Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Rybrevant 350 mg concentrate for solution for infusion
amivantamab

▼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 or nurse.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Rybrevant is and what it is used for

What Rybrevant is
Rybrevant is a cancer medicine. It contains the active substance 'amivantamab', which is an antibody (type of protein) designed to recognise and attach to specific targets in the body.

What Rybrevant is used for
Rybrevant is used in adults with a type of lung cancer called 'non-small cell lung cancer'. It is used when the cancer has spread to other parts of your body and has gone through certain changes in a gene called 'EGFR'.
Rybrevant can be prescribed for you:
- as the first medicine you receive for your cancer in combination with lazertinib.
- in combination with chemotherapy after failure of prior therapy including an EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI).
- as the first medicine you receive for your cancer in combination with chemotherapy, or
- when chemotherapy is no longer working against your cancer.

How Rybrevant works
The active substance in Rybrevant, amivantamab, targets two proteins found on cancer cells:
- epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), and
- mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET).

This medicine works by attaching to these proteins. This may help to slow or stop your lung cancer from growing. It may also help to reduce the size of the tumour.

Rybrevant may be given in combination with other anti-cancer medicines. It is important that you also read the package leaflets for these other medicines. If you have any questions about these medicines, ask your doctor.

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

Do not use Rybrevant if
- you are allergic to amivantamab or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Do not use this medicine if the above applies to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or nurse before you are given this medicine.

Warnings and precautions
Tell your doctor or nurse before you are given Rybrevant if:
- you have suffered from inflammation of your lungs (a condition called 'interstitial lung disease' or 'pneumonitis').

Tell your doctor or nurse straight away while taking this medicine if you get any of the following side effects (see section 4 for more information):
- Any side effect while the medicine is being given into your vein.
- Sudden difficulty in breathing, cough, or fever that may suggest inflammation of the lungs. The condition may be life-threatening, therefore healthcare professionals will monitor you for potential symptoms.
- When used with another drug called lazertinib; life-threatening side effects (due to blood clots in the veins) may occur. Your doctor will give you additional medication to help prevent blood clots during the course of your treatment and will monitor you for potential symptoms.
- Skin problems. To reduce the risk of skin problems, keep out of the sun, wear protective clothing, apply sunscreen, and use moisturisers regularly on your skin and nails while taking this medicine. You will need to continue doing this for 2 months after you stop treatment. Your doctor may recommend that you start a medicine(s) to prevent skin problems, may treat you with a medicine(s), or send you to see a skin specialist (dermatologist) if you get skin reactions during treatment.
- Eye problems. If you have vision problems or eye pain contact your doctor or nurse straight away. If you use contact lenses and have any new eye symptoms, stop using contact lenses and tell your doctor straight away.

Children and adolescents
Do not give this medicine to children or young people below 18 years of age. This is because it is not known whether the medicine is safe and effective in this age group.

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

Contraception
- If you could become pregnant, you must use effective contraception during Rybrevant treatment and for 3 months after stopping treatment.

Pregnancy
- Tell your doctor or nurse before you are given this medicine if you are pregnant, think you might be pregnant, or are planning to have a baby.
- It is possible that this medicine may harm an unborn baby. If you become pregnant while being treated with this medicine, tell your doctor or nurse straight away. You and your doctor will decide if the benefit of having the medicine is greater than the risk to your unborn baby.

Breast-feeding
It is not known if Rybrevant passes into breast milk. Ask your doctor for advice before being given this medicine. You and your doctor will decide if the benefit of breast-feeding is greater than the risk to your baby.

Driving and using machines
If you feel tired, feel dizzy, or if your eyes are irritated or vision is affected after taking Rybrevant, do not drive or use machinery.

Rybrevant contains sodium
This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'. However, before Rybrevant is given to you, it may be mixed with a solution that contains sodium. Talk to your doctor if you are on a low salt diet.

Rybrevant contains polysorbate
This medicine contains 0.6 mg of polysorbate 80 in each mL, which is equivalent to 4.2 mg per 7 mL vial. Polysorbates may cause allergic reactions. Tell your doctor if you have any known allergies.

3. How Rybrevant is given

How much is given
Your doctor will work out the correct dose of Rybrevant for you. The dose of this medicine will depend on your body weight at the start of your therapy. You will be treated with Rybrevant once every 2 or 3 weeks according to the treatment your doctor decides for you.
The recommended dose of Rybrevant every 2 weeks is:
- 1050 mg if you weigh less than 80 kg.
- 1400 mg if you weigh more than or equal to 80 kg.

The recommended dose of Rybrevant every 3 weeks is:
- 1400 mg for the first 4 doses and 1750 mg for subsequent doses if you weigh less than 80 kg.
- 1750 mg for the first 4 doses and 2100 mg for subsequent doses if you weigh more than or equal to 80 kg.

How the medicine is given
This medicine will be given to you by a doctor or nurse. It is given as a drip into a vein ('intravenous infusion') over several hours.

Rybrevant is given as follows:
- once a week for the first 4 weeks
- then once every 2 weeks starting at week 5 or once every 3 weeks starting at week 7, for as long as you keep getting benefit from the treatment.

In the first week, your doctor will give you the Rybrevant dose split over two days.

Medicines given during treatment with Rybrevant
Before each infusion of Rybrevant, you will be given medicines which help lower the chance of infusion-related reactions. These may include:
- medicines for an allergic reaction (antihistamines)
- medicines for inflammation (corticosteroids)
- medicines for fever (such as paracetamol).

You may also be given additional medicines based on any symptoms you may experience.

If you are given more Rybrevant than you should
This medicine will be given by your doctor or nurse. In the unlikely event that you are given too much (an overdose), your doctor will check you for side effects.

If you forget your appointment to have Rybrevant
It is very important to go to all your appointments. If you miss an appointment, make another one as soon as possible.

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.

Serious side effects
Tell your doctor or nurse straight away if you notice the following serious side effects:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- Signs of a reaction to the infusion - such as chills, feeling short of breath, feeling sick (nausea), flushing, chest discomfort, and vomiting while the medicine is being given. This can happen especially with the first dose. Your doctor may give you other medicines, or the infusion may need to be slowed down or stopped.
- When given together with another medicine called 'lazertinib', a blood clot in the veins, especially in the lungs or legs can occur. Signs may include sharp chest pain, shortness of breath, rapid breathing, leg pain, and swelling of your arms or legs.
- Skin problems - such as rash (including acne), infected skin around the nails, dry skin, itching, pain, and redness. Tell your doctor if your skin or nail problems get worse.

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- Eye problems - such as dry eye, swollen eyelid, itchy eyes, problems with vision, growth of eyelashes.
- Signs of an inflammation in the lungs - such as sudden difficulty in breathing, cough, or fever. This could lead to permanent damage ('interstitial lung disease'). Your doctor may wish to stop Rybrevant if you get this side effect.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- inflamed cornea (front part of the eye)
- inflammation inside the eye that may affect vision
- life-threatening rash with blisters and peeling skin over much of the body (toxic epidermal necrolysis).

The following side effects have been reported in clinical studies with Rybrevant in combination with lazertinib:

Other side effects
Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- nail problems
- low level of the protein 'albumin' in the blood
- swelling caused by fluid build up in the body
- sores in the mouth
- increase levels of liver enzymes in the blood
- nerve damage that may cause tingling, numbness, pain or loss of pain sensation
- feeling very tired
- constipation
- diarrhoea
- decreased appetitie
- low level of calcium in the blood
- feeling sick (nausea)
- muscle spasms
- low level of potassium in the blood
- feeling dizzy

- muscle aches
- vomiting
- fever
- stomach pain

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- haemorrhoids
- redness, swelling, peeling or tenderness, mainly on the hands or feet (palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome)
- low level of magnesium in the blood
- itchy rash (hives)

The following side effects have been reported in clinical studies with Rybrevant when given alone:

Other side effects
Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- low level of the protein 'albumin' in the blood
- swelling caused by fluid build up in the body
- feeling very tired
- sores in the mouth
- constipation or diarrhoea
- decreased appetite
- increased level of the liver enzyme 'alanine aminotransferase' in the blood, a possible sign of liver problems
- increased level of the enzyme 'aspartate aminotransferase' in the blood, a possible sign of liver problems
- feeling dizzy
- increased level of the enzyme 'alkaline phosphatase' in the blood
- muscle aches
- fever
- low level of calcium in the blood

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- stomach pain
- low level of potassium in the blood
- low level of magnesium in the blood
- haemorrhoids

The following side effects have been reported in clinical studies with Rybrevant in combination with chemotherapy:

Other side effects
Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- low number of a type of white blood cell (neutropenia)
- low number of 'platelets'(cells that help blood to clot)
- blood clot in the veins
- feeling very tired
- nausea
- sores in the mouth
- constipation
- swelling caused by fluid build up in the body

- decreased appetite
- low level of the protein ‘albumin’ in the blood
- increased level of the liver enzyme ‘alanine aminotransferase’ in the blood, a possible sign of liver problems
- increased level of the enzyme ‘aspartate aminotransferase’ in the blood, a possible sign of liver problems
- vomiting
- low level of potassium in the blood
- diarrhoea
- fever
- low level of magnesium in the blood
- low level of calcium in the blood

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- increased level of the enzyme ‘alkaline phosphatase’ in the blood
- stomach pain
- feeling dizzy
- haemorrhoids
- muscle aches

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Rybrevant

Rybrevant will be stored at the hospital or clinic.

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

Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 10 hours at 15°C to 25°C in room light. From a microbiological point of view, unless the method of dilution precludes the risk of microbial contamination, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions are the responsibility of the user.

Store in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C). Do not freeze.

Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Your healthcare professional will throw away any medicines that are no longer being used. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Rybrevant contains
- The active substance is amivantamab. One mL of concentrate for solution for infusion contains 50 mg of amivantamab. One vial of 7 mL concentrate contains 350 mg of amivantamab.

- The other ingredients are ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), L-histidine, L-histidine hydrochloride monohydrate, L-methionine, polysorbate 80, sucrose, and water for injections (see section 2).

What Rybrevant looks like and contents of the pack
Rybrevant is a concentrate for solution for infusion and is a colourless to pale yellow liquid. This medicine is available in a carton pack containing 1 glass vial of 7 mL of concentrate.
Not all pack sizes and concentrations may be marketed

Marketing Authorisation Holder
Janssen-Cilag International NV
Turnhoutseweg 30
B-2340 Beerse
Belgium

Manufacturer
Cilag AG
Hochstrasse 201
8200 Schaffhausen
Switzerland

To contact us, please visit our website www.janssen.com/contact-us

This leaflet was last revised in 19-December-2024

THIS IS A MEDICAMENT

- Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament. The doctor and the pharmacist are the experts in medicines, their benefits and risks.
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medicaments out of the reach of children

Council of Arab Health Ministers, Union of Arab Pharmacists

The following information is intended for healthcare professionals only:

This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products except those mentioned below.

Prepare the solution for intravenous infusion using aseptic technique as follows:

Preparation

- Determine the dose required and the number of Rybrevant vials needed based on patient's baseline weight. Each vial of Rybrevant contains 350 mg of amivantamab.
- For every 2-week dosing, patients < 80 kg receive 1050 mg and for patients ≥ 80 kg, 1400 mg once weekly for a total of 4 doses, then every 2 weeks starting at Week 5.
- For every 3-week dosing, patients < 80 kg receive 1400 mg once weekly for a total of 4 doses, then 1750 mg every 3 weeks starting at Week 7, and for patients ≥ 80 kg, 1750 mg once weekly for a total of 4 doses, then 2100 mg every 3 weeks starting at Week 7.
- Check that the Rybrevant solution is colourless to pale yellow. Do not use if discolouration or visible particles are present.
- Withdraw and then discard a volume of either 5% glucose solution or sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection from the 250 mL infusion bag that is equal to the required volume of Rybrevant solution to be added (discard 7 mL diluent from the infusion bag for each vial). Infusion bags must be made of polyvinylchloride (PVC), polypropylene (PP), polyethylene (PE), or polyolefin blend (PP+PE).
- Withdraw 7 mL of Rybrevant from each vial needed then add it to the infusion bag. Each vial contains a 0.5 mL overfill to ensure sufficient extractable volume. The final volume in the infusion bag should be 250 mL. Discard any unused portion left in the vial.
- Gently invert the bag to mix the solution. Do not shake.
- Visually inspect for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration. Do not use if discolouration or visible particles are observed.

Administration

- Administer the diluted solution by intravenous infusion using an infusion set fitted with a flow regulator and with an in-line, sterile, non-pyrogenic, low protein-binding polyethersulfone (PES) filter (pore size 0.22 or 0.2 micrometer). Administration sets must be made of either polyurethane (PU), polybutadiene (PBD), PVC, PP, or PE.
- The administration set with filter **must** be primed with either 5% glucose solution or 0.9% sodium chloride solution prior to the initiation of each Rybrevant infusion.
- Do not infuse Rybrevant concomitantly in the same intravenous line with other agents.
- The diluted solution should be administered within 10 hours (including infusion time) at room temperature (15°C to 25°C) and in room light.
- Due to the frequency of IRRs at the first dose, amivantamab should be infused via a peripheral vein at Week 1 and Week 2; infusion via a central line may be administered for subsequent weeks when the risk of IRR is lower.

Disposal

This medicinal product is for single use only and any unused medicinal product that is not administered within 10 hours should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.