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Vorderseite

Where can I get more information?

See the MabThera package leaflet for more information.

Treatment start date and contact details

Date of most recent infusion: _____

Date of first infusion: _____

Patient's Name: _____

Doctor's Name: _____

Doctor's contact details: _____

Make sure you have a list of all your medicines when you see a health care professional.

Please talk to your doctor or nurse if you have any questions about the information in this card.

What should I do with this card?

- Keep this card with you all the time - such as in your wallet or purse.
- Show this card to any doctor, nurse or dentist you see - not just the specialist who prescribes your MabThera.

Keep this card with you for 2 years after your last dose of MabThera. This is because side effects can develop several months after you have had treatment.

When should I not have MabThera?

Do not have MabThera if you have an active infection or a serious problem with your immune system.

Tell your doctor or nurse if you are taking or have previously taken medicines which may affect your immune system this includes chemotherapy.

Gdzie mogę uzyskać więcej informacji?

W celu uzyskania dalszych informacji należy zapoznać się z Ulotką dla Pacjenta.

Informacje dotyczące leczenia i osoby lekarza prowadzącego

Data podania ostatniej dawki : _____

Data podania pierwszej dawki leku: _____

Imię i nazwisko pacjenta: _____

Imię i nazwisko lekarza : _____

Numer telefonu lekarza: _____

Należy pamiętać, żeby podczas wizyty u lekarza mieć przy sobie listę wszystkich innych przyjmowanych leków.
W przypadku jakichkolwiek pytań dotyczących informacji zawartych w tej Karcie Ostrzegawczej należy o to zapytać lekarza lub pielęgniarkę.

Jak pacjent powinien postępować z otrzymaną Kartą Ostrzegawczą?

- powinien mieć ją zawsze przy sobie – np. w portfelu czy portmonetce
- Kartę należy pokazywać każdemu lekarzowi, w tym także lekarzowi stomatologowi lub pielęgniarce prowadzącym jakiegokolwiek leczenie, nie tylko lekarzowi specjalście prowadzącemu leczenie lekiem MabThera.

Ponieważ działania niepożądane leku mogą wystąpić do kilku miesięcy po zakończeniu leczenia to Kartę Ostrzegawczą należy nosić przy sobie przez okres do 2 lat od czasu przyjęcia ostatniej dawki leku MabThera.

Kiedy pacjent nie powinien otrzymać leku MabThera?

Pacjent nie powinien być leczony lekiem MabThera, jeśli występuje u niego czynne zakażenie lub ma poważne problemy z układem odpornościowym.

Należy poinformować lekarza lub pielęgniarkę, jeśli przyjmuje się lub wcześniej przyjmowało leki wpływające na układ odpornościowy, w tym leki stosowane w chemioterapii.

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Jakie są objawy sugerujące wystąpienie zakażenia?

Należy zwrócić uwagę na następujące objawy, mogące sugerować zakażenie:

- gorączka, uporczywy kaszel,
- utrata masy ciała
- ból bez urazu
- złe samopoczucie lub apatia

Jeśli pojawi się jakikolwiek z tych objawów objawy sugerujących wystąpienie zakażenia, należy natychmiast zgłosić to lekarzowi lub pielęgniarce. Należy także poinformować ich o otrzymywaniu leku MabThera.

Co dodatkowo pacjent powinien wiedzieć?

Bardzo rzadko, lek MabThera może powodować ciężkie zakażenie mózgu nazywane postępującą wieloogniskową leukoencefalopatią (PML), które może zakończyć się śmiercią.

- Do objawów PML należą:
 - zaburzenia świadomości, utrata pamięci, kłopoty z myśleniem,
 - utrata równowagi lub zmiany w sposobie chodzenia czy mówienia
 - spadek siły lub osłabienie jednej połowy ciała
 - niewyraźne widzenie lub utrata wzroku

Jeśli pojawi się jakikolwiek z tych, objawów należy natychmiast zgłosić to lekarzowi lub pielęgniarce. Należy także poinformować ich o otrzymywaniu leku MabThera.

2. Sprache Anfang

Karta Ostrzegawcza dla pacjenta otrzymującego lek MabThera ze wskazań innych niż onkologiczne



Dlaczego pacjent leczony lekiem MabThera otrzymuje Kartę Ostrzegawczą?

Lek MabThera może zwiększyć ryzyko rozwoju zakażeń. Karta Ostrzegawcza dla pacjenta zawiera ważne informacje:

- o których pacjent powinien wiedzieć przed leczeniem lekiem
 - jakie są objawy sugerujące wystąpienie zakażenia
 - co pacjent powinien zrobić w przypadku gdy podejrzewa u siebie wystąpienie zakażenia
- Karta Ostrzegawcza zawiera również nazwisko pacjenta i nazwisko lekarza prowadzącego i jego numer telefonu

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What are the signs of getting an infection?

Look out for the following possible signs of infection:

- Fever or cough all the time
- Weight loss
- Pain without injuring yourself
- Feeling generally unwell or listless.

If you get any of these, tell a doctor or nurse straight away. You should also tell them about your MabThera treatment.

What else do I need to know?

Rarely MabThera can cause a serious brain infection, called “Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy” or PML. This can be fatal.

- Signs of PML include:
 - Confusion, memory loss or problems thinking
 - Loss of balance or a change in the way you walk or talk
 - Decreased strength or weakness on one side of your body
 - Blurred vision or loss of vision.

If you get any of these, tell a doctor or nurse straight away. You should also tell them about your MabThera treatment.

1. Sprache Anfang

MabThera Alert Card for patients with non-oncology diseases



Why have I been given this card?

This medicine may make you more likely to get infections. This card tells you:

- What you need to know before having MabThera
- What the signs of an infection are
- What to do if you think you might be getting an infection.

It also includes your name and doctor's name and phone number on the back.

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Package leaflet: Information for the patient

MabThera® 100 mg concentrate for solution for infusion rituximab

Read this leaflet carefully before you start taking 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, pharmacist or nurse.
- If you get any side effects talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

- What MabThera is and what it is used for
- What you need to know before you use MabThera
- How to use MabThera
- Possible side effects
- How to store MabThera
- Contents of the pack and other information

1. What MabThera is and what it is used for

What MabThera is MabThera contains the active substance “rituximab”. This is a type of protein called a “monoclonal antibody”. It sticks to the surface of a type of white blood cell called “B-Lymphocyte”. When rituximab sticks to the surface of this cell, the cell dies. What MabThera is used for MabThera may be used for the treatment of several different conditions in adults. Your doctor may prescribe MabThera for the treatment of:

a) Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma This is a disease of the lymph tissue (part of the immune system) that affects a type of white blood cell called B-Lymphocytes. MabThera can be given alone or with other medicines called “chemotherapy”. In patients where the treatment is working, MabThera may be used as a maintenance treatment for 2 years after completing the initial treatment.

b) Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) is the most common form of adult leukaemia. CLL affects a particular lymphocyte, the B cell, which originates from the bone marrow and develops in the lymph nodes. Patients with CLL have too many abnormal lymphocytes, which accumulate mainly in the bone marrow and blood. The proliferation of these abnormal B-lymphocytes is the cause of symptoms you may have. MabThera in combination with chemotherapy destroys these cells which are gradually removed from the body by biological processes.

c) Rheumatoid arthritis MabThera is used for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Rheumatoid arthritis is a disease of the joints. B lymphocytes are involved in the cause of some of the symptoms you have. MabThera is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis in people who have already tried some other medicines which have either stopped working, have not worked well enough or have caused side effects. MabThera is usually taken together with another medicine called methotrexate.

MabThera slows down the damage to your joints caused by rheumatoid arthritis and improves your ability to do normal daily activities.

The best responses to MabThera are seen in those who have a positive blood test to rheumatoid factor (RF) and/or anti-Cyclic Citrullinated Peptide (anti-CCP). Both tests are commonly positive in rheumatoid arthritis and aid in confirming the diagnosis.

d) Granulomatosis with polyangiitis or microscopic polyangiitis MabThera is used for inducing remission in granulomatosis with polyangiitis (formerly called Wegener’s granulomatosis) or microscopic polyangiitis, taken in combination with corticosteroids. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis and microscopic polyangiitis are two forms of inflammation of the blood vessels which mainly affects the lungs and kidneys, but may affect other organs as well. B lymphocytes are involved in the cause of these conditions.

2. What you need to know before you use MabThera

Do not take MabThera if:

- you are allergic to rituximab, other proteins which are like rituximab, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- you have a severe active infection at the moment
- you have a weak immune system.
- you have severe heart failure or severe uncontrolled heart disease and have rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatosis with polyangiitis or microscopic polyangiitis.

Do not have MabThera if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before you are given MabThera.

Warnings and precautions Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before you are given MabThera if:

- you have ever had or might now have a hepatitis infection. This is because in a few cases, MabThera could cause hepatitis B to become active again, which can be fatal in very rare cases. Patients who have ever had hepatitis B infection will be carefully checked by their doctor for signs of this infection
- you have ever had heart problems (such as angina, palpitations or heart failure) or breathing problems.

If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before you are given MabThera. Your doctor may need to take special care of you during your treatment with MabThera.

If you have rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatosis with polyangiitis or microscopic polyangiitis also tell your doctor

- if you think you may have an infection, even a mild one like a cold. The cells that are affected by MabThera help to fight infection and you should wait until the infection has passed before you are given MabThera. Also please tell your doctor if you had a lot of infections in the past or suffer from severe infections.
- if you think you may need any vaccinations in the near future, including vaccinations needed to travel to other countries. Some vaccines should not be given at the same time as MabThera or in the months after you receive MabThera. Your doctor will check if you should have any vaccines before you receive MabThera.

Children and adolescents Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before you are given this medicine if you, or your child, are under 18 years of age. This is because there is not much information about the use of MabThera in children and young people. Other medicines and MabThera Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines obtained without a prescription and herbal medicines. This is because MabThera can affect the way some other medicines work. Also some other medicines can affect the way MabThera works.

- In particular, tell your doctor:
- if you are taking medicines for high blood pressure. You may be asked not to take these other medicines 12 hours before you are given MabThera. This is because some people have a fall in their blood pressure while they are being given MabThera.
 - if you have ever taken medicines which affect your immune system – such as chemotherapy or immune-suppressive medicines.

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

Pregnancy and breast-feeding You must tell your doctor or nurse if you are pregnant, think that you might be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant. This is because MabThera can cross the placenta and may affect your baby. If you can get pregnant, you and your partner must use an effective method of contraception while using MabThera. You must also do this for 12 months after your last treatment with MabThera. Do not breast-feed while you are being treated with MabThera. Also do not breast-feed for 12 months after your last treatment with MabThera. This is because MabThera may pass into breast milk.

Driving and using machines It is not known whether MabThera has an effect on you being able to drive or use any tools or machines.

3. How MabThera is given

How it is given MabThera will be given to you by a doctor or nurse who is experienced in the use of this treatment. They will watch you closely while you are being given this medicine. This is in case you get any side effects. You will always be given MabThera as a drip (intra-venous infusion).

Medicines given before each MabThera administration Before you are given MabThera, you will be given other medicines (pre-medication) to prevent or reduce possible side effects.

How much and how often you will receive your treatment

- a) If you are being treated for non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma
- If you are having MabThera alone MabThera will be given to you once a week for 4 weeks. Repeated treatment courses with MabThera are possible.
 - If you are having MabThera with chemotherapy MabThera will be given to you on the same day as your chemotherapy. This is usually given every 3 weeks up to 8 times.
 - If you respond well to treatment, you may be given MabThera as a maintenance treatment every 2 or 3 months for two years. Your doctor may change this, depending on how you respond to the medicine.

b) If you are being treated for chronic lymphocytic leukaemia When you are treated with MabThera in combination with chemotherapy, you will receive MabThera infusions on day 0 cycle 1 then day 1 of each cycle for 6 cycles in total. Each cycle has a duration of 28 days. The chemotherapy should be given after the MabThera infusion. Your doctor will decide if you should receive concomitant supportive therapy.

c) If you are being treated for rheumatoid arthritis Each course of treatment is made up of two separate infusions which are given 2 weeks apart. Repeated courses of treatment with MabThera are possible. Depending on the signs and symptoms of your disease, your doctor will decide when you should receive more MabThera. This may be months from now.

d) If you are being treated for granulomatosis with polyangiitis or microscopic polyangiitis Treatment with MabThera uses four separate infusions given at weekly intervals. Corticosteroids will usually be given by injection before the start of MabThera treatment. Corticosteroids given by mouth may be started at any time by your doctor to treat your condition.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

Most side effects are mild to moderate but some may be serious and require treatment. Rarely, some of these reactions have been fatal.

Infusion reactions During or within the first 2 hours of the first infusion you may develop fever, chills and shivering. Less frequently, some patients may experience pain at the infusion site, blisters, itching, sickness, tiredness, headache, breathing difficulties, tongue or throat swelling, itchy or runny nose, vomiting, flushing or palpitations, heart attack or low number of platelets. If you have heart disease or angina, these reactions might get worse. Tell the person giving you the infusion immediately if you develop any of these symptoms, as the infusion may need to be slowed down or stopped. You may require additional treatment such as an antihistamine or paracetamol. When these symptoms go away, or improve, the infusion can be continued. These reactions are less likely to happen after the second infusion. Your doctor may decide to stop your MabThera treatment if these reactions are serious.

Infections Tell your doctor immediately if you get signs of an infection including:

- fever, cough, sore throat, burning pain when passing urine or feeling weak or generally unwell
 - memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty walking or sight loss – these may be due to a very rare, serious brain infection, which has been fatal (Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy or PML).
- You might get infections more easily during your treatment with MabThera.

These are often colds, but there have been cases of pneumonia or urinary infections. These are listed below under “Other side effects”.

If you are being treated for rheumatoid arthritis, you will also find this information in the Patient Alert Card you have been given by your doctor. It is important that you keep this Alert Card and show it to your partner or caregiver.

Skin Reactions Very rarely, severe blistering skin conditions that can be life-threatening may occur. Redness, often associated with blisters, may appear on the skin or on mucous membranes, such as inside the mouth, the genital areas or the eyelids, and fever may be present. Tell your doctor immediately if you experience any of these symptoms.

Other side effects include: a) If you are being treated for non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma or chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

- Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- bacterial or viral infections, bronchitis
 - low number of white blood cells, with or without fever or blood cells called “platelets”
 - feeling sick (nausea)
 - bald spots on the scalp, chills, headache
 - lower immunity – because of lower levels of antibodies called “immunoglobulins” (IgG) in the blood which help protect against infection

- Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- infections of the blood (sepsis), pneumonia, shingles, cold, bronchial tube infections, fungal infections, infections of unknown origin, sinus inflammation, hepatitis B
 - low number of red blood cells (anaemia), low number of all blood cells
 - allergic reactions (hypersensitivity)
 - high blood sugar level, weight loss, swelling in the face and body, high levels of the enzyme “LDH” in the blood, low calcium levels in the blood
 - unusual feelings of the skin – such as numbness, tingling, pricking, burning, a creeping skin feeling, reduced sense of touch
 - feeling restless, problems falling asleep
 - becoming very red in the face and other areas of the skin as a consequence of dilation of the blood vessels
 - feeling dizzy or anxious
 - producing more tears, tear duct problems, inflamed eye (conjunctivitis)
 - ringing sound in the ears, ear pain
 - heart problems – such as heart attack, uneven or fast heart rate
 - high or low blood pressure (low blood pressure especially when standing upright)
 - tightening of the muscles in the airways which causes wheezing (bronchospasm), inflammation, irritation in the lungs, throat or sinuses, being short of breath, runny nose
 - being sick (vomiting), diarrhoea, pain in the stomach, irritation or ulcers in the throat and mouth, problems swallowing, constipation, indigestion
 - eating disorders, not eating enough, leading to weight loss
 - hives, increased sweating, night sweats
 - muscle problems – such as tight muscles, joint or muscle pain, back and neck pain
 - general discomfort or feeling uneasy or tired, shaking, signs of flu
 - multiple-organ failure.

- Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- blood clotting problems, decrease of red blood cell production and increase of red blood cell destruction (aplastic haemolytic anaemia), swollen or enlarged lymph nodes
 - low mood and loss of interest or enjoyment in doing things, feeling nervous
 - taste problems – such as changes in the way things taste
 - heart problems – such as reduced heart rate or chest pain (angina) asthma, too little oxygen reaching the body organs
 - swelling of the stomach.

- Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10, 000 people):
- short term increase in the amount of some types of anti-bodies in the blood (called immunoglobulins – IgM), chemical disturbances in the blood caused by break-down of dying cancer cells
 - nerve damage in arms and legs, paralysed face
 - heart failure
 - inflammation of blood vessels including those leading to skin symptoms
 - respiratory failure
 - damage to the intestinal wall (perforation)
 - severe skin problems causing blisters that can be life-threatening. Redness, often associated with blisters, may appear on the skin or on mucous membranes, such as inside the mouth, the genital areas or the eyelids, and fever may be present.
 - kidney failure
 - severe vision loss

- Not known (it is not known how often these side effects happen):
- a reduction in white blood cells which does not happen straight away
 - reduced platelets number just after the infusion – this can be reversed, but can be fatal in rare cases
 - hearing loss, loss of other senses

b) If you are being treated for rheumatoid arthritis Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- Infections such as pneumonia (bacterial)
- Pain on passing water (urinary tract infection)
- Allergic reactions that are most likely to occur during an infusion, but can occur up-to 24-hours after infusion
- Changes in blood pressure, nausea, rash, fever, feeling itchy, runny or blocked nose and sneezing, shaking, rapid heart beat, and tiredness
- Headache
- Changes in laboratory tests carried out by your doctor. These include a decrease in the amount of some specific proteins in the blood (immunoglobulins) which help protect against infection.

- Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- Infections such as bronchial tube inflammation (bronchitis)
 - A feeling of fullness or a throbbing pain behind the nose, cheeks and eyes (sinusitis), pain in the abdomen, vomiting and diarrhoea, breathing problems
 - Fungal foot infection (athlete’s foot)
 - High cholesterol levels in the blood
 - Abnormal sensations of the skin, such as numbness, tingling, pricking or burning, sciatica, migraine, dizziness
 - Loss of hair
 - Anxiety, depression
 - Indigestion, diarrhoea, acid reflux, irritation and/or ulceration of the throat and the mouth
 - Pain in the tummy, back, muscles and/or joints

- Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- Excess fluid retention in the face and body
 - Inflammation, irritation and / or tightness of the lungs, and throat, coughing
 - Skin reactions including hives, itching and rash
 - Allergic reactions including wheezing or shortness of breath, swelling of the face and tongue, collapse

- Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10, 000 people):
- A complex of symptoms occurring within a few weeks of an infusion of MabThera including allergic like reactions such as rash, itching, joint pain, swollen lymph glands and fever
 - severe blistering skin conditions that can be life-threatening. Redness, often associated with blisters, may appear on the skin or on mucous membranes, such as inside the mouth, the genital areas or the eyelids, and fever may be present.

Other rarely reported side-effects due to MabThera include a decreased number of white cells in the blood (neutrophils) that help to fight against infection. Some infections may be severe (please see information on *Infections* within this section).

c) If you are being treated for granulomatosis with polyangiitis or microscopic polyangiitis

- Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- infections, such as chest infections, urinary tract infections (pain on passing water), colds and herpes infections
 - allergic reactions that are most likely to occur during an infusion, but can occur up-to 24-hours after infusion
 - diarrhoea
 - coughing or shortness of breath
 - nose bleeds
 - raised blood pressure
 - painful joints or back
 - muscle twitches or shakiness
 - feeling dizzy
 - tremors (shakiness, often in the hands)
 - difficulty sleeping (insomnia)
 - swelling of the hands or ankles

- Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- indigestion
 - constipation
 - skin rashes, including acne or spots
 - flushing or redness of the skin
 - blocked nose
 - tight or painful muscles
 - pain in the muscles or in the hands or feet
 - low number of red blood cells (anaemia)
 - low numbers of platelets in the blood
 - an increase in the amount of potassium in the blood
 - changes in the rhythm of the heart, or the heart beating faster than normal

- Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10, 000 people):
- severe blistering skin conditions that can be life-threatening. Redness, often associated with blisters, may appear on the skin or on mucous membranes, such as inside the mouth, the genital areas or the eyelids, and fever may be present.
 - recurrence of a previous Hepatitis B infection

MabThera may also cause changes in laboratory tests carried out by your doctor. If you are having MabThera with other medicines, some of the side effects you may get may be due to the other medicines.

Reporting of side effects If you get any side effects talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any 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 Earlsfort Terrace IRL - Dublin 2 Tel: +353 1 6764971 Fax: +353 1 6762517 Website: www.hpra.ie e-mail: medsafety@hpra.ie

Malta ADR Reporting The Medicines Authority Post-Licensing Directorate 203 Level 3, Rue D’Argens GZR-1368 Gzira Website: www.medicinesauthority.gov.mt e-mail: postlicensing.medicinesauthority@gov.mt

United Kingdom Yellow Card Scheme Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard

5. How to store MabThera

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

Store in a refrigerator (2 °C – 8 °C). Keep the container in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

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

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What MabThera contains

- The active ingredient in MabThera is called rituximab. The vial contains 100 mg of rituximab (10 mg/mL).
- The other ingredients are sodium citrate, polysorbate 80, sodium chloride, sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid and water for injections.

What MabThera looks like and contents of the pack MabThera is a clear, colourless solution, supplied as a concentrate for solution for infusion. Vials of 10 mL are available as a pack of 2 vials.

Marketing Authorisation Holder Roche Registration Limited 6 Falcon Way Shire Park Welwyn Garden City AL7 1TW United Kingdom

Manufacturer

Roche Pharma AG Emil-Barell-Str. 1 D-79639 Grenzach-Wyhlen Germany

For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder:

België/Belgique/Belgien UAB “Roche Lietuva” Tel: +370 5 2546799

България Рои България ЕООД Tel: +359 2 818 44 44

Česká republika Roche s. r. o. Tel: +32 2 20382111

Danmark Roche a/s Tlf: +45 - 36 39 99 99

Deutschland Roche Pharma AG Tel: +49 (0) 7624 140

Eesti Roche Eesti OÜ Tel: +372 - 6 177 380

Ελλάδα Roche (Hellas) A.E. Τηλ: +30 210 61 66 100

España Roche Farma S.A. Tel: +34 - 91 324 81 00

France Roche Tél: +33 (0)1 47 61 40 00

Hrvatska Roche d.o.o. Tel: +385 1 47 22 333

Ireland Roche Products (Ireland) Ltd. Tel: +353 (0) 1 469 0700

Ísland Roche a/s c/o Icepharma hf Sími: +354 540 8000

Italia Roche S.p.A. Tel: +39 - 039 2471

Κύπρος Γ.Α.Στραμάτης & Σια Ατδ. Τηλ: +357 - 22 76 62 76

Latvija Roche Latvija SIA Tel: +371 - 6 7039831

This leaflet was last revised in May 2014

Other sources of information

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site: <http://www.ema.europa.eu>. This leaflet is available in all EU/EEA languages on the European Medicines Agency website.

