

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Ziihera 300 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion zanidatamab

▼ This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get. See the end of section 4 for how to report side effects.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are given 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

- What Ziihera is and what it is used for
- What you need to know before you are given Ziihera
- How you will be given Ziihera
- Possible side effects
- How to store Ziihera
- Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Ziihera is and what it is used for

How Ziihera works

Ziihera is a medicine that contains the active substance zanidatamab. Zanidatamab is a bispecific antibody that attaches itself to a specific protein or antigens on cancer cells. It recognises and attaches to a protein called human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2). HER2 is found in large amounts on the surface of some cancer cells where it stimulates their growth. When zanidatamab attaches to the HER2 on cancer cells, it slows or stops the cancer cells from growing and may kill them.

What Ziihera is used for

Ziihera is used in adults with biliary tract cancer, a cancer of the structures that store and transport bile. It is used when the cancer:

- has high levels of the HER2 protein on its surface (also known as 'HER2-positive');
- cannot be removed by surgery (unresectable) and has spread to nearby tissues (locally advanced) or other parts of the body (metastasised); and
- has returned or worsened after previous chemotherapy treatment.

2. What you need to know before you are given Ziihera

You must not be given Ziihera

- If you are allergic to zanidatamab or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

If you are not sure if you are allergic, talk to your doctor or nurse before you are given Ziihera.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or nurse before you are given Ziihera, or during treatment, if you have any of the following symptoms before or during treatment with Ziihera:

- feeling short of breath,
- cough,
- feeling tired,
- swelling of ankles or legs,
- irregular heartbeat,
- sudden weight gain,
- feeling dizzy, or
- loss of consciousness.

These may be symptoms of decreased left ventricular ejection fraction, a condition where your heart cannot pump blood well enough. Your doctor will check your heart function before starting treatment with Ziihera. See section 4 "Serious side effects" for more details about signs of heart problems to look out for.

Infusion reactions

Ziihera is given by a drip into a vein (intravenous infusion). Reactions to the infusion can happen. Your doctor or nurse will monitor you for side effects during and after your infusion as needed. If you get any serious reaction, your doctor may stop treatment with Ziihera. See section 4 "Serious side effects" for more details about infusion reactions to look out for during the infusion and thereafter.

Children and adolescents

Ziihera is not recommended in children or adolescents. It has not been tested in this age group.

Other medicines and Ziihera

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

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Before starting treatment, you must tell your doctor or nurse if you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby.

Ziihera may harm the unborn baby. Your doctor will advise you about the risks of taking Ziihera for your baby while you are pregnant or breast-feeding. If you are able to get pregnant, you should use effective contraception (birth control) during treatment and for 4 months after stopping Ziihera treatment. Talk to your doctor about the best contraception for you. Tell your doctor straight away if you get pregnant during treatment with Ziihera or during the 4 months after stopping treatment.

It is not known if Ziihera passes into breast milk. Ask your doctor if you can breast-feed during treatment with Ziihera and for 4 months following treatment, as it may be harmful to the child. Your doctor will consider the benefits of breast-feeding for your child and the benefits to you of taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

You may feel tired after receiving Ziihera. If this happens, do not drive or use any tools or machines.

Ziihera contains sodium

Ziihera contains less than 1 mmol of sodium (23 mg) per dose unit, that is to say it is essentially sodium-free.

Ziihera contains polysorbate 20

Ziihera contains 0.63 mg of polysorbate 20 in each vial, which is equivalent to 0.105 mg/mL.

Polysorbates may cause allergic reactions. Tell your doctor if you have any known allergies.

3. How you will be given Ziihera

Ziihera will be given to you by a doctor or nurse in a hospital or clinic.

- It is given by a drip into a vein (intravenous infusion) once every two weeks.
- The amount of medicine you are given depends on your weight and will be calculated by your doctor.
- The duration of the infusion may differ for the first dose and later doses, depending on how well you tolerate receiving the infusions.
- The number of infusions you will be given depends on:
 - how your disease responds to treatment,
 - how well you tolerate the treatment.
- Before each infusion, your doctor/nurse may give you some medicines to help prevent infusion reactions. These may include antihistamines (medicines to reduce allergic reactions), corticosteroid (medicines that treat pain and inflammation) and antipyretics (medicines to reduce fever) and will be given to you 30-60 minutes before you are given the infusion.

If you miss an appointment

If you forget or miss your appointment to receive Ziihera, make another appointment with your doctor or nurse as soon as possible.

If you stop receiving Ziihera

Do not stop treatment with this medicine without talking to your doctor first. It is important that you are given all the infusions that have been recommended by your treatment team.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or nurse.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Tell your doctor if you get any side effects, including those not listed in the leaflet.

Some side effects may be serious. Tell a doctor or nurse straight away, if you notice any of the following side effects:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- Infusion reactions. Reactions can either be mild or more severe. Symptoms may include feeling sick (nausea), fever, chills, feeling tired, headache, loss of appetite, joint and muscle pains, and hot flashes.

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Ejection fraction decreased. This medicine may cause heart problems that reduce your heart's ability to pump blood. Symptoms of this include feeling short of breath, cough, feeling tired, swelling of ankles or legs, irregular heartbeat, sudden weight gain, feeling dizzy, or loss of consciousness.

Other side effects

The frequency and severity of side effects may vary with the dose you receive. Talk to your doctor or nurse if you get any of the following:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- diarrhoea
- belly (abdominal) pain
- feeling sick (nausea)
- vomiting
- feeling tired (fatigue)
- decreased appetite
- rash
- low levels of red blood cells (anaemia), as shown in blood tests
- abnormal liver function, as shown in blood tests

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Chest symptoms such as a dry cough or breathlessness (pneumonitis)

If you get any of the above side effects after treatment with Ziihera, you should talk to your doctor straight away and tell them that you are being treated with Ziihera.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Ziihera

Ziihera will be stored by the healthcare professionals at the hospital or clinic where you receive treatment. The following information is intended for healthcare professionals;

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not use Ziihera 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 in a refrigerator (2 °C – 8 °C). Do not freeze.
- The diluted solution should be used immediately after preparation.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater. Your pharmacist will throw away any medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Ziihera contains

- The active substance is zanidatamab.
- One vial of powder for concentrate for solution for infusion contains 300 mg of zanidatamab. After reconstitution one vial of 6 mL solution contains 50 mg/mL of zanidatamab.
- The other ingredients are polysorbate 20 (E432), disodium succinate, succinic acid (E363), sucrose, and water for injections (see section 2).

What Ziihera looks like and contents of the pack

Ziihera is a white lyophilised powder supplied in a glass vial with a stopper and flip-off cap.

One carton contains 1 or 2 vials. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

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This leaflet was last revised in: September 2025

This medicine has been given 'conditional approval'. This means that there is more evidence to come about this medicine.

The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency will review new information on this medicine at least every year and this leaflet will be updated as necessary.

Other sources of information

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency website: <http://www.mhra.gov.uk>. There are also links to other websites about rare diseases and treatments.



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