

## Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The [full CMI](#) on the next page has more details. If you are worried about using this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

### 1. Why am I using Columvi?

Columvi contains the active ingredient glofitamab. Columvi is used to treat adults with a cancer called diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL). It is used when the cancer has come back (relapsed) or the cancer did not respond to previous treatments. For more information, see Section [1. Why am I using Columvi?](#) in the full CMI.

### 2. What should I know before I am given Columvi?

Do not use if you have ever had an allergic reaction to glofitamab or any of the ingredients listed at the end of the CMI. **Talk to your doctor if you have any other medical conditions, take any other medicines, or are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding.** For more information, see Section [2. What should I know before I am given Columvi?](#) in the full CMI.

### 3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with Columvi and affect how it works. A list of these medicines is in Section [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#) in the full CMI.

### 4. How is Columvi given?

You will be given Columvi under the supervision of a doctor experienced in cancer treatment, in a hospital or clinic. You will be given 12 treatment cycles of Columvi. Each cycle lasts 21 days. Your doctor will begin Columvi treatment with a single infusion of another medicine called obinutuzumab and a low dose of Columvi and will gradually increase it to the full dose. More instructions can be found in Section [4. How is Columvi given?](#) in the full CMI.

### 5. What should I know while using Columvi?

Things you should do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using Columvi.</li><li>Pay attention to serious side effects. Some side effects can sometimes be life-threatening and may happen any time during Columvi treatment.</li></ul>
Things you should not do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Do not miss any appointments</li></ul>
Driving or using machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If you have symptoms of cytokine release syndrome (such as fever, fast heartbeat, feeling dizzy or lightheaded, chills or shortness of breath) – do not drive, cycle or use any tools or machines until you feel better.</li></ul>

For more information, see Section [5. What should I know while using Columvi?](#) in the full CMI.

### 6. Are there any side effects?

For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#) in the full CMI

- Cytokine release syndrome; symptoms include fever, fast heartbeat, feeling dizzy or lightheaded, chills, shortness of breath
- Infection; symptoms include fever, chills, difficulty breathing, burning pain when passing urine
- Tumour flare; symptoms include tender swollen lymph nodes, chest pain, inability to breathe easily, pain at the site of the tumour
- Tumour lysis syndrome; symptoms include weakness, shortness of breath, feeling confused, irregular heartbeat, muscle cramps

# Columvi®

Active ingredient(s): glofitamab

## Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about using Columvi. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using Columvi.**

**Where to find information in this leaflet:**

1. [Why am I using Columvi?](#)
2. [What should I know before I am given Columvi?](#)
3. [What if I am taking other medicines?](#)
4. [How is Columvi given?](#)
5. [What should I know while using Columvi?](#)
6. [Are there any side effects?](#)
7. [Product details](#)

### 1. Why am I using Columvi?

Columvi contains the active ingredient glofitamab. Columvi is used to treat adults with a cancer called diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL). It is used when:

- the cancer has come back (relapsed) or
  - the cancer did not respond to previous treatments.
- DLBCL is a cancer of a part of your immune system (the body's defenses).
- It affects a type of white blood cell called 'B-cells'
  - In DLBCL, B-cells multiply in an uncontrolled manner and build up in your tissues.

This medicine binds to the surface of the cancerous B-cells and also to the surface of 'T-cells' (another type of white blood cell). This binding on two targets activates T-cells and causes them to multiply, which leads to the rapid breakdown of the cancerous B-cells.

### 2. What should I know before I am given Columvi?

#### Warnings

**Do not use Columvi if:**

- you are allergic to glofitamab, or any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet.

Always check the ingredients to make sure you can use this medicine.

**Check with your doctor if you:**

- take any medicines for any other condition
- have an infection, including a long-lasting infection (chronic), or an infection which keeps coming back (recurring)
- have or had any kidney, liver or heart problems
- are due to have a vaccine

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and

how to monitor for them. See additional information under Section 6. [Are there any side effects?](#)

#### Pregnancy and breastfeeding

- Check with your doctor if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant.
- You should not be given Columvi if you are pregnant. This is because it is possible that Columvi could harm your unborn baby.
- If you could become pregnant, you must use effective contraception while you are being treated with Columvi and for 2 months after the last dose
- If you become pregnant while you are being treated with Columvi tell your doctor immediately.
- Talk to your doctor if you are breastfeeding or intend to breastfeed.
- Do not breast-feed while receiving Columvi and for at least 2 months after the last dose. This is because it is not known if this medicine can pass into breast milk and harm your baby.

#### Children and adolescents

This medicine should not be given to children and adolescents below 18 years of age. This is because Columvi has not been studied in this age group.

### 3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any medicines, vitamins or supplements that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop. Tell your doctor or nurse if you are due to have a vaccine, or you know you may need to have a vaccine in the near future.

**Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect Columvi.**

### 4. How is Columvi given?

You will be given Columvi under the supervision of a doctor experienced in cancer treatment, in a hospital or clinic.

#### Medicines given before Columvi treatment

- Seven days before starting Columvi treatment, you will be given another medicine, obinutuzumab, to deplete the B-cells in your blood in order to prevent cytokine release syndrome. Cytokine release syndrome is a group of symptoms caused by small proteins called cytokines, released in your body during inflammation.
- During the 30 to 60 minutes before you are given Columvi, you may be given other medicines (pre-medication) to help reduce reactions associated with cytokine release syndrome.

- These medicines may include:
  - A corticosteroid such as dexamethasone
  - A fever-reducing medicine such as paracetamol
  - An antihistamine such as diphenhydramine

### How much and how often you will receive Columvi

- You will be given 12 treatment cycles of Columvi. Each cycle lasts 21 days.

Your doctor will begin Columvi treatment with a lower dose and will gradually increase it to the full dose.

A typical schedule is shown as follows:

Cycle 1: This will include a pre-treatment of obinutuzumab and 2 low doses of Columvi during the 21 days.

Cycle 2 to Cycle 12: This will be just one dose in the 21 days.

### How Columvi is given and monitoring

Columvi is given as a drip into a vein (an intravenous infusion). Your doctor will adjust the time required for infusion depending on how you respond to treatment.

- Your first infusion will be given over 4 hours. Your doctor will monitor you carefully during the first infusion and for 10 hours after completion of infusion. This is to watch for any signs or symptoms of cytokine release syndrome.
- For the infusions, you may be monitored after completion of your infusion. This will be necessary if you have had moderate or severe cytokine release syndrome with your previous dose.
- If you do not experience cytokine release syndrome after 3 doses, your doctor may give the following infusions over 2 hours.

### If you miss a dose of Columvi

If you miss an appointment, make another one straight away. For the treatment to be fully effective, it is very important not to miss a dose.

### Before stopping Columvi treatment

Speak with your doctor before stopping treatment. This is because stopping treatment may make your condition worse.

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

### If you are given too much Columvi

As Columvi is given under the supervision of your doctor it is unlikely that you will be given too much. However, if you experience any side effects after being given Columvi, tell your doctor or nurse immediately.

## 5. What should I know while using Columvi?

### Things you should do

Remind any doctor, dentist or pharmacist you visit that you are using Columvi.  
Pay attention to serious side effects.

Some side effects can sometimes be life-threatening and may happen any time during Columvi treatment.

### Call your doctor straight away if you:

experience any of the following side effects while receiving Columvi:

- if you experience fever, fast heartbeat, feeling dizzy or lightheaded, chills, shortness of breath. These may be symptoms of a condition known as cytokine release syndrome, a serious condition.
- if you develop fever, chills, difficulty breathing, burning sensation while passing urine. These may be signs of an infection. Some infections may be life-threatening or fatal.
- if you experience kidney problems (weakness, shortness of breath, fatigue and confusion), heart problems (fluttering of the heart or a faster or slower heartbeat), vomiting or diarrhoea and tingling in the mouth, hands or feet. These may be signs of a condition called tumour lysis syndrome.
- Your cancer appears to become worse and you develop tender swollen lymph nodes, chest pain, cough, inability to breathe easily, or pain at the site of the tumour. These may be symptoms of tumour flare.

If you have any of the above symptoms tell your doctor straight away.

### Your doctor may:

- give you other medicines to reduce symptoms and prevent complications
- stop your treatment for a short time, or
- stop your treatment completely

### Things you should not do

- Do not miss any of your scheduled appointments.

### Driving or using machines

#### Be careful before you drive or use any machines or tools until you know how Columvi affects you.

Columvi is not likely to affect your ability to drive, cycle or use any tools or machines.

However, if you have symptoms of cytokine release syndrome (such as fever, fast heartbeat, feeling dizzy or lightheaded, chills or shortness of breath) – do not drive, cycle or use any tools or machines until you feel better.

### Looking after your medicine

This medicine will be stored by your doctor at the hospital or clinic.

## 6. Are there any side effects?

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention. See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

The possible side effects of Columvi include:

## Serious side effects

Tell your doctor straight away if you get any of the serious side effects listed below – you may need urgent medical treatment.

- **Cytokine release syndrome;** symptoms include fever, fast heartbeat, feeling dizzy or lightheaded, chills, shortness of breath, fever with low levels of neutrophils (a type of white blood cell)
- **Infections;** symptoms include fever, chills, difficulty breathing, burning pain when passing urine
- **Tumour flare;** symptoms include your cancer appearing to become worse, developing tender swollen lymph nodes, chest pain, cough, inability to breathe easily, or pain at the site of the tumour
- **Tumour lysis syndrome;** symptoms include weakness, shortness of breath, feeling confused, irregular heartbeat, muscle cramps

## Other side effects

Tell your doctor or nurse straight away if you notice any of the following side effects or if they get worse:

**Very common** (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- Reduced levels in blood tests of:
  - neutrophils (a type of white blood cell), which may cause fever or any symptoms of an infection
  - red blood cells (anaemia), which may cause tiredness, feeling unwell and pale skin
  - platelets (a type of blood cell), which may cause unusual bruising or bleeding
- Fever
- Low levels in blood tests, of:
  - phosphate, magnesium, calcium or potassium
- rash
- constipation

**Common** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

### General:

- diarrhoea
- feeling sick (nausea)
- headache
- low sodium levels in blood tests, which may cause tiredness, muscle twitching or cramps
- increased levels in blood tests of liver enzymes and bilirubin (yellow substance in blood), which may cause yellowing of skin or eyes, and dark urine
- vomiting
- viral infections, such as lung infection, shingles
- bacterial infections, such as urinary tract infection, infection in or around the stomach
- respiratory tract infections, such as runny nose, sore throat, sinus infections, and chest colds
- infection in blood (sepsis), which may cause fever, chills and confusion
- fever with low levels of neutrophils (a type of white blood cell)

- lung infection (pneumonia), which may cause fever, cough, and difficulty breathing
- vomiting
- bleeding in the stomach or gut (gastrointestinal haemorrhage), which may cause black stools or blood in vomit
- confusion
- trembling
- sleepiness

**Uncommon** (may affect less than 1 in 100 people):

- fungal infection
- swelling of the spinal cord (myelitis)

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor.

**Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.**

Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people.

## Reporting side effects

After you have received medical advice for any side effects you experience, you can report side effects to the Centre for Adverse Reactions Monitoring (CARM) online at <https://nzphvc.otago.ac.nz/consumer-reporting/>. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

**Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.**

## 7. Product details

This medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription.

### What Columvi contains

<b>Active ingredient (main ingredient)</b>	glofitamab
<b>Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)</b>	histidine histidine hydrochloride monohydrate methionine sucrose polysorbate 20 (E432) water for injections
<b>Potential allergens</b>	nil

**Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.**

### What Columvi looks like

Columvi is a colourless, clear solution provided in a glass vial.

Columvi 2.5 mg/2.5 mL: Each vial contains 2.5 milligrams of glofitamab (in 2.5 mL)

Columvi 10 mg/10 mL: Each vial contains 10 milligrams of glofitamab (in 10 mL)

Who distributes Columvi

Columvi is distributed in New Zealand by:

Roche Products (New Zealand) Limited

PO Box 109113 Newmarket

Auckland 1149

Medical enquiries: 0800 656 464

Please check with your pharmacist for the latest Consumer  
Medicine Information.

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This leaflet was prepared in April 2024.