-metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (nm-CRPC)

השינויים המהותיים בעלון לרופא מופיעים בסעיפים הבאים:

#### **7.5 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity**

The safety and efficacy of ERLEADA have not been established in females. Based on **findings from animals and** its mechanism of action, ERLEADA can cause fetal harm and loss of pregnancy when administered to a pregnant female ~~[see Clinical Pharmacology (13.1)]~~. **In an animal reproduction study, oral administration of apalutamide to pregnant rats during and after organogenesis resulted in fetal abnormalities and embryo-fetal lethality at maternal exposures  $\geq 2$  times the human clinical exposure (AUC) at the recommended dose.** Advise males with female partners of reproductive potential to use effective contraception during treatment and for 3 months after the last dose of ERLEADA [see Use in Specific Populations (10.1, 10.3) and Clinical Pharmacology (13.1)].

[...]

## **10 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS**

### **10.1 Pregnancy**

#### Risk Summary

The safety and efficacy of ERLEADA have not been established in females. Based on **findings from animals and** its mechanism of action, ERLEADA can cause fetal harm and loss of pregnancy **when administered to a pregnant female** [see Clinical Pharmacology (13.1)]. There are no **human available** data on ~~the use of~~ ERLEADA **use** in pregnant women. ~~ERLEADA is not indicated for use in females, so~~ **to inform a drug-associated risk.** In an animal reproduction study, oral administration of apalutamide to pregnant rats during and after organogenesis resulted in fetal abnormalities and embryo-fetal ~~developmental toxicology studies were not conducted with apalutamide.~~ lethality at maternal exposures  $\geq 2$  times the human clinical exposure (AUC) at the recommended dose (see Data).

## Data

### *Animal Data*

In a pilot embryo-fetal developmental toxicity study in rats, apalutamide caused developmental toxicity when administered at oral doses of 25, 50 or 100 mg/kg/day throughout and after the period of organogenesis (gestational days 6-20). Findings included embryo-fetal lethality (resorptions) at doses  $\geq 50$  mg/kg/day, decreased fetal anogenital distance, misshapen pituitary gland, and skeletal variations (unossified phalanges, supernumerary short thoracolumbar rib(s), and small, incomplete ossification, and/or misshapen hyoid bone) at  $\geq 25$  mg/kg/day. A dose of 100 mg/kg/day caused maternal toxicity. The doses tested in rats resulted in systemic exposures (AUC) approximately 2, 4 and 6 times, respectively, the AUC in patients.

[...]

## **14 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY**

### **14.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**

~~Long-term animal studies have not been conducted to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of apalutamide.~~ Oral administration of apalutamide to male rasH2 transgenic mice for 6 months did not result in increased incidence of neoplasms at doses up to 30 mg/kg/day.

Apalutamide did not induce mutations in the bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) assay and was not genotoxic in either *in vitro* chromosome aberration assay or the *in vivo* rat bone marrow micronucleus assay or the *in vivo* rat Comet assay.

[...]

העלון לרופא נשלח לפרסום במלואו למאגר התרופות שבאתר משרד הבריאות. כמו כן, ניתן לקבלו מודפס בפניה אלינו לטלפון 09-9591111.

בברכה,  
צפריר כהן  
חוקח ממונה