

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

Pr **BESPONSA**TM

inotuzumab ozogamicin for injection

Read this carefully before you start taking **BESPONSA** and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about **BESPONSA**.

Serious Warnings and Precautions

BESPONSA can cause serious side effects that can be severe, life-threatening, or lead to death, including:

- Post-bone marrow transplant non-relapse death (which means death after bone marrow transplant in the absence of progression of your disease)
- Liver toxicity, including a condition called venoocclusive disease (VOD), in which the blood vessels in the liver become damaged because of blood clots
- Low number of blood cells known as neutrophils, red blood cells, white blood cells, lymphocytes, or a low number of blood cells known as platelets (with signs and symptoms such as infection, fever, bruising easily or bleeding)
- Tumor lysis syndrome (complications occurring after cancer treatment leading to increased blood levels of potassium, uric acid, and phosphorus and decreased blood levels of calcium)
- Infusion-related reactions (with signs and symptoms such as fever and chills during or shortly after the **BESPONSA** infusion)
- QT interval prolongation (with signs and symptoms such as dizziness, light headedness, and loss of consciousness)

What is **BESPONSA used for?**

The active substance in **BESPONSA** is inotuzumab ozogamicin. This belongs to a group of medicines that target cancer cells. These medicines are called antineoplastic agents.

BESPONSA is used to treat a certain type of leukemia called acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). ALL is a cancer of the blood where you have too many white blood cells. **BESPONSA** is intended for the treatment of ALL in adult patients whose ALL has come back after a previous treatment (relapse) or if the ALL has not responded to the first treatment (refractory).

How does **BESPONSA work?**

BESPONSA acts by attaching to cells with a protein called CD22. Lymphoblastic leukaemia cells have this protein. Once attached to the lymphoblastic leukaemia cells, **BESPONSA** delivers a substance into the cells that targets the cells' DNA and eventually kills them.

What are the ingredients in **BESPONSA?**

Medicinal ingredients: Inotuzumab ozogamicin.

Non-medicinal ingredients: Polysorbate 80, sodium chloride, sucrose and tromethamine.

BESPONSA comes in the following dosage forms:

BESPONSA is supplied as a white to off-white lyophilized cake or powder in a glass vial for solution for infusion. There is 1 amber glass vial with chlorobutyl rubber stopper and flip-off cap. Each vial delivers 0.9 mg inotuzumab ozogamicin.

Do not use BESPONSA if:

- you are allergic to inotuzumab ozogamicin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine.

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take BESPONSA. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- have a history of liver problems or liver diseases or if you have signs and symptoms of a serious condition called hepatic venoocclusive disease (VOD), a condition in which the blood vessels in the liver become damaged and obstructed by blood clots. VOD may be fatal and is associated with rapid weight gain, pain in the upper right side of your abdomen (belly), increase in the size of the liver, build-up of fluid causing abdominal swelling, and blood tests showing increases in bilirubin and/or liver enzymes. This condition may occur during treatment with BESPONSA or after subsequent treatment with a stem cell transplant. A stem cell transplant is a procedure to transplant another person's stem cells (cells which develop into new blood cells) into your bloodstream. This procedure may take place if your disease responds completely to treatment.
- have signs or symptoms of a low number of blood cells known as neutrophils (sometimes accompanied with fever), red blood cells, white blood cells, lymphocytes, or a low number of blood cells known as platelets; these signs and symptoms include developing an infection or fever or bruising easily or getting frequent nose bleeds.
- have signs and symptoms of an infusion-related reaction, such as fever and chills during or shortly after the BESPONSA infusion.
- have signs and symptoms of a syndrome known as tumor lysis syndrome, which may be associated with a variety of symptoms in the stomach and intestines (for example, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), heart (for example, changes in the rhythm), kidney (for example, decreased urine, blood in urine), and nerves and muscles (for example, muscular spasms, weakness, cramps), during or shortly after the BESPONSA infusion.
- have a history of, or tendency to have, QT interval prolongation (a change in electrical activity of the heart that can cause serious irregular heart rhythms), are taking medicines that are known to prolong QT interval, and/or have abnormal electrolyte (e.g., calcium, magnesium, potassium) levels.
- have elevations in amylase or lipase enzymes that may be a sign of problems with your pancreas or liver and gallbladder or bile ducts.

Other warnings you should know about:

Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility

- If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant, or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before you are given this medicine.
- You must avoid becoming pregnant or fathering a child. Women must use effective contraception during treatment and at least 8 months after the last dose of treatment. Men must use effective contraception during treatment and at least 5 months after the last dose of treatment. Contact your doctor immediately if you or your partner becomes pregnant while taking this medicine.
- Seek advice regarding fertility preservation before treatment.
- If you need treatment with BESPONSA, you must stop breastfeeding during treatment and for at least 2 months after treatment. Talk to your doctor.

Driving and using machines

- If you feel unusually tired (this is a very common side effect of **BESPONSA**), take special care when driving or using machines.

Vaccinations

- You should not receive a live vaccine within 2 weeks prior to the start of BESPONSA treatment, during treatment, and until recovery of cells called B-lymphocytes following your last dose of BESPONSA.

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

The following may interact with BESPONSA:

- It is not known which medications interact with BESPONSA.
- Medicinal products known to prolong QT interval or to induce Torsade de Pointes.

How BESPONSA is given:

- Your doctor will decide on the correct dose.
- A doctor or nurse will give you BESPONSA through a drip in your vein (intravenous infusion) which will run for 1 hour.
- Each dose is given weekly and each treatment cycle is 3 doses.
- If the medicine works well and are going to receive a stem cell transplant, you may receive 2 cycles or a maximum of 3 cycles of treatment.
- If the medicine works well but are not going to receive a stem cell transplant, you may receive up to a maximum of 6 cycles of treatment.
- If you do not respond to the medicine within 3 cycles, your treatment will be stopped.
- Your doctor may change your dose, interrupt, or completely stop treatment with BESPONSA if you have certain side effects.
- Your doctor may lower your dose based on your response to treatment.
- Your doctor will do blood tests during the treatment to check for side effects and for response to treatment.

Medicines given before treatment with BESPONSA

Before your treatment with BESPONSA, you will be given other medicines (pre-medications) to help reduce infusion reactions and other possible side effects. These may include corticosteroids (e.g., dexamethasone), antipyretics (medicines to reduce fever), and antihistamines (medicines to reduce allergic reactions).

Before your treatment with BESPONSA, you may be given medicines and be hydrated to prevent tumour lysis syndrome from occurring. Tumour lysis syndrome is associated with a variety of symptoms in the stomach and intestines (for example, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea), heart (for example, changes in the rhythm), kidney (for example, decreased urine, blood in urine), and nerves and muscles (for example, muscular spasms, weakness, cramps).

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

Usual dose:

Your doctor will decide on the correct dose.

Overdose:

If you think you have received too much BESPONSA, contact your healthcare professional, hospital emergency department or regional Poison Control Centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

Speak with your healthcare professional as soon as possible if you miss a dose of BESPONSA.

What are possible side effects from using BESPONSA?

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody experiences them. Some of these side effects may be serious.

Tell your doctor immediately if you have signs and symptoms of the following serious side effects:

- venoocclusive liver disease
- low number of blood cells known as neutrophils (sometimes accompanied with fever), red blood cells, white blood cells, lymphocytes, or a low number of blood components known as platelets.
- infusion-related reaction
- tumor lysis syndrome.
- QT interval prolongation

Other side effects may include:

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

- infections
- reduced number of white blood cells which may result in general weakness and a tendency to develop infections

- reduced number of lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell) which may result in a tendency to develop infections
- decreased appetite
- reduced number of red blood cells which may result in fatigue and shortness of breath
- headache
- bleeding
- pain in the abdomen
- vomiting
- diarrhea
- nausea
- mouth inflammation
- constipation
- raised bilirubin level leading to a yellowish color in the skin, eyes and other tissues
- fever
- chills
- fatigue
- high levels of liver enzymes (which can be indicators of liver injury) in the blood

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

- reduction in the number of various types of blood cells
- excess of uric acid in the blood
- excessive accumulation of fluid in the abdomen
- swelling of the abdomen/stomach
- changes in heart rhythm (may show on electrocardiogram)
- abnormally high levels of amylase (an enzyme needed for digestion and conversion of starch into sugars) in the blood
- abnormally high levels of lipase (an enzyme needed to process dietary fat) in the blood

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
COMMON			
Veno-occlusive liver disease, a serious condition that may be fatal and is associated with rapid weight gain, pain in the upper right side of your abdomen (belly), increase in the size of the liver, build-up of fluid causing abdominal swelling, and blood tests showing increases in bilirubin and/or liver enzymes; this condition may occur during			√

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
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treatment with BESPONSА or after subsequent treatment with a stem cell transplant			
Low number of blood cells known as neutrophils (sometimes accompanied with fever), red blood cells, white blood cells, lymphocytes, or a low number of blood components known as platelets; these signs and symptoms include developing an infection or fever or bruising easily or getting frequent nose bleeds		√	
LESS COMMON			
Signs and symptoms of an infusion-related reaction such as fever and chills during or shortly after the BESPONSА infusion		√	
Signs and symptoms of tumor lysis syndrome, which may be associated with symptoms in the stomach and intestines (for example, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), heart (for example, changes in the rhythm), kidney (for example, decreased urine, blood in urine), and nerves and muscles (for example, muscular spasms, weakness, cramps) during or shortly after the BESPONSА infusion			√
Signs and symptoms of QTc prolongation (for example dizziness, light headedness, and fainting)		√	
Signs and symptoms of PR interval prolongation (typically asymptomatic, but could progress to include for example dizziness, light headedness, and		√	

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Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
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fainting)			

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, talk to your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects
You can help improve the safe use of health products for Canadians by reporting serious and unexpected side effects to Health Canada. Your report may help to identify new side effects and change the product safety information.

3 ways to report:

- Online at [MedEffect™](#);
- By calling 1-866-234-2345 (toll-free);
- By completing a Patient Side Effect Reporting Form and sending it by:
 - Fax to 1-866-678-6789 (toll-free), or
 - Mail to: Canada Vigilance Program
Health Canada, Postal Locator 0701E
Ottawa, ON
K1A 0K9

Postage paid labels and the Patient Side Effect Reporting Form are available at [MedEffect™](#).

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:

Unopened Vial

Store in a refrigerator (2-8°C). Do not freeze.

Store in the original carton in order to protect from light.

BESPONSA will be prepared in an infusion container by a pharmacist and then delivered to the healthcare professional who will administer the medication to you as an intravenous infusion at the hospital.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the vial label and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your doctor how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

If you want more information about BESPONSA:

- Talk to your healthcare professional
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the [Health Canada website](#); the manufacturer's website www.pfizer.ca, or by calling 1-800-463-6001.

This leaflet was prepared by Pfizer Canada Inc.

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