



מאי 2022

רופא/ה רוקח/ת נכבד/ה,

חברת פאדאגיס מבקשת ליידע אתכם על עדכון העלונים לרופא ולצרכן של התכשיר:

**אלקראן טבליות 2 מ"ג / ALKERAN TABLETS 2 MG**

החומר הפעיל בתכשיר וחוזקו: Melphalan 2 mg

**התוויה הרשומה לתכשיר בישראל :**

For the treatment of: Multiple myeloma and Advanced ovarian adenocarcinoma.

**מהות העדכון:**

עדכוני בטיחות ועדכוני נוסח בהתאם לעלוני האסמכתא וכן התאמה לפורמט העלונים הנדרש לפי הנחיות משרד הבריאות.

העלונים המעודכנים לרופא ולצרכן נשלחו לפרסום במאגר התרופות שבאתר משרד הבריאות:

<http://www.health.gov.il>

בברכה,

פאדאגיס ישראל סוכנויות בע"מ

### 4.3 Contraindications

[...]

- Lactation.

[...]

### 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

[...]

#### Monitoring

Since Alkeran Bone marrow depression, with leucopenia and thrombocytopenia, is a potent myelosuppressive agent, it is the main side effect. The time of maximum depression is essential that variable, and careful attention should be paid to the monitoring of blood counts to avoid the possibility of excessive myelosuppression and the risk of irreversible bone marrow aplasia.

[...]

#### Venous thromboembolic events

Patients treated with melphalan in combination with lenalidomide and prednisone or thalidomide and prednisone or dexamethasone, have an increased risk of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism (see section 4.8). The risk appears to be greatest during the first 5 months of therapy, especially in patients with additional thrombotic risk factors (e.g. smoking, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia and history of thrombosis). These patients should be closely monitored and actions to minimize all modifiable risk factors should be undertaken. Thromboprophylaxis and dosing/anticoagulation therapy recommendations are provided in section 4.2.

Patients and physicians are advised to be observant for the signs and symptoms of thromboembolism. Patients should be instructed to seek medical care if they develop symptoms such as shortness of breath, chest pain, arm or leg swelling. If a patient experiences any thromboembolic events, discontinue the treatment immediately and initiate the standard anticoagulation therapy. Once the patient has been stabilised on the anticoagulation treatment and any complications of the thromboembolic event have been managed, melphalan in combination with lenalidomide and prednisone or thalidomide and prednisone or dexamethasone may be restarted at the original dose dependent upon a benefit-risk assessment. The patient should continue anticoagulation therapy throughout the course of treatment.

#### Neutropenia and thrombocytopenia

Increased rate of haematological toxicities, particularly, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia, was observed in newly diagnosed elderly multiple myeloma in patients treated with melphalan in combination with lenalidomide and prednisone or thalidomide and prednisone or dexamethasone. Patients and physicians are advised to be observant for signs and symptoms of bleeding, including petechiae and epistaxes, especially in patients receiving combination drug regimens described (section 4.8).

#### Mutagenicity

~~Chromosome~~ Melphalan has been shown to be mutagenic and carcinogenic in animals and chromosome aberrations have been observed in patients being treated with the drug. Melphalan has also been shown to be carcinogenic in animals (section 5.3), and the

possibility of a similar effect should be borne in mind when designing the long-term management of the patient.

#### Carcinogenicity

[...]

##### *Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)*

Alkeran, in common with other alkylating agents has been reported to be leukaemogenic in man, especially in older patients after long combination therapy and radiotherapy.

[...]

There have been reports of acute leukaemia occurring after melphalan treatment for diseases such as amyloidosis, malignant melanoma, multiple myeloma, macroglobulinaemia, cold agglutinin syndrome and there has been a significant increase in patients with ovarian cancer.

[...]

The Before the start of the treatment, the leukaemogenic risk (AML and MDS) must be balanced against the potential therapeutic benefit when considering, especially if the use of melphalan in combination with thalidomide or lenalidomide and prednisone is considered, as it has been shown that these combinations may increase the leukaemogenic risk. Before, during and after treatment doctors must therefore examine the patient at all times by usual measurements to ensure the early detection of cancer and initiate treatment if necessary.

#### Contraception

Ovulation inhibitory progesterone-only pills (i.e., desogestrel). Because of the increased risk of venous thromboembolism in patients with multiple myeloma, combined oral contraceptive pills are not recommended. If a patient is currently using combined oral contraception, she should switch to one of the effective methods listed above. The risk of venous thromboembolism continues for 4–6 weeks after discontinuing combined oral contraception.

[...]

#### **4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction**

[...]

In paediatric population, for the Busulfan-Melphalan regimen it has been reported that the administration of melphalan less than 24 hours after the last oral busulfan administration may influence the development of toxicities.

[...]

#### **4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation**

[...]

##### Pregnancy

[...]

There are no data from the use of melphalan in pregnant women. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3).

[...]

Alkeran should not be used during pregnancy and particularly during the first trimester, unless considered absolutely essential by the physician.

[...]

It is recommended that men who are receiving treatment with melphalan not father a child during treatment and up to 6 months afterwards and that they have a consultation on sperm preservation before treatment due to the possibility of irreversible infertility as a result of melphalan treatment.

#### 4.8 Undesirable effects

The following convention has been utilised for the classification of frequency: Very common  $\geq 1/10$ , common  $\geq 1/100$ ,  $< 1/10$ , uncommon  $\geq 1/1000$  and  $< 1/100$ , rare  $\geq 1/10,000$  and  $< 1/1000$ , very rare  $< 1/10,000$ , not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

[...]

<b>Body System</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Side effects</b>
Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)	Not known	secondary acute myeloid leukaemia and myelodysplastic syndrome (see section 4.4).
Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders	Very common	bone marrow depression leading to leucopenia, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia <sup>1</sup> and anaemia.
	Rare	haemolytic anaemia.
Immune System Disorders	Rare	allergic reactions-hypersensitivity <sup>2</sup> (see Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders).
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders	Rare	interstitial lung disease-pneumonitis and pulmonary fibrosis (including fatal reports).
[...]	[...]	[...]
Renal and Urinary Disorders	Common	temporary significant elevation of the blood urea increased <sup>4</sup> blood urea has been seen in the early stages of melphalan therapy in myeloma patients with renal damage.
Vascular Disorders <sup>5</sup>	Not known	deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Not known	azoospermia, amenorrhoea.
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions	Very common	pyrexia

1. Increased rate of haematological toxicities, particularly, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia, was observed in newly diagnosed elderly multiple myeloma in patients treated with melphalan in combination with lenalidomide and prednisone or thalidomide and prednisone or dexamethasone (see sections 4.4).

[...]

5. The clinically important adverse reactions associated with the use of melphalan in combination with thalidomide and prednisone or dexamethasone and to a lesser extend melphalan with lenalidomide and prednisone include: deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism (see sections 4.2 and 4.4).

#### 4.9 Overdose

[...]

The principal toxic effect is bone marrow suppression, leading to leucopenia, thrombocytopenia and anaemia.

[...]

#### 5.3 Preclinical safety data

[...]

##### Reproductive toxicity

Reproduction studies in rats treated with oral doses of 0.81-2.42 times the Maximum Recommended Human Dose (MRHD) revealed embryo-lethal and teratogenic effects. Congenital anomalies included those of the brain (underdevelopment, deformation, meningocele, and encephalocele), eye (anophthalmia and microphthalmos), reduction of the mandible and tail, and hepatocele (see section 4.6).

##### Fertility Studies

In mice, melphalan at clinically relevant exposure levels showed reproductive effects attributable to cytotoxicity in specific male germ cell stages and induced dominant lethal mutations and heritable translocations in post-meiotic germ cells, particularly in mid to late stage spermatids.

Females received melphalan at clinically relevant exposure levels and were then housed with an untreated male for most of their reproductive life span. A pronounced reduction in litter size occurred within the first post-treatment interval, followed by an almost complete recovery. Thereafter, a gradual decline in litter size occurred. This was simultaneous with a reduction in the proportion of productive females, a finding associated with an induced reduction in the number of small follicles (see section 4.6).

##### Genotoxicity

Melphalan has been tested for genotoxicity in a number of short-term assays, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

In mice, oral administration of melphalan at a dose of 0.81 times the MRHD increased frequencies of dominant lethal mutations, chromosomal aberrations, sister chromatid exchange, micronuclei and DNA strand breaks.

The observed mutations originated primarily from large deletions in the postspermatogonial cells whereas other types of mutagenic mechanisms predominated in the spermatogonial cells.

This *in vivo* data is supported by *in vitro* studies showing that cell culture treatment with melphalan (at concentrations ranging from 0.1 to 25  $\mu\text{M}$ ) also induced DNA damage. In addition, it induced aneuploidy and sex-linked recessive lethal mutations in *Drosophila*, and mutation in bacteria. It was positive with all strains in the Ames test at concentrations of 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{plate}$  and above. The mutagenic activity of melphalan was increased 3-fold in the presence of liver S9 metabolising preparations, which is unexpected since melphalan is not considered to need liver activation to produce a cytotoxic effect.

##### Carcinogenicity

Melphalan is a direct-acting alkylating agent that is carcinogenic via a genotoxic mechanism, which is sufficiently supported by animal studies.

Development of neoplastic tumours in mice reported following oral administration of melphalan at doses of 0.10-1.63 times the MRHD; in monkeys, the carcinogenic potential was observed at a dose of 0.16 times the MRHD.

## עלון לצרכן

### 2. לפני שימוש בתרופה

אין להשתמש בתרופה אם:

[...]

- את מניקה.

[...]

אזהרות מיוחדות הנוגעות לשימוש בתרופה

לפני הטיפול באלקראן, ספר לרופא אם:

[...]

- את משתמשת באמצעי משולב למניעת הריון (גלולות). זאת עקב הסיכון המוגבר לפקקת ורידים (קריש דם שנוצר בוריד ונודד למיקום אחר) במטופלות עם מיאלומה נפוצה.

[...]

### אינטראקציות/תגובות בין תרופתיות

אם אתה לוקח, או אם לקחת לאחרונה, תרופות אחרות כולל תרופות ללא מרשם, תוספי תזונה

ותכשירים צמחיים, ספר על כך לרופא. במיוחד יש ליידע את הרופא אם אתה לוקח:

- חיסונים המכילים אורגניזמים חיים (ראה סעיף אזהרות).

• תרופות ציטוטוקסיות אחרות (כימותרפיה)

[...]

- בילדים, בוסולפאן (תרופה כימותרפית אחרת המשמשת לטיפול בסוגים מסויימים של סרטן).

[...]

### הריון, הנקה ופוריות

#### הריון והנקה

[...]

אם את בהריון הריח או מניקה, את חושבת שאת עשויה להיות בהריון שהריח או מתכננת הריון שאת

מתכננת להרות בעתיד, היוועצי ברופא עם הרופא או ברוקח לפני השימוש בתרופה באלקראן.

[...]

אם את כבר בהריון, חשוב לשוחח עם רופאך לפני נטילת אלקראן.

[...]

#### פוריות

מלפלאן יכולה להשפיע על שחלות או תאי זרע, אשר יכול לגרום לאי-פוריות (חוסר יכולת להוליד תינוק).

בנשים, הוסת יכולה להיפסק (אל-וסת) ובגברים, ניתן להבחין בהיעדר מוחלט של זרע (הפרעה בייצור הזרע).

בשל האפשרות של מחסור בזרע כתוצאה מטיפול באלקראן מומלץ לגברים להתייעץ לגבי שימור זרע לפני

הטיפול. מומלץ לגברים המקבלים טיפול במלפלאן לא להביא ילד במהלך הטיפול ועד 6 חודשים לאחר מכן.

### נהיגה ושימוש במכונות

השפעות על היכולת לנהוג ולהפעיל מכונות במטופלים הנוטלים את התרופה לא נבחנו.

### 3. כיצד תשתמש בתרופה?

[...]

אלקראן הינה תכשיר ציטוטוקסי פעיל לשימוש בהתאם להנחיות רופאים מומחים במתן תרופות כאלו.

[...]

### 4. תופעות לוואי

[...]

יש לפנות מיד לרופא המומחה או לבית החולים אם מופיעים חלק מהתסמינים הבאים:

[...]

- אם אתה חווה אחד מהתסמינים/סימנים שיכולים להיות קשורים לאירוע טרומבואמבולי (כגון קוצר נשימה,

כאבים בחזה, נפיחות בזרועות או ברגליים) במיוחד אם אתה מטופל באלקראן בשילוב עם לנלידומיד

ופרדניזון או תלידומיד ופרדניזון או דקסמתזון.

