

Read this leaflet carefully before you start taking Letocan[®]. 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.

What is in this leaflet

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1. What Letocan[®] is and what it is used for

Letocan[®] is an anti-fungal medicine containing caspofungin.

Letocan[®] makes fungal cells fragile and stops the fungus from growing properly. This stops the infection from spreading and gives the body's natural defenses a chance to completely get rid of the infection.

Letocan[®] 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 mold 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.

2. What you need to know before you are given Letocan[®]

Do not use Letocan[®]

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

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before you are given Letocan[®] 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.

Letocan[®] may also cause serious cutaneous adverse reactions such as Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN).

Other medicines and Letocan[®]

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 Letocan[®] can affect the way some other medicines work. Also, some other medicines can affect the way Letocan[®] 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 Letocan[®].

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.

Pregnancy

Letocan[®] 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.

Breast-feeding

Women given Letocan[®] should not breast-feed.

Driving and using machines

There is no information to suggest that Letocan[®] affects your ability to drive or operate machinery.

Letocan[®] contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per vial, that is to say essentially "sodium-free".

3. How to use Letocan[®]

Letocan[®] will always be prepared and given to you by a healthcare professional.

You will be given Letocan[®]:

- 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 Letocan[®] 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 Letocan[®] than you should

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

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.

Serious side effects

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.

Other side effects in adults

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- decreased hemoglobin (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

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- diarrhea, 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, increase 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 heartbeats, rapid heartbeat, irregular heartbeat, 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, generalized 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

Other 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

5. How to store Letocan[®]

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.
- Storage in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C).
- Store in the original package 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 you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Content of the pack and other information

What Letocan[®] contains

The active substance is caspofungin acetate. The other ingredients are sucrose, mannitol, acetic acid glacial, and sodium hydroxide.

Letocan[®] 50 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Each vial of Letocan[®] contains 50 mg of caspofungin.

Letocan[®] 70 mg powder for concentrate for solution for infusion

Each vial of Letocan[®] contains 70 mg of caspofungin.

What Letocan[®] looks like and contents of the pack

Letocan[®] is a sterile, white to off-white powder.

Each pack contains one vial with a leaflet.

Not all strengths may be marketed.

For medical or healthcare professionals only

Instructions of how to reconstitute and dilute Letocan[®]:

Do not use any diluents containing dextrose as Letocan[®] is not stable in diluents containing dextrose.

Do not mix or co-infuse Letocan[®] with any other medicines, as there are no data available on the compatibility of Letocan[®] with other intravenous substances, additives, or medicinal products.

Visually inspect the infusion solution for particulate matter or discoloration.

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 10.8 ml of water for injection or 0.9% sodium chloride solution for injection. The concentrations of the reconstituted Letocan[®] 50 mg vials will be 5 mg/ml and Letocan[®] 70 mg vials will be 7 mg/ml.

The white to off-white compact lyophilized powder will dissolve completely. Mix gently until a clear solution is obtained.

Reconstituted solutions should be visually inspected for particulate matter or discoloration. The reconstituted solution should be diluted immediately.

Step 2: Dilution

Diluents for the final solution for infusion are: 0.9%, 0.45%, or 0.225% 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 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.

Instructions for use in pediatric patients

Calculation of Body Surface Area (BSA) for pediatric dosing

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

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

Preparation of the 70 mg/m² or 50 mg/m² infusion for pediatric patients >3 months of age

1. Determine the actual loading dose to be used in the pediatric patient by using the patient's BSA and the following equation:

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

or

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

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 Letocan[®] to room temperature.

3. Aseptically add 10.8 ml of water for injection or 0.9% sodium chloride solution for injection. This will give a final caspofungin concentration in the vial of 5 mg/ml (using Letocan[®] 50 mg) or 7 mg/ml (using Letocan[®] 70 mg).

4. Remove the volume of medicine equal to the calculated loading dose (Step 1) from the vial. Aseptically transfer this volume (ml) of reconstituted Letocan[®] to an IV bag (or bottle) containing 250 ml of 0.9%, 0.45%, or 0.225% sodium chloride solution for injection, or lactated Ringer's injection. Alternatively, the volume (ml) of reconstituted Letocan[®] can be added to a reduced volume of 0.9%, 0.45%, or 0.225% sodium chloride injection or lactated Ringer's, not to exceed a final concentration of 0.5 mg/ml.

Stability

Following dilution 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, chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 8 hours when stored below 30°C, or 48 hours when stored refrigerated (2°C to 8°C).

From a microbiological point of view, the reconstituted product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user.

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