

1 PRODUCT NAME

Carboplatin Ebewe

2 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each vial concentrate for injection contains 10 mg/mL carboplatin.

Each vial with 5 mL concentrate for injection contains 50 mg carboplatin.

Each vial with 15 mL concentrate for injection contains 150 mg carboplatin.

Each vial with 45 mL concentrate for injection contains 450 mg carboplatin.

Each vial with 60 mL concentrate for injection contains 600 mg carboplatin.

Each vial with 100 mL concentrate for injection contains 1000 mg carboplatin.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Concentrate for injection

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Carboplatin is indicated for the treatment of:

- Treatment of advanced stage ovarian cancer of epithelial origin
- Small cell lung carcinoma
- Carcinoma of the head and neck
- Carcinoma of the testis
- Paediatric cerebral tumours
- Soft tissue sarcoma
- Neuroblastoma.

4.2 Dose and method of administration

Product is for single use in one patient only. Contains no antimicrobial agent. Discard any unused residue.

Adults. The recommended dose of carboplatin in previously untreated adults with normal renal function is 400 mg/m² given as a single intravenous infusion over 15 to 60 minutes. Therapy should not be repeated until four weeks after the previous carboplatin course.

It is recommended that, according to clinical circumstances, the initial dosage may require reduction by 20 to 25% in patients with risk factors such as increasing age, previous myelosuppressive therapy and poor performance status.

Dosage modification may be required when carboplatin is used in combination with other myelosuppressive drugs or radiation therapy, to minimise additive myelosuppressive effects.

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

Determination of haematological nadir by weekly blood counts during initial courses is recommended for future dosage adjustment and scheduling of carboplatin.

Impaired renal function. In patients with initial impaired renal function, reduction of dosage of carboplatin may be required. Haematological nadirs and renal function should be monitored in these circumstances.

A suggested dosage schedule in patients with impaired renal function based on creatinine clearance is as follows:

<i>Creatinine clearance</i>	<i>Carboplatin dose</i>
> 40 mL/minute	400 mg/m ²
20 to 39 mL/minute	250 mg/m ²
0 to 19 mL/minute	150 mg/m ²

Use in children. Sufficient usage of carboplatin in children has not occurred to allow specific dosage recommendations to be made. Doctors are advised to refer to recently published literature for information on the current dosing regimens for particular tumours.

Preparation of carboplatin solution. Equipment containing aluminium components should be avoided (see Section 6.2 Incompatibilities).

Carboplatin Injection is a ready to use solution containing carboplatin 10 mg/mL in Water for Injections BP. The injections may be further diluted in glucose 5% intravenous infusion. To reduce microbiological hazard, use as soon as practicable after preparation. If storage is necessary, hold at 2 to 8°C for not more than 24 hours, unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

Handling guidelines. Carboplatin should be prepared for administration only by professionals who have been trained in the safe use of the preparation.

Operations such as transfer to syringes should be carried out only in the designated area.

The personnel carrying out these procedures should be adequately protected with clothing, gloves and eye shield.

Pregnant personnel are advised not to handle chemotherapeutic agents.

Compatibilities. Carboplatin has been found to be stable for 28 days at a concentration of 0.4 mg/mL and 4.0 mg/mL prepared in glucose 5% in water when stored at 2-8°C and at 20-25°C, protected from light. The infusion solution should be used immediately after preparation if stored at room temperature without protection from light.

These products contain no antimicrobial agent. In order to reduce microbiological contamination hazard, infusion should be commenced as soon as practicable after preparation. Infusion should be completed within 24 hours of preparation and any residue discarded.

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

4.3 Contraindications

Carboplatin is contraindicated in patients who:

- Have severe myelosuppression
- Have pre-existing severe renal impairment (dose adjustment may allow use in the presence of mild renal impairment, see Section 4.2 Dose and method of administration)
- Have history of severe allergic reactions to carboplatin, other platinum containing compounds or mannitol
- Have bleeding tumours
- Severe bleeding
- Concomitant use with yellow fever vaccine
- Are pregnant or are breast feeding

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Carboplatin should be administered only under constant supervision by doctors experienced in therapy with cytotoxic agents and only when potential benefits of carboplatin therapy outweigh the possible risks. Appropriate facilities should be available for adequate management of complications should they arise.

Bone marrow function

Carboplatin should be administered with caution to patients with significant bleeding or with bone marrow depression.

The nadir for platelets (peak detrimental effect) is usually between days 14 to 21 following initial treatment and days 14 to 28 for white blood cells. Minimum counts should be 50,000/mm³ for platelets and 2,000/mm³ for white blood cells. A greater reduction in platelets is seen in patients who previously received extensive myelosuppressive chemotherapy than non-treated patients.

If counts fall below this level, therapy should be suspended until recovery is complete, usually five to six weeks. Supportive transfusional therapy may be necessary in severe cases.

The occurrence, severity and protraction of toxicity are likely to be greater in patients who have received extensive prior treatment for their disease, have poor performance status and who are more advanced in age. Dosage reduction may be necessary in cases of severe toxicity.

It is important, therefore, that the assessment of renal function and peripheral blood counts (including white blood cells, platelets and haemoglobin) be made prior to, during and following treatment with carboplatin. Aside from monitoring toxicity, this practice will help determine the nadir and recovery of the haematological parameters and assist in the subsequent dose adjustments. In order to ensure that the peak detrimental effect on blood cells has occurred, repeat courses of treatment with carboplatin should not be given more frequently than monthly under normal circumstances.

Blood and lymphatic system disorders

Haemolytic anaemia with the presence of serologic drug-induced antibodies has been reported in patients treated with carboplatin. This event can be fatal.

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

Haemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS) is a potentially life-threatening side effect. Carboplatin should be discontinued at the first sign of any evidence of microangiopathic hemolytic anaemia, such as rapidly falling haemoglobin with concomitant thrombocytopenia, elevation of serum bilirubin, serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, or lactate dehydrogenase (LDH). Renal failure may not be reversible with discontinuation of therapy and dialysis may be required.

Secondary Leukaemia

Acute promyelocytic leukaemia and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)/ acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) have been reported years after therapy with carboplatin and other antineoplastic treatments.

Central nervous system (CNS)/Hearing functions

Neurological evaluations and auditory monitoring should be performed regularly during and after carboplatin therapy, particularly in patients previously treated with cisplatin and in patients over 65 years of age. Neurotoxicity, such as paraesthesias and decreased deep tendon reflexes, and ototoxicity are more likely to be seen in patients who have received cisplatin previously.

Ototoxicity is cumulative, and frequency and severity of hearing disorder increases with high dose regimens and repeated doses, or prior treatment with cisplatin (as cisplatin is also toxic). Assessment of hearing should be performed on a regular basis. The risk of ototoxicity may be increased by concomitant administration of other ototoxic drugs (e.g. aminoglycosides) (see Section 4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction).

Delayed onset hearing loss has been reported in paediatric patients. Long-term audiometric follow-up in this population is recommended.

Use in renal impairment

Renal function should be assessed prior to and during therapy. Myelosuppression associated with carboplatin is closely related to the renal clearance of the drug; therefore patients with impaired renal function are more susceptible.

Myelosuppression, particularly thrombocytopenia (reduction in platelet count), will also be more severe in patients receiving concomitant therapy with other nephrotoxic drugs such as aminoglycoside antibiotics. Toxicity is more likely to be prolonged and more severe in patients who have undergone previous chemotherapy, are more advanced in age, or who are debilitated. Dosage reductions may be necessary in these cases.

Renal toxicity is not usually dose limiting. Unlike cisplatin therapy, pretreatment and post-treatment hydration is not necessary. However, about 25% of patients show a decrease in creatinine clearance and, less frequently, rises in serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen.. Renal impairment is more likely to be seen in patients who have previously experienced nephrotoxicity as a result of chemotherapy.

Gastrointestinal effects

Carboplatin can induce emesis. The incidence and severity of emesis may be reduced by pretreatment with antiemetics or by carboplatin administration as a continuous IV infusion over

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

24 hours, or as IV administration of divided doses over 5 consecutive days rather than as a single infusion. Selective inhibitors of type 3 (5-HT₃), serotonergic receptors (e.g., ondansetron) or substituted benzamides (e.g. metoclopramide) may be particularly effective antiemetics and combination therapy may be considered for patients experiencing severe or refractory emetogenic effects.

Hypersensitivity reactions

As in the case of other platinum complexed compounds, allergic reactions to carboplatin have been reported. These allergic reactions have been similar in nature and severity to those reported with other platinum containing compounds. Patients should be monitored for possible anaphylactoid reactions and appropriate equipment and medication should be readily available to treat such reactions (e.g., antihistamines, corticosteroids, adrenaline, oxygen) whenever carboplatin is administered. Symptoms include rash, urticaria, erythema, pruritus, bronchospasm and hypotension. These reactions may occur within minutes of administration.

Hepatobiliary disease.

Cases of hepatic veno-occlusive disease (sinusoidal obstruction syndrome) have been reported, some of which were fatal. Patients should be monitored for signs and symptoms of abnormal liver function or portal hypertension which do not obviously result from liver metastases.

Tumour lysis syndrome (TLS)

In post marketing experience tumour lysis syndrome (TLS) has been reported in patients following the use of carboplatin alone or in combination with other chemotherapeutic agents. Patient at high risk of TLS, such as patients with high proliferative rate, high tumour burden, and high sensitivity to cytotoxic agents, should be monitored closely and appropriate precaution taken.

Reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome (RPLS)

Cases of RPLS have been reported in patients receiving carboplatin in combination chemotherapy. RPLS is a rare, reversible after treatment discontinuation, rapidly evolving neurological condition, which can include seizure, hypertension, headache, confusion, blindness, and other visual and neurological disturbances. Diagnosis of RPLS is based upon confirmation by brain imaging, preferably MRI.

Immunosuppressant effects/Increased susceptibility to infections

Administration of live or live-attenuated vaccines in patients immunocompromised by chemotherapeutic agents, including carboplatin, may result in serious or fatal infections. Vaccination with a live vaccine should be avoided in patients receiving carboplatin. Killed or inactivated vaccines may be administered; however the response to such vaccines may be diminished.

Carboplatin should be administered with caution to patients with herpes zoster, existing or recent chicken pox, or recent exposure to chicken pox, due to the risk of severe generalised disease. It should also be administered with caution to patients with other infections.

The myelosuppressive effects of carboplatin may adversely affect dental procedures, resulting in an increased incidence of microbial infection, delayed healing and gingival bleeding. Where

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

possible, dental work should not be used (see Section 4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction), completed prior to carboplatin therapy, or deferred until blood counts return to normal. Patients should be instructed on proper dental hygiene during treatment, including caution in the use of toothbrushes, toothpicks and dental floss.

Aluminium

Aluminium-containing equipment should not be used (see Section 4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction).

Use in the elderly

Carboplatin induced peripheral neuropathy appears to be more common in those over 65 years of age than in younger patients. Elderly patients may have decreased renal and haematopoietic function, and may be more susceptible to other effects of the drug.

Paediatric population

Safety and efficacy in children have not been established.

4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction

Carboplatin may interact with aluminium to form a black precipitate. Needles, syringes, catheters or IV administration sets that contain aluminium parts which may come in contact with carboplatin should not be used for preparation or administration of the drug (see Section 6.2 Incompatibilities).

Concurrent therapy with nephrotoxic drugs may increase or exacerbate renal toxicity due to carboplatin induced changes in renal clearance. Patients receiving aminoglycoside antibiotics or other nephrotoxic drugs should not be treated with carboplatin.

Concomitant administration of carboplatin and aminoglycosides result in an increased risk of ototoxicity, and the drugs should be used concurrently with caution.

Combination therapy with other myelosuppressive drugs may require modification of the dose or timing of carboplatin therapy to minimise additive myelosuppressive effects. Dosage reduction is recommended if carboplatin is administered concurrently with radiation therapy.

In patients who have previously received cisplatin, neurotoxicity such as paraesthesias, decreased deep tendon reflexes and ototoxicity are more likely to be seen. The frequency and severity of hearing disorder increases with prior treatment with cisplatin (as cisplatin is also ototoxic). Paraesthesias present prior to treatment, especially if caused by cisplatin, may persist or worsen during carboplatin therapy.

In patients receiving carboplatin concomitantly with paclitaxel, myalgias and arthralgias commonly occur. Fatigue has also been reported in patients receiving this combination.

Pain, most likely related to tumour size, and asthenia occur frequently in patients receiving carboplatin in conjunction with cyclophosphamide. Visual disturbances have been reported in patients receiving usual dosages of carboplatin in conjunction with cyclophosphamide.

Live or killed virus vaccines should not be given during carboplatin therapy, or for three months to one year after carboplatin is discontinued. The immunosuppressive effect of carboplatin may

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

potentiate viral replication and increase the adverse effects of live virus vaccines, and decrease the patient's antibody response to live or killed virus vaccines. In addition, immunisation with oral polio virus vaccine should be postponed in people who are in close contact with the patient, particularly family members.

An increased incidence of emesis has been reported when carboplatin and other emetogenic drugs are given concurrently or carboplatin is administered to patients who previously received emetogenic therapy.

A decrease in phenytoin serum levels has been observed with concurrent administration of carboplatin and phenytoin/fosphenytoin. This may lead to exacerbation of seizures.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Effects on fertility

Both men and women receiving carboplatin should be informed of the potential risk of adverse effects on reproduction. Women of childbearing potential should be advised to avoid becoming pregnant by using effective contraception during treatment and up to 6 months after therapy. For women who are pregnant or become pregnant during therapy, genetic counseling should be provided.

Carboplatin is genotoxic. Men being treated with carboplatin are advised not to father a child during and up to 3 months after treatment and to seek advice on conservation of sperm prior to treatment because of the possibility of irreversible infertility due to therapy with carboplatin.

Male and female fertility may be impacted by treatment with carboplatin. Most forms of chemotherapy have been associated with reduction of oogenesis and spermatogenesis and patients receiving carboplatin should be warned of this potential. Although not reported with carboplatin, this has been reported with other platinum agents. Recovery of fertility after exposure can occur but is not guaranteed. Both men and women should seek advice for fertility preservation before treatment with carboplatin.

Use in pregnancy

Category D

This category specifies drugs which have caused or may be expected to cause an increased incidence of human foetal malformations or irreversible damage. These drugs may also have adverse pharmacological effects. Carboplatin has been shown to be embryotoxic and mutagenic. Use in pregnancy is not recommended. Women of childbearing potential should use adequate contraception. If the patient becomes pregnant while being treated with carboplatin, she should be advised of the potential hazard to the foetus.

Use in lactation

It is not known whether carboplatin is excreted in breast milk. To avoid possible harmful effects in the infant, breastfeeding should be discontinued during carboplatin therapy.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

The effect of carboplatin on the ability to drive or use machinery has not been systematically evaluated.

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

4.8 Undesirable effects

Myelosuppression is the dose-limiting toxicity of carboplatin. It is generally reversible and is not cumulative when carboplatin is used as single agent and at the recommended frequencies of administration.

Adverse effects which have been observed in studies to date can be grouped under the following organ systems:

Blood and lymphatic system disorders. Haematological toxicity is the most common dose limiting toxicity, with leucopenia in 55% of patients, thrombocytopenia in 32% of patients, anaemia in up to 59% of patients. When used as single therapy toxicity is not usually cumulative and is reversible, although transfusional therapy may be necessary in severe cases.

Myelosuppression is dose related, and appears to be most common and more severe in patients who have received prior antineoplastic therapy (especially cisplatin), those who have received or who are currently receiving other myelosuppressive drugs or radiation therapy, and those with renal impairment. Transfusional support has been required in about one-fifth of patients.

Haemolytic anaemia (sometimes fatal) has also been reported.

Clinical sequelae of bone marrow/haematologic toxicity such as fever, infections, sepsis/septic shock and haemorrhage may be expected.

Haemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) has been reported.

Neoplasms – benign, malignant and unspecified. There have been rare reports of acute myelogenous leukaemias and myelodysplastic syndromes arising in patients who have been treated with carboplatin, mostly when given in combination with other potentially leukemogenic agents.

Gastrointestinal disorders. Nausea and vomiting (53%), nausea only (25%), diarrhoea (6%), constipation (3%). Nausea and vomiting generally are delayed 6 to 12 hours after administration of carboplatin and disappear within 24 hours, but may persist for up to three days in some patients. Vomiting may be delayed for 24 hours or longer after treatment in some patients. Nausea and vomiting are readily controlled (or may be prevented) with antiemetic medication. Gastrointestinal pain, mucositis, pancreatitis and stomatitis have also been reported.

Renal and urinary disorders. Decrease in creatinine clearance (25%); increases in uric acid (25%), blood urea nitrogen (16%) and serum creatinine (7%). Acute renal failure has been reported rarely. Nephrotoxicity manifests as reduced creatinine clearance, elevated serum creatinine blood urea nitrogen and uric acid levels. Haemolytic uraemic syndrome. Mild and transient elevations of serum creatinine and of blood urea nitrogen concentrations may occur. Risk of carboplatin-induced nephrotoxicity (e.g. impaired creatinine clearance) becomes more prominent at relatively high dosages or in patients previously treated with cisplatin.

Investigations. Decreases in serum magnesium (37%), potassium (16%) and, rarely, calcium (5%). Carboplatin may also cause decreases in serum sodium levels. These changes have not been severe enough to cause clinical symptoms.

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

Nervous system disorders. Peripheral neuropathy (6%) which was mild and dysgeusia (< 1%). Paraesthesia present prior to treatment, especially if caused by cisplatin, may persist or worsen during carboplatin therapy (see Section 4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction). Central neurotoxicity has also been reported, although this may be related to concomitant antiemetic therapy. Fatigue has been reported in patients receiving carboplatin concomitantly with paclitaxel. Dysgeusia has been reported in patients taking carboplatin. In the majority of patients, neurotoxicity manifests mainly as paraesthesias and decreased deep tendon reflexes. The effect, more common in patients over 65 years of age, appears to be cumulative, occurring mainly in patients receiving prolonged therapy and/or in those who have received prior cisplatin therapy. Central nervous system effects may also occur. Pre-existing paraesthesias (especially those related to previous cisplatin treatment) may worsen during carboplatin therapy.

Ear and labyrinth disorders. Subclinical decrease in hearing acuity as determined by audiogram, in the high frequency (4,000 to 8,000 Hz) range (15%); clinical ototoxicity, usually manifested as tinnitus (1%). Pre-existing hearing impairment may persist or worsen with carboplatin therapy. In patients who developed hearing loss as a result of cisplatin therapy, the impairment may persist or worsen.

Hepatobiliary disorders. Mild and usually transient elevations of serum alkaline phosphatase, aspartate aminotransferase or bilirubin concentrations may occur. Substantial abnormalities in liver function test have been reported in patients treated with carboplatin at high doses and autologous bone marrow transplantation. Increases in liver enzymes have been transient in the majority of cases. Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) (30%), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (15%), bilirubin (4%).

Immune system disorders. In less than 2% of patients reactions similar to those seen after cisplatin have been observed. Erythematous rash, fever, pruritus may occur (less than 2% of patients). These include anaphylaxis/anaphylactoid reactions, hypotension, bronchospasm, hypoxia and pyrexia. Hypersensitivity reactions may occur within a few minutes after IV administration of carboplatin. Perioral tingling, urticaria, bronchospasm, hypotension and hypoxia have been observed. Anaphylaxis and anaphylactoid reactions have also occurred, while exfoliative dermatitis has been reported rarely. In a few cases, no cross reactivity was present. The frequency of allergic reactions is higher in patients who receive carboplatin in conjunction with other antineoplastic agents.

Eye disorders. Blurred vision may occur rarely. Visual disturbances have been reported in patients receiving usual dosages of carboplatin in conjunction with cyclophosphamide (see Interactions). Loss of vision has been reported rarely in patients receiving carboplatin in doses higher than those usually recommended; improvement and/or total recovery of vision occurred within weeks after the drug was discontinued. Visual abnormalities, such as transient sight loss (which can be complete for light and colours) or other disturbances may occur in patients treated with carboplatin. Improvement and/or total recovery of vision usually occurs within weeks after the drug is discontinued. Cortical blindness has been reported in patients with impaired renal function receiving high dose carboplatin.

Cardiac disorders. Cardiac failure, ischaemic coronary artery disorders (e.g., myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest, angina, myocardial ischaemia), Kounis syndrome (vasospastic allergic angina).

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

Vascular disorders. Cerebrovascular events, hypotension (low blood pressure).

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders. Exfoliative dermatitis may rarely occur. Erythematous rash, pruritus, urticaria and alopecia have also been reported in association with carboplatin.

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders. Myalgia/arthralgia. This can commonly occur in patients receiving carboplatin together with paclitaxel (see Section 4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction).

Metabolism and nutrition disorders. Electrolyte abnormalities (hypokalaemia, hypocalcaemia, hyponatraemia and/or hypomagnesaemia), tumour lysis syndrome, dehydration.

Other. Alopecia (2%) asthenia, flu-like syndrome (1%), reaction at injection site (< 1%). Taste abnormalities, and adverse respiratory and genitourinary effects have also been reported. Haemolytic uraemic syndrome has occurred rarely. Pain, most likely related to tumour size, and asthenia occur frequently in patients receiving carboplatin in conjunction with cyclophosphamide.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicine is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicine. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions <https://nzphvc.otago.ac.nz/reporting/>

4.9 Overdose

There are no known antidotes for carboplatin overdosage, thus every possible measure should be taken to avoid an overdose; this includes full awareness of the potential danger of an overdose, careful calculation of the dose to be administered and availability of adequate diagnostic and treatment facilities. Acute overdosage with carboplatin may result in an enhancement of its expected toxic effects (e.g. severe myelosuppression, intractable nausea and vomiting, severe neurosensorial toxicities, liver failure, kidney failure, etc.) Death may follow. Haemodialysis is the only effective, even then partially, up to 3 hours after administration because of the rapid and extensive binding of platinum to plasma proteins. Signs and symptoms of overdosage should be managed with supportive measures.

The patient may need to be sustained through complications relating to myelosuppression, renal and hepatic impairment. Diarrhoea and alopecia may develop.

In case of overdose, immediately contact the Poisons Information Centre (in Australia, call 131126; in New Zealand call 0800 764 766) for advice.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Mechanism of action

Carboplatin is an inorganic heavy metal complex containing a central atom of platinum. It is an analogue of cisplatin. Carboplatin has biochemical properties similar to those of cisplatin.

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

It is an antineoplastic agent which interferes with DNA intrastrand and interstrand crosslinks in cells exposed to the drug. DNA reactivity has been correlated with cytotoxicity.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

After a one hour infusion of the drug (dose range 20 to 520 mg/m²) plasma levels of total platinum and ultrafilterable (free) platinum decay biphasically following first order kinetics. For ultrafilterable platinum, reported values for the initial phase of the half-life ($t_{\alpha 1/2}$) are about 90 minutes and in the later phase the half-life ($t_{\beta 1/2}$) is about six hours. Total platinum elimination has a similar initial half-life, while in the later phase the half-life of total platinum may be greater than 24 hours. Carboplatin is a stable molecule. All free platinum is in the form of carboplatin in the first four hours.

65% of the carboplatin dose is eliminated in the urine within 24 hours of administration, with 32% of the dose being excreted as unchanged drug. Most of the drug is excreted in the first six hours.

Initially, protein binding is low. During the first four hours after administration 0 to 29% of carboplatin is protein bound. By 24 hours, 85 to 89% is protein bound. Excretion of carboplatin is by glomerular filtration. Patients with poor renal function have a higher area under curve for total platinum, and a reduction in dosage is recommended.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Genotoxicity

Animal studies demonstrate that carboplatin is mutagenic and teratogenic. Patients should be advised of its mutagenic potential and should use effective contraception for an adequate duration of time after ceasing therapy.

Carcinogenicity

The carcinogenic potential of carboplatin has not been studied, however, compounds with a similar mechanism of action have been reported to be carcinogenic.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

Carboplatin interacts with aluminium containing components of needles, syringes, catheters and intravenous administration sets to form a black precipitate so these items should not be used for the administration of carboplatin injections.

Parenteral drugs should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discolouration, prior administration, whenever solution and container permit. If particulate matter observed, shake and re-inspect. Vials with visible particulate matter should not be used.

6.3 Shelf life

Unopened vials: 18 months

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25°C.

Do not Freeze.

Protect from light.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Vial, amber type I glass vial with halobutyl rubber stopper and crimp cap.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

Contamination

In the event of contact with the skin or eyes, the affected area should be washed with copious amounts of water or normal saline. A bland cream may be used to treat transient stinging of the skin. Medical advice should be sought if the eyes are affected.

In the event of spillage, operators should put on gloves and mop up the spilled material with a sponge kept in the area for that purpose. Rinse the area twice with water. Put all solutions and sponges into a plastic bag and then seal it. The bag should be prominently labelled with the words 'Cytotoxic Waste' or similar.

Disposal

Syringes, containers, absorbent materials, solution and any other material which has come into contact with carboplatin should be placed in a thick plastic bag or other impervious container and incinerated at 1,000 deg. C or more.

7. MEDICINE SCHEDULE

Prescription Medicine.

8. SPONSOR

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Newmarket
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9. DATE OF FIRST APPROVAL

21 September 2006

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

18/12/2019

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

Section changed	Summary of new information
All	Minor editorial changes, rearrange text under relevant subheadings, to add/amend subheadings and add references to relevant sections to the Data sheet
4.4	Update information under subheading “Bone marrow function” Update information under subheading “Blood and lymphatic system disorders” Updated information under subheading “Central nervous system (CNS)/Hearing functions” Addition of information under subheading “Aluminium” Addition of information under subheading “Paediatric population”
4.5	Include information regarding aluminium interaction Include information regarding interaction with carboplatin and aminoglycosides and the effects of ototoxicity Include information regarding interaction with phenytoin/fosphenytoin and a decrease in serum phenytoin levels.
4.6	Addition of safety text regarding the effect on fertility in male and female patients during treatment with carboplatin Amendment of advice for men to not father a child during and after three months of cessation of treatment. Addition of both men and female seeking preservation methods.
4.8	Addition of myelosuppression being dose-limiting toxicity Addition of the adverse effects haemolytic anaemia, clinical sequelae of bone marrow/haematologic toxicity, haemolytic uremic syndrome and dysgeusia