

**PATIENT PACKAGE INSERT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
PHARMACISTS' REGULATIONS (PREPARATIONS) - 1986**

The medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

Libtayo

Concentrate for solution for infusion

Active ingredient:

Each vial of concentrated solution contains 350 mg cemiplimab per 7 ml (cemiplimab 50 mg/ml)

Inactive and allergenic ingredients in the preparation: see section 6 "Further information".

Read the leaflet carefully in its entirety before using the medicine.

Keep this leaflet; you may need to read it again.

This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have further questions, refer to the doctor or pharmacist. This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them even if it seems to you that their medical condition is similar.

If you get any side effect, refer to your doctor. This includes side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4 "Side effects".

In addition to this leaflet, Libtayo has a Patient Safety Information Card. This card contains important safety information which you must know and adhere to before starting and during treatment with Libtayo. Read the Patient Safety Information Card and the Patient Leaflet before starting to use the preparation. Keep the card for further reading, if necessary.

1. What is the medicine intended for?

Libtayo as monotherapy is used in adults to treat:

- a type of skin cancer called metastatic or locally advanced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (CSCC) who are not candidates for surgery or radiation.
- a type of skin cancer called metastatic or locally advanced basal cell carcinoma (BCC) for which you have received treatment with a hedgehog pathway inhibitor and this treatment did not work well or was not well tolerated.
- a type of lung cancer called advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

Libtayo may be given in combination with chemotherapy for NSCLC. It is important that you also read the package leaflets for the specific chemotherapy you may be receiving. If you have any questions about these medicines, ask your doctor.

Therapeutic group:

An anti-cancer medicine; monoclonal antibody.

Mechanism of action

Libtayo is an anti-cancer medicine that contains the active substance cemiplimab, which is a monoclonal antibody. Libtayo works by helping your immune system fight your cancer.

2. Before using the medicine

Do not use the medicine if:

- You are sensitive (allergic) to cemiplimab or any of the other ingredients of Libtayo (see section 6 “Further information”).

Special warnings regarding use of the medicine

Before treatment with Libtayo, tell your doctor if:

- You have an autoimmune disease (a condition where the body attacks its own cells).
- You have had an organ transplant, you have received or plan to receive a bone marrow transplant using bone marrow from another person (allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant).
- You have lung or breathing problems
- You have liver problems
- You have kidney problems
- You have diabetes
- You have any other medical condition.

If any of the above apply to you, or if you are not sure, talk to your doctor or nurse before you are given Libtayo.

Children and adolescents

Libtayo should not be used in children and adolescents below 18 years of age.

Tests and follow-up

Your doctor will test your blood for certain side effects during your treatment.

Drug interactions

If you are taking, have recently taken or you may take other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, tell the doctor or pharmacist. In particular, inform the doctor if you are taking or have ever taken any of the following medicines:

- idelalisib (a cancer medicine)
- medicines that make your immune system weak. For example, corticosteroids, such as prednisone. These medicines may interfere with the effect of Libtayo. However, once you are treated with Libtayo, your doctor may give you corticosteroids to reduce the side effects that you may have with the Libtayo treatment.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

Pregnancy

If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before you are given Libtayo.

- Libtayo can harm your unborn baby.
- Tell the doctor immediately if you become pregnant while you are being treated with Libtayo.
- If you are able to become pregnant, you must use effective methods of contraception to avoid becoming pregnant:
 - while you are being treated with Libtayo and
 - for at least 4 months after receiving the last dose.
- Consult the doctor about the contraception methods that you must use during this period.

Breast-feeding

- If you are breast-feeding or plan to breast-feed, ask your doctor for advice before you are given Libtayo.
- Do not breast-feed while you are being treated with Libtayo and for at least 4 months after the last dose.
- It is not known if Libtayo passes into your breast milk.

Fertility

- No clinical data are available on the possible effects of Libtayo on fertility.

Driving and using machines

Libtayo has no or minor influence on your ability to drive or use machines. However, if you feel tired, do not drive or use machines until you feel better.

3. How should you use the medicine?

Always use Libtayo according to the doctor's instructions.

Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are uncertain about the dosage and treatment regimen of the preparation.

- Libtayo is given as a drip into a vein (intravenous infusion).
- The infusion will last about 30 minutes.
- Libtayo is usually given every 3 weeks.

Dosage

The dosage and treatment regimen will be determined by the doctor only. The usual dosage of Libtayo is generally 350 mg. Your doctor will decide how much Libtayo you will receive and how many treatments you will need. Your doctor will test your blood for certain side effects during your treatment.

Do not exceed the recommended dose

If you miss a Libtayo treatment appointment

Contact your doctor as soon as possible to schedule another appointment. It is very important that you do not miss a dose of Libtayo. Adhere to the treatment regimen as recommended by the doctor.

If you stop receiving Libtayo

Do not stop treatment of Libtayo unless you have discussed this with your doctor. This is because stopping your treatment may stop the effect of the medicine.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose each time you take medicine.

Wear glasses if you need them.

If you have further questions regarding use of the medicine, consult the doctor or pharmacist.

4. Side effects

Like all medicines, use of Libtayo may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed when reading the list of side effects. You may not suffer from any of them. Your doctor will discuss these effects with you and will explain to you the risks and benefits of your treatment.

Libtayo acts on your immune system and may cause inflammation in parts of your body. Inflammation may cause serious damage to your body and may need treatment or require you to stop treatment with Libtayo. In certain cases, inflammation may lead to death. Look out for the side effects detailed in this section; if you experience any side effect, talk to the doctor immediately. The side effects may happen anytime during treatment or even after your treatment has ended. You may have more than one side effect at the same time.

Seek urgent medical attention if you have any of the following signs or symptoms, or if they get worse:

- **Skin problems** - such as rash or itching, skin blistering or ulcers in the mouth or other mucous membrane.
- **Lung problems (pneumonitis)** - such as new or worsening cough, being short of breath or chest pain.
- **Gut problems (colitis)** - such as frequent diarrhoea often with blood or mucus, more bowel movements than usual, stools that are black or tarry, and severe stomach (abdomen) pain or tenderness.
- **Liver problems (hepatitis)** - such as yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, severe nausea or

vomiting, pain on the right side of your stomach (abdomen), feeling sleepy, dark urine (the colour of tea), bleeding or bruising more easily than normal, feeling less hungry than usual.

- **Hormone gland problems** - such as headache that will not go away or unusual headaches, fast heartbeat, increased sweating, feeling more cold or hot than usual, very tired, dizziness or fainting, weight loss or weight gain, feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual, hair loss, constipation, your voice gets deeper, very low blood pressure, passing water more often than usual, nausea or vomiting, stomach (abdomen) pain, changes in mood or behavior (such as decreased sex drive, being irritable or forgetful).
- **Symptoms of type 1 diabetes or diabetic ketoacidosis** - such as feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual, needing to urinate more often, weight loss, feeling tired or feeling sick, stomach pain, fast and deep breathing, confusion, unusual sleepiness, a sweet smell to your breath, a sweet or metallic taste in your mouth, or a different odour to your urine or sweat.
- **Kidney problems (nephritis and kidney failure)** - such as passing water less often than usual, passing blood, swollen ankles, feeling less hungry than normal.
- **Infusion-related reactions (sometimes can be severe or life-threatening)** - such as chills, shaking or fever, itching or rash, flushing or swollen face, being short of breath or wheezing, feeling dizzy or feel like passing out and back or neck pain, nausea, vomiting or abdominal pain.
- Problems in other parts of the body - such as:
 - **Nervous system problems** - such as headache or stiff neck, fever, feeling tired or weak, chills, vomiting, confusion, memory problems or feeling sleepy, fits (seizures), seeing or hearing things that are not really there (hallucinations), severe muscle weakness, tingling, numbness, weakness or burning pain in arms or legs, paralysis in the extremities.
 - **Muscle and joint problems** - such as joint pain or swelling, muscle pain, weakness or stiffness.
 - **Eye problems** - such as changes in eyesight, eye pain or redness, sensitivity to light.
 - **Heart and circulatory problems** - such as changes in heartbeat, heart beating fast, seeming to skip a beat or pounding sensation, chest pain, shortness of breath.
 - **Other:** dryness in many parts of the body from mouth to eyes, nose, throat and the top layers of skin, bruises on the skin or bleeding, enlarged liver and/or spleen, lymph node enlargement.
 - A disease where the immune system makes too many of otherwise normal infection- fighting cells called histiocytes and lymphocytes that may cause various symptoms (haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis).

The following side effects have been reported in clinical trials of patients treated with cemiplimab alone:

Very common side effects (occur in more than 1 in 10 users):

- Feeling tired
- Muscle pain or bone pain
- Rash
- Diarrhoea (loose stools)
- Decreased number of red blood cells
- Nausea
- Feeling less hungry
- Itching
- Constipation
- Cough
- Stomach pain (abdominal pain)
- Upper respiratory tract infection.

Common side effects (occur in up to 1 in 10 users):

- Vomiting
- Shortness of breath
- Fever
- Urinary tract infection

- Headache
- Swelling (oedema)
- Thyroid gland problems (hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism)
- High blood pressure
- Increased levels of liver enzymes in blood
- Patches of thick, scaly, or crusty skin (actinic keratosis)
- Cough, inflammation of the lungs
- Infusion-related reactions
- Inflammation of the liver
- Inflammation of the intestines (diarrhoea, more bowel movements than usual, stools that are black or tarry, severe stomach (abdomen) pain or tenderness)
- Inflammation of the mouth
- Abnormal kidney function test
- Inflammation of the nerves causing tingling, numbness, weakness or burning pain of the arms or legs
- Inflammation of the kidneys.

Uncommon side effects (occur in up to 1 in 100 users):

- Joint pain, swelling, polyarthritis and joint effusion.
- Bruises on the skin or bleeding
- Inflammation of the thyroid
- Inflammation of the heart muscle, which may present as shortness of breath, irregular heartbeat, feeling tired or chest pain
- Decreased secretion of hormones produced by the adrenal glands
- Muscle weakness
- Inflammation of the pituitary gland situated at the base of the brain
- Inflammation of the covering of the heart
- Dryness in many parts of the body, from mouth to eyes, nose, throat and the top layers of skin
- Inflammation of the muscles which may include muscle pain or weakness (myositis) and could be associated with a rash (dermatomyositis).
- Inflammation of the stomach lining
- Muscle pain or stiffness (polymyalgia rheumatica).

Rare side effects (occur in up to 1 in 1000 users):

- Inflammation of brain and spinal cord membranes, which can be caused by infection
- Type 1 diabetes that may include feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual, needing to urinate more often than usual, weight loss and feeling tired or diabetic ketoacidosis
- Eye pain, irritation, itchiness or redness, inflammation, blurred vision, uncomfortable sensitivity to light (uveitis and keratitis)
- A temporary inflammation of the nerves that causes pain, weakness, and paralysis in the extremities
- A condition in which the muscles become weak and tire easily, muscle pain.

Side effects of unknown frequency (frequency has not yet been determined):

- Organ transplant rejection
- Inflammation of the bladder. Signs and symptoms may include frequent and/or painful urination, urge to pass urine, blood in urine, pain or pressure in the lower abdomen
- Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis. A disease in which your immune system makes too many of otherwise normal infection fighting cells called histiocytes and lymphocytes. Symptoms may include enlarged liver and/or spleen, skin rash, lymph node enlargement, breathing problems, easy bruising, kidney and heart problems.
- coeliac disease (characterized by symptoms such as stomach pain, diarrhoea, and bloating after consuming gluten-containing foods)
- lack or reduction of digestive enzymes made by the pancreas (pancreatic exocrine insufficiency).

The following side effects have been reported in clinical trials of patients treated with cemiplimab in combination with chemotherapy:

Very common side effects (occur in more than 1 in 10 users):

- Decreased number of red blood cells
- Hair loss
- Muscle pain or bone pain
- Nausea
- Feeling tired
- Inflammation of the nerves causing tingling, numbness, weakness or burning pain of the arms or legs
- High blood sugar
- Feeling less hungry
- Increased liver enzymes in blood
- Decrease in the number of white blood cells (neutrophils)
- Constipation
- Decrease in the number of platelets
- Shortness of breath
- Rash
- Vomiting
- Weight loss
- Trouble sleeping
- Diarrhoea (loose stools)
- Low levels in the blood of a protein called 'albumin'.

Common side effects (occur in up to 1 in 10 users):

- Abnormal kidney function test
- Thyroid gland problems (hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism)
- Cough, inflammation of the lungs
- Itching
- Inflammation of the kidneys
- Inflammation of the intestines (diarrhoea, more bowel movements than usual, stools that are black or tarry, severe stomach (abdomen) pain or tenderness)
- Joint pain, swelling, polyarthritis and joint effusion.

Uncommon side effects (occur in up to 1 in 100 users):

- Inflammation of the thyroid
- Infusion-related reactions
- Type 1 diabetes that may include feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual, needing to urinate more often, weight loss, and feeling tired.

Side effects of unknown frequency (frequency has not yet been determined):

- Coeliac disease (characterized by symptoms such as stomach pain, diarrhoea, and bloating after consuming gluten-containing foods)
- Lack or reduction of digestive enzymes made by the pancreas (pancreatic exocrine insufficiency).

If a side effect occurs, if one of the side effects worsens, or if you suffer from a side effect not mentioned in the leaflet, consult with the doctor.

Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking on the link "Reporting Side Effects of Drug Treatment" found on the Ministry of Health homepage (www.health.gov.il) that directs you to the online form for reporting side effects, or by entering the link:

<https://sideeffects.health.gov.il>

5. How to store the medicine?

Avoid poisoning! This medicine and any other medicines must be kept in a safe place, out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants in order to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting without specific instructions from the doctor.

Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) that appears on the package.

The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Storage

Store in the refrigerator (2°-8°C). Do not freeze. Do not shake. Store in the original container in order to protect from light.

From time of preparation by diluting in an intravenous bag, Libtayo can be stored for no more than 8 hours at a temperature of up to 25°C, or no more than 10 days in a refrigerator (2°-8°C). Allow the diluted solution to reach room temperature prior to use.

Do not store any unused portion of the infusion solution for re-use. Any unused portion of the infusion solution should be disposed in accordance with local requirements.

6. Further information

In addition to the active ingredient, the medicine also contains:

sucrose, L-proline, polysorbate 80, L-histidine monohydrochloride monohydrate, L-histidine and water for injection.

What the medicine looks like and the contents of the package:

Clear to slightly opalescent, colorless to pale yellow solution that may contain trace amounts of translucent to white particles.

Each carton contains 1 glass vial with 7 ml of concentrate solution.

Registration holder and importer's name and address: Medison Pharma Ltd., 10 Hashiloach St., Petach Tikva

This leaflet does not contain all the information about your medicine. If you have any question or are not sure about anything, please ask your doctor.

Registration number of the medicine in the National Drug Registry of the Ministry of Health:

164-99-36023-00

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