Package leaflet: Information for the patient

DARZALEX™ 20 mg/mL concentrate for solution for infusion

daratumumab

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 DARZALEX is and what it is used for

What DARZALEX is

DARZALEX is a cancer medicine that contains the active substance daratumumab. It belongs to a group of medicines called "monoclonal antibodies". Monoclonal antibodies are proteins that have been designed to recognise and attach to specific targets in the body. Daratumumab has been designed to attach to specific cancer cells in your body, so that your immune system can destroy the cancer cells.

What DARZALEX is used for

DARZALEX is used in adults 18 years or older, who have a type of cancer called "multiple myeloma". This is a cancer of your bone marrow.

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

You must not be given DARZALEX
- if you are allergic to daratumumab or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

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

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or nurse before you are given DARZALEX.

Infusion-related reactions

DARZALEX is given as an infusion (drip) into a vein. Before and after each infusion of DARZALEX, you will be given medicines which help to lower the chance of infusion-related reactions (see "Medicines given during treatment with DARZALEX" in section 3). These reactions can happen during the infusion or in the 3 days after the infusion.
In some cases you may have a severe allergic reaction which may include a swollen face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat, difficulty swallowing or breathing or an itchy rash (hives). Some serious allergic reactions and other severe infusion-related reactions have resulted in death.

Tell your doctor or nurse straight away if you get any of the infusion-related reactions listed at the top of section 4.

If you get infusion-related reactions, you may need other medicines, or the infusion may need to be slowed down or stopped. When these reactions go away, or get better, the infusion can be started again.
These reactions are most likely to happen with the first infusion. If you have had an infusion-related reaction once it is less likely to happen again. Your doctor may decide not to use DARZALEX if you have a strong infusion reaction.

Decreased blood cell counts

DARZALEX can decrease white blood cell counts which help fight infections, and blood cells called platelets which help to clot blood. Tell your healthcare provider if you develop any symptoms of infection such as fever or any symptoms of decreased platelet counts such as bruising or bleeding.

Blood transfusions

If you need a blood transfusion, you will have a blood test first to match your blood type. DARZALEX can affect the results of this blood test. Tell the person doing the test that you are using DARZALEX.

Hepatitis B

Tell your doctor if you have ever had or might now have a hepatitis B infection. This is because DARZALEX could cause hepatitis B virus to become active again. Your doctor will check you for signs of this infection before, during and for some time after treatment with DARZALEX. Tell your doctor right away if you get worsening tiredness, or yellowing of your skin or white part of your eyes.

Children and adolescents

Do not give DARZALEX to children or adolescents below 18 years of age. This is because it is not known how the medicine will affect them.

Other medicines and DARZALEX

Tell your doctor or nurse if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines you can get without a prescription, and herbal medicines.

Pregnancy

If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before you are given this medicine.
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 baby.

Contraception

Women who are being given DARZALEX should use effective contraception during treatment and for 3 months after treatment.

Breast-feeding

You and your doctor will decide if the benefit of breast-feeding is greater than the risk to your baby. This is because the medicine may pass into the mother's milk and it is not known how it will affect the baby.

Driving and using machines

You may feel tired after taking DARZALEX which may affect your ability to drive or use machines.

DARZALEX contains sodium

This medicine contains 9.3 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each 5 mL vial. This is equivalent to 0.46% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

This medicine contains 37.3 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each 20 mL vial. This is equivalent to 1.86% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

3. How DARZALEX is given

How much is given

Your doctor will work out your dose and schedule of DARZALEX. The dose of DARZALEX will depend on your body weight.

The usual starting dose of DARZALEX is 16 mg per kg of body weight. DARZALEX may be given alone or together with other medicines used to treat multiple myeloma.
When given alone, DARZALEX is given as follows:
- once a week for the first 8 weeks
- then once every 2 weeks for 16 weeks
- then once every 4 weeks after that as long as your condition does not worsen.

When DARZALEX is given together with other medicines your doctor may change the time between doses as well as how many treatments you will receive.

In the first week your doctor may give you the DARZALEX dose split over two consecutive days.

How the medicine is given

DARZALEX will be given to you by a doctor or nurse. It is given as a drip into a vein ("intravenous infusion") over several hours.

Medicines given during treatment with DARZALEX

You may be given medicines to lower the chance of getting shingles.

Before each infusion of DARZALEX you will be given medicines which help to lower the chance of infusion-related reactions. These may include:
- medicines for an allergic reaction (anti-histamines)
- medicines for inflammation (corticosteroids)
- medicines for fever (such as paracetamol).

After each infusion of DARZALEX you will be given medicines (such as corticosteroids) to lower the chance of infusion-related reactions.

People with breathing problems

If you have breathing problems, such as asthma or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), you will be given medicines to inhale which help your breathing problems:
- medicines to help the airways in your lungs stay open (bronchodilators)
- medicines to lower swelling and irritation in your lungs (corticosteroids).

If you are given more DARZALEX 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 DARZALEX

It is very important to go to all your appointments to make sure your treatment works. 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.

Infusion-related reactions

Tell your doctor or nurse straight away if you get any of the following signs of an infusion-related reaction during or in the 3 days after the infusion. You may need other medicines, or the infusion may need to be slowed down or stopped.

These reactions include the following symptoms:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- chills
- sore throat, cough
- feeling sick (nausea)
- vomiting
- itchy, runny or blocked nose
- feeling short of breath or other breathing problems.

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- chest discomfort
- dizziness or lightheadedness (hypotension)
- itching
- wheezing.

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people):
- severe allergic reaction which may include a swollen face, lips, mouth, tongue or throat, difficulty swallowing or breathing or an itchy rash (hives). See section 2.

If you get any of the infusion-related reactions above, tell your doctor or nurse straight away.

Other side effects

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- fever
- feeling very tired
- diarrhoea
- constipation
- decreased appetite
- headache
- nerve damage that may cause tingling, numbness, or pain
- high blood pressure
- muscle spasms
- swollen hands, ankles or feet
- feeling weak
- back pain
- chills
- lung infection (pneumonia)
- bronchitis
- infections of the airways – such as nose, sinuses or throat
- low number of red blood cells which carry oxygen in the blood (anaemia)
- low number of white blood cells which help fight infections (neutropenia, lymphopenia, leukopenia)
- low number of a type of blood cell called platelets which help to clot blood (thrombocytopenia)
- unusual feeling in the skin (such as a tingling or crawling feeling).

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- irregular heart beat (atrial fibrillation)
- build up of fluid in the lungs making you short of breath
- flu
- urinary tract infection
- severe infection throughout the body (sepsis)
- dehydration
- fainting
- high level of sugar in the blood
- low level of calcium in the blood
- low level of antibodies called 'immunoglobulins' in the blood which help fight infections (hypogammaglobulinemia)
- inflamed pancreas
- type of herpes virus infection (cytomegalovirus infection).

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people) :
- inflamed liver (hepatitis) .

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 DARZALEX

DARZALEX 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.

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

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

Do not throw away any medicines 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 DARZALEX contains
- The active substance is daratumumab. One mL of concentrate contains 20 mg daratumumab. Each vial of 5 mL concentrate contains 100 mg of daratumumab. Each vial of 20 mL concentrate contains 400 mg of daratumumab.
- The other ingredients are glacial acetic acid, mannitol (E421), polysorbate 20, sodium acetate trihydrate, sodium chloride and water for injections (see "DARZALEX contains sodium" in section 2).

What DARZALEX looks like and contents of the pack

DARZALEX is a concentrate for solution for infusion and is a colourless to yellow liquid.
DARZALEX is supplied as a carton pack containing 1 glass vial.
DARZALEX is also supplied as an initiation pack containing 11 vials: (6 x 5 mL vials + 5 x 20 mL vials).

Marketing Authorisation Holder

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Manufacturer

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To contact us, go to www.janssen.com/contact-us

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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 is for single-use only.
Prepare the solution for infusion using aseptic technique as follows:
- Calculate the dose (mg), total volume (mL) of DARZALEX solution required and the number of DARZALEX vials needed based on patient weight.
- Check that the DARZALEX solution is colourless to yellow. Do not use if opaque particles, discolouration or other foreign particles are present.
- Using aseptic technique, remove a volume of sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection from the infusion bag/container that is equal to the required volume of DARZALEX solution.
- Withdraw the necessary amount of DARZALEX solution and dilute to the appropriate volume by adding to an infusion bag/container containing sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution for injection. Infusion bags/containers must be made of polyvinylchloride (PVC), polypropylene (PP), polyethylene (PE) or polyolefin blend (PP+PE). Dilute under appropriate aseptic conditions. Discard any unused portion left in the vial.
- Gently invert the bag/container to mix the solution. Do not shake.
- Visually inspect parenteral medicinal products for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration. The diluted solution may develop very small, translucent to white proteinaceous particles, as daratumumab is a protein. Do not use if visibly opaque particles, discolouration or foreign particles are observed.
- Since DARZALEX does not contain a preservative, diluted solutions should be administered within 15 hours (including infusion time) at room temperature (15 °C-25 °C) and in room light.
- If not used immediately, the diluted solution can be stored prior to administration for up to 24 hours at refrigerated conditions (2 °C-8 °C) and protected from light. Do not freeze.
- 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 micrometre). Polyurethane (PU), polybutadiene (PBD), PVC, PP or PE administration sets must be used.
- Do not infuse DARZALEX concomitantly in the same intravenous line with other agents.
- Do not store any unused portion of the infusion solution for reuse. Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

Traceability

In order to improve the traceability of biological medicinal products, the name and the batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded.