SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

Oxaliplatin Teva

Concentrate for solution for infusion

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Oxaliplatin Teva

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

1 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 5 mg oxaliplatin.
4 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contain 20 mg oxaliplatin.
10 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contain 50 mg oxaliplatin.
20 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contain 100 mg oxaliplatin.
40 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion contain 200 mg oxaliplatin.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Concentrate for solution for infusion.
Clear, colourless to almost colourless solution.
pH: 4.0-6.0
Osmolarity: 0.200 osmol/kg

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Oxaliplatin in combination with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) and folinic acid (FA) is indicated for:
- Adjuvant treatment of stage III (Duke's C) colon cancer after complete resection of the primary tumor.
- Treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer.

Oxaliplatin in combination with leucovorin, irinotecan and 5-fluorouracil is indicated for the first-line treatment of patients with metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma (based on NCCN guidelines, version 2.2014).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

FOR ADULTS ONLY.

The recommended dose for oxaliplatin in adjuvant setting is 85 mg/m^2 intravenously, repeated every two weeks for 12 cycles (6 months).
The recommended dose for oxaliplatin in treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer is 85 mg/m^2 intravenously, repeated every 2 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

The recommended dose of oxaliplatin for the treatment of metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma is 85 mg/m^2 given as a 2-hour intravenous infusion, immediately followed by leucovorin (400 mg/m^2, 2-hour intravenous infusion) with the addition after 30 minutes of irinotecan (180 mg/m^2, 90-minute intravenous infusion through a Y-connector) and immediately followed by 5-fluorouracil (400 mg/m^2 intravenous bolus followed by 2,400 mg/m^2 continuous intravenous infusion for 46 hours), in 2-week cycles up to 6 months. Dosage given should be adjusted according to tolerability (see section 4.4).

Oxaliplatin should always be administered before fluoropyrimidines – i.e., 5-fluorouracil.

Oxaliplatin is administered as a 2- to 6-hour intravenous infusion in 250 to 500 ml of 5% glucose solution to give a concentration between 0.2 mg/ml and 0.7 mg/ml; 0.70 mg/ml is the highest concentration in clinical practice for an oxaliplatin dose of 85 mg/m^2.
Oxaliplatin was mainly used in combination with continuous infusion 5-fluorouracil-based regimens. For the two-weekly treatment schedule, 5-fluorouracil regimens combining bolus and continuous infusion were used. Oxaliplatin in combination with leucovorin, irinotecan and 5-fluorouracil should only be administered to patients less than 76 years old, with ECOG performance status (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group) 0-1, who have no cardiac ischemia, and normal or nearly normal level of bilirubin.

Special Populations

• *Renal impairment*
Oxaliplatin must not be administered in patients with severe renal impairment (see sections 4.3 and 5.2). In patients with mild to moderate renal impairment, the recommended dose of oxaliplatin is 85 mg/m^2 (see sections 4.3 and 5.2).

• *Hepatic insufficiency*
In a phase I study including patients with several levels of hepatic impairment, frequency and severity of hepato-biliary disorders appeared to be related to progressive disease and impaired liver function tests at baseline. No specific dose adjustment for patients with abnormal liver function tests was performed during clinical development.

• *Elderly patients*
No increase in severe toxicities was observed when oxaliplatin was used as a single agent or in combination with 5-fluorouracil in patients over the age of 65. In consequence, no specific dose adaption is required for elderly patients.

• *Paediatric patients*
There is no relevant indication for use of oxaliplatin in children. The effectiveness of oxaliplatin single agent in the paediatric populations with solid tumors has not been established (see section 5.1).

Method of administration

Oxaliplatin is administered by intravenous infusion.
The administration of oxaliplatin does not require hyperhydration.
Oxaliplatin diluted in 250 to 500 ml of 5% glucose solution to give a concentration not less than 0.2 mg/ml must be infused via a central venous line or a peripheral vein over 2 to 6 hours. Oxaliplatin infusion must always precede the administration of 5-fluorouracil.
In the event of extravasation, administration must be discontinued immediately.

Instructions for use

Oxaliplatin must be diluted before use. Only 5% glucose diluent is to be used to dilute the concentrate for solution for infusion product (see section 6.6).

4.3 Contraindications

Oxaliplatin is contraindicated in patients who:
- have a known history of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- are breast-feeding.
- have myelosuppression prior to starting first course, as evidenced by baseline neutrophils < 2 x 10^9/l and/or platelet count of < 100 x 10^9/l.
- have a peripheral sensitive neuropathy with functional impairment prior to first course.
- have severely impaired renal function (creatinine clearance less than 30 ml/min).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Oxaliplatin should only be used in specialised departments of oncology and should be administered under the supervision of an experienced oncologist.

Renal impairment
Due to limited information on safety in patients with moderately impaired renal function, administration should only be considered after suitable appraisal of the benefit/risk for the patient. In this situation, renal function should be closely monitored and dose adjusted according to toxicity.

Hypersensitivity reactions
Special surveillance should be ensured for patients with a history of allergic reactions to other products containing platinum. In case of anaphylactic manifestations the infusion should be interrupted immediately and an appropriate symptomatic treatment started. Re-administration of oxaliplatin to such patients is contraindicated. Cross reactions, sometimes fatal, have been reported with all platinum compounds.
In case of oxaliplatin extravasation, the infusion must be stopped immediately and usual local symptomatic treatment initiated.

Neurological symptoms
Neurological toxicity of oxaliplatin should be carefully monitored, especially if co-administered with other medicinal products with specific neurological toxicity. A neurological examination should be performed before each administration and periodically thereafter.
For patients who develop acute laryngopharyngeal dysaesthesia (see section 4.8), during or within the hours following the 2-hour infusion, the next oxaliplatin infusion should be administered over 6 hours.

Peripheral neuropathy
If neurological symptoms (paraesthesia, dysaesthesia) occur, the following recommended oxaliplatin dosage adjustment should be based on the duration and severity of these symptoms:
- If symptoms last longer than 7 days and are troublesome, the subsequent oxaliplatin dose should be reduced from 85 to 65 mg/m^2 (metastatic setting) or 75 mg/m^2 (adjuvant setting).
- If paraesthesia without functional impairment persists until the next cycle, the subsequent oxaliplatin dose should be reduced from 85 to 65 mg/m^2 (metastatic setting) or 75 mg/m^2 (adjuvant setting).
- If paraesthesia with functional impairment persists until the next cycle, oxaliplatin should be discontinued.
- If these symptoms improve following discontinuation of oxaliplatin therapy, resumption of therapy may be considered.

Patients should be informed of the possibility of persistent symptoms of peripheral sensory neuropathy after the end of the treatment. Localised moderate paresthesias or paresthesias that may interfere with functional activities can persist after up to 3 years following treatment cessation in the adjuvant setting.

Reversible Posterior Leukoencephalopathy Syndrome (RPLS)
Cases of Reversible Posterior Leukoencephalopathy Syndrome (RPLS) have been reported in patients receiving oxaliplatin in combination chemotherapy. RPLS is a rare, reversible, rapidly evolving neurological condition, which can include seizure, hypertension, headache, confusion, blindness, and other visual and neurological disturbances (see section 4.8). Diagnosis of RPLS is based upon confirmation by brain imaging, preferably MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).

Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, dehydration and haematological changes
Gastrointestinal toxicity, which manifests as nausea and vomiting, warrants prophylactic and/or therapeutic anti-emetic therapy (see section 4.8).
Dehydration, paralytic ileus, intestinal obstruction, hypokalemia, metabolic acidosis and renal impairment may be caused by severe diarrhoea/emesis particularly when combining oxaliplatin with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU).
Cases of intestinal ischemia, including fatal outcomes, have been reported with oxaliplatin treatment. In case of intestinal ischemia, oxaliplatin treatment should be discontinued and appropriate measures initiated (see section 4.8).
If haematological toxicity occurs (neutrophils < 1.5 x 10^9/l or platelets < 50 x 10^9/l), administration of the next course of therapy should be postponed until haematological values return to acceptable levels. A full blood count with white cell differential should be performed prior to start of therapy and **before** each subsequent course. Myelosuppressive effects may be additive to those of concomitant chemotherapy. Patient with severe and persistent myelosuppression are at high risk of infectious complications.
Sepsis, neutropenic sepsis and septic shock have been reported in patients treated with oxaliplatin, including fatal outcomes (see section 4.8). If any of these events occurs, oxaliplatin should be discontinued.
Patients must be adequately informed of the risk of diarrhoea/emesis, mucositis/stomatitis and neutropenia after oxaliplatin and 5-fluorouracil administration so that they can urgently contact their treating physician for appropriate management.
If mucositis/stomatitis occurs with or without neutropenia, the next treatment should be delayed until recovery from mucositis/stomatitis to grade 1 or less and/or until the neutrophil count is ≥ 1.5 x 10^9/l.
For oxaliplatin combined with 5-fluorouracil (with or without folinic acid (FA)), the usual dose adjustments for 5-fluorouracil associated toxicities should apply.
If grade 4 diarrhoea, grade 3-4 neutropenia (neutrophils < 1.0 x 10^9/l), febrile neutropenia (fever of unknown origin without clinically or microbiologically documented infection with an absolute neutrophil count < 1.0 x 10^9/l, temperature > 38.3°C or a sustained temperature > 38°C for more than one hour), or grade 3-4 thrombocytopenia (platelets < 50 x 10^9/l) occur, the dose of oxaliplatin should be reduced from 85 to 65 mg/m^2 (metastatic setting) or 75 mg/m^2 (adjuvant setting), in addition to any 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) dose reductions required.

Peritoneal haemorrhage may occur when oxaliplatin is administered by intraperitoneal route (off-label route of administration).

Pulmonary
In the case of unexplained respiratory symptoms such as non-productive cough, dyspnoea, crackles or radiological pulmonary infiltrates, oxaliplatin should be discontinued until further pulmonary investigations exclude an interstitial lung disease (see section 4.8).

Blood disorders
Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome (HUS) is a life-threatening side effect (frequency not known). Oxaliplatin should be discontinued at the first signs of any evidence of microangiopathic haemolytic anaemia, such as rapidly falling haemoglobin with concomitant thrombocytopenia, elevation of serum bilirubin, serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, or LDH. Renal failure may not be reversible with discontinuation of therapy and dialysis may be required. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), including fatal outcomes, has been reported in association with oxaliplatin treatment. If DIC is present, oxaliplatin treatment should be discontinued and appropriate treatment should be administered (see section 4.8).

QT prolongation
QT prolongation may lead to an increased risk for ventricular arrhythmias including Torsade de Pointes, which can be fatal (see section 4.8). The QT interval should be closely monitored on a regular basis before and after administration of oxaliplatin. Caution should be exercised in patients with a history or a predisposition for prolongation of QT, those who are taking medicinal products known to prolong QT interval, and those with electrolyte disturbances such as hypokalaemia, hypocalcaemia, or hypomagnesaemia. In case of QT prolongation, oxaliplatin treatment should be discontinued (see sections 4.5 and 4.8).

Rhabdomyolysis
Rhabdomyolysis has been reported in patients treated with oxaliplatin, including fatal outcomes. In case of muscle pain and swelling, in combination with weakness, fever or darkened urine, oxaliplatin treatment should be discontinued. If rhabdomyolysis is confirmed, appropriate measures should be taken. Caution is recommended if medicinal products associated with rhabdomyolysis are administered concomitantly with oxaliplatin (see sections 4.5 and 4.8).

Gastrointestinal ulcer/Gastrointestinal ulcer haemorrhage and perforation
Oxaliplatin treatment can cause gastrointestinal ulcer and potential complications, such as gastrointestinal haemorrhage and perforation, which can be fatal. In case of gastrointestinal ulcer, oxaliplatin treatment should be discontinued and appropriate measures taken (see section 4.8).

Hepatic
In case of abnormal liver function test results or portal hypertension which does not obviously result from liver metastases, very rare cases of drug-induced hepatic vascular disorders should be considered.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

In patients who have received a single dose of 85 mg/m^2 oxaliplatin, immediately before administration of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), no change in the level of exposure to 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) has been observed.
In vitro, no significant displacement of oxaliplatin binding to plasma proteins has been observed with the following agents: erythromycin, salicylates, granisetron, paclitaxel and sodium valproate.
Caution is advised when oxaliplatin treatment is co-administered with other medicinal products known to cause QT interval prolongation. In case of combination with such medicinal products, the QT interval should be closely monitored (see section 4.4).
Caution is advised when oxaliplatin treatment is administered concomitantly with other medicinal products known to be associated with rhabdomyolysis (see section 4.4).

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy
To date, there is no available information on safety of use in pregnant women. In animal studies, reproductive toxicity was observed. Consequently, oxaliplatin is not recommended during pregnancy and in women of childbearing potential not using contraceptive measures.
The use of oxaliplatin should only be considered after suitably apprising the patient of the risk to the foetus and with the patient's consent.

Contraception in males and females
Appropriate contraceptive measures must be taken during and after cessation of therapy during 4 months for women and 6 months for men.

Breast-feeding
Excretion in breast milk has not been studied. Breast-feeding is contraindicated during oxaliplatin therapy.

Fertility
Genotoxic effects were observed with oxaliplatin in the preclinical studies. Therefore, male patients treated with oxaliplatin are advised not to father a child during and up to 6 months after treatment and to seek advice on conservation of sperm prior to treatment because oxaliplatin may have an anti-fertility effect which could be irreversible.
Women should not become pregnant during treatment with oxaliplatin and should use an effective method of contraception.
Oxaliplatin may have an anti-fertility effect.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. However, oxaliplatin treatment resulting in an increased risk of dizziness, nausea and vomiting, and other neurologic symptoms that affect gait and balance may lead to a minor or moderate influence on the ability to drive and use machines.
Vision abnormalities, in particular transient vision loss (reversible following therapy discontinuation), may affect patients' ability to drive and use machines. Therefore, patients should be warned of the potential effect of these events on the ability to drive or use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile
The most frequent adverse events of oxaliplatin in combination with 5-fluorouracil/folinic acid (5-FU/FA) were gastrointestinal (diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting and mucositis), haematological (neutropenia, thrombocytopenia) and neurological (acute and dose cumulative peripheral sensory neuropathy). Overall, these adverse events were more frequent and severe with oxaliplatin and 5-FU/FA combination than with 5-FU/FA alone.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions
The frequencies reported in the table below are derived from clinical trials in the metastatic and adjuvant setting (having included 416 and 1,108 patients, respectively in the oxaliplatin + 5-FU/FA treatment arms) and from post-marketing experience.
Frequencies in this table are defined using the following convention:
Very common (≥ 1/10), Common (≥ 1/100, < 1/10), Uncommon (≥ 1/1,000, < 1/100), Rare (≥ 1/10,000, < 1/1,000), Very rare (< 1/10,000), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).
Further details are given after the table.

MedDRA System Organ Class	Very Common	Common	Uncommon	Rare
Infections and infestations*	- Infection	- Rhinitis - Upper respiratory tract infection - Neutropenic sepsis	- Sepsis++++	
Blood and lymphatic system disorders*	- Anaemia - Neutropenia - Thrombocytopenia - Leukopenia - Lymphopenia	- Febrile neutropenia		- Immunoallergic thrombocytopenia - Haemolytic anaemia
Immune system disorders*	- Allergy/allergic reaction+			
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	- Anorexia - Hyperglycaemia - Hypokalaemia - Hypernatraemia	- Dehydration - Hypocalcaemia	- Metabolic acidosis	
Psychiatric disorders		- Depression - Insomnia	- Nervousness	
Nervous system disorders*	- Peripheral sensory neuropathy - Sensory disturbance - Dysgeusia - Headache	- Dizziness - Motor neuritis - Meningism		- Dysarthria - Reversible Posterior Leukoencephalopathy syndrome (RPLS)
Eye disorders		- Conjunctivitis - Visual disturbance		- Visual acuity reduced transiently - Visual field disturbances - Optic neuritis - Transient vision loss, reversible following therapy discontinuation
Ear and labyrinth disorders			- Ototoxicity	- Deafness
Vascular disorders		- Haemorrhage - Flushing - Deep vein thrombosis - Hypertension		
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	- Dyspnoea - Cough - Epistaxis	- Hiccups - Pulmonary embolism		- Interstitial lung disease, sometimes fatal - Pulmonary fibrosis**
Gastrointestinal disorders*	- Nausea - Diarrhoea - Vomiting - Stomatitis/Mucositis - Abdominal pain - Constipation	- Dyspepsia - Gastroesophageal reflux - Gastrointestinal haemorrhage - Rectal haemorrhage	- Ileus - Intestinal obstruction	- Colitis including *Clostridium difficile* diarrhoea - Pancreatitis
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	- Skin disorder - Alopecia	- Skin exfoliation (i.e., hand-foot syndrome) - Rash erythematous - Rash - Hyperhidrosis - Nail disorder		
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	- Back pain	- Arthralgia - Bone pain		
Renal and urinary disorders		- Haematuria - Dysuria - Micturition frequency abnormal		
General disorders and administration site conditions	- Fatigue - Fever++ - Asthenia - Pain - Injection site reaction+++			
Investigations	- Hepatic enzyme increase - Blood alkaline phosphatase increase - Blood bilirubin increase - Blood lactate dehydrogenase increase - Weight increase (adjuvant setting)	- Blood creatinine increase - Weight decrease (metastatic setting)		
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications		- Fall		

* See detailed section below.
** See section 4.4.
+ Very common: frequent allergy/allergic reactions, occurring mainly during perfusion, sometimes fatal (frequent allergic reactions such as skin rash, in particular urticaria, conjunctivitis, rhinitis). Common anaphylactic reactions, including bronchospasm, angioedema, low blood pressure and anaphylactic shock. Delayed hypersensitivity has also been reported with oxaliplatin hours or even days after the infusion.
++ Very common fever, rigors (tremors), either from infection (with or without febrile neutropenia) or possibly from immunological mechanism.
+++ Injection site reactions including local pain, redness, swelling and thrombosis have been reported. Extravasation may also result in local pain and inflammation which may be severe and lead to complications including necrosis, especially when oxaliplatin is infused through a peripheral vein (see section 4.4).
++++ Common neutropenic sepsis, including fatal outcomes.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Infections and infestations

Table 1:

Incidence by patient (%)

Oxaliplatin and 5-FU/FA 85 mg/m^2 every 2 weeks	**Metastatic Setting**	**Adjuvant Setting**
	All grades	All grades
Sepsis (*including sepsis and neutropenic sepsis*)	1.5	1.7

Post-marketing experience with frequency not known
Septic shock, including fatal outcomes.

Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Table 2:

Incidence by patient (%), by grade

Oxaliplatin and 5-FU/FA 85 mg/m² every 2 weeks	Metastatic Setting			Adjuvant Setting		
	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4
Anaemia	82.2	3	< 1	75.6	0.7	0.1
Neutropenia	71.4	28	14	78.9	28.8	12.3
Thrombocytopenia	71.6	4	< 1	77.4	1.5	0.2
Febrile neutropenia	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.0

Rare (≥1/10,000, <1/1,000):
Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), including fatal outcomes (see section 4.4).
Post-marketing experience with frequency not known
Haemolytic uremic syndrome, autoimmune pancytopenia, pancytopenia, secondary leukaemia.

Immune system disorders

Table 3:

Incidence of allergic reactions by patient (%), by grade

Oxaliplatin and 5-FU/FA 85 mg/m² every 2 weeks	Metastatic Setting			Adjuvant Setting		
	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4
Allergic reactions/allergy	9.1	1.0	< 1	10.3	2.3	0.6

Nervous system disorders
The dose-limiting toxicity of oxaliplatin is neurological. It involves a sensory peripheral neuropathy, characterised by dysaesthesia and/or paraesthesia of the extremities with or without cramps, often triggered by the cold. These symptoms occur in up to 95% of patients treated. The duration of these symptoms, which usually regress between courses of treatment, increases with the number of treatment cycles.
The onset of pain and/or a functional disorder are indications, depending on the duration of the symptoms, for dose adjustment, or even treatment discontinuation (see section 4.4).
This functional disorder includes difficulties in executing delicate movements and is a possible consequence of sensory impairment. The risk of occurrence of persistent symptoms for a cumulative dose of 850 mg/m² (10 cycles) is approximately 10% and 20% for a cumulative dose of 1,020 mg/m² (12 cycles).
In the majority of the cases, the neurological signs and symptoms improve or totally recover when treatment is discontinued.
In the adjuvant setting of colon cancer, 6 months after treatment cessation, 87% of patients had no or mild symptoms. After up to 3 years of follow-up, about 3% of patients presented either with persisting localised paraesthesias of moderate intensity (2.3%) or with paraesthesias that may interfere with functional activities (0.5%).
Acute neurosensory manifestations (see section 5.3) have been reported. They start within hours of administration and often occur on exposure to cold. They usually present as transient paraesthesia, dysesthesia and hypoesthesia. An acute syndrome of pharyngolaryngeal dysesthesia occurs in 1% - 2% of patients and is characterised by subjective sensations of dysphagia or dyspnoea/feeling of suffocation, without any objective evidence of respiratory distress (no cyanosis or hypoxia) or of laryngospasm or bronchospasm (no stridor or wheezing). Although antihistamines and bronchodilators have been administered in such cases, the symptoms are rapidly reversible even in the absence of treatment. Prolongation of the infusion helps to reduce the incidence of this syndrome (see section 4.4).
Occasionally, other symptoms that have been observed include jaw spasm/muscle spasms/muscle contractions-involuntary/muscle twitching/myoclonus, coordination abnormal/gait abnormal/ataxia/balance disorders, throat or chest tightness/pressure/discomfort/pain. In addition, cranial nerve dysfunctions may be associated, or also occur as an isolated event such as ptosis, diplopia, aphonia/dysphonia/hoarseness, sometimes described as vocal cord paralysis, abnormal tongue sensation or dysarthria, sometimes described as aphasia, trigeminal neuralgia/facial pain/eye pain, decrease in visual acuity, visual field disorders.
Other neurological symptoms, such as dysarthria, loss of deep tendon reflex and Lhermitte's sign were reported during treatment with oxaliplatin. Isolated cases of optic neuritis have been reported.
Post-marketing experience with frequency not known
Convulsion, ischemic and haemorrhagic cerebrovascular disorder.

Cardiac disorders
Post-marketing experience with frequency not known
QT prolongation, which may lead to ventricular arrhythmias including Torsade de Pointes, which may be fatal (see section 4.4).
Acute coronary syndrome, including myocardial infarction and coronary arteriospasm and angina pectoris in patients treated with oxaliplatin in combination with 5-FU and bevacizumab.

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders
Post-marketing experience with frequency not known
Laryngospasm. Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia, including fatal outcomes.

Gastrointestinal disorders

Table 4:

Incidence by patient (%), by grade

Oxaliplatin and 5-FU/FA 85 mg/m² every 2 weeks	Metastatic Setting			Adjuvant Setting		
	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4
Nausea	69.9	8	< 1	73.7	4.8	0.3
Diarrhoea	60.8	9	2	56.3	8.3	2.5
Vomiting	49.0	6	1	47.2	5.3	0.5
Mucositis/Stomatitis	39.9	4	< 1	42.1	2.8	0.1

Prophylaxis and/or treatment with potent antiemetic agents is indicated.
Dehydration, paralytic ileus, intestinal obstruction, hypokalemia, metabolic acidosis and renal impairment may be caused by severe diarrhoea/emesis particularly when combining oxaliplatin with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) (see section 4.4).
Post-marketing experience with frequency not known
Intestinal ischemia, including fatal outcomes (see section 4.4). Gastrointestinal ulcer and perforation, which can be fatal (see section 4.4). Oesophagitis.

Hepato-biliary disorders
Very rare (<1/10,000):
Liver sinusoidal obstruction syndrome, also known as veno-occlusive disease of liver, or pathological manifestations related to such liver disorder, including peliosis hepatis, nodular regenerative hyperplasia, perisinusoidal fibrosis. Clinical manifestations may be portal hypertension and/or increased transaminases.

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders
Post-marketing experience with frequency not known
Hypersensitivity vasculitis.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders
Post-marketing experience with frequency not known
Rhabdomyolysis, including fatal outcomes (see section 4.4).

Renal and urinary disorders
Very rare (<1/10,000):
Acute tubular necrosis, acute interstitial nephritis and acute renal failure.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions
Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Any suspected adverse events should be reported to the Ministry of Health according to the National Regulation by using an online form: https://sideeffects.health.gov.il.

4.9 Overdose
There is no known antidote to oxaliplatin. In case of overdose, exacerbation of adverse events can be expected. Monitoring of haematological parameters should be initiated and symptomatic treatment given.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: platinum compounds.
ATC code: L01XA 03.

Mechanism of action
Oxaliplatin is an antineoplastic drug belonging to a new class of platinum-based compounds in which the platinum atom is complexed with 1,2-diaminocyclohexane ("DACH") and an oxalate group.
Oxaliplatin is a single enantiomer, the Cis-[oxalato(trans-l-1,2- DACH)platinum].
Oxaliplatin exhibits a wide spectrum of both *in vitro* cytotoxicity and *in vivo* antitumor activity in a variety of tumor model systems, including human colorectal cancer models.
Oxaliplatin also demonstrates *in vitro* and *in vivo* activity in various cisplatin-resistant models.
A synergistic cytotoxic action has been observed in combination with 5-fluorouracil both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Studies on the mechanism of action of oxaliplatin, although not completely elucidated, show that the aqua-derivatives resulting from the biotransformation of oxaliplatin, interact with DNA to form both inter and intra-strand cross-links, resulting in the disruption of DNA synthesis leading to cytotoxic and antitumor effects.

Clinical efficacy and safety
In patients with metastatic colorectal cancer, the efficacy of oxaliplatin (85 mg/m² repeated every two weeks) combined with 5-fluorouracil/folinic acid (5-FU/FA) is reported in three clinical studies:
- In a front-line treatment, a 2-arm comparative phase III study (de Gramont, A et al., 2000) randomised 420 patients either to 5-FU/FA alone (LV5FU2, N=210) or the combination of oxaliplatin with 5-FU/FA (FOLFOX4, N=210).
- In pretreated patients, a comparative three arms phase III study (Rothenberg, ML et al., 2003) randomised 821 patients refractory to an irinotecan (CPT-11) + 5-FU/FA combination either to 5-FU/FA alone (LV5FU2, N=275), oxaliplatin single agent (N=275), or combination of oxaliplatin with 5-FU/FA (FOLFOX4, N=271).
- Finally, an uncontrolled phase II study (André, T et al., 1999) included patients refractory to 5-FU/FA alone, that were treated with the oxaliplatin and 5-FU/FA combination (FOLFOX4, N=57).

The two randomised clinical trials, in front-line therapy (de Gramont, A et al.) and in pretreated patients (Rothenberg ML et al.), demonstrated a significantly higher response rate and a prolonged progression free survival (PFS)/time to progression (TTP) as compared to treatment with 5-FU/FA alone. In the study of Rothenberg et al. performed in refractory pretreated patients, the difference in median overall survival (OS) between the combination of oxaliplatin and 5-FU/FA versus 5-FU/FA did not reach statistical significance.

Table 5: Response rate under FOLFOX4 versus LV5FU2

Response rate, % (95% CI) independent radiological review ITT analysis	LV5FU2	FOLFOX4	Oxaliplatin single agent
Front-line treatment (de Gramont, A et al., 2000) *Response assessment every 8 weeks*	22 (16-27)	49 (42-56)	NA*
	P value = 0.0001		
Pretreated patients (Rothenberg, ML et al., 2003) (refractory to CPT-11+ 5-FU/FA) *Response assessment every 6 weeks*	0.7 (0.0-2.7)	11.1 (7.6-15.5)	1.1 (0.2-3.2)
	P value < 0.0001		
Pretreated patients (André, T et al., 1999) (refractory to 5-FU/FA) *Response assessment every 12 weeks*	NA*	23 (13-36)	NA*

*NA: Not applicable

Table 6: Median Progression Free Survival (PFS)/Median Time to Progression (TTP) FOLFOX4 versus LV5FU2

Median PFS/TTP, months (95% CI) Independent radiological review ITT analysis	LV5FU2	FOLFOX4	Oxaliplatin single agent
Front-line treatment (de Gramont, A et al., 2000) (PFS)	6.0 (5.5-6.5)	8.2 (7.2-8.8)	NA*
	Log-rank P value = 0.0003		
Pretreated patients (Rothenberg, ML et al., 2003) (TTP) (refractory to CPT-11+ 5-FU/FA)	2.6 (1.8-2.9)	5.3 (4.7-6.1)	2.1 (1.6-2.7)
	Log-rank P value < 0.0001		
Pretreated patients (André, T et al., 1999) (refractory to 5-FU/FA)	NA*	5.1 (3.1-5.7)	NA*

*NA: Not applicable

Table 7: Median Overall Survival (OS) under FOLFOX4 versus LV5FU2

Median OS, months (95% CI) ITT analysis	LV5FU2	FOLFOX4	Oxaliplatin single agent
Front-line treatment (de Gramont, A et al., 2000)	14.7 (13.0-18.2)	16.2 (14.7-18.2)	NA*
	Log-rank P value = 0.12		
Pretreated patients (Rothenberg, ML et al., 2003) (TTP) (refractory to CPT-11+ 5-FU/FA)	8.8 (7.3-9.3)	9.9 (9.1-10.5)	8.1 (7.2-8.7)
	Log-rank P value = 0.09		
Pretreated patients (André, T et al., 1999) (refractory to 5-FU/FA)	NA*	10.8 (9.3-12.8)	NA*

*NA: Not applicable

In pretreated patients (Rothenberg, ML et al., 2003), who were symptomatic at baseline, a higher proportion of those treated with oxaliplatin and 5-FU/FA experienced a significant improvement of their disease-related symptoms compared to those treated with 5-FU/FA alone (27.7% vs. 14.6%, p = 0.0033).
In non-pretreated patients (de Gramont, A et al., 2000), no statistically significant difference between the two treatment groups was found for any of the quality of life dimensions. However, the quality of life scores were generally better in the control arm for measurement of global health status and pain and worse in the oxaliplatin arm for nausea and vomiting.
In the adjuvant setting, the MOSAIC comparative phase III study randomised 2,246 patients (899 stage II/Duke's B2 and 1347 stage III/Duke's C) further to complete resection of the primary tumor of colon cancer either to 5-FU/FA alone (LV5FU2, N=1123 (B2/C = 448/675) or to combination of oxaliplatin and 5-FU/FA (FOLFOX4, N=1123 (B2/C = 451/672).

Table 8: MOSAIC-3-year disease-free survival (ITT analysis)* for the overall population

Treatment arm	LV5FU2	FOLFOX4
Percent 3-year disease-free survival (95% CI)	73.3 (70.6-75.9)	78.7 (76.2-81.1)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)	0.76 (0.64-0.89)	
Stratified log rank test	P= 0.0008	

* Median follow-up at 44.2 months (all patients followed for at least 3 years).

The study demonstrated an overall significant advantage in 3-year disease-free survival for the oxaliplatin and 5-FU/FA combination (FOLFOX4) over 5-FU/FA alone (LV5FU2).

Table 9: MOSAIC-3-year disease-free survival (ITT analysis)* according to stage of disease

Patient stage	Stage II (Duke's B2)		Stage III (Duke's C)	
Treatment arm	**LV5FU2**	**FOLFOX4**	**LV5FU2**	**FOLFOX4**
Percent 3-year disease-free survival (95% CI)	84.3 (80.9-87.7)	87.4 (84.3-90.5)	65.8 (62.1-69.5)	72.8 (69.4-76.2)
Hazard ratio (95% CI)	0.79 (0.57-1.09)		0.75 (0.62-0.90)	
Stratified log rank test	P = 0.151		P = 0.002	

* Median follow-up at 44.2 months (all patients followed for at least 3 years).

Overall survival (ITT analysis)
At time of the analysis of the 3-year disease-free survival, which was the primary endpoint of the MOSAIC trial, 85.1% of the patients were still alive in the FOLFOX4 arm versus 83.8% in the LV5FU2 arm. This translated into an overall reduction in mortality risk of 10% in favour of FOLFOX4 not reaching statistical significance (hazard ratio = 0.90). The figures were 92.2% versus 92.4% in the stage II (Duke's B2) sub-population (hazard ratio = 1.01) and 80.4% versus 78.1% in the stage III (Duke's C) sub-population (hazard ratio = 0.87), for FOLFOX4 and LV5FU2, respectively.

Paediatric population
Oxaliplatin single agent has been evaluated in paediatric population in 2 Phase I (69 patients) and 2 Phase II (166 patients) studies. A total of 235 paediatric patients (7 months - 22 years of age) with solid tumors have been treated. The effectiveness of oxaliplatin single agent in the paediatric populations treated has not been established. Accrual in both Phase II studies was stopped for lack of tumor response.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Distribution
The pharmacokinetics of individual active compounds have not been determined. The pharmacokinetics of ultrafiltrable platinum, representing a mixture of all unbound, active and inactive platinum species, following a two-hour infusion of oxaliplatin at 130 mg/m² every three weeks for 1 to 5 cycles and oxaliplatin at 85 mg/m² every two weeks for 1 to 3 cycles are as follows:

Table 10: Summary of Platinum Pharmacokinetic Parameter Estimates in Ultrafiltrate Following Multiple Doses of Oxaliplatin at 85 mg/m² Every Two Weeks or at 130 mg/m² Every Three Weeks

Dose	C_{max} µg/ml	AUC_{0-48} µg·h/ml	AUC µg·h/ml	$t_{1/2\alpha}$ h	$t_{1/2\beta}$ h	$t_{1/2\gamma}$ h	V_{ss} l	CL l/h
85 mg/m² Mean	0.814	4.19	4.68	0.43	16.8	391	440	17.4
SD	0.193	0.647	1.40	0.35	5.74	406	199	6.35
130 mg/m² Mean	1.21	8.20	11.9	0.28	16.3	273	582	10.1
SD	0.10	2.40	4.60	0.06	2.90	19.0	261	3.07

Mean AUC_{0-48} and C_{max} values were determined on Cycle 3 (85 mg/m²) or Cycle 5 (130 mg/m²).
Mean AUC, V_{ss}, CL and CL_{R0-48} values were determined on Cycle 1.
C_{end}, C_{max}, AUC, AUC_{0-48}, V_{ss} and CL values were determined by non-compartmental analysis.
$t_{1/2\alpha}$, $t_{1/2\beta}$, and $t_{1/2\gamma}$ were determined by compartmental analysis (Cycles 1-3 combined).
At the end of a 2-hour infusion, 15% of the administered platinum is present in the systemic circulation, the remaining 85% being rapidly distributed into tissues or eliminated in the urine. Irreversible binding to red blood cells and plasma, results in half-lives in these matrices that are close to the natural turnover of red blood cells and serum albumin. No accumulation was observed in plasma ultrafiltrate following 85 mg/m² every two weeks or 130 mg/m² every three weeks and steady state was attained by cycle one in this matrix. Inter- and intra-subject variability is generally low.

Biotransformation
Biotransformation *in vitro* is considered to be the result of non-enzymatic degradation and there is no evidence of cytochrome P450-mediated metabolism of the diaminocyclohexane (DACH) ring. Oxaliplatin undergoes extensive biotransformation in patients, and no intact drug was detectable in plasma ultrafiltrate at the end of a 2-hour infusion. Several cytotoxic biotransformation products including the monochloro-, dichloro- and diaquo-DACH platinum species have been identified in the systemic circulation together with a number of inactive conjugates at later time points.

Elimination
Platinum is predominantly excreted in urine, with clearance mainly in the 48 hours following administration.
By day 5, approximately 54% of the total dose was recovered in the urine and < 3% in the faeces. A significant decrease in clearance from 17.6 ± 2.18 l/h to 9.95 ± 1.91 l/h in renal impairment was observed together with a statistically significant decrease in distribution volume from 330 ± 40.9 to 241 ± 36.1. The effect of severe renal impairment on platinum clearance has not been evaluated.

5.3 Preclinical safety data
The target organs identified in non-clinical species (mice, rats, dogs and/or monkeys) in single- and multiple-dose studies included the bone marrow, the gastrointestinal system, the kidney, the testes, the nervous system and the heart. The target organ toxicities observed in animals are consistent with those produced by other platinum-containing drugs and DNA-damaging, cytotoxic drugs used in the treatment of human cancers with the exception of the effects produced on the heart. Effects on the heart were observed only in the dog and included electrophysiological disturbances with lethal ventricular fibrillation. Cardiotoxicity is considered specific to the dog not only because it was observed in the dog alone but also because doses similar to those producing lethal cardiotoxicity in dogs (150 mg/m²) were well-tolerated by humans. Non-clinical studies using rat sensory neurons suggest that the acute neurosensory symptoms related to oxaliplatin may involve an interaction with voltage-gated Na^+ channels.
Oxaliplatin was mutagenic and clastogenic in mammalian test systems and produced embryo-fetal toxicity in rats. Oxaliplatin is considered a probable carcinogen, although carcinogenic studies have not been conducted.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients
Lactose monohydrate
Water for injections.

6.2 Incompatibilities
The diluted medicinal product should not be mixed with other medications in the same infusion bag or infusion line. Under instructions for use described in section 6.6, oxaliplatin can be co-administered with folinic acid via a Y-line.
- DO NOT mix with alkaline drugs or solutions, in particular 5-fluorouracil, folinic acid preparations containing trometamol as an excipient and trometamol salts of other drugs. Alkaline drugs or solutions will adversely affect the stability of oxaliplatin (see section 6.6).
- DO NOT dilute oxaliplatin with saline or other solutions containing chloride ions (including calcium, potassium or sodium chlorides).
- DO NOT mix with other drugs in the same infusion bag or infusion line (see section 6.6 for instructions concerning simultaneous administration with folinic acid).
- DO NOT use injection equipment containing aluminium.

6.3 Shelf life
The expiry date of the product is indicated on the packaging materials.
After dilution in 5% glucose solution, chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 hours at 2-8°C and for 6 hours when stored in ambient light at 15-25°C.
From a microbiological point of view, the solution for infusion 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 2-8°C unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

6.4 Special precautions for storage
Store below 25°C and keep the vial in the original package in order to protect from light.
For storage conditions of the diluted medicinal product, see section 6.3.

6.5 Nature and contents of container
Colourless, type I glass vial of 4 ml, 10 ml, 20 ml or 40 ml of concentrate with bromobutyl rubber stopper, aluminium seal and polypropylene snap-cap.
Packs sizes: packs with 1 vial containing 4 ml, 10 ml, 20 ml, or 40 ml of concentrate for solution for infusion.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other 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 nursing or medical 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 section "Disposal".
If oxaliplatin concentrate or infusion solution should come into contact with skin, wash immediately and thoroughly with water.
If oxaliplatin concentrate or infusion solution should come into contact with mucous membranes, wash immediately and thoroughly with water.

Special precautions for administration
- DO NOT use injection equipment containing aluminium.
- DO NOT administer undiluted.
- ONLY glucose 5% infusion solution (50 mg/ml) is to be used as a diluent.
- DO NOT dilute for infusion with sodium chloride or chloride-containing solutions.
- DO NOT administer extravascularly.
- DO NOT mix with any other medication in the same infusion bag or administer simultaneously by the same infusion line.
- DO NOT mix with alkaline drugs or solutions, in particular 5-fluorouracil, folinic acid preparations containing trometamol as an excipient and trometamol salts of other drugs. Alkaline drugs or solutions will adversely affect the stability of oxaliplatin.

Instructions for use with folinic acid (as calcium folinate or disodium folinate)
Oxaliplatin 85 mg/m² IV infusion in 250 ml to 500 ml of 5% glucose solution (50 mg/ml) is given at the same time as folinic acid IV infusion in 5% glucose solution, over 2 to 6 hours, using a Y-line placed immediately before the site of infusion. These two drugs 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.

Instructions 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 drugs combined with oxaliplatin, see the corresponding manufacturer's summary of product characteristics.

Concentrate for solution for infusion
Inspect visually prior to use. Only clear solutions without particles should be used.
The medicinal product is for single use only. Any unused concentrate should be discarded (see below "Disposal").

Dilution before infusion
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 0.2 mg/ml and 0.7 mg/ml. Physico-chemical stability of oxaliplatin has been demonstrated for a concentration range between 0.2 mg/ml and 2 mg/ml.
Administer by IV infusion.
After dilution in 5% glucose, chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 hours at 2-8°C and for 6 hours when stored in ambient light at 15-25°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 2-8°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 medicinal product is for single use only. Any unused infusion solution should be discarded.
NEVER use sodium chloride solution or chloride-containing solutions for dilution.
The compatibility of oxaliplatin solution for infusion has been tested with representative, PVC-based administration sets.

Infusion
The administration of oxaliplatin does not require prehydration.
Oxaliplatin diluted in 250 ml to 500 ml of a 5% glucose solution to give a concentration not less than 0.2 mg/ml **must** be infused either by peripheral vein or central venous line over 2 to 6 hours. When oxaliplatin is administered with 5-fluorouracil, the oxaliplatin infusion must precede the administration of 5-fluorouracil.

Disposal
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 and with due regard to current laws related to the disposal of hazardous waste.

7. LICENCE HOLDER AND MANUFACTURER
Teva Israel Ltd.,
124 Dvora HaNevi'a St., Tel Aviv 6944020, Israel.

8. REGISTRATION NUMBER
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