

Ifoxa[®]

Ifosfamide

Powder for Concentrate for Solution for Infusion

Read this leaflet carefully before you start taking Ifoxa[®]. 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 Ifoxa[®] is and what it is used for

Ifoxa[®] is a cytotoxic drug that contains the active substance ifosfamide. Ifoxa[®] is indicated for the treatment of malignant diseases. As a single agent it has successfully produced objective remissions in a wide range of malignant conditions. Ifoxa[®] is also frequently used in combination with other cytotoxic drugs, radiotherapy and surgery.

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

You must not be given Ifoxa[®]

- If you are allergic to ifosfamide.
- If you have urinary outflow obstruction.
- If you have severely impaired bone-marrow function (especially in patients previously treated with cytotoxic agents or radiotherapy).
- If you have inflammation of the urinary bladder (cystitis).
- If you have impaired renal function.
- If you have hepatic impairment.
- If you have acute infections.

Warnings and precautions

- Ifoxa[®] can have effects on your blood and immune system.
- After taking Ifoxa[®], your blood count will drop. This is an unavoidable side effect of ifosfamide. Your blood count will reach its lowest level about 5 to 10 days after you start taking Ifoxa[®] and will stay low until a few days after you finish the course. Most people recover to a normal blood count within 21 to 28 days. If you have had a lot of chemotherapy in the past, it may take a little longer to return to normal.
- Try to avoid close contact with people who have coughs, colds and other infections. You may be more likely to get infections when your blood count drops.
- Your doctor will check that the number of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets is high enough before and during your treatment with Ifoxa[®].
- Ifoxa[®] can impact wound healing. Keep any cuts clean and dry, and monitor them to ensure they are healing properly.
- It is important to keep your gums healthy, as mouth ulcers and infections can occur.
- Ifoxa[®] can damage the lining of your bladder, causing bleeding into your urine. Your doctor knows this can happen and, if necessary, he or she will give you a medicine called Mesna which will protect your bladder. Mesna can either be given to you as a short injection, or mixed into the drip solution with your ifosfamide, or as tablets. Most people having ifosfamide with Mesna do not develop any problems with their bladder, but your doctor may want to test your urine for the presence of blood. If you notice that you have blood in the urine, you must tell your doctor straight away.
- Ifoxa[®] can damage your kidneys so that they do not work properly. This is more likely to happen if you only have one kidney or if your kidneys are already damaged. This is often temporary and they return to normal once ifosfamide therapy is stopped. Occasionally the damage is permanent and more severe. Your doctor will check your test results for signs of kidney damage.
- Cancer medicines and radiation therapy can increase the risk of you developing other cancers; this can be a number of years after your treatment has stopped.
- Ifoxa[®] can cause damage to your heart or affect the rhythm of it beating. This increases with higher doses of Ifoxa[®], if you are being treated with radiation or other chemotherapy medicines or if you are elderly. Your doctor will monitor your heart closely during treatment.
- Ifoxa[®] can cause inflammation or scarring in your lungs. This can occur more than six months after your treatment. If you start having difficulty breathing tell your doctor straight away.
- Ifoxa[®] can have life-threatening effects on your liver. If you have sudden weight gain, liver pain and jaundice tell your doctor straight away.
- Hair thinning or baldness can occur. Your hair should grow back normally, though it may be different in texture or color.
- Ifoxa[®] can make you feel sick or be sick. This can last for about 24 hours after taking Ifoxa[®]. You may need to be given medicines to stop feeling or being sick. Ask your doctor about this.

Children and adolescents

In children, the dosage and administration should be determined by the tumor type, tumor stage, the general condition of the patient, any previous cytotoxic therapy, and whether chemotherapy or radiotherapy is to be administered concurrently.

Geriatric use

In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal, or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy.

Other medicines and Ifoxa[®]

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

Increased hematotoxicity and/or immunosuppression may occur with:

- ACE inhibitors; ACE inhibitors can cause leukopenia.
- Carboplatin
- Cisplatin
- Natalizumab

Increased cardiotoxicity may occur with:

- Anthracyclines
- Irradiation of the cardiac region

Increased pulmonary toxicity may occur with:

- Amiodarone
- G-CSF, GM-CSF (granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor)

Increased nephrotoxicity may occur with:

- Acyclovir
- Aminoglycosides
- Amphotericin B
- Carboplatin
- Cisplatin

An increased risk of developing hemorrhagic cystitis may occur with

- Busulfan
- Irradiation of the bladder

Additive CNS effects may occur with:

- Antiemetics

- Antihistamines
- Narcotics
- Sedatives

Inducers of human hepatic and extrahepatic microsomal enzymes (e.g., cytochrome P450 enzymes):

- Carbamazepine
- Corticosteroids
- Rifampin
- Phenobarbital
- Phenytoin
- St. John's Wort

Inhibitors of CYP 3A4:

- Ketoconazole
 - Fluconazole
 - Itraconazole
 - Sorafenib
- Other medicines are:
- Aprepitant
 - Docetaxel
 - Coumarin derivatives
 - Vaccines
 - Tamoxifen
 - Irinotecan
 - Alcohol
 - Antidiabetic agents, such as sulfonylureas
 - Allopurinol

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pregnancy

Ifoxa[®] is not recommended during pregnancy, particularly in the first trimester. In every individual case, the benefits of the treatment will have to be weighed against possible risks for the fetus.

If Ifoxa[®] is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while taking this drug or after treatment, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to a fetus.

Breast-feeding

Ifosfamide is passed into the breast milk and may cause neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, low hemoglobin concentrations and diarrhea in children. Ifoxa[®] is contra-indicated for breast-feeding.

Fertility

Ifoxa[®] interferes with oogenesis and spermatogenesis. It may cause sterility in both sexes.

Development of sterility appears to depend on the dose of Ifoxa[®], duration of therapy, and state of gonadal function at the time of treatment. Ifoxa[®] may cause transient or permanent amenorrhea in women and oligospermia or azoospermia in men.

Females

Women treated with Ifoxa[®] should be informed prior to treatment about the possibility to save and preserve their eggs.

The risk of permanent chemotherapy-induced amenorrhea is increased in older women.

Girls treated with ifosfamide during prepubescence may develop secondary sexual characteristics normally and have regular menses. Girls treated with ifosfamide during prepubescence subsequently have conceived.

Girls who have retained ovarian function after completing treatment are at increased risk of developing premature menopause.

Males

Men treated with Ifoxa[®] should be informed prior to treatment about the possibility to save pre-produced sperm kept in proper conditions.

Sexual function and libido generally are unimpaired in these patients.

Boys treated with Ifoxa[®] during prepubescence may develop secondary sexual characteristics normally, but may have oligospermia or azoospermia. Some degree of testicular atrophy may occur.

Azoospermia may be reversible in some patients, though the reversibility may not occur for several years after cessation of therapy.

Men treated with ifosfamide have subsequently fathered children.

Genotoxicity

Ifosfamide is genotoxic and mutagenic in male and female germ cells. Therefore, women should not become pregnant and men should not father a child during therapy with Ifoxa[®].

Women treated with Ifoxa[®] should take contraceptive measures for at least 1 year after discontinuation of Ifoxa[®] therapy.

Men should not father a child for up to 6 months after the end of therapy.

Sexually active women and men should use effective methods of contraception during these periods of time.

Driving and using machines

Potential side effects on the central nervous system may transiently impair the ability to operate machinery and motor vehicles.

3. How to use Ifoxa[®]

Ifoxa[®] dosage must be individualized. Doses and duration of treatment and/or treatment intervals depend on the therapeutic indication, the scheme of a combination therapy, the patient's general state of health and organ function, and the results of laboratory monitoring.

In combination with other agents of similar toxicity, a dose reduction or extension of the therapy-free intervals may be necessary.

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.

Very Common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- myelosuppression, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia
- nausea, vomiting
- alopecia
- hemorrhagic cystitis, hematuria, renal dysfunction, acute renal failure

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- infections (including reactivation of latent infections)
- decreased appetite
- hepatotoxicity
- phlebitis

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- cardiotoxicity
- hypotension
- stomatitis
- diarrhea
- fatigue

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)

- dermatitis, popular rash

Not Known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- anemia, agranulocytosis, hematotoxicity, hemolytic anemia, methemoglobinemia, febrile bone marrow aplasia, disseminated intravascular coagulation, hemolytic uremic syndrome, neonatal anemia
- angioedema, anaphylactic reaction, immunosuppression, urticaria, hypersensitivity reaction
- syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH)
- tumor lysis syndrome, metabolic acidosis, hypokalemia, hypocalcemia, hypophosphatemia, hyperglycemia, polydipsia
- mutism, mental status change (including mania, paranoia, delusion, delirium, catatonia, amnesia, panic attack), echolalia, perseveration
- central nervous system toxicity, encephalopathy, fecal incontinence, status epilepticus (convulsive and nonconvulsive), movement disorder, extrapyramidal disorder, gait disturbance, dysarthria, peripheral neuropathy,

hypoesthesia, paresthesia, asterixis, neuralgia

- visual impairment, conjunctivitis, eye irritation
- deafness, vertigo, tinnitus

- arrhythmia (including supraventricular and ventricular arrhythmia), atrial fibrillation, premature atrial contractions, bradycardia, cardiac arrest, myocardial infarction, cardiac failure, myocardial hemorrhage, angina pectoris, cardiomyopathy (including congestive cardiomyopathy), abnormal electrocardiogram

- pulmonary embolism, deep vein thrombosis, capillary leak syndrome, vasculitis, hypertension, flushing

- respiratory failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary hypertension, interstitial lung disease (as manifested by pulmonary fibrosis), pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, pleural effusion, dyspnea, hypoxia, cough

- enterocolitis, pancreatitis, ileus, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, mucosal ulceration, constipation, abdominal pain, salivary hypersecretion

- hepatic failure, veno-occlusive liver disease, portal vein thrombosis, cytolytic hepatitis

- toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome, radiation recall dermatitis, skin necrosis, facial swelling, rash, pruritus, erythema, skin hyperpigmentation, hyperhidrosis, nail disorder

- rhabdomyolysis, osteomalacia, rickets, growth retardation, myalgia, arthralgia, muscle twitching

- chronic renal failure, aminoaciduria, phosphaturia, Fanconi syndrome, tubulointerstitial nephritis, renal structural damage, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, polyuria, enuresis, feeling of residual urine

- infertility, ovarian failure, premature menopause, amenorrhea, ovulation disorder, azoospermia, oligospermia

- fetal growth retardation

- sepsis (septic shock)

- secondary tumors

- progressions of underlying malignancies

- malaise, multiorgan failure, general physical deterioration, injection/infusion site reactions, edema, pain, pyrexia, chills

5. How to store Ifoxa[®]

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.

- Store below 30°C.

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

- From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately after dilution. Discard unused portion.

- 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

Ifoxa[®] is a white powder, supplied in two strengths. Each vial of Ifoxa[®] contains 1 g or 2 g of ifosfamide. Each vial is packed in a box with a leaflet.

Not all strengths may be marketed.

For medical or healthcare professionals only

Ifoxa[®] should only be administered when there are facilities for regular monitoring of clinical, biochemical and hematological parameters before, during and after administration and under the direction of a specialist oncology service by physicians experienced with this drug.

Preparation

Injections are prepared for parenteral use by adding sterile water for injection to the vial and shaking to dissolve. Use the quantity of diluent shown below to constitute the product:

Dose Strength	Quantity of Diluent	Final Concentration
1 gram	20 ml	50 mg/ml
2 grams	40 ml	50 mg/ml

Solutions of ifosfamide may be diluted further to achieve concentrations of 0.6 to 20 mg/ml in the following fluids:

- Dextrose 5% injection
- Sodium chloride 0.9% injection
- Lactate ringer's injection
- Sterile water for injection

Dosage and administration

The ready-to-use infusion should be visually inspected for presence of foreign particles and discoloration.

Ifoxa[®] should be administered intravenously at a dose of 1.2 g/m² per day for 5 consecutive days. Treatment is repeated every 3 weeks.

If leucocyte count is below 4,000/mm³ or the platelet count is below 100,000/mm³, treatment with Ifoxa[®] should be withheld until the blood count returns to normal.

Ifoxa[®] should be administered as a slow intravenous infusion lasting a minimum of 30 minutes.

- During or immediately after administration, adequate amounts of fluid should be ingested or infused to force diuresis in order to reduce the risk of urothelial toxicity.

- For prophylaxis of hemorrhagic cystitis, Ifoxa[®] should be used in combination with Mesna.

- Care should be taken that extravasation does not take place, however, should it occur local tissue damage is unlikely and no specific measures need to be taken. Repeated intravenous injections of large doses of ifosfamide have resulted in local irritation.

- The patient should be well hydrated and maintained in fluid balance, replacement fluids being given as necessary to achieve this. The fluid intake of patients on the intermittent regimen should be at least 2 liters in 24 hours. As Ifoxa[®] may exert an antidiuretic effect, a diuretic may be necessary to ensure an adequate urinary output.

- Urine should be sent for laboratory analysis before, and at the end of each course of treatment, and the patient should be monitored for output and evidence of proteinuria and hematuria at regular intervals (4-hourly if possible) throughout the treatment period. The patient should be instructed to report any signs or symptoms of cystitis. Ifoxa[®] should be avoided in patients with cystitis from any cause until it has been treated.

- Antiemetics given before, during and after therapy may reduce nausea and vomiting. Oral hygiene is important.

- There should be no signs or symptoms of urothelial toxicity or renal or hepatic impairment prior to the start of each course of Ifoxa[®].

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