

Endoxyna®

Cyclophosphamide

Concentrate for Solution for Injection

Read this leaflet carefully before you start taking Endoxyna®. This leaflet provides answers to the most common questions. If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. This medicine has been prescribed for your current illness only. Do not take it in similar conditions and do not pass it on to others. The information in this leaflet was last updated on the date listed on the bottom of the page. More recent information on the medicine may be available. You should ensure that you speak to your doctor or pharmacist to obtain the most up-to-date scientific information on the medicine. The latest version of this leaflet is available on www.nanoalvand.com.

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1. What Endoxyna® is and what it is used for

Endoxyna® is an antineoplastic medicine that contains the active substance cyclophosphamide. Endoxyna® is indicated for the treatment of:

- malignant lymphomas (Stages III and IV of the Ann Arbor staging system), Hodgkin's disease, lymphocytic lymphoma (nodular or diffuse), mixed-cell type lymphoma, histiocytic lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma
- multiple myeloma
- leukemias: chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic granulocytic leukemia (it is usually ineffective in acute blastic crisis), acute myelogenous and monocytic leukemia, acute lymphoblastic (stem-cell) leukemia (cyclophosphamide given during remission is effective in prolonging its duration)
- mycosis fungoides (advanced disease)
- neuroblastoma (disseminated disease)
- adenocarcinoma of the ovary
- retinoblastoma
- carcinoma of the breast

Endoxyna®, although effective alone in susceptible malignancies, is more frequently used concurrently or sequentially with other antineoplastic drugs.

2. What you need to know before you are given Endoxyna®

You must not be given Endoxyna®

- If you are allergic to cyclophosphamide or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- If you have urinary outflow obstruction.

Warnings and precautions

Myelosuppression, Immunosuppression, Bone Marrow Failure and Infections

Endoxyna® can cause myelosuppression (leukopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia and anemia), bone marrow failure, and severe immunosuppression which may lead to serious and sometimes fatal infections, including sepsis and septic shock. Latent infections can be reactivated.

Antimicrobial prophylaxis may be indicated in certain cases of neutropenia at the discretion of the managing physician. In case of neutropenic fever, antibiotic therapy is indicated. Antimycotics and/or antivirals may also be indicated.

Monitoring of complete blood counts is essential during Endoxyna® treatment so that the dose can be adjusted, if needed. Endoxyna® should not be administered to patients with neutrophils ≤ 1500/mm³ and platelets < 50,000/mm³.

Endoxyna® treatment may not be indicated, or should be interrupted, or the dose reduced, in patients who have or who develop a serious infection. G-CSF may be administered to reduce the risks of neutropenia complications associated with Endoxyna® use. Severe myelosuppression may be expected particularly in patients pretreated with and/or receiving concomitant chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy.

Urinary Tract and Renal Toxicity

Hemorrhagic cystitis, pyelitis, ureteritis, and hematuria have been reported with cyclophosphamide. Medical and/or surgical supportive treatment may be required to treat protracted cases of severe hemorrhagic cystitis. Discontinue Endoxyna® in case of severe hemorrhagic cystitis. Urotoxicity (bladder ulceration, necrosis, fibrosis, contracture and secondary cancer) may require interruption of Endoxyna® treatment or cystectomy. Urotoxicity can be fatal. Urotoxicity can occur with short-term or long-term use of Endoxyna®.

Before starting treatment, exclude or correct any urinary tract obstructions. Urinary sediment should be checked regularly for the presence of erythrocytes and other signs of urotoxicity and/or nephrotoxicity. Endoxyna® should be used with caution, if at all, in patients with active urinary tract infections.

Aggressive hydration with forced diuresis and frequent bladder emptying can reduce the frequency and severity of bladder toxicity. Mesna has been used to prevent severe bladder toxicity.

Cardiotoxicity

Myocarditis, myopericarditis, pericardial effusion including cardiac tamponade, and congestive heart failure, which may be fatal, have been reported with cyclophosphamide therapy.

Supraventricular arrhythmias (including atrial fibrillation and flutter) and ventricular arrhythmias (including severe QT prolongation associated with ventricular tachyarrhythmia) have been reported after treatment with regimens that included cyclophosphamide.

The risk of cardiotoxicity may be increased with high doses of Endoxyna®, in patients with advanced age, and in patients with previous radiation treatment to the cardiac region and/or previous or concomitant treatment with other cardiotoxic agents.

Pulmonary Toxicity

Pneumonitis, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary veno-occlusive disease and other forms of pulmonary toxicity leading to respiratory failure have been reported during and following treatment with cyclophosphamide. Pneumonitis may develop years after treatment with Endoxyna®.

Patients should be monitored for signs and symptoms of pulmonary toxicity.

Secondary Malignancies

Secondary malignancies (urinary tract cancer, myelodysplasia, acute leukemias, lymphomas, thyroid cancer, and sarcomas) have been reported in patients treated with cyclophosphamide containing regimens. The risk of bladder cancer may be reduced by prevention of hemorrhagic cystitis.

Veno-occlusive Liver Disease

Veno-occlusive liver disease (VOD) including fatal outcome has been reported in patients receiving cyclophosphamide-containing regimens. A cytoreductive regimen in preparation for bone marrow transplantation that consists of Endoxyna® in combination with whole-body irradiation, busulfan, or other agents has been identified as a major risk factor. VOD has also been reported to develop gradually in patients receiving long-term low-dose immunosuppressive doses of cyclophosphamide. Other risk factors predisposing to the development of VOD include preexisting disturbances of hepatic function and previous radiation therapy of the abdomen.

Alcohol Content

The alcohol content in a dose of Endoxyna® may affect the central nervous system and should be taken into account for patients in whom alcohol intake should be avoided or minimized. Consideration should be given to the alcohol content in Endoxyna® on the ability to drive or use machines immediately after the infusion. Each administration of Endoxyna® at 50 mg per kg delivers 0.155 g/kg of ethanol. For a 75 kg patient this would deliver 11.625 grams of ethanol. Other cyclophosphamide products may have a different amount of alcohol or no alcohol.

Impairment of Wound Healing

Endoxyna® may interfere with normal wound healing.

Hyponatremia

Hyponatremia associated with increased total body water, acute water intoxication, and a syndrome resembling SIADH (syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone), which may be fatal, has been reported.

Patients with Renal Impairment

In patients with severe renal impairment, decreased renal excretion may result in increased plasma levels of cyclophosphamide and its metabolites.

This may result in increased toxicity. Patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl = 10 ml/min to 24 ml/min) should be monitored for signs and symptoms of toxicity.

Cyclophosphamide and its metabolites are dialyzable although there are probably quantitative differences depending upon the dialysis system being used. In patients requiring dialysis, use of a consistent interval between Endoxyna® administration and dialysis should be considered.

Patients with Hepatic Impairment

Patients with severe hepatic impairment have reduced conversion of cyclophosphamide to the active 4-hydroxyl metabolite, potentially reducing efficacy.

The alcohol content of Endoxyna® should be taken into account when given to patients with hepatic impairment.

Children and adolescents

Pre-pubescent girls treated with cyclophosphamide generally develop secondary sexual characteristics normally and have regular menses. Ovarian fibrosis with apparently complete loss of germ cells after prolonged cyclophosphamide treatment in late prepubescence has been reported. Girls treated with Endoxyna® who have retained ovarian function after completing treatment are at increased risk of developing premature menopause.

Pre-pubescent boys treated with cyclophosphamide develop secondary sexual characteristics normally, but may have oligospermia or azoospermia and increased gonadotropin secretion. Some degree of testicular atrophy may occur.

Cyclophosphamide-induced azoospermia is reversible in some patients, though the reversibility may not occur for several years after cessation of therapy.

Geriatric use

There is insufficient data from clinical studies of cyclophosphamide available for patients 65 years of age and older to determine whether they respond differently than younger patients. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac functioning, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

Other medicines and Endoxyna®

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

An increase of the concentration of cytotoxic metabolites may occur with:

- Protease inhibitors
- ACE inhibitors
- Natalizumab
- Paclitaxel
- Thiazide diuretics
- Zidovudine
- Anthracyclines
- Cytarabine
- Pentostatin
- Radiation therapy of the cardiac region
- Trastuzumab
- Amiodarone
- G-CSF, GM-CSF (granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor
- Amphotericin B
- Indomethacin
- Azathioprine
- Busulfan
- Etoposide
- Metronidazole
- Tamoxifen
- Coumarins e.g. warfarin
- Cyclosporine
- Depolarizing muscle relaxants e.g. succinylcholine

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pregnancy

Endoxyna® is not recommended during pregnancy because exposure to cyclophosphamide during pregnancy may cause fetal malformations, miscarriage, fetal growth retardation, and toxic effects in the newborn.

Speak with your doctor immediately if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant before or during treatment.

Contraception

Females of reproductive potential should use effective contraception during treatment with Endoxyna® and for up to 1 year after completion of therapy.

Male patients with female partners of reproductive potential should use effective contraception during treatment with Endoxyna® and for 4 months after completion of therapy.

Breast-feeding

You should not breast-feed during treatment with Endoxyna® and for at least 1 week after your last dose. Endoxyna® is present in breast milk. Neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, low hemoglobin, and diarrhea have been reported in infants breast-fed by women treated with cyclophosphamide.

Fertility

Females

Amenorrhea, transient or permanent, associated with decreased estrogen and increased gonadotropin secretion develops in a proportion of women treated with cyclophosphamide. Affected patients generally resume regular menses within a few months after cessation of therapy. The risk of premature menopause with cyclophosphamide increases with age. Oligomenorrhea has also been reported in association with cyclophosphamide treatment.

Males

Men treated with cyclophosphamide may develop oligospermia or azoospermia which are normally associated with increased gonadotropin but normal testosterone secretion.

Driving and using machines

Patients undergoing treatment with Endoxyna® may experience undesirable effects (including dizziness, blurred vision, visual impairment) which could affect the ability to drive or use machines.

3. How to use Endoxyna®

During or immediately after the administration, adequate amounts of fluid should be ingested or infused to force diuresis in order to reduce the risk of urinary tract toxicity. Therefore, Endoxyna® should be administered in the morning.

Dosing for Malignant Diseases

When used as the only oncolytic drug therapy, the initial course of Endoxyna® for patients with no hematologic deficiency usually consists of 40 mg per kg to 50 mg per kg given intravenously in divided doses over a period of 2 to 5 days. Other intravenous regimens include 10 mg per kg to 15 mg per kg given every 7 to 10 days or 3 mg per kg to 5 mg per kg twice weekly.

When Endoxyna® is included in combined cytotoxic regimens, it may be necessary to reduce the dose of Endoxyna® as well as that of the other drugs.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Tell your doctor if you get any side effects, including those not listed in this leaflet.

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- neutropenia; fever without documented infection has been reported in neutropenic patients.
- nausea, vomiting, anorexia, abdominal discomfort or pain, diarrhea, hemorrhagic colitis, oral mucosal ulceration, jaundice
- alopecia, skin rash, skin pigmentation and changes in nails

Not known

- cardiac arrest, ventricular fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia, cardiogenic shock, pericardial effusion (progressing to cardiac tamponade), myocardial hemorrhage, myocardial infarction, cardiac failure (including fatal outcomes), cardiomyopathy, myocarditis, pericarditis, carditis, atrial fibrillation, supraventricular arrhythmia, ventricular arrhythmia, bradycardia, tachycardia, palpitations, QT prolongation
- intra-uterine death, fetal malformation, fetal growth retardation, fetal toxicity (including myelosuppression, gastroenteritis)
- deafness, hearing impaired, tinnitus
- water intoxication
- visual impairment, conjunctivitis

- gastrointestinal hemorrhage, acute pancreatitis, colitis, enteritis, cecitis, stomatitis, constipation, parotid gland inflammation
- multiorgan failure, general physical deterioration, influenza-like illness, injection/infusion site reactions (thrombosis, necrosis, phlebitis, inflammation, pain, swelling, erythema), pyrexia, edema, chest pain, mucosal inflammation, asthenia, pain, chills, fatigue, malaise, headache
- myelosuppression, bone marrow failure, disseminated intravascular coagulation and hemolytic uremic syndrome (with thrombotic microangiopathy)
- veno-occlusive liver disease, cholestatic hepatitis, cytolytic hepatitis, hepatitis, cholestasis, hepatotoxicity with hepatic failure, hepatic encephalopathy, ascites, hepatomegaly, blood bilirubin increased, hepatic function abnormal, hepatic enzymes increased
- immunosuppression, anaphylactic shock and hypersensitivity reaction
- increased risk for and severity of pneumonias (including fatal outcomes), other bacterial, fungal, viral, protozoal and, parasitic infections, reactivation of latent infections, (including viral hepatitis, tuberculosis), pneumocystis jiroveci, herpes zoster, strongyloides, sepsis and septic shock
- blood lactate dehydrogenase increased, C-reactive protein increased
- hyponatremia, fluid retention, blood glucose increased, blood glucose decreased
- rhabdomyolysis, scleroderma, muscle spasms, myalgia, arthralgia
- acute leukemia, myelodysplastic syndrome, lymphoma, sarcomas, renal cell carcinoma, renal pelvis cancer, bladder cancer, ureteric cancer, thyroid cancer
- encephalopathy, convulsion, dizziness, neurotoxicity has been reported and manifested as reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome, myelopathy, peripheral neuropathy, polyneuropathy, neuralgia, dyesthesia, hypoesthesia, paresthesia, tremor, dysgeusia, hypogeusia, parosmia
- premature labor
- confusional state
- renal failure, renal tubular disorder, renal impairment, nephropathy toxic, hemorrhagic cystitis, bladder necrosis, cystitis ulcerative, bladder contracture, hematuria, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, atypical urinary bladder epithelial cells
- infertility, ovarian failure, ovarian disorder, amenorrhea, oligomenorrhea, testicular atrophy, azoospermia, oligospermia
- pulmonary veno-occlusive disease, acute respiratory distress syndrome, interstitial lung disease as manifested by respiratory failure (including fatal outcomes), obliterative bronchiolitis, organizing pneumonia, alveolitis allergic, pneumonitis, pulmonary hemorrhage, respiratory distress, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary edema, pleural effusion, bronchospasm, dyspnea, hypoxia, cough, nasal congestion, nasal discomfort, oropharyngeal pain, rhinorrhea
- toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, erythema multiforme, palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome, radiation recall dermatitis, toxic skin eruption, urticaria, dermatitis, blister, pruritus, erythema, nail disorder, facial swelling, hyperhidrosis
- Tumor lysis syndrome: like other cytotoxic drugs, cyclophosphamide may induce tumor lysis syndrome and hyperuricemia in patients with rapidly growing tumors
- pulmonary embolism, venous thrombosis, vasculitis, peripheral ischemia, hypertension, hypotension, flushing, hot flush

5. How to store Endoxyna®

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.
- Store in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C).
- Store in the original package in order to protect from light.
- Each vial is for single use and should be used immediately after opening. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions are the responsibility of the user.
- Following dilution, chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 hours at room temperature (below 30°C) and refrigerator (2°C to 8°C).
- 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.
- Cytotoxic agent. Must be transported, stored and used according to guidelines for handling of cytotoxic compounds.
- 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 protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Endoxyna® contains

The active substance is cyclophosphamide monohydrate. The other ingredients are ethanol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, and monothiolglycerol.

Endoxyna® is a clear, colorless solution, and free of particulate matter.

Endoxyna® is supplied in three strengths. One vial of Endoxyna® contains 500 mg/2.5 ml, 1000 mg/5 ml or 2000 mg/10 ml of cyclophosphamide. Each vial is packed in a box with a leaflet.

Not all strengths may be marketed.

For medical or healthcare professionals only

Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration, whenever solution and container permit.

Endoxyna® does not contain any antimicrobial preservative and thus care must be taken to assure the sterility of prepared solutions. Use aseptic technique.

Direct Intravenous Injection

Aseptically withdraw the prescribed dose from the vial. Dilute the prescribed dose of Endoxyna® to a concentration of 20 mg per ml by using any of the following diluents:

- 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection
- 0.45% Sodium Chloride Injection
- 5% Dextrose Injection
- 5% Dextrose and 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection

Do not use sterile water for injection because it results in a hypotonic solution and should not be injected directly.

Intravenous Infusion

Aseptically withdraw the prescribed dose from the vial. Dilute the prescribed dose of Endoxyna® to a concentration of 2 mg per ml by using any of the following diluents:

- 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection
- 0.45% Sodium Chloride Injection
- 5% Dextrose Injection
- 5% Dextrose and 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection

To reduce the likelihood of adverse reactions that appear to be administration rate-dependent (e.g., facial swelling, headache, nasal congestion, scalp burning), Endoxyna® should be injected or infused very slowly. Duration of the infusion also should be appropriate for the volume and type of carrier fluid to be infused.

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