Carbomedac® 10 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion
Qualitative and quantitative composition: Each ml contains 10 mg carboplatin. 1 vial of 5ml (15ml; 45ml; 60ml; 100ml) solution for infusion contains 50mg (150mg; 450mg; 600mg; 1000mg) of carboplatin. *Excipients:* Water for injections. **Therapeutic indications:** Alone or in combination with other antineoplastic medicinal products for the treatment of advanced ovarian carcinoma of epithelial origin (first line therapy or second line therapy, after other treatments have failed); small-cell carcinoma of the lung. **Posology and method of administration:** Use by intravenous route only. The recommended dosage in previously untreated adult patients with normal kidney function is 400 mg/m² as a single dose administered by a 15 to 60 min. infusion. Alternative dosage by Calvert formula: Dose (mg) = target AUC (mg/ml x min) x [GFR ml/min + 25]. Target AUC is 5-7 mg/ml x min for monotherapy in previously untreated patients; 4-6 mg/ml x min for monotherapy in previously treated patients; 4-6 mg/ml x min for carboplatin plus cyclophosphamide in previously untreated patients. Therapy should not be repeated until four weeks after the previous course and/or until the neutrophil count is at least 2,000 cells/mm³ and the platelet count is at least 100,000 cells/mm³. Reduction of the initial dosage by 20-25% recommended for patients with risk factors such as prior myelosuppressive treatment and low performance status; creatinine clearance values < 60 ml/min are at greater risk of developing myelosuppression. In case of a GFR < 30 ml/min carboplatin should not be administered. *Paediatric population:* As no sufficient experience is available, no specific dosage recommendations can be given. *Elderly patients:* Dosage adjustment, initially or subsequently, may be necessary, dependent on physical condition. **Contraindications:** Hypersensitivity to carboplatin; pre-existing severe renal impairment (GFR < 30ml/min) unless in the judgement of physician and patient the possible benefits of treatment outweigh the risks; severe myelosuppression; bleeding tumours; concomitant use with yellow fever vaccine; patients with a history of severe allergic reaction to platinum-containing components; breast-feeding. **Undesirable effects:** *Infections, infestations:* Commonly infections (fatal in < 1%). Frequency not known: Pneumonia. *Neoplasms:* Very rarely acute promyelocytic leukaemia 6 years after monotherapy with carboplatin and previous radiotherapy. Secondary acute malignancies after cytostatic combination therapies containing carboplatin have been reported. *Blood, lymphatic system:* Very commonly thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, leukopenia, anaemia. Myelosuppression is the dose-limiting toxicity of carboplatin injection. It is more severe in previously treated patients and patients with poor performance status (complications fatal in < 1%). Commonly haemorrhage (fatal in < 1%). Rarely febrile neutropenia, sepsis/septic shock. Frequency not known: Haemolytic anaemia (including fatal outcomes), bone marrow failure, haemolytic-uraemic syndrome. *Immune system:* Commonly hypersensitivity (e.g. skin rash, urticaria, erythema, fever with no apparent cause or pruritus), anaphylactoid type reaction (angiooedema, facial oedema, dyspnoea, tachycardia, low blood pressure, urticaria, anaphylactic shock, bronchospasm), sometimes fatal. *Metabolism, nutrition:* Frequency not known: Dehydration, anorexia, hyponatraemia, tumour lysis syndrome. *Nervous system:* Commonly neuropathy peripheral, paraesthesia, decrease of osteotendinous reflexes, sensory disturbance, dysgeusia. Uncommonly central nervous symptoms (often associated with antiemetics). Frequency not known: Cerebrovascular accident (fatal in < 1%), Reversible Posterior Leukoencephalopathy Syndrome, encephalopathy. *Eye:* Commonly visual disturbance; rarely loss of vision. Frequency not known: Optic neuritis. *Ear:* Commonly ototoxicity. Auditory defects out of the speech range with impairments in the high-frequency range (4,000-8,000 Hz) were found in serial audiometric investigations with a frequency of 15%. Very rare cases of hypoacusia. Only 1% of patients present with clinical symptoms, manifested in the majority of cases by tinnitus. In patients with a hearing organ predamaged due to cisplatin, further exacerbation sometimes occurs during treatment with carboplatin. At higher than recommended doses in combination with other ototoxic agents, clinically significant hearing loss has been reported to occur in paediatric patients. *Cardiac:* Commonly cardiovascular disorder (fatal in < 1%). Frequency not known: Cardiac failure (fatal in < 1%), ischaemic coronary heart diseases (e.g. myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest, angina pectoris, myocardial ischaemia), Kounis syndrome. *Vascular:* Frequency not known: Embolism (fatal in < 1%), hypertension, hypotension. *Respiratory:* Commonly respiratory disorder, interstitial lung disease, bronchospasm. *Gastrointestinal:* Very commonly vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain. Commonly diarrhoea, constipation, mucous membrane disorder. Frequency not known: Stomatitis, pancreatitis. *Hepatobiliary:* Frequency not known: Severe hepatic dysfunction (including acute liver necrosis). Modification of liver function in patients with normal baseline values was observed. *Skin, subcutaneous tissue:* Commonly alopecia, skin disorder. Rarely exfoliative dermatitis. Frequency not known: Urticaria, rash, erythema, pruritus. *Musculoskeletal, connective tissue:* Commonly musculoskeletal disorders. Uncommonly myalgia, arthralgia. *Renal and urinary:* Very commonly renal impairment. Commonly urogenital disorders, hyperuricaemia. *General, administration site:* Commonly asthenia. Uncommonly fever and chills without evidence of infection. Frequency not known: Injection site necrosis, injection site reaction, injection site extravasation, injection site erythema, malaise. *Investigations:* Very commonly creatinine renal clearance decreased; blood urea, blood alkaline phosphatase, aspartate aminotransferase increased; liver function test abnormal; blood sodium, blood potassium, blood calcium, blood magnesium decreased. Commonly blood bilirubin, blood creatinine, blood uric acid increased. **Legal classification**: POM (prescription only medicine). **Marketing authorisation holder:** medac GmbH, Theaterstraße 6; 22880 Wedel, Germany. **Date of revision of text**: 06/2023
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