Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi
Mockup / GBR/IRL

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi
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Package leaflet: Information for the user

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg
powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg
powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

thiotepa

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi is and what it is used for

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi contains the active substance thiotepa, which belongs to a group of medicines called alkylating agents.

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi is used to prepare patients for bone marrow transplantation. It works by destroying bone marrow cells. This enables the transplantation of new bone marrow cells (haematopoietic progenitor cells), which in turn enable the body to produce healthy blood cells.

Thiotepa can be used in adults and children and adolescents.

2. What you need to know before you use Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi

Do not use thiotepa
- if you are allergic to thiotepa,
- if you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant,
- if you are breast-feeding,
- if you are receiving yellow fever vaccination, live virus and bacterial vaccines.

Warning and precautions

You should tell your doctor if you have:
- liver or kidney problems,
- heart or lung problems,
- seizures/fits (epilepsy) or have had them in the past (if treated with phenytoin or fosphenytoin).

Because thiotepa destroys bone marrow cells responsible for producing blood cells, regular blood tests will be taken during treatment to check your blood cell counts.

In order to prevent and manage infections, you will be given anti-infectives.

Thiotepa may cause another type of cancer in the future. Your doctor will discuss this risk with you.

Other medicines and thiotepa

Tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

You must tell your doctor if you are pregnant or you think you may be pregnant before you receive thiotepa . You must not use thiotepa during pregnancy.

Both women and men using thiotepa must use effective contraceptive methods during treatment.

After cessation of treatment women must use effective contraception for at least 6 months and men for at least 3 months.

It is not known whether this medicinal product is excreted in breast milk. As a precautionary measure, women must not breast-feed during treatment with thiotepa.

Thiotepa can impair male and female fertility. Male patients should seek advice for sperm preservation before therapy is started.

If there is a desire to have children after completion of the therapy, genetic counselling is recommended in advance

Driving and using machines

It is likely that certain adverse events of thiotepa like dizziness, headache and blurred vision could affect your ability to drive and use machines. If you are affected, do not drive or use machines.

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per vial, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to use Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi

Your doctor will calculate the dose according to your body surface or weight and your disease.

How thiotepa is given

Thiotepa is administered by a qualified healthcare professional as an intravenous infusion (drip in a vein) after dilution of the individual vial. Each infusion will last 2-4 hours.

Frequency of administration

You will receive your infusions every 12 or 24 hours. The duration of treatment can last up to 5 days. Frequency of administration and duration of treatment depend on your disease.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. The most serious side effects of thiotepa therapy or the transplant procedure may include
- decrease in circulating blood cell counts (intended effect of the medicine to prepare you for your transplant infusion)
- infection
- liver disorders including blocking of a liver vein
- the graft attacks your body (graft versus host disease)
- respiratory complications

Your doctor will monitor your blood counts and liver enzymes regularly to detect and manage these events.

Side effects of thiotepa may occur with certain frequencies, which are defined as follows:

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)
- increased susceptibility to infection
- whole-body inflammatory state (sepsis)
- decreased counts of white blood cells, platelets and red blood cells (anaemia)
- the transplanted cells attack your body (graft versus host disease)
- dizziness, headache, blurred vision
- uncontrolled shaking of the body (convulsion)
- sensation of tingling, pricking or numbness (paraesthesia)
- partial loss of movement
- cardiac arrest
- nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea
- inflammation of the mucosa of the mouth (mucositis)
- irritated stomach, gullet, intestine
- inflammation of the colon
- anorexia, decreased appetite
- high glucose in the blood
- skin rash, itching, shedding
- skin colour disorder (do not confuse with jaundice - see below)
- redness of the skin (erythema)
- hair loss
- back and abdominal pain, pain
- muscle and joint pain
- abnormal electrical activity in the heart (arrhythmia)
- inflammation of lung tissue
- enlarged liver
- altered organ function
- blocking of a liver vein (veno-occlusive disease, VOD)
- yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice)
- hearing impaired
- lymphatic obstruction
- high blood pressure
- increased liver, renal and digestive enzymes
- abnormal blood electrolytes
- weight gain
- fever, general weakness, chills
- bleeding (haemorrhage)
- nasal bleeding
- general swelling due to fluid retention (oedema)
- pain or inflammation at the injection site
- eye infection (conjunctivitis)
- decreased sperm cell count
- vaginal bleeding
- absence of menstrual periods (amenorrhea)
- memory loss
- delaying in weight and height increase
- bladder disfunction
- underproduction of testosterone
- insufficient production of thyroid hormone
- deficient activity of the pituitary gland
- confusional state

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- anxiety, confusion
- abnormal bulging outward of one of the arteries in the brain (intracranial aneurysm)
- creatinine elevated
- allergic reactions
- occlusion of a blood vessel (embolism)
- heart rhythm disorder
- heart inability
- cardiovascular inability
- oxygen deficiency
- fluid accumulation in the lungs (pulmonary oedema)
- pulmonary bleeding
- respiratory arrest
- blood in the urine (haematuria) and moderate renal insufficiency
- inflammation of the urinary bladder
- discomfort in urination and decrease in urine output (disuria and oliguria)
- increase in the amount of nitrogen components in the blood stream (BUN increase)
- cataract
- inability of the liver
- cerebral haemorrhage
- cough
- constipation and upset stomach
- obstruction of the bowel
- perforation of stomach
- changes in muscle tone
- gross lack of coordination of muscle movements
- bruises due to a low platelet count
- menopausal symptoms
- cancer (second primary malignancies)
- abnormal brain function
- male and female infertility

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- inflammation and exfoliation of the skin (erythrodermic psoriasis)
- delirium, nervousness, hallucination, agitation
- gastrointestinal ulcer
- inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart (myocarditis)
- abnormal heart condition (cardiomyopathy)

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)
- increased blood pressure in the arteries (blood vessels) of the lungs (pulmonary arterial hypertension)
- severe skin damage (e.g. severe lesions, bullae, etc.) potentially involving the full body surface which can be even life-threatening
- damage to a component of the brain (the so called white matter) which can be even life-threatening (leukoencephalopathy).

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly (see details below). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Ireland

HPRA Pharmacovigilance
Website: www.hpra.ie

United Kingdom

Yellow Card Scheme
Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only.

PREPARATION GUIDE

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Thiotepa

Read this guide prior to the preparation and administration of Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi .

1. PRESENTATION

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi is supplied as 15 mg and 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion. Thiotepa must be reconstituted and diluted prior to administration.

2. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL AND OTHER HANDLING

General

Procedures for proper handling and disposal of anticancer medicinal products should be considered. All transfer procedures require strict adherence to aseptic techniques, preferably employing a vertical laminar flow safety hood.

As with other cytotoxic compounds, caution need to be exercised in handling and preparation of thiotepa solutions to avoid accidental contact with skin or mucous membranes. Topical reactions associated with accidental exposure to thiotepa may occur. In fact, the use of gloves is recommended in preparing the solution for infusion. If thiotepa solution accidentally contacts the skin, immediately the skin must be thoroughly washed with soap and water. If thiotepa accidentally contacts mucous membranes, they must be flushed thoroughly with water.

Calculation of dose and posology in paediatric & adult patients

See section 4.2 of the SPC for the calculation of dose and posology in paediatric & adult patients.

Reconstitution

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi must be reconstituted with 1.5 ml of sterile water for injection.

Using a syringe fitted with a needle, aseptically withdraw 1.5 ml of sterile water for injection.

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi must be reconstituted with 10 ml of sterile water for injection.

Using a syringe fitted with a needle, aseptically withdraw 10 ml of sterile water for injection.

Inject the content of the syringe into the vial through the rubber stopper.

Remove the syringe and the needle and mix manually by repeated inversions.

Only colourless solutions, without any particulate matter, must be used. Reconstituted solutions may occasionally show opalescence; such solutions can still be administered.

Further dilution in the infusion bag

The reconstituted solution is hypotonic and must be further diluted prior to administration with 500 ml sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution for injection (1000 ml if the dose is higher than 500 mg) or with an appropriate volume of sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) in order to obtain

5. How to store Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and vial label, after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store and transport refrigerated (2°C-8°C). Do not freeze.

After reconstitution the product is stable for 8 hours when stored at 2°C -8°C.

After dilution the product is stable for 24 hours when stored at 2°C-8°C and for 4 hours when stored at 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 2-8°C.

Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi contains

- The active substance is thiotepa.
  Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion
  One vial contains 15 mg thiotepa.
  Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion
  One vial contains 100 mg thiotepa.
  After reconstitution, each ml contains 10 mg thiotepa (10 mg/ml).
- other ingredient is sodium carbonate.

What Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi looks like and contents of the pack

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi is a white powder or cake supplied in a glass vial containing 15 mg thiotepa.

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi is a white powder or cake supplied in a glass vial containing 100 mg thiotepa.

Each carton contains 1 vial.

Marketing Authorisation Holder
For UK(NI)/IE:
Fresenius Kabi Deutschland GmbH
Else-Kröner-Straße 1,
61352 Bad Homburg v.d.Höhe
Germany

For UK(GB):
Fresenius Kabi Ltd
Cestrian Court
Eastgate Way, Manor Park
Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 1NT
United Kingdom

Manufacturer
Fresenius Kabi Deutschland GmbH
Pfingstweide 53
61169 Friedberg
Germany

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

Austria	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg Pulver für ein Konzentrat zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg Pulver für ein Konzentrat zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung
Belgium	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg poeder voor concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg Poudre pour solution à diluer pour perfusion Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg Pulver für ein Konzentrat zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg poeder voor concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg Poudre pour solution à diluer pour perfusion Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg Pulver für ein Konzentrat zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung
Croatia	Tiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg prašak za koncentrat za otopinu za infuziju
Czechia	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi
Denmark	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi
Estonia	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi
Finland	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion
France	THIOTEPA FRESENIUS KABI 15 mg, poudre pour solution à diluer pour perfusion THIOTEPA FRESENIUS KABI 100 mg, poudre pour solution à diluer pour perfusion.
Germany	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg Pulver für ein Konzentrat zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg Pulver für ein Konzentrat zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung
Hungary	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg por oldatos infúzióhoz való koncentrátumhoz Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg por oldatos infúzióhoz való koncentrátumhoz
Ireland	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion
Italy	Tiotepa Fresenius Kabi
Latvia	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg pulveris infūziju šķīduma koncentrāta pagatavošanai Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg pulveris infūziju šķīduma koncentrāta pagatavošanai
Lithuania	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg milteliai infuzinio tirpalo koncentratui Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg milteliai infuzinio tirpalo koncentratui
Norway	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi
Netherland	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 15 mg poeder voor concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi 100 mg poeder voor concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie
Poland	Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi

This leaflet was last revised in May 2024.

a final thiotepa concentration between 0.5 and 1 mg/ml.

Administration

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi infusion solution should be inspected visually for particulate matter prior to administration. Solutions containing a precipitate should be discarded.

The infusion solution must be administered to patients using an infusion set equipped with a 0.2 µm in-line filter. Filtering does not alter solution potency.

Prior to and following each infusion, the indwelling catheter line should be flushed with approximately 5 ml sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution for injection.

Disposal

Thiotepa Fresenius Kabi is for single use only.

Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements