Package Leaflet: Information for the user

NAVELBINE 10 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion
Vinorelbine (as tartrate)

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 further question, ask your doctor or your pharmacist.
- If you get any of the side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes and possible side effect not listed in this leaflet; see section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Navelbine is and what it is used for
Navelbine contains the active substance Vinorelbine (as tartrate) and belongs to a family of medicines called the vinca-alkaloid family, used to treat cancer.

Navelbine is used to treat some types of lung cancer and some types of breast cancer in patients over 18 years old.

2. What you need to know before you are given Navelbine
Do not use Navelbine
- If you are allergic to Vinorelbine, or to any of the related family of cancer drugs called the vinca alkaloids, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine, (listed in section 6),
- If you are breast feeding,
- If you have a low white blood cell (neutrophils, leucocyte) count or a severe infection current or recent (within 2 weeks),
- If you have a low platelet count (thrombocytopenia),
- If you plan to receive a yellow fever vaccination or have just received one.

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before you are given Navelbine if:
- you have a history of heart attack or severe chest pain,
- you have problems with your liver, or you have received radiotherapy where the treatment field included the liver,
- you have signs or symptoms of infection (such as fever, chills, joint pain, cough),
- you plan to have a vaccination. Many vaccines (live attenuated vaccines) are not recommended during treatment.
- your liver function is not normal.
- you are pregnant

Before and during your treatment with Navelbine, blood cell counts are performed to check that it is safe for you to receive treatment. If the results of this analysis are not satisfactory, your treatment may be delayed, and further checks made until these values return to normal.

Children and adolescents
It is not recommended for use by children under 18 years old.

Other medicines and Navelbine
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, or have recently taken, any other medicines including medicines obtained without prescription.

Your doctor should take special attention if you are taking the following medicines:
- medicines used to thin your blood (anticoagulants),
- an anti-epileptic medicine called phenytoin,
- antifungal medicines such as itraconazole and ketaconazole,
- anti-cancer medicines called mitomycin C or lapatinib,
- medicines that impair your immune system such as ciclosporin and tacrolimus.

If you are given Navelbine as well as medicines that affect your bone marrow it may make some of the side effects worse.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility
Before starting treatment, you must tell your doctor if you are pregnant, if you think you are pregnant or if you intend to become pregnant because there are potential risks for the infant. You should not breast-feed if you are given Navelbine.

Women of child-bearing potential must use effective contraception (birth control) during treatment and for up to 3 months after the end of the treatment.

Men being treated with Navelbine are advised not to father a child during treatment and for up to 3 months after the end of the treatment and to seek advice on conservation of sperm prior to treatment because Navelbine may alter male fertility.

Driving and using machines
No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.
However, as in all case you should not drive if you feel unwell or if your doctor has advised you not to drive.

3. How to use Navelbine

Before and during treatment with Navelbine your doctor will check your blood cell count. The results of your blood test will decide when you receive your treatment. The dose will depend on your height and weight and your general condition. Your doctor will determine the dose you should receive, how often and for how long.

Method and route of administration
- Navelbine must be diluted before administration
- Navelbine must only be administered into a vein. It will be given by an infusion into one of your veins. It will take between 6 to 10 minutes.
- After administration the vein will be rinsed thoroughly with a sterile solution.

If you are given more Navelbine than you should
Your dose of Navelbine is carefully monitored and checked by your doctor and pharmacist. However, your body may sometimes react giving severe symptoms. Some of these symptoms may develop as signs of an infection (such as fever, chills, cough, joint pain). You may also become severely constipated. You must immediately contact your doctor if any of these severe symptoms occur.

If you stop using Navelbine
Your doctor will decide when you should stop your treatment. However, if you want to stop your treatment earlier, you should discuss other options with your doctor.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Navelbine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Immediately contact your doctor, while you are being given Navelbine, if you develop any of the following symptoms:
- Signs of a major infection such as cough, fever and chills,
- Severe constipation with abdominal pain when your bowels have not been open for several days,
- Severe dizziness, light-headedness when you stand up, it may be signs of severely reduced blood pressure.
- Severe chest pain, which is not normal for you, the symptoms may be due to disturbance in your heart function following insufficient blood flow, so called ischaemic heart disease such as for example angine pectoris and myocardial infarction (sometimes with fatal outcome).
- Difficulty in breathing, which may be the symptom of a condition known as acute respiratory distress syndrome and can be severe and life-threatening
- Dizziness, decreased blood pressure, rash affecting your whole body, or swelling of the eyelids, face, lips or throat which may be signs of an allergic reaction.

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)
- Nausea; vomiting; constipation
- A decrease in red blood cells, which can make the skin pale and cause weakness or breathlessness
- A decrease in white blood cells, which makes you more vulnerable to infection
- Weakness of lower extremities
- Loss of some reflex reactions, occasionally difference in the perception of touch
- Hair loss, normally not severe for long treatment
- Inflammation or sores in the mouth or throat
- Reactions at the site where Navelbine was administered such as redness, burning pain, vein discoloration, inflammation of the veins
- Liver disorders (abnormal liver test).

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)**:**
- A decrease in platelets which can increase the risk of bleeding or bruising
- Joint pain
- Jaw pain
- Muscle pain
- Tiredness (asthenia, fatigue)
- Fever
- Pain at different sites in your body such as chest pain and pain where your tumour is
- Diarrhoea
- Infections at different sites.

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- Severe difficulties with your body movements and sense of touch
- Dizziness
- Sudden feeling of heat and skin redness of the face and neck
- Feeling cold in the hands and feet
- Difficulty in breathing or wheezing (dyspnoea and bronchospasm)
- Blood infection (sepsis) with symptoms such as high fever and deterioration in general health
- High blood pressure.

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1 000 people):
- Heart attack (ischemic heart disease, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, sometimes fatal)
- Lung toxicity (inflammation and fibrosis, sometimes fatal)
- Severe abdominal and back pain (inflammation in pancreas)
- Low blood levels of sodium in your blood (which can cause symptoms of tiredness, confusion, muscle twitching and unconsciousness)
- Ulcers at the injection site where the NAVELBINE was given (local necrosis)
- Skin rashes on your body such as rashes and eruptions (generalized cutaneous reactions).

Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 000 people)
- Irregular heartbeat (tachycardia), palpitations, heart rhythm disorders.

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data
- Abdominal pain, gastrointestinal bleeding
- Heart failure, which can cause shortness of breath and ankle swelling
- Redness of hands and feet (erythema)
- Low sodium levels due to overproduction of a hormone causing fluid retention and resulting in weakness, tiredness or confusion (Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone Secretion SIADH)
- Lack of muscle control may be associated with abnormal gait, speech changes and abnormalities in eye movement (ataxia)
- Headache
- Chills with fever
- Cough
- Loss of appetite
- Weight loss.

Reporting of side effects:
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effectsnot listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via HPRA Pharmacovigilance; website: www.hpra.ie.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Navelbine

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.
Do not use Navelbine after the expiry date which is stated on the vial and box (after Exp). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store in a refrigerator (2°C - 8°C). Do not freeze.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

Navelbine will be diluted and stored by hospital staff.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Navelbine contains
- The active substance is Vinorelbine. Each 1 ml of solution contains 10 mg of vinorelbine as vinorelbine tartrate.

- The other ingredient is water for injection.

What Navelbine looks like and contents of the pack
Navelbine is a clear colourless to pale yellow solution.

This medicinal product is a concentrate for solution for infusion, in clear glass vials of 1, 4 or 5 ml. Navelbine is available as:

Box of 10 vials of 1ml,
Box of 10 vials of 4 ml,
Box of 10 vials of 5 ml.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder
Pierre Fabre Médicament
Les Cauquillous
81500 Lavaur
France

Manufacturer
Fareva Pau
Fareva Pau 1
Avenue du Béarn
64320 Idron,
France

For any information on this product contact Pierre Fabre Ltd; Phone: 1800 812 464

Other formats:
To listen to or request a copy of this leaflet in Braille, large print or audio call: +44 (0)1733 375370
Be ready to give the following information:
Product Name: NAVELBINE 10mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion. PA 0329/001/003.

This is a service provided by the Royal National Institute of the Blind.

This leaflet was last revised in 03/2022

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The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only>

Below is a summary of information to assist in the preparation and administration of Navelbine 10mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion.

The preparation and administration of Navelbine should be carried out by trained staff and as with all cytotoxic agents, precautions should be taken to avoid exposing staff during pregnancy.

PREPARATION GUIDE

NAVELBINE 10mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion
Vinorelbine (as tartrate)

Read this guide prior to the preparation and administration of Navelbine

1. PRESENTATION

Navelbine is a concentrate for solution for infusion. It is a clear colourless to pale yellow solution with a pH of 3.3 – 3.8 in clear glass vials containing 10 mg per 1 ml, 40 mg per 4 ml and 50 mg per 5 ml of vinorelbine (as tartrate). These are supplied in boxes containing 10 vials.

2. RECOMMENDATION FOR SAFE HANDLING

Procedures for proper handling and disposal of anticancer drugs should be considered.

As with other cytotoxic compounds, caution should be exercised in handling and preparing the Navelbine solution:

- Suitable eye protection, disposable gloves, face mask and disposable apron should be worn.
- Eventual spillage or leakage should be mopped up.
- All contact with the eye should be strictly avoided. Immediate liberal washing of the eye with sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9 %) solution for injection should be undertaken if any contact occurs.
- On completion, any exposed surface should be thoroughly cleaned and hands and face washed.

Preparation of the solution for infusion

For single use only, discard any unused contents

Navelbine must be diluted prior to administration in a 50 ml infusion bag with sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution for injection or in 5% glucose solution for injection.

Navelbine should not be diluted in alkaline solutions as there is a risk of precipitation.

After diluting Navelbine in sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9 %) solution for injection or in glucose solution for injection 5%,chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 8 days at room temperature ($20^0C \pm 5^0C$) or in the refrigerator (2^0C - 8^0C) protected from light, in neutral glass bottle, PVC and vinyl acetate bags. There is no content / container incompatibility between Navelbine and infusion sets with PVC tubing.

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 under the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2°C - 8°C, unless preparation has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

Dosage and instructions for use

STRICTLY INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION AFTER APPROPRIATE DILUTION

Intra-thecal administration of Navelbine may be fatal

- It is recommended to infuse Navelbine over 6 – 10 minutes after dilution in a 50 ml infusion bag with sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution for injection or in 5% glucose solution for injection.
- After administration the vein should be thoroughly flushed with at least 250 ml of saline solution.
- Navelbine must be given strictly intravenously. It is very important to make sure that the cannula is accurately placed in the vein before starting to infuse Navelbine.
- If the drug extravasates into the surrounding tissue during the administration considerable local irritation may occur. In this case, the administration should be stopped, the vein flushed with normal saline solution and the remaining dose administered in another vein. The management of any extravasation should be according to local hospital guidelines and policies.
- Do not infuse concomitantly with another cytotoxic agent. It should be given as the first drug where the patient is treated with combination chemotherapy due to the risk of venous irritation.

Storage
Unopened vials should be stored in a refrigerator at a temperature of 2°C - 8°C in the original package in order to protect from light.

- The product should not be frozen as this could adversely affect the product.
- An expiry date is stated on both the vial and outer box and refers to the last day of that month.
- Do not use the product after this date.

Navelbine will be diluted and stored by hospital staff.

3. PROCEDURE FOR PROPER DISPOSAL

Any unused product or waste should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements for cytotoxic drugs.

4. FURTHER INFORMATION

Please refer to SmPC.