

## Package Leaflet: Information for the user

### Caspofungin Clonmel 50 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

#### Caspofungin

**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you or your child 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 questions, please ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

#### **What is in this leaflet**

1. What Caspofungin Clonmel is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you are given Caspofungin Clonmel
3. How to use Caspofungin Clonmel
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Caspofungin Clonmel
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### **1. What Caspofungin Clonmel is and what it is used for**

##### **What Caspofungin Clonmel is**

Caspofungin Clonmel contains a medicine called caspofungin. This belongs to a group of medicines called antifungals.

##### **What Caspofungin Clonmel is used for**

Caspofungin Clonmel is used to treat the following infections in children, adolescents and adults:

- serious fungal infections in your tissues or organs (called ‘invasive candidiasis’). This infection is caused by fungal (yeast) cells called *Candida*.  
People who might get this type of infection include those who have just had an operation or those whose immune systems are weak. Fever and chills that do not respond to an antibiotic are the most common signs of this type of infection.
- fungal infections in your nose, nasal sinuses or lungs (called ‘invasive aspergillosis’) if other anti-fungal treatments have not worked or have caused side effects. This infection is caused by a mould called *Aspergillus*.  
People who might get this type of infection include those having chemotherapy, those who have had a transplant and those whose immune systems are weak.
- suspected fungal infections if you have a fever and a low white cell count that have not improved on treatment with an antibiotic. People who are at risk of getting a fungal infection include those who have just had an operation or those whose immune systems are weak.

##### **How Caspofungin Clonmel works**

Caspofungin Clonmel makes fungal cells fragile and stops the fungus from growing properly. This stops the infection from spreading and gives the body’s natural defences a chance to completely get rid of the infection.

#### **2. What you need to know before you are given Caspofungin Clonmel**

##### **Do not use Caspofungin Clonmel**

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

If you are not sure, talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before you are given your medicine.

##### **Warnings and precautions**

Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before you are given Caspofungin Clonmel if:

- you are allergic to any other medicines
- you have ever had liver problems - you might need a different dose of this medicine
- you are already taking cyclosporin (used to help prevent organ transplant rejection or to suppress your immune system) - as your doctor may need to run extra blood tests during your treatment.
- you have ever had any other medical problem.

If any of the above applies to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before you are given Caspofungin Clonmel

Caspofungin Clonmel may also cause serious cutaneous adverse reactions such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN).

### **Other medicines and Caspofungin Clonmel**

Please tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines obtained without a prescription, including herbal medicines. This is because Caspofungin Clonmel can affect the way some other medicines work. Also some other medicines can affect the way Caspofungin Clonmel works.

Tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- cyclosporin or tacrolimus (used to help prevent organ transplant rejection or to suppress your immune system) as your doctor may need to run extra blood tests during your treatment
- some HIV medicines such as efavirenz or nevirapine
- phenytoin or carbamazepine (used for the treatment of seizures)
- dexamethasone (a steroid)
- rifampicin (an antibiotic).

If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before you are given Caspofungin Clonmel.

### **Pregnancy and breast-feeding**

Ask your doctor for advice before taking any medicine, if you are pregnant or breast-feeding or think you are pregnant.

- Caspofungin Clonmel has not been studied in pregnant women. It should be used in pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the unborn baby.
- Women given Caspofungin Clonmel should not breast-feed.

### **Driving and using machines**

There is no information to suggest that Caspofungin affects your ability to drive or operate machinery.

### **3. How to use Caspofungin Clonmel**

Caspofungin Clonmel will always be prepared and given to you by a healthcare professional.

You will be given Caspofungin Clonmel:

- once each day
- by slow injection into a vein (intravenous infusion)
- over about 1 hour.

Your doctor will determine the duration of your treatment and how much Caspofungin Clonmel you will be given each day. Your doctor will monitor how well the medicine works for you. If you weigh more than 80 kg, you may need a different dose.

### **Children and adolescents**

The dose for children and adolescents may differ from the adult dose.

### **If you have been given more Caspofungin Clonmel than you should**

Your doctor will decide how much Caspofungin Clonmel you need and for how long each day. If you are worried that you may have been given too much Caspofungin Clonmel, tell your doctor or nurse straight away.

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

#### **4. Possible side effects**

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

**Tell your doctor or nurse straight away if you notice any of the following side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:**

- rash, itching, feeling warm, swelling of your face, lips or throat or difficulty breathing – you may be having a histamine reaction to the medicine.
- difficulty breathing with wheezing or a rash that gets worse - you may be having an allergic reaction to the medicine.
- cough, serious breathing difficulties - if you are an adult and have invasive aspergillosis you may be experiencing a serious respiratory problem that could result in respiratory failure.
- rash, skin peeling, mucous membrane sores, hives, large areas of peeling skin.

As with any prescription medicine, some side effects may be serious. Ask your doctor for more information.

Other side effects in adults include

**Common:** may affect up to 1 in 10 people:

- Decreased haemoglobin (decreased oxygen carrying substance in the blood), decreased white blood cells
- Decreased blood albumin (a type of protein) in your blood, decreased potassium or low potassium levels in the blood
- Headache
- Inflammation of the vein
- Shortness of breath
- Diarrhoea, nausea or vomiting
- Changes in some laboratory blood tests (including increased values of some liver tests)
- Itching, rash, skin redness or sweating more than usual
- Joint pain
- Chills, fever
- Itching at the injection site.

**Uncommon:** may affect up to 1 in 100 people:

- Changes in some laboratory blood tests (including disease of blood clotting, platelets, red blood cells and white blood cells)
- Loss of appetite, increase in amount of body fluid, imbalance of salt in the body, high sugar level in the blood, low calcium level in the blood, increased calcium level in the blood, low magnesium level in the blood, increase in acid level in the blood
- Disorientation, feeling nervous, being unable to sleep
- Feeling dizzy, decreased feeling or sensitivity (especially in the skin), shaking, feeling sleepy, change in the way things taste, tingling or numbness
- Blurred vision, increase in tears, swollen eyelid, yellowing of the whites of the eyes
- Sensation of fast or irregular heart beats, rapid heart beat, irregular heart beat, abnormal heart rhythm, heart failure
- Flushing, hot flush, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, redness along a vein which is extremely tender when touched

- Tightening of the bands of muscle around the airways resulting in wheezing or coughing, fast breathing rate, shortness of breath that wakes you up, shortage of oxygen in the blood, abnormal breath sounds, crackling sounds in the lungs, wheezing, nasal congestion, cough, throat pain
- Belly pain, upper belly pain, bloating, constipation, difficulty swallowing, dry mouth, indigestion, passing gas, stomach discomfort, swelling due to build-up of fluid around the belly
- Decreased flow of bile, enlarged liver, yellowing of the skin and/or whites of the eyes, liver injury caused by a drug or chemical, liver disorder
- Abnormal skin tissue, generalised itching, hives, rash of varying appearance, abnormal skin, red often itchy spots on your arms and legs and sometimes on the face and the rest of the body
- Back pain, pain in an arm or leg, bone pain, muscle pain, muscle weakness
- Loss of kidney function, sudden loss of kidney function
- Catheter site pain, injection site complaints (redness, hard lump, pain, swelling, irritation, rash hives, leaking of fluid from the catheter into the tissue), inflammation of vein at injection site
- Increased blood pressure and alterations in some laboratory blood tests (including kidney electrolyte and clotting tests), increased levels of the medicines you are taking that weaken the immune system
- Chest discomfort, chest pain, feeling of body temperature change, generally feeling unwell, general pain, swelling of the face, swelling of the ankles, hands or feet, swelling, tenderness, feeling tired.

### **Side effects in children and adolescents**

**Very common:** may affect more than 1 in 10 people:

- Fever

**Common:** may affect up to 1 in 10 people:

- Headache
- Fast heart beat
- Flushing, low blood pressure
- Changes in some laboratory blood tests (increased values of some liver tests)
- Itching, rash
- Catheter site pain
- Chills
- Changes in some laboratory blood tests.

### **Reporting of side effects**

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via HPRC Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL - Dublin 2; Tel: +353 1 6764971; Fax: +353 1 6762517. Website: [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie); E-mail: [medsafety@hpra.ie](mailto:medsafety@hpra.ie). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

### **5. How to store Caspofungin Clonmel**

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 the vial after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C).

Once Caspofungin Clonmel has been prepared, it should be used straight away. This is because it does not contain any ingredients to stop the growth of bacteria. Only a trained healthcare professional who has read the complete directions should prepare the medicine (please see below “Instructions of how to reconstitute and dilute Caspofungin Clonmel”).

Reconstituted concentrate: should be used immediately. Stability data have shown that the concentrate for solution for infusion can be stored for up to 24 hours when the vial is stored at 25°C or less and reconstituted with water for injection. Chemical and physical stability has been demonstrated up to 24 hours when the vial is stored at 25°C or less and reconstituted with water.

Diluted patient infusion solution: should be used immediately. Stability data have shown that the product can be used within 24 hours when stored at 25°C or less, or within 48 hours when the intravenous infusion bag (bottle) is stored refrigerated (2 to 8°C) and diluted with sodium chloride solution 9 mg/ml (0.9 %), 4.5 mg/ml (0.45 %), or 2.25 mg/ml (0.225 %) for infusion, or lactated Ringer's solution.

Caspofungin Clonmel contains no preservatives. Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 h hours at 25°C before its use. 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 to 8°C, unless reconstitution and dilution have taken place in controlled validated aseptic conditions.

Do not use this medicine if you notice any signs of deterioration such as cracks in the vial.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

## **6. Contents of the pack and other information**

### **What Caspofungin Clonmel contains**

- The active substance is caspofungin. Each vial of Caspofungin Clonmel contains 50 mg of caspofungin (as acetate). The concentration of the reconstituted vials is 5.2 mg/ml.
- The other ingredients are sucrose, mannitol, glacial acetic acid and sodium hydroxide (see section 2. What you need to know before you are given Caspofungin Clonmel 50 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion).

### **What Caspofungin Clonmel looks like and contents of the pack**

Caspofungin Clonmel is a sterile, white to off-white compact powder in a glass vial with a rubber stopper and a red aluminium cap.

Each pack contains one vial of powder.

### **Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer**

#### Marketing Authorisation Holder

Clonmel Healthcare Ltd, Waterford Road, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland

#### Manufacturer

Famar Health Care Services Madrid S.A.U., Avda. de Leganés, 62, Alcorcón, Madrid, Spain

STADA Arzneimittel AG, Stadastrasse 2-18, D-61118 Bad Vilbel, Germany

STADA Arzneimittel GmbH, Muthgasse 36/2, 1190 Wien, Austria

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

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Austria:    | CASPOFUNGIN STADA 50 mg Pulver für ein Konzentrat zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung |
| Czech Rep.: | Caspofungin STADA 50 mg prášek pro koncentrát pro infuzní roztok                        |
| Denmark:    | Caspofungin STADA   |
| Finland:    | Caspofungin STADA   |
| France:     | CASPOFUNGINE EG 50 mg poudre pour solution à diluer pour perfusion                      |
| Germany:    | Caspofungin STADA 50 mg Pulver für ein Konzentrat zur Herstellung einer Infusionslösung |
| Ireland:    | Caspofungin Clonmel 50 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion              |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Italy:       | CASPOFUNGIN EG   |
| Netherlands: | Caspofungine CF 50 mg poeder voor concentraat voor oplossing voor infusie                    |
| Poland:      | Caspofungin Stada  |
| Romania:     | Caspofungină STADA 50 mg pulbere pentru concentrat pentru soluție perfuzabilă                |
| Slovenia:    | Kaspofungin STADA 50 mg prašek za pripravo koncentrata za pripravo raztopine za infundiranje |
| Spain:       | Caspofungina STADA polvo para concentrado para solución para perfusión                       |
| Sweden:      | Caspofungin STADA  |

**This leaflet was last revised in March 2017.**

**The following information is intended for medical or healthcare professionals only:**

Instructions of how to reconstitute and dilute Caspofungin Clonmel:

#### **Reconstitution of Caspofungin Clonmel**

DO NOT USE ANY DILUENTS CONTAINING GLUCOSE, as Caspofungin Clonmel is not stable in diluents containing glucose. DO NOT MIX OR CO-INFUSE CASPOFUNGIN WITH ANY OTHER MEDICINES, as there are no data available on the compatibility of Caspofungin Clonmel with other intravenous substances, additives, or medicinal products. Visually inspect the infusion solution for particulate matter or discolouration.

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

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE IN ADULT PATIENTS**

#### **Step 1 Reconstitution of conventional vials**

To reconstitute the powder, bring the vial to room temperature and aseptically add 10.5 ml of water for injection. The concentrations of the reconstituted vials will be 5.2 mg/ml.

The white to off-white compact lyophilised powder will dissolve completely. Mix gently until a clear solution is obtained. Reconstituted solutions should be visually inspected for particulate matter or discolouration. This reconstituted solution may be stored for up to 24 hours at or below 25°C.

#### **Step 2 Addition of reconstituted Caspofungin Clonmel to patient infusion solution**

Diluents for the final solution for infusion are: sodium chloride solution for injection, or lactated Ringer's solution. The solution for infusion is prepared by aseptically adding the appropriate amount of reconstituted concentrate (as shown in the table below) to a 250 ml infusion bag or bottle. Reduced volume infusions in 100 ml may be used, when medically necessary, for 50 mg or 35 mg daily doses.

Do not use if the solution is cloudy or has precipitated.

### **PREPARATION OF THE SOLUTION FOR INFUSION IN ADULTS**

| <b>DOSE*</b>                                       | <b>Volume of reconstituted Caspofungin Clonmel for transfer to intravenous bag or bottle</b> | <b>Standard preparation</b><br>(reconstituted Caspofungin Clonmel added to 250 ml) final concentration | <b>Reduced volume infusion</b> (reconstituted Caspofungin Clonmel added to 100 ml) final concentration |
|--|--|--|--|
| 50 mg  | 10 ml  | 0.20 mg/ml   | -  |
| 50 mg at reduced volume                            | 10 ml  | -  | 0.47 mg/ml   |
| 35 mg for moderate hepatic impairment (from one 50 | 7 ml   | 0.14 mg/ml   | -  |

|   |      |   |            |
|---|------|---|------------|
| mg vial)  |      |   |            |
| 35 mg for moderate hepatic impairment (from one 50 mg vial) at reduced volume | 7 ml | - | 0.34 mg/ml |

\*10.5 ml should be used for reconstitution of all vials

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS**

#### Calculation of Body Surface Area (BSA) for paediatric dosing

Before preparation of infusion, calculate the body surface area (BSA) of the patient using the following formula: (Mosteller Formula).

$$BSA (m^2) = \sqrt{\frac{Height (cm) \times Weight (kg)}{3600}}$$

#### Preparation of the 70 mg/m<sup>2</sup> infusion for paediatric patients >3 months of age (using a 50-mg vial)

1. Determine the actual loading dose to be used in the paediatric patient by using the patient's BSA (as calculated above) and the following equation:

$$BSA (m^2) \times 70 \text{ mg/m}^2 = \text{Loading Dose}$$

The maximum loading dose on Day 1 should not exceed 70 mg regardless of the patient's calculated dose.

2. Equilibrate the refrigerated vial of Caspofungin Clonmel to room temperature.

3. Aseptically add 10.5 ml of water for injection. <sup>a</sup> This reconstituted solution may be stored for up to 24 hours at or below 25°C. <sup>b</sup> This will give a final caspofungin concentration in the vial of 5.2 mg/ml.

4. Remove the volume of medicinal product equal to the calculated loading dose (Step 1) from the vial. Aseptically transfer this volume (ml)<sup>c</sup> of reconstituted Caspofungin Clonmel to an IV bag (or bottle) containing 250 ml of 0.9 %, 0.45 %, or 0.225 % Sodium Chloride Injection, or Lactated Ringers Injection. Alternatively, the volume (ml)<sup>c</sup> of reconstituted Caspofungin Clonmel can be added to a reduced volume of 0.9 %, 0.45 %, or 0.225 % Sodium Chloride Injection or Lactated Ringers Injection, not to exceed a final concentration of 0.5 mg/ml. This infusion solution must be used within 24 hours if stored at or below 25°C or within 48 hours if stored refrigerated at 2 to 8°C.

#### Preparation of the 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> infusion for paediatric patients >3 months of age (using a 50-mg vial)

1. Determine the actual daily maintenance dose to be used in the paediatric patient by using the patient's BSA (as calculated above) and the following equation:

$$BSA (m^2) \times 50 \text{ mg/m}^2 = \text{Daily Maintenance Dose}$$

The daily maintenance dose should not exceed 70 mg regardless of the patient's calculated dose.

2. Equilibrate the refrigerated vial of Caspofungin Clonmel to room temperature.

3. Aseptically add 10.5 ml of water for injection. <sup>a</sup> This reconstituted solution may be stored for up to 24 hours at or below 25°C. <sup>b</sup> This will give a final caspofungin concentration in the vial of 5.2 mg/ml.

4. Remove the volume of medicinal product equal to the calculated daily maintenance dose (Step 1) from the vial. Aseptically transfer this volume (ml)<sup>c</sup> of reconstituted Caspofungin Clonmel to an IV bag (or bottle) containing 250 ml of 0.9 %, 0.45 %, or 0.225 % Sodium Chloride Injection, or Lactated Ringers Injection. Alternatively, the volume (ml)<sup>c</sup> of reconstituted Caspofungin Clonmel can be added to a reduced volume of 0.9 %, 0.45 %, or 0.225 % Sodium Chloride Injection or Lactated Ringers Injection, not to exceed a final concentration of 0.5 mg/ml. This infusion solution must be used within 24 hours if stored at or below 25°C or within 48 hours if stored refrigerated at 2 to 8°C.

***Preparation notes:***

- <sup>a.</sup> The white to off-white cake will dissolve completely. Mix gently until a clear solution is obtained.
- <sup>b.</sup> Visually inspect the reconstituted solution for particulate matter or discolouration during reconstitution and prior to infusion. Do not use if the solution is cloudy or has precipitated.
- <sup>c.</sup> Caspofungin Clonmel is formulated to provide the full labeled vial dose (50 mg) when 10 ml is withdrawn from the vial.