Package Leaflet: Information for the user

NAVELBINE 10 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion
Vinorelbine (as tartrate)

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are given this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, ask your doctor or your pharmacist.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effect not listed in this leaflet; see section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Navelbine is and what it is used for
Navelbine contains the active substance Vinorelbine (as tartrate) and belongs to a family of medicines used to treat cancer called the vinca-alkaloid family.
Navelbine is used to treat non-small cell lung cancer, and advanced breast cancer that has not responded to other medicines, in patients over 18 years of age.

2. What you need to know before you are given Navelbine
Do not use Navelbine
- If you are allergic to Vinorelbine, or to any of the related family of cancer drugs called the vinca alkaloids, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine, (listed in section 6),
- If you are breast feeding,
- If you have a low white blood cell (neutrophils, leucocyte) count or a severe infection current or recent (within 2 weeks),
- If you have a low platelet count (thrombocytopenia),
- If you plan to receive a yellow fever vaccination or have just received one.

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before you are given Navelbine if:
- you have a history of heart attack or severe chest pain,
- you have problems with your liver, or you have received radiotherapy where the treatment field included the liver,
- you have signs or symptoms of infection (such as fever, chills, joint pain, cough),
- you plan to have a vaccination. Many vaccines (live attenuated vaccines) are not recommended during treatment,

- your liver function is not normal. If your liver function test shows that you have severe liver impairment your doctor will want to monitor this when you are receiving vinorelbine,
- you are pregnant,
- you are of Japanese ethnicity because you will be more sensitive to vinorelbine and may experience some chest problems whilst receiving treatment with vinorelbine.

Before and during your treatment with Navelbine, blood cell counts are performed to check that it is safe for you to receive treatment. If the results of this analysis are not satisfactory, your treatment may be delayed, and further checks made until these values return to normal.

Children and adolescents
It is not recommended for use by children under 18 years old.

Other medicines and Navelbine
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, or have recently taken, any other medicines including medicines obtained without prescription.

Your doctor should take special attention if you are taking the following medicines:
- medicines used to thin your blood (anticoagulants),
- an anti-epileptic medicine called phenytoin,
- anti-tuberculosis medicine called rifampicin,
- antifungal medicines such as itraconazole and ketaconazole,
- anti-cancer medicines called mitomycin C or lapatinib,
- medicines that impair your immune system such as ciclosporin and tacrolimus.

Many vaccines (live attenuated vaccines) are not recommended during treatment, especially in patients who already have weakened immune systems. Please inform your doctor if you require any vaccinations.

If you are given Navelbine as well as medicines (such as Cisplatin) that affect your bone marrow it may make some of the side effects worse.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility
If you are pregnant, think you are pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine because there are potential risks for the infant.

You should not breast-feed if you are given Navelbine.

If you are a woman of child-bearing potential, you must use an effective contraception (birth control) during treatment and for 7 months after the end of treatment.

If you are a man being treated with Navelbine, you are advised not to father a child during treatment and for 4 months after the end of treatment, and to seek advice on conservation of sperm prior to treatment because Navelbine may alter your fertility. You must use an effective contraception during treatment and for 4 months after the end of treatment.

Driving and using machines
No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed.

However, as in all cases you should not drive if you feel unwell or if your doctor has advised you not to drive.

3. How Navelbine is given

Before and during treatment with Navelbine your doctor will check your blood cell count. The results of your blood test will decide when you receive your treatment. The dose will depend on your height and weight and your general condition. Your doctor will determine the dose you should receive, how often and for how long.

Method and route of administration

- Navelbine must be diluted before administration
- Navelbine must only be administered into a vein. It will be given by an infusion into one of your veins. It will take between 6 to 10 minutes.
- After administration the vein will be rinsed thoroughly with a sterile solution.

If you are given more Navelbine than you should

Your dose of Navelbine is carefully monitored and checked by your doctor and pharmacist. However, your body may sometimes react giving severe symptoms. Some of these symptoms may develop as signs of an infection (such as fever, chills, cough, joint pain). You may also become severely constipated. You must immediately contact your doctor if any of these severe symptoms occur.

If you stop using Navelbine

Your doctor will decide when you should stop your treatment. However, if you want to stop your treatment earlier, you should discuss other options with your doctor.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Navelbine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Immediately contact your doctor, while you are being given Navelbine, if you develop any of the following symptoms:

- A chest pain, breathlessness and fainting, which can be a symptom of a clot in a blood vessel in the lungs (pulmonary embolism).
- Headaches, changed mental state which may lead to confusion and coma, convulsions, blurred vision and high blood pressure, which could be sign of a neurological disorder such as posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome.
- Cough, fever and chills which may be signs of a major infection or a general infection (septicemia) that can be severe.
- Severe constipation with abdominal pain when your bowels have not been open for several days.
- Severe dizziness, lightheadedness when you stand up, it may be signs of severely reduced blood pressure.
- Severe chest pain which is not normal for you, the symptoms may be due to disturbance in your heart function following insufficient blood flow, so called ischemic heart disease such as for example angina pectoris and myocardial infarction (sometimes with fatal outcome).
- Difficulty in breathing, which may be the symptom of a condition known as acute respiratory distress syndrome and can be severe and life-threatening.

- Dizziness, decreased blood pressure, rash affecting your whole body, or swelling of the eyelids, face, lips or throat which may be signs of an allergic reaction.

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)
- Nausea; vomiting, constipation
- A decrease in red blood cells which can make the skin pale and cause weakness or breathlessness
- A decrease in white blood cells which makes you more vulnerable to infection
- Weakness of lower extremities
- Loss of some reflex reactions, occasionally difference in the perception of touch
- Hair loss, normally not severe for long treatment
- Inflammation or sores in the mouth or throat
- Reactions at the site where NAVELBINE was administered such as redness, burning pain, vein discoloration, inflammation of the veins
- Liver disorders (abnormal liver test).

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)**:**
- A decrease in platelets which can increase the risk of bleeding or bruising
- Joint pain
- Jaw pain
- Muscle pain
- Tiredness (asthenia, fatigue)
- Fever
- Pain at different sites in your body such as chest pain and pain where your tumour is
- Diarrhoea
- Infections at different sites.

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- Severe difficulties with your body movements and sense of touch
- Dizziness
- Sudden feeling of heat and skin redness of the face and neck
- Feeling cold in the hands and feet
- Difficulty in breathing or wheezing (dyspnoea and bronchospasm)
- Blood infection (sepsis) with symptoms such as high fever and deterioration in general health
- High blood pressure.

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1 000 people):
- Heart attack (ischemic heart disease, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, sometimes fatal)
- Lung toxicity (inflammation and fibrosis, sometimes fatal)
- Severe abdominal and back pain (inflammation in pancreas)
- Low blood levels of sodium in your blood (which can cause symptoms of tiredness, confusion, muscle twitching and unconsciousness)
- Ulcers at the injection site where the NAVELBINE was given (local necrosis)
- Skin rashes on your body such as rashes and eruptions (generalized cutaneous reactions).

Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 000 people)
- Irregular heartbeat (tachycardia), palpitations, heart rhythm disorders.

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data
- Abdominal pain, gastrointestinal bleeding
- Heart failure which can cause shortness of breath and ankle swelling
- Redness of hands and feet (erythema)
- Low sodium level due to an overproduction of a hormone causing fluid retention and resulting in weakness, tiredness or confusion (Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone secretion SIADH)
- Lack of muscle control may be associated with abnormal gait, speech changes and abnormalities in eyes movement (ataxia)
- Headache
- Chills with fever
- Cough
- Loss of appetite
- Weight loss
- Darker colour of skin that follows the path of veins.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions
Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via Yellow Card Scheme; website: https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Navelbine
Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use Navelbine after the expiry date which is stated on the vial and box (after Exp). The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store in a refrigerator (2°C - 8°C). Do not freeze.
Store in the original package in order to protect from light.

Navelbine will be diluted and stored by hospital staff.

6. Contents of the pack and other information
What Navelbine contains
- The active substance is Vinorelbine (as tartrate). Each 1 ml of solution contains 10 mg of vinorelbine.

- The other ingredient is water for injection.

What Navelbine looks like and contents of the pack
Navelbine is a clear colourless to pale yellow solution.

This medicinal product is a concentrate for solution for infusion, in clear glass vials of 1, 4 or 5 ml.
Navelbine is available as:
Box of 10 vials of 1 ml,
Box of 10 vials of 4 ml,
Box of 10 vials of 5 ml.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder
Pierre Fabre Limited
250 Longwater Avenue
Green Park
Reading RG2 6GP
United Kingdom

Manufacturer
Fareva Pau
Fareva Pau 1
Avenue du Béarn
64320 Idron
FRANCE

For any information on this product contact Pierre Fabre Limited; Phone: 0800 085 5292

Other formats:
To listen to or request a copy of this leaflet in Braille, large print or audio, call, free of charge: 0800 198 5000 (UK only): Be ready to give the following information:

Product Name	**Reference Number**
NAVELBINE 10mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion	00603/0028

This is a service provided by the Royal National Institute of the Blind.

This leaflet was last approved in 12/2023

The following information is intended for medical or healthcare professionals only:

Below is a summary of information to assist in the preparation and administration of Navelbine 10mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion.

The preparation and administration of Navelbine should be carried out by trained staff and as with all cytotoxic agents, precautions should be taken to avoid exposing staff during pregnancy.

PREPARATION GUIDE

NAVELBINE 10mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion
Vinorelbine (as tartrate)

Read this guide prior to the preparation and administration of Navelbine

1. PRESENTATION

Navelbine is a concentrate for solution for infusion. It is a clear colourless to pale yellow solution with a pH of 3.3 – 3.8 in clear glass vials containing 10 mg per 1 ml, 40 mg per 4 ml and 50 mg per 5 ml of vinorelbine (as tartrate). These are supplied in boxes containing 10 vials.

2. RECOMMENDATION FOR SAFE HANDLING

Procedures for proper handling and disposal of anticancer drugs should be considered.

As with other cytotoxic compounds, caution should be exercised in handling and preparing the Navelbine solution:

- Suitable eye protection, disposable gloves, face mask and disposable apron should be worn.
- Eventual spillage or leakage should be mopped up.
- All contact with the eye should be strictly avoided. Immediate liberal washing of the eye with sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9 %) solution for injection should be undertaken if any contact occurs.
- On completion, any exposed surface should be thoroughly cleaned and hands and face washed.

Preparation of the solution for infusion
For single use only, discard any unused contents

Navelbine must be diluted prior to administration in a 50 ml infusion bag with sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution for injection or in 5% glucose solution for injection.

Navelbine should not be diluted in alkaline solutions as there is a risk of precipitation.

After diluting Navelbine in sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9 %) solution for injection or in glucose solution for injection 5%, chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 8 days at room temperature (20ºC ± 5ºC) or in the refrigerator (2ºC – 8ºC) protected from light, in neutral glass bottle, PVC and vinyl acetate bags. There is no content / container incompatibility between Navelbine and infusion sets with PVC tubing.

From a microbiological point of view, the product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in -use storage times and conditions prior to use are under the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2°C - 8°C, unless preparation has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

Dosage and instructions for use

STRICTLY INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION AFTER APPROPRIATE DILUTION
Intra-thecal administration of Navelbine may be fatal.
The use of intrathecal route is contra-indicated.

- It is recommended to infuse Navelbine over 6 – 10 minutes after dilution in a 50 ml infusion bag with sodium chloride 9 mg/ml (0.9%) solution for injection or in 5% glucose solution for injection.

- After administration the vein should be thoroughly flushed with at least 250 ml of saline solution.

- Navelbine must be given strictly intravenously. It is very important to make sure that the cannula is accurately placed in the vein before starting to infuse Navelbine.

- If the drug extravasates into the surrounding tissue during the administration considerable local irritation may occur. In this case, the administration should be stopped, the vein flushed with normal saline solution and the remaining dose administered in another vein. The management of any extravasation should be according to local hospital guidelines and policies.

- Do not infuse concomitantly with another cytotoxic agent. It should be given as the first drug where the patient is treated with combination chemotherapy due to the risk of venous irritation.

<u>Storage</u>
Unopened vials should be stored in a refrigerator at a temperature of 2ºC – 8ºC in the original package in order to protect from light.
- The product should not be frozen as this could adversely affect the product.
- An expiry date is stated on both the vial and outer box and refers to the last day of that month.
- Do not use the product after this date.

Navelbine will be diluted and stored by hospital staff.

3. PROCEDURE FOR PROPER DISPOSAL

Any unused product or waste should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements for cytotoxic drugs.

4. FURTHER INFORMATION

Please refer to SmPC.