

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Topotecan Sandoz 1 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

One milliliter concentrate for solution for infusion contains 1 mg topotecan (as hydrochloride).

Each vial of 1 ml contains 1 mg topotecan.

Each vial of 3 ml contains 3 mg topotecan.

Each vial of 4 ml contains 4 mg topotecan.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Concentrate for solution for infusion

Clear yellow solution, practically free from visible particles.

pH 2.0 – 2.5

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Topotecan monotherapy is indicated for the treatment of:

- patients with metastatic carcinoma of the ovary after failure of first-line or subsequent therapy.
- patients with relapsed small cell lung cancer (SCLC) for whom re-treatment with the first-line regimen is not considered appropriate (see section 5.1)

Topotecan in combination with cisplatin is indicated for patients with carcinoma of the cervix recurrent after radiotherapy and for patients with Stage IVB disease. Patients with prior exposure to cisplatin require a sustained treatment free interval to justify treatment with the combination (see section 5.1).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

The use of topotecan should be confined to units specialised in the administration of cytotoxic chemotherapy and should only be administered under the supervision of a physician experienced in the use of chemotherapy (see section 6.6).

When used in combination with cisplatin, the full prescribing information for cisplatin should be consulted.

Prior to administration of the first course of topotecan, patients must have a baseline neutrophil count of $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/l$, a platelet count of $\geq 100 \times 10^9/l$ and a haemoglobin level of ≥ 9 g/dl (after transfusion if necessary).

Topotecan Ebewe must be further diluted before use (see section 6.6).

Ovarian and Small Cell Lung Carcinoma

Initial dose

The recommended dose of topotecan is 1.5 mg/m^2 body surface area/day administered by intravenous infusion over 30 minutes daily for 5 consecutive days with a 3 week interval between the start of each course. If well tolerated, treatment may continue until disease progression (see sections 4.8 and 5.1).

Subsequent doses

Topotecan should not be re-administered unless the neutrophil count is $\geq 1 \times 10^9/l$, the platelet count is $\geq 100 \times 10^9/l$, and the haemoglobin level is ≥ 9 g/dl (after transfusion if necessary).

Standard oncology practice for the management of neutropenia is either to administer topotecan with other medications (e.g. G-CSF) or to dose reduce to maintain neutrophil counts.

If dose reduction is chosen for patients who experience severe neutropenia (neutrophil count $< 0.5 \times 10^9/l$) for 7 days or more, or severe neutropenia associated with fever or infection, or who have had treatment delayed due to neutropenia, the dose should be reduced by $0.25 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$ to $1.25 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$ (or subsequently down to $1.0 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$ if necessary).

Doses should be similarly reduced if the platelet count falls below $25 \times 10^9/l$. In clinical trials, topotecan was discontinued if the dose had been reduced to 1.0 mg/m^2 and a further dose reduction was required to manage adverse effects.

Cervical Carcinoma

Initial dose

The recommended dose of topotecan is $0.75 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$ administered as 30 minute intravenous infusion daily on days 1, 2 and 3. Cisplatin is administered as an intravenous infusion on day 1 at a dose of $50 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$ and following the topotecan dose. This treatment schedule is repeated every 21 days for 6 courses or until progressive disease.

Subsequent doses

Topotecan should not be re-administered unless the neutrophil count is more than or equal to $1.5 \times 10^9/l$, the platelet count is more than or equal to $100 \times 10^9/l$, and the haemoglobin level is more than or equal to 9g/dl (after transfusion if necessary).

Standard oncology practice for the management of neutropenia is either to administer topotecan with other medications (e.g. G-CSF) or to dose reduce to maintain neutrophil counts.

If dose reduction is chosen for patients who experience severe neutropenia (neutrophil count less than $0.5 \times 10^9/l$) for 7 days or more, or severe neutropenia associated with fever or infection or who have had treatment delayed due to neutropenia, the dose should be reduced by 20 % to $0.60 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$ for subsequent courses (or subsequently down to $0.45 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$ if necessary).

Doses should be similarly reduced if the platelet count falls below $25 \times 10^9/l$.

Dosage in renally impaired patients

Monotherapy (Ovarian and Small cell lung carcinoma)

Insufficient data are available to make a recommendation for patients with a creatinine clearance $< 20 \text{ ml/min}$. Limited data indicate that the dose should be reduced in patients with moderate renal impairment. The recommended monotherapy dose of topotecan in patients with ovarian or small cell lung carcinoma and a creatinine clearance between 20 and 39 ml/min is $0.75 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$ for 5 consecutive days.

Combination therapy (Cervical carcinoma)

In clinical studies with topotecan in combination with cisplatin for the treatment of cervical cancer, therapy was only initiated in patients with serum creatinine less than or equal to 1.5 mg/dL. If, during topotecan/cisplatin combination therapy serum creatinine exceeds 1.5 mg/dL, it is recommended that the full prescribing information be consulted for any advice on cisplatin dose reduction/continuation.

If cisplatin is discontinued, there are insufficient data regarding continuing monotherapy with topotecan in patients with cervical cancer.

Paediatric population

The experience in children is limited, therefore no recommendation for treatment of paediatric patients with topotecan can be given (see sections 5.1 and 5.2).

4.3 Contraindications

- Severe hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.
- Breast feeding (see section 4.6).
- Severe bone marrow depression prior to starting first course, as evidenced by baseline neutrophils $< 1.5 \times 10^9/l$ and/or a platelet count of $< 100 \times 10^9/l$.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Haematological toxicity is dose-related and full blood count including platelets should be monitored regularly (see section 4.2).

As with other cytotoxic medicinal products, topotecan can cause severe myelosuppression.

Myelosuppression leading to sepsis and fatalities due to sepsis have been reported in patients treated with topotecan (see section 4.8).

Topotecan-induced neutropenia can cause neutropenic colitis. Fatalities due to neutropenic colitis have been reported in clinical trials with topotecan. In patients presenting with fever, neutropenia, and a compatible pattern of abdominal pain, the possibility of neutropenic colitis should be considered.

Topotecan has been associated with reports of interstitial lung disease (ILD), some of which have been fatal (see section 4.8). Underlying risk factors include history of ILD, pulmonary fibrosis, lung cancer, thoracic exposure to radiation and use of pneumotoxic drugs and/or colony stimulating factors. Patients should be monitored for pulmonary symptoms indicative of (ILD) (e.g. cough, fever, dyspnoea and/or hypoxia), and topotecan should be discontinued if a new diagnosis of ILD is confirmed.

Topotecan monotherapy and topotecan in combination with cisplatin are commonly associated with clinically relevant thrombocytopenia. This should be taken into account, e.g. in case patients at increased risk of tumour bleeds are considered for therapy.

As expected, patients with poor performance status (PS>1) have a lower response rate and an increased incidence of complications such as fever, infection and sepsis (see section 4.8). Accurate assessment of performance status at the time therapy is given is important, to ensure that patients have not deteriorated to performance status 3.

There is insufficient experience of the use of topotecan in patients with severely impaired renal function (creatinine clearance < 20 ml/min) or severely impaired hepatic function (serum bilirubin \geq 10 mg/dl) due to cirrhosis. Topotecan is not recommended to be used in these patient groups.

A small number of hepatically impaired patients (serum bilirubin between 1.5 and 10 mg/dl) were given intravenous topotecan at 1.5 mg/m² for five days every three weeks. A reduction in topotecan clearance was observed,

However, there are insufficient data available to make a dose recommendation for this patient group.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No *in vivo* human pharmacokinetic interaction studies have been performed.

Topotecan does not inhibit human P450 enzymes (see section 5.2). In an intravenous population study, the co-administration of granisetron, ondansetron, morphine or corticosteroids did not appear to have a significant effect on the pharmacokinetics of total topotecan (active and inactive form).

In combining topotecan with other chemotherapy agents, reduction of the doses of each medicinal product may be required to improve tolerability. However, in combining with platinum agents, there is a distinct sequence-dependent interaction depending on whether the platinum agent is given on day 1 or 5 of the topotecan dosing. If either cisplatin or carboplatin is given on day 1 of the topotecan dosing, a lower dose of each agent must be given to improve

tolerability compared to the dose of each agent which can be given if the platinum agent is given on day 5 of the topotecan dosing. When topotecan (0.75 mg/m²/day for 5 consecutive days) and cisplatin (60 mg/m²/day on Day 1) were administered in 13 patients with ovarian cancer, a slight increase in AUC (12 %, n = 9) and C_{max} (23 %, n = 11) was noted on day 5. This increase is considered unlikely to be of clinical relevance.

4.6 Fertility, Pregnancy and lactation

Contraception in males and females

As with all cytotoxic chemotherapy, effective contraceptive methods must be advised when either partner is treated with topotecan.

Women of childbearing potential

Topotecan has been shown to cause embryo-foetal lethality and malformations in preclinical studies (see section 5.3). As with other cytotoxic medicinal products, topotecan may cause foetal harm and therefore women of child bearing potential should be advised to avoid becoming pregnant during therapy with topotecan.

Pregnancy

If topotecan is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant during therapy with topotecan, the patient must be warned of the potential hazards to the foetus.

Breastfeeding

Topotecan is contra-indicated during breast-feeding (see section 4.3). Although it is not known whether topotecan is excreted in human breast milk, breast-feeding should be discontinued at the start of therapy.

Fertility

No effects on male or female fertility have been observed in reproductive toxicity studies in rats (see section 5.3). However, as with other cytotoxic medicinal products topotecan is genotoxic and effects on fertility, including male fertility, cannot be excluded.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies of the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. However, caution should be observed when driving or operating machines if fatigue and asthenia persist.

4.8 Undesirable effects

In dose-finding trials involving 523 patients with relapsed ovarian cancer and 631 patients with relapsed small cell lung cancer, the dose limiting toxicity of topotecan monotherapy was found to be haematological. Toxicity was predictable and reversible. There were no signs of cumulative haematological or non-haematological toxicity.

The adverse event profile for topotecan when given in combination with cisplatin in the cervical cancer clinical trials is consistent with that seen with topotecan monotherapy. The overall haematological toxicity is lower in patients treated with topotecan in combination with cisplatin compared to topotecan monotherapy, but higher than with cisplatin alone.

Additional adverse events were seen when topotecan was given in combination with cisplatin, however, these events were seen with cisplatin monotherapy and not attributable to topotecan. The prescribing information for cisplatin should be consulted for a full list of adverse events associated cisplatin use.

The integrated safety data for topotecan monotherapy are presented below.

Adverse reactions are listed below, by system organ class and absolute frequency (all reported events).

Frequencies are defined as: very common ($\geq 1/10$), common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$); uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$); rare ($\geq 1/10,000$ to $< 1/1,000$); very rare ($< 1/10,000$), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

Infections and infestations

Very common: infection

Common: sepsis¹

¹ Fatalities due to sepsis have been reported in patients treated with topotecan (see section 4.4)

Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Very common: Febrile neutropenia, neutropenia (see Gastrointestinal disorders), thrombocytopenia, anaemia, leucopenia

Common: Pancytopenia

Not known: Severe bleeding (associated with thrombocytopenia)

Immune system disorders

Common: hypersensitivity reaction including rash

Rare: anaphylactic reaction, angioedema, urticaria

Metabolism and nutrition disorders

Very common: anorexia (which may be severe).

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Rare: interstitial lung disease (some cases have been fatal)

Gastrointestinal disorders

Very common: Nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea (all of which may be severe), constipation, abdominal pain², mucositis

²Neutropenic colitis, including fatal neutropenic colitis, has been reported to occur as a complication of topotecan-induced neutropenia (see section 4.4).

Hepatobiliary disorders

Common: hyperbilirubinaemia

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Very common: alopecia

Common: pruritus

General disorders and administration site conditions

Very common: pyrexia, asthenia, fatigue

Common: malaise

Very rare: extravasation³

³Extravasation has been reported very rarely. Reactions have been mild and have not generally required specific therapy.

The incidence of adverse events listed above have the potential to occur with a higher frequency in patients who have a poor performance status (see section 4.4).

The frequencies associated with the haematological and non- haematological adverse events listed below represent the adverse event reports considered to be related/possibly related to topotecan therapy.

Haematological

Neutropenia: Severe (neutrophil count $< 0.5 \times 10^9/l$) during course 1 was seen in 55 % of the patients and with duration ≥ 7 days in 20 % and overall in 77 % of patients (39 % of courses). In association with severe neutropenia, fever or infection occurred in 16 % of patients during course 1 and overall in 23 % of patients (6 % of courses). Median time to onset of severe neutropenia was 9 days and the median duration was 7 days. Severe neutropenia lasted beyond 7 days in 11 % of courses overall.

Among all patients treated in clinical trials (including both those with severe neutropenia and those who did not develop severe neutropenia), 11 % (4 % of courses) developed fever and 26 % (9 % of courses) developed infection. In addition, 5 % of all patients treated (1 % of courses) developed sepsis (see section 4.4).

Thrombocytopenia: Severe (platelets less than $25 \times 10^9/l$) in 25 % of patients (8 % of courses); moderate (platelets between 25.0 and $50.0 \times 10^9/l$) in 25 % of patients (15 % of courses). Median time to onset of severe thrombocytopenia was Day 15 and the median duration was 5 days. Platelet transfusions were given in 4 % of courses. Reports of significant sequelae associated with thrombocytopenia including fatalities due to tumour bleeds have been infrequent.

Anaemia: Moderate to severe ($Hb \leq 8.0$ g/dl) in 37 % of patients (14 % of courses). Red cell transfusions were given in 52 % of patients (21 % of courses).

Non-haematological

Frequently reported non-haematological effects were gastrointestinal such as nausea (52 %), vomiting (32 %), and diarrhoea (18 %), constipation (9 %) and mucositis (14 %). Severe (grade 3 or 4) nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and mucositis incidence was 4, 3, 2 and 1 % respectively.

Mild abdominal pain was also reported amongst 4 % of patients.

Fatigue was observed in approximately 25 % and asthenia in 16 % of patients whilst receiving topotecan. Severe (grade 3 or 4) fatigue and asthenia incidence was 3 and 3 % respectively.

Total or pronounced alopecia was observed in 30 % of patients and partial alopecia in 15 % of patients.

Other severe events occurring in patients that were recorded as related or possibly related to topotecan treatment were anorexia (12 %), malaise (3 %) and hyperbilirubinaemia (1 %).

Hypersensitivity reactions including rash, urticaria, angioedema and anaphylactic reactions have been reported rarely. In clinical trials, rash was reported in 4 % of patients and pruritus in 1.5 % of patients.

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. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the Yellow Card Scheme (www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard).

4.9 Overdose

Overdoses have been reported in patients being treated with intravenous topotecan (up to 10 fold of the recommended dose) and topotecan capsules (up to 5 fold of the recommended dose). The observed signs and symptoms for overdose were consistent with the known undesirable events associated with topotecan (see section 4.8). The primary complications of overdose are bone marrow suppression and mucositis. In addition, elevated hepatic enzymes have been reported with intravenous topotecan overdose.

There is no known antidote for topotecan overdose. Further management should be as clinically indicated or as recommended by the national poisons centre, where available.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Other antineoplastic agents

ATC code: L01CE01

Mechanism of action

The anti-tumour activity of topotecan involves the inhibition of topoisomerase-I, an enzyme intimately involved in DNA replication as it relieves the torsional strain introduced ahead of the moving replication fork. Topotecan inhibits topoisomerase-I by stabilising the covalent complex of enzyme and strand-cleaved DNA which is an intermediate of the catalytic mechanism. The cellular

sequela of inhibition of topoisomerase-I by topotecan is the induction of protein-associated DNA single-strand breaks.

Clinical efficacy and safety

Relapsed ovarian cancer

In a comparative study of topotecan and paclitaxel in patients previously treated for ovarian carcinoma with platinum based chemotherapy (n = 112 and 114, respectively), the response rate (95 % CI) was 20.5 % (13 %, 28 %) versus 14 % (8 %, 20 %) and median time to progression 19 weeks versus 15 weeks (hazard ratio 0.7 [0.6, 1.0]), for topotecan and paclitaxel, respectively. Median overall survival was 62 weeks for topotecan versus 53 weeks for paclitaxel (hazard ratio 0.9 [0.6, 1.3]).

The response rate in the whole ovarian carcinoma programme (n = 392, all previously treated with cisplatin or cisplatin and paclitaxel) was 16 %. The median time to response in clinical studies was 7.6- 11.6 weeks. In patients refractory to, or relapsing within 3 months after cisplatin therapy (n = 186), the response rate was 10 %.

These data should be evaluated in the context of the overall safety profile of the medicinal product, in particular of the significant haematological toxicity (see section 4.8).

A supplementary retrospective analysis was conducted on data from 523 patients with relapsed ovarian cancer. Overall, 87 complete and partial responses were observed, with 13 of these occurring during cycles 5 and 6 and 3 occurring thereafter. Of the patients who received more than 6 cycles of therapy, 91 % completed the study as planned or were treated until disease progression with only 3 % withdrawn for adverse events.

Relapsed SCLC

A phase III study (Study 478) compared oral topotecan plus best supportive care (BSC) (n = 71) with BSC alone (n = 70) in patients who had relapsed following first line therapy (median time to progression [TTP] from first-line therapy: 84 days for oral topotecan plus BSC, 90 days for BSC alone) and for whom re-treatment with intravenous chemotherapy was not considered appropriate. In the oral topotecan plus BSC group there was a statistically significant improvement in overall survival compared with the BSC alone group (Log-rank p = 0.0104). The unadjusted hazard ratio for the oral topotecan plus BSC group relative to the BSC alone group was 0.64 (95 % CI: 0.45, 0.90). Median survival in patients treated with oral topotecan plus BSC was 25.9 weeks (95 % CI: 18.3, 31.6) compared to 13.9 weeks (95 % CI: 11.1, 18.6) for patients receiving BSC alone (p = 0.0104).

Patient self-reports of symptoms using an unblinded assessment showed a consistent trend for symptom benefit for oral topotecan plus BSC.

One Phase II study (Study 065) and one Phase III study (Study 396) were conducted to evaluate the efficacy of oral topotecan versus intravenous topotecan in patients who had relapsed ≥ 90 days after completion of one prior regimen of chemotherapy (see Table 1). Oral and intravenous topotecan were associated with similar symptom palliation in patients with relapsed sensitive SCLC in patient self-reports on an unblinded symptom scale assessment in each of these two studies.

Table 1. Summary of survival, response rate, and time to progression in SCLC patients treated with oral or intravenous topotecan

	Study 065		Study 396	
	Oral topotecan	Intravenous topotecan	Oral topotecan	Intravenous topotecan
	(N = 52)	(N = 54)	(N = 153)	(N = 151)
Median survival (weeks) (95 % CI)	32.3 (26.3, 40.9)	25.1 (21.1, 33.0)	33.0 (29.1, 42.4)	35.0 (31.0, 37.1)
Hazard ratio (95 % CI)	0.88 (0.59, 1.31)		0.88 (0.7, 1.11)	
Response rate (%) (95 % CI)	23.1 (11.6, 34.5)	14.8 (5.3, 24.3)	18.3 (12.2, 24.4)	21.9 (15.3, 28.5)
Difference in response rate (95 % CI)	8.3 (-6.6, 23.1)		-3.6 (-12.6, 5.5)	
Median time to progression (weeks) (95 % CI)	14.9 (8.3, 21.3)	13.1 (11.6, 18.3)	11.9 (9.7, 14.1)	14.6 (13.3, 18.9)
Hazard ratio (95 % CI)	0.90 (0.60, 1.35)		1.21 (0.96, 1.53)	

N = total number of patients treated.

CI = Confidence interval

In another randomised phase III study which compared intravenous (IV)topotecan to cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin and vincristine (CAV) in patients with relapsed, sensitive SCLC, the overall response rate was 24.3 % for topotecan compared to 18.3 % for the CAV group. Median time to progression was similar in the two groups (13.3 weeks and 12.3 weeks respectively). Median survivals for the two groups were 25.0 and 24.7 weeks respectively. The hazard ratio for survival with IV topotecan relative to CAV was 1.04 (95 % CI 0.78 – 1.40).

The response rate to topotecan in the combined small cell lung cancer programme [n = 480] for patients with relapsed disease sensitive to first-line therapy, was 20.2 %. Median survival was 30.3 weeks (95 % CI: 27.6, 33.4).

In a population of patients with refractory SCLC (those not responding to first-line therapy), the response rate to topotecan was 4.0 %.

Cervical carcinoma

In a randomised, comparative phase III study conducted by the Gynaecological Oncology Group (GOG 0179), topotecan plus cisplatin (n = 147) was compared with cisplatin alone (n = 146) for the treatment of histologically confirmed persistent, recurrent or Stage IVB carcinoma of the cervix where curative treatment with surgery and/or radiation was not considered appropriate. Topotecan plus cisplatin had a statistically significant benefit in overall survival relative to cisplatin monotherapy after adjusting for interim analyses (Log-rank p = 0.033).

Study results Study GOG-0179

ITT population		
	Cisplatin 50mg/m ² on day 1, every 21 days	Cisplatin 50mg/m ² on day 1 + Topotecan 0.75mg/m ² on days 1-3, every 21 days
Survival (months)	(n = 146)	(n = 147)
Median (95 % CI)	6.5 (5.8, 8.8)	9.4 (7.9, 11.9)
Hazard ratio (95 % CI)	0.76 (0.59-0.98)	
Log rank p-value	0.033	
Patients without prior cisplatin chemoradiotherapy		
	Cisplatin	Topotecan/Cisplatin
Survival (months)	(n = 46)	(n = 44)
Median (95 % CI)	8.8 (6.4, 11.5)	15.7 (11.9, 17.7)
Hazard ratio (95 % CI)	0.51 (0.31, 0.82)	
Patients with prior cisplatin chemoradiotherapy		
	Cisplatin	Topotecan/Cisplatin

Survival (months)	(n = 72)	(n = 69)
Median (95 % CI)	5.9 (4.7, 8.8)	7.9 (5.5, 10.9)
Hazard ratio (95 % CI)	0.85 (0.59, 1.21)	

In patients (n = 39) with recurrence within 180 days after chemoradiotherapy with cisplatin, the median survival in the topotecan plus cisplatin arm was 4.6 months (95 % CI: 2.6, 6.1) versus 4.5 months (95 % CI: 2.9, 9.6) for the cisplatin arm with an hazard ratio of 1.15 (0.59, 2.23). In those patients (n = 102) with recurrence after 180 days, median survival in the topotecan plus cisplatin arm was 9.9 months (95 % CI: 7, 12.6) versus 6.3 months (95 % CI: 4.9, 9.5) for the cisplatin arm with a hazard ratio of 0.75 (0.49, 1.16).

Paediatric population

Topotecan was also evaluated in the paediatric population; however, only limited data on efficacy and safety are available.

In an open-label study involving children (n = 108, age range: infant to 16 years) with recurrent or progressive solid tumours, topotecan was administered at a starting dose of 2.0 mg/m² given as a 30- minute infusion for 5 days repeated every 3 weeks for up to one year depending on response to therapy. Tumour types included were Ewing's Sarcoma/primitive neuroectodermal tumour, neuroblastoma, osteoblastoma, and rhabdomyosarcoma. Antitumour activity was demonstrated primarily in patients with neuroblastoma. Toxicities of topotecan in paediatric patients with recurrent and refractory solid tumours were similar to those historically seen in adult patients. In this study, forty-six (43 %) patients received G-CSF over 192 (42.1 %) courses; sixty-five (60 %) received transfusions of packed red blood cells and fifty (46 %) of platelets over 139 and 159 courses (30.5 % and 34.9 %), respectively. Based on the dose-limiting toxicity of myelosuppression, the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) was established at 2.0 mg/m²/day with G-CSF and 1.4 mg/m²/day without GCSF in a pharmacokinetic study in paediatric patients with refractory solid tumours (see section 5.2).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Distribution

Following intravenous administration of topotecan at doses of 0.5 to 1.5 mg/m² as a 30 minute infusion daily for five days, topotecan demonstrated a high plasma clearance of 62 l/h (SD 22), corresponding to approximately 2/3 of liver blood flow. Topotecan also had a high volume of distribution, about 132 l, (SD 57) and a relatively short half-life of 2 - 3 hours. Comparison of pharmacokinetic parameters did not suggest any change in pharmacokinetics over the 5 days of dosing. Area under the curve increased approximately in proportion to the increase in dose. There is little or no accumulation of topotecan with repeated daily dosing and there is no evidence of a change in

the pharmacokinetics after multiple doses. Preclinical studies indicate plasma protein binding of topotecan is low (35 %) and distribution between blood cells and plasma was fairly homogeneous.

Biotransformation

The elimination of topotecan has only been partly investigated in man. A major route of clearance of topotecan was by hydrolysis of the lactone ring to form the ring-opened carboxylate.

Metabolism accounts for < 10 % of the elimination of topotecan. An N-desmethyl metabolite, which was shown to have similar or less activity than the parent in a cell-based assay, was found in urine, plasma, and faeces. The mean metabolite:parent AUC ratio was <10 % for both total topotecan and topotecan lactone. An O-glucuronidation metabolite of topotecan and N-desmethyl topotecan has been identified in the urine.

Elimination

Overall recovery of topotecan-related material following five daily doses of topotecan was 71 to 76 % of the administered IV dose. Approximately 51 % was excreted as total topotecan and 3 % was excreted as N-desmethyl topotecan in the urine. Faecal elimination of total topotecan accounted for 18 % while faecal elimination of N-desmethyl topotecan was 1.7 %. Overall, the N-desmethyl metabolite contributed a mean of less than 7 % (range 4 - 9 %) of the total medicinal product related material accounted for in the urine and faeces. The topotecan-O-glucuronide and N-desmethyl topotecan-O-glucuronide in the urine were less than 2.0 %.

In vitro data using human liver microsomes indicate the formation of small amounts of N-demethylated topotecan. *In vitro*, topotecan did not inhibit human P450 enzymes CYP1A2, CYP2A6, CYP2C8/9, CYP2C19, CYP2D6, CYP2E, CYP3A or CYP4A, nor did it inhibit the human cytosolic enzymes dihydropyrimidine or xanthine oxidase.

When given in combination with cisplatin (cisplatin day 1, topotecan days 1 to 5), the clearance of topotecan was reduced on day 5 compared to day 1 (19.1 L/h/m² compared to 21.3 L/h/m² [n = 9]) (see section 4.5).

Special populations

Hepatic impairment

Plasma clearance in patients with hepatic impairment (serum bilirubin between 1.5 and 10 mg/dl) decreased to about 67 % when compared with a control group of patients. Topotecan half-life was increased by about 30 % but no clear change in volume of distribution was observed. Plasma clearance of total topotecan (active and inactive form) in patients with hepatic impairment only decreased by about 10 % compared with the control group of patients.

Renal impairment

Plasma clearance in patients with renal impairment (creatinine clearance 41 - 60 ml/min.) decreased to about 67 % compared with control patients. Volume

of distribution was slightly decreased and thus half-life only increased by 14 %. In patients with moderate renal impairment topotecan plasma clearance was reduced to 34 % of the value in control patients. Mean half-life increased from 1.9 hours to 4.9 hours.

Age/weight

In a population study, a number of factors including age, weight and ascites had no significant effect on clearance of total topotecan (active and inactive form).

Paediatric population

The pharmacokinetics of topotecan given as a 30-minute infusion for 5 days were evaluated in two studies. One study included a dose range of 1.4 to 2.4 mg/m² in children (aged 2 up to 12 years, n = 18), adolescents (aged 12 up to 16 years, n = 9), and young adults (aged 16 to 21 years, n = 9) with refractory solid tumours. The second study included a dose range of 2.0 to 5.2 mg/m² in children (n = 8), adolescents (n = 3), and young adults (n = 3) with leukaemia. In these studies, there were no apparent differences in the pharmacokinetics of topotecan among children, adolescents, and young adult patients with solid tumours or leukaemia, but data are too limited to draw definite conclusions.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Resulting from its mechanism of action, topotecan is genotoxic to mammalian cells (mouse lymphoma cells and human lymphocytes) *in vitro* and mouse bone marrow cells *in vivo*. Topotecan was also shown to cause embryo-foetal lethality when given to rats and rabbits.

In reproductive toxicity studies with topotecan in rats there was no effect on male or female fertility; however, in females super-ovulation and slightly increased pre-implantation loss were observed.

The carcinogenic potential of topotecan has not been studied.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Tartaric acid
Diluted hydrochloric acid
Water for injection

6.2 Incompatibilities

This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products except those mentioned in section 6.6.

6.3 Shelf life

Unopened Vials
30 months

In-use stability after dilution

Chemical and physical in-use stability after dilution has been demonstrated for 7 days when the product is diluted to a concentration of 0.01 – 0.05 mg/ml with glucose 5% or sodium chloride 0.9% and stored between 2°C to 8°C and room temperature (20°C to 25°C).

From a microbiological point of view, the product 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°C to 8°C, unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in a refrigerator (2°C – 8°C). Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Do not freeze.

For storage conditions after dilution of the medicinal product, see section 6.3.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Colourless type 1 glass vials with grey rubber stoppers, and aluminium seals with plastic flip-off caps, with or without a plastic protection (Onco-Safe or Sleeving). “Onco-Safe” and Sleeving do not come into contact with the medicinal product and provide additional transport protection, which increases the safety for the medical and pharmaceutical personnel. The vials are sealed with aluminium crimp caps.

Pack sizes:

1 x 1 ml, 5 x 1 ml, 10 x 1 ml,

1 x 3 ml, 5 x 3 ml, 10 x 3 ml,
1 x 4 ml, 5 x 4 ml, 10 x 4 ml,

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

Inspection prior to use

As with all parenteral drug products, Topotecan Ebewe concentrate for solution for infusion should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discolouration, prior to use. Do not use Topotecan Ebewe if you notice certain signs of deteriorations.

Instruction for dilution

Must be diluted before use.

Further dilution of the appropriate volume of the concentrate for solution for infusion with either 0.9 % sodium chloride intravenous infusion or 5 % glucose intravenous infusion is required to a final concentration of between 10 and 50 microgram/ml (0.01 mg/ml, 0.025 mg/ml and 0.05 mg/ml).

The required volume can be directly withdrawn from the vial.

More than one vial might be necessary to obtain the required dose for the patient. Based on the required dose for the patient expressed in mg, aseptically withdraw the corresponding volume containing 1 mg/ml topotecan from the appropriate number of vials using graduated syringes. For example, a dose of 2.7 mg topotecan would require 2.7 ml topotecan concentrate for solution for infusion.

Inject the required volume into a 100 ml infusion bag or bottle containing either 5% glucose solution or 0.9% sodium chloride solution.

If a dose greater than 5mg of topotecan is required, use a larger volume of the infusion vehicle so that a concentration of 0.05 mg/ml topotecan is not exceeded.

Mix the infusion bag or bottle manually using a rocking motion.

General precaution

The normal procedures for proper handling and disposal of anticancer medicinal products should be adopted, namely:

- Staff should be trained to dilute the medicinal product.
- Pregnant staff should be excluded from working with this medicinal product.
- Personnel handling this medicinal product during dilution should wear protective clothing, including mask, goggles and gloves.
- All items for administration or cleaning, including gloves, should be placed in high-risk, waste disposal bags for high-temperature incineration. Liquid waste may be flushed with large amounts of water.
- Accidental contact with the skin or eyes should be treated immediately with copious amounts of water.

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.
The medicinal product is for single use only.

7 MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Sandoz Ltd,
Frimley Business Park,
Frimley, Camberley,
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GU16 7SR,
UK

8 MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

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**9 DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE
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10 DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

03/09/2021