

# AUSTRALIAN PRODUCT INFORMATION

## Kadcyla® (trastuzumab emtansine)

**WARNING: Do not substitute Kadcyla for or with trastuzumab. In order to prevent medication errors, check the vial labels to ensure the medicine being prepared and administered is Kadcyla (trastuzumab emtansine) and not trastuzumab (Herceptin®).**

### 1. NAME OF THE MEDICINE

trastuzumab emtansine

### 2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Kadcyla is available as a single-use vial containing 100 mg or 160 mg of trastuzumab emtansine.

For the full list of excipients, *see section 6.1 List of excipients.*

### 3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Powder for concentrate for solution for infusion.

White to off-white lyophilised powder.

### 4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

#### 4.1 THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

Kadcyla, as a single agent, is indicated for the treatment of patients with HER2-positive metastatic (Stage IV) breast cancer who previously received trastuzumab and a taxane, separately or in combination. Patients should have either:

- Received prior therapy for metastatic disease, or
- Developed disease recurrence during or within six months of completing adjuvant therapy.

#### 4.2 DOSE AND METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Kadcyla therapy should only be administered under the supervision of a healthcare professional experienced in the treatment of cancer patients.

**In order to prevent medication errors, it is important to check the vial labels to ensure the medicine being prepared and administered is Kadcyla (trastuzumab emtansine) and not trastuzumab (Herceptin).**

In order to improve traceability of biological medicinal products, the trade name and batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded in the patient medical record.

#### **Dosage**

The recommended dose of Kadcyla is 3.6 mg/kg, administered as an IV infusion every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

#### Missed dose

If a planned dose is missed, it should be administered as soon as possible; do not wait until the next planned cycle. The schedule of administration should be adjusted to maintain a 3-week interval between doses. The infusion may be administered at the rate the patient tolerated the most recent infusion.

## Method of Administration

For instructions on reconstitution and dilution of the product before administration, *see section 6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling*.

Kadcyla must be reconstituted and diluted by a healthcare professional and administered as an IV infusion. Do not administer as an IV push or bolus.

Patients treated with Kadcyla should have HER2 positive tumour status, defined as a score of 3+ by immunohistochemistry (IHC) or a ratio of  $\geq 2.0$  by in situ hybridization (ISH) assessed by a validated test.

Once the infusion solution is prepared, it should be administered immediately.

If 0.45% sodium chloride is used, the infusion can be administered without a 0.22 micron in-line polyethersulfone (PES) filter. If 0.9% sodium chloride is used, a 0.22 micron in-line PES filter is required for administration of the infusion.

If the infusion solution is not used immediately, the infusion solution can be stored for up to 24 hrs at 2°C - 8°C (*see section 6.4 Special precautions for storage*).

Administer the initial dose as a 90 min IV infusion. Patients should be observed during the infusion and for at least 90 min following the initial dose for fever, chills, or other infusion related reactions. The infusion site should be closely monitored for possible subcutaneous infiltration during Kadcyla administration (*see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use; Extravasation*).

If prior infusions were well tolerated, subsequent doses of Kadcyla may be administered as a 30 min infusion and patients should be observed during the infusions and for at least 30 min after the infusion. The infusion rate of Kadcyla should be slowed or interrupted if the patient develops infusion-related symptoms (*see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use; Infusion-Related Reactions, Hypersensitivity*). Discontinue Kadcyla for life-threatening infusion reaction

## Dosage adjustment

Management of symptomatic adverse events may require temporary interruption, dose reduction, or treatment discontinuation of Kadcyla as per guidelines provided below in Tables 1-5.

Kadcyla dose should not be re-escalated after a dose reduction is made.

**Table 1 Dose Reduction Schedule**

<b>Dose reduction Schedule</b>	<b>Dose Level</b>
<i>Starting Dose</i>	3.6 mg/kg
<i>First dose reduction</i>	3 mg/kg
<i>Second dose reduction</i>	2.4 mg/kg
<i>Requirement for further dose reduction</i>	Discontinue treatment

Hepatotoxicity

**Table 2 Dose Modification Guidelines for Increased Transaminases (AST/ALT)**  
(see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use; Hepatotoxicity)

<b>Grade 2</b> (> 2.5 to ≤ 5 the ULN)	<b>Grade 3</b> (>5 to ≤ 20 the ULN)	<b>Grade 4</b> (> 20 x the ULN)
Treat at the same dose level	Do not administer Kadcyła until AST/ALT recovers to Grade ≤ 2, and then reduce one dose level.	Discontinue Kadcyła

ALT = alanine transaminase; AST = aspartate transaminase; ULN = upper limit of normal

**Table 3 Dose Modification Guidelines for Hyperbilirubinemia**  
(see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use; Hepatotoxicity)

<b>Grade 2</b> (> 1.5 to ≤ 3 × the ULN)	<b>Grade 3</b> (> 3 to ≤ 10 × the ULN)	<b>Grade 4</b> (> 10 × the ULN)
Do not administer Kadcyła until total bilirubin recovers to Grade ≤ 1, and then treat at the same dose level.	Do not administer Kadcyła until total bilirubin recovers to Grade ≤ 1 and then reduce one dose level.	Discontinue Kadcyła

ULN = upper limit of normal

Thrombocytopenia

**Table 4 Dose Modification Guidelines for Thrombocytopenia**  
(see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use; Thrombocytopenia)

<b>Grade 3</b> 25,000 to < 50,000/mm <sup>3</sup>	<b>Grade 4</b> < 25,000/mm <sup>3</sup>
Do not administer Kadcyła until platelet count recovers to ≤ Grade 1 (≥ 75,000/mm <sup>3</sup> ), and then treat at the same dose level.	Do not administer Kadcyła until platelet count recovers to ≤ Grade 1 (≥ 75,000/mm <sup>3</sup> ), and then reduce one dose level.

Left Ventricular Cardiac Dysfunction

**Table 5 Dose Modifications for Left Ventricular Cardiac Dysfunction**  
(see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use; Left Ventricular Dysfunction)

<b>Symptomatic CHF</b>	<b>LVEF &lt; 40%</b>	<b>LVEF 40% to ≤ 45% and decrease is ≥ 10% points from baseline</b>	<b>LVEF 40% to ≤ 45% and decrease is &lt; 10% points from baseline</b>
Discontinue Kadcyła	Do not administer Kadcyła.  Repeat LVEF assessment within 3	Do not administer Kadcyła.  Repeat LVEF assessment within 3	Continue treatment with Kadcyła.

<b>Symptomatic CHF</b>	<b>LVEF &lt; 40%</b>	<b>LVEF 40% to ≤ 45% and decrease is ≥ 10% points from baseline</b>	<b>LVEF 40% to ≤ 45% and decrease is &lt; 10% points from baseline</b>
	weeks. If LVEF < 40% is confirmed, discontinue Kadcyła.	weeks. If the LVEF has not recovered to within 10% points from baseline, discontinue Kadcyła.	Repeat LVEF assessment within 3 weeks.

LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction

### Elderly

There are insufficient data to establish the safety and efficacy of Kadcyła in patients 75 years of age or older. No dose adjustment of Kadcyła is required in patients aged ≥ 65 years (*see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use; Use in the Elderly*).

### Renal impairment

No adjustment to the starting dose of Kadcyła is needed in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment (*see section 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties; Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations*). The potential need for dose adjustment in patients with severe renal impairment cannot be determined due to insufficient data.

### Hepatic impairment

No adjustment to the starting dose is required for patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment (*see section 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties, Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations*). Kadcyła was not studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment. Treatment of patients with hepatic impairment should be undertaken with caution due to known hepatotoxicity observed with Kadcyła (*see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use, Hepatotoxicity*).

### Paediatric Populations

The safety and efficacy of Kadcyła in children below 18 years of age have not been established.

## **4.3 CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Kadcyła is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to Kadcyła or any of its excipients (*see also section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use; Infusion-Related Reactions and Hypersensitivity Reactions*).

## **4.4 SPECIAL WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**

### **Pulmonary Toxicity**

Cases of interstitial lung disease (ILD), including pneumonitis, some leading to acute respiratory distress syndrome or a fatal outcome, have been reported in clinical trials with Kadcyła (*see section 4.8 Adverse effects (Undesirable effects)*). Signs and symptoms include dyspnoea, cough, fatigue, and pulmonary infiltrates.

It is recommended that treatment with Kadcyła be permanently discontinued in patients who are diagnosed with ILD or pneumonitis.

Patients with dyspnoea at rest due to complications of advanced malignancy and comorbidities may be at increased risk of pulmonary events.

### **Hepatotoxicity**

Serious hepatotoxicity has been reported, including liver failure and death, in patients treated with Kadcyła. Hepatotoxicity has been observed predominantly in the form of asymptomatic increases in the concentrations of serum transaminases (Grade 1-4 transaminitis) in clinical trials (*see section 4.8 Adverse effects (Undesirable effects)*). Transaminase elevations were generally transient with peak elevation at day 8 after therapy and subsequent recovery to Grade 1 or less prior to the next cycle. A cumulative effect of Kadcyła on transaminases has also been observed. Patients with elevated transaminases improved to Grade 1 or normal within 30 days of the last dose of Kadcyła in the majority of the cases. Serious hepatobiliary disorders, including nodular regenerative hyperplasia (NRH) of the liver and some with a fatal outcome due to drug-induced liver injury have been observed in patients treated with Kadcyła in clinical trials. Observed cases may have been confounded by comorbidities and/or concomitant medications with known hepatotoxic potential.

Monitor serum transaminases and bilirubin prior to initiation of Kadcyła treatment and prior to each Kadcyła dose. Reduce the dose or discontinue Kadcyła as appropriate in cases of increased serum transaminases and/or total bilirubin (*see section 4.2 Dose and method of administration; Dose adjustments*). Kadcyła has not been studied in patients with serum transaminases > 2.5 x ULN (upper limit of normal) or total bilirubin > 1.5 x ULN prior to initiation of treatment, except in a dedicated pharmacology study of the use of Kadcyła in hepatic impairment (*see section 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties, Pharmacokinetics in special populations*). Two out of ten patients with mild hepatic impairment withdrew from the study due to increased levels of bilirubin, and one patient with moderate hepatic impairment developed fatal hepatic encephalopathy, considered to be at least partly related to trastuzumab emtansine. Permanently discontinue Kadcyła treatment in patients with serum transaminases > 3 x ULN and concomitant total bilirubin > 2 x ULN.

Cases of NRH of the liver have been identified from liver biopsies in patients treated with Kadcyła. NRH is a rare liver condition characterised by widespread benign transformation of hepatic parenchyma into small regenerative nodules; NRH may lead to non-cirrhotic portal hypertension. Diagnosis of NRH can be confirmed only by histopathology. NRH should be considered in all patients with clinical symptoms of portal hypertension and/or cirrhosis-like pattern seen on the computed tomography (CT) scan of the liver but with normal transaminases and no other manifestations of cirrhosis. Upon diagnosis of NRH, Kadcyła treatment must be permanently discontinued.

### **Left Ventricular Dysfunction**

Kadcyła may lead to reductions in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). LVEF < 40% has been observed in patients treated with Kadcyła. Symptomatic congestive heart failure (CHF) is a potential risk. In the phase III study TDM4370g/BO21977 (EMILIA), left ventricular dysfunction occurred in 1.8% of patients in the Kadcyła-treated group and 3.3% of patients in

the lapatinib plus capecitabine-treated group (*see section 4.8 Adverse effects (Undesirable effects)*)).

Assess LVEF (echocardiogram or multigated acquisition (MUGA) scanning) prior to initiation and at regular intervals (e.g. every three months) during treatment with Kadcyła to ensure LVEF is within the institution's normal limits. Treatment with Kadcyła has not been studied in patients with LVEF < 50% prior to initiation of treatment. Specific guidelines regarding dose modifications and discontinuation are provided in *section 4.2 Dose and method of administration; Dosage adjustments*.

### **Infusion-Related Reactions**

Treatment with Kadcyła has not been studied in patients who had trastuzumab permanently discontinued due to infusion-related reactions (IRR); treatment with Kadcyła is not recommended for these patients.

Infusion-related reactions, characterised by one or more of the following symptoms - flushing, chills, pyrexia, dyspnea, hypotension, wheezing, bronchospasm, and tachycardia-have been reported in clinical trials of Kadcyła. In general, these symptoms were not severe (*see section 4.8 Adverse effects (Undesirable effects)*). In most patients, these reactions resolved over the course of several hours to a day after the infusion was terminated. Kadcyła treatment should be interrupted in patients with severe IRR. Kadcyła treatment should be permanently discontinued in the event of a life threatening infusion-related reaction (*see section 4.2 Dose and method of administration; Dosage adjustments*).

### **Hypersensitivity Reactions**

Patients should be observed closely for hypersensitivity reactions, especially during the first infusion. Hypersensitivity, including serious, anaphylactic like reactions, has been observed in clinical trials with treatment of Kadcyła. Medications to treat such reactions, as well as emergency equipment, should be available for immediate use.

### **Haemorrhage**

Cases of haemorrhagic events, including central nervous system, respiratory, and gastrointestinal haemorrhage, have been reported with trastuzumab emtansine treatment. Some of these bleeding events resulted in fatal outcomes. In some of the observed cases the patients had thrombocytopenia, or were also receiving anti-coagulation therapy or antiplatelet therapy; in others there were no known additional risk factors. Use caution with these agents and consider additional monitoring when concomitant use is medically necessary.

### **Thrombocytopenia**

Thrombocytopenia, or decreased platelet counts, was reported in patients in clinical trials of Kadcyła. The majority of these patients had Grade 1 or 2 events ( $\geq 50,000/\text{mm}^3$ ), with the nadir occurring by day 8 and generally improving to grade 0 or 1 ( $\geq 75,000/\text{mm}^3$ ) by the next scheduled dose. In clinical trials, the incidence and severity of thrombocytopenia were higher in Asian patients.

In the phase III study TDM4370g/BO21977 (EMILIA), the overall frequency of thrombocytopenia was 31.2% in the Kadcyła-treated group and 3.3% in the lapatinib plus

capecitabine-treated group (*see section 4.8 Adverse effects (Undesirable effects)*). The incidence of  $\geq$  Grade 3 thrombocytopenia was 14.5% in the Kadcyła-treated group and 0.4% in the lapatinib plus capecitabine-treated group. In Asian patients, the incidence of  $\geq$  Grade 3 thrombocytopenia was 45.1% in the Kadcyła-treated group and 1.3% in the lapatinib plus capecitabine-treated group.

Patients with thrombocytopenia ( $< 100,000/\text{mm}^3$ ) and patients on anti-coagulant treatment should be monitored closely while on Kadcyła treatment. It is recommended that platelet counts are monitored prior to each Kadcyła dose. Kadcyła has not been studied in patients with platelet counts  $\leq 100,000/\text{mm}^3$  prior to initiation of treatment. In the event of decreased platelet count to Grade 3 or greater ( $< 50,000/\text{mm}^3$ ), do not administer Kadcyła until platelet counts recover to Grade 1 ( $\geq 75,000/\text{mm}^3$ ). Please see *section 4.2; Dose and method of administration, Dosage adjustments*.

### **Neurotoxicity**

Peripheral neuropathy, mainly Grade 1 and predominantly sensory, has been reported in clinical trials of Kadcyła. Treatment with Kadcyła should be temporarily discontinued in patients experiencing Grade 3 or 4 peripheral neuropathy until symptoms resolve or improve to  $\leq$  Grade 2. Patients should be clinically monitored on an ongoing basis for signs/symptoms of neurotoxicity.

### **Extravasation**

In Kadcyła clinical studies, reactions secondary to extravasation have been observed. These reactions were usually mild and comprised erythema, tenderness, skin irritation, pain, or swelling at the infusion site. These reactions have been observed more frequently within 24 hours of infusion. Specific treatment for Kadcyła extravasation is unknown at this time. The infusion site should be closely monitored for possible subcutaneous infiltration during drug administration.

### **Use in hepatic impairment**

Please see *section 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties; Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations*.

### **Use in renal impairment**

No formal studies of Kadcyła in patients with renal impairment have been conducted (*see Section 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties; Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations*).

### **Use in the Elderly**

There are insufficient data to establish the safety and efficacy of Kadcyła in patients 75 years of age or older (*see section 5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties, Clinical Trials, TDM4370g/BO21977 (EMILIA)*). Based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis, age does not affect the pharmacokinetics of Kadcyła.

### **Paediatric use**

The safety and efficacy of Kadcyła in children below 18 years of age have not been established.

### **Effects on laboratory tests**

Please see *section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use, Hepatotoxicity and Thrombocytopenia.*

## **4.5 INTERACTION WITH OTHER MEDICINES AND OTHER FORMS OF INTERACTION**

No formal drug-drug interaction studies with Kadcylya in humans have been conducted.

*In vitro* metabolism studies in human liver microsomes suggest that DM1, the cytotoxic component of trastuzumab emtansine, is metabolized mainly by CYP3A4 and, to a lesser extent, by CYP3A5. DM1 does not induce or inhibit P450-mediated metabolism *in vitro*. Plasma DM1 concentrations may be affected by CYP3A4/5 inhibitors or inducers. Thus, patients who are receiving strong CYP3A4/5 inhibitors (e.g. ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, clarithromycin, telithromycin) concomitantly with trastuzumab emtansine should be closely monitored for adverse reactions.

## **4.6 FERTILITY, PREGNANCY AND LACTATION**

### **Effects on Fertility**

The effects of trastuzumab emtansine on human fertility are unknown. No dedicated fertility studies have been conducted with trastuzumab emtansine. However, based on results from rat toxicity studies, adverse effects on fertility may occur.

Single-dose toxicity studies of trastuzumab emtansine in rats demonstrated adverse effects on reproductive organs. Male rats exhibited degeneration of seminiferous tubules in the testes and luminal debris in the epididymides at 60 mg/kg (approximately 9-times the anticipated clinical trastuzumab emtansine exposure, based on AUC). At the same dose in female rats, haemorrhage and necrosis of the corpus luteum in the ovaries and mammary gland degeneration and necrosis was observed. Mammary gland degeneration and necrosis was also observed in males at doses from 20 mg/kg (3-fold the anticipated clinical trastuzumab emtansine exposure, based on AUC).

### **Use in pregnancy (Category D)**

Trastuzumab emtansine can result in embryo-foetal death or birth defects when administered to a pregnant woman. There are no clinical studies of trastuzumab emtansine in pregnant women. No reproductive and developmental toxicology studies have been conducted with trastuzumab emtansine. Trastuzumab, a component of trastuzumab emtansine, can cause foetal harm or death when administered to pregnant women. In the post-marketing setting, cases of oligohydramnios, some associated with fatal pulmonary hypoplasia, have been reported in pregnant women receiving trastuzumab. DM1, the cytotoxic component of trastuzumab emtansine, is a microtubule inhibitory drug derived from maytansine. Based on animal studies of maytansine, DM1, is expected to be teratogenic and potentially embryotoxic.

Administration of trastuzumab emtansine to pregnant women is not recommended. Patients should be advised to use effective contraception during treatment with trastuzumab emtansine and for at least 7 months after treatment has concluded. Women who become pregnant must



contact their doctor and should be advised of the possibility of harm to the foetus. If a pregnant woman is treated with trastuzumab emtansine, close monitoring by a multidisciplinary team is recommended.

#### **Use in lactation.**

It is not known whether trastuzumab emtansine is excreted in human milk.

However, trastuzumab was shown to be readily transferred through the placenta (foetal amniotic fluid and sera samples around 20-30% of maternal plasma concentrations), with a small amount (2% of maternal plasma concentrations) excreted in the milk of monkeys after IV doses of 25 mg/kg for 4 consecutive days from gestation day 120 followed by twice weekly until post-partum day 28.

Since many drugs are excreted in human milk, and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from trastuzumab emtansine, women should discontinue nursing prior to initiating treatment with trastuzumab emtansine. Women may begin nursing 7 months after concluding treatment.

#### **4.7 EFFECTS ON ABILITY TO DRIVE AND USE MACHINES**

Studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have not been performed.

On the basis of reported adverse reactions, Kadcyła is not expected to influence the ability to drive or use machines. Patients experiencing infusion-related reactions should be advised not to drive and use machines until symptoms abate.

#### **4.8 ADVERSE EFFECTS (UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS)**

##### **Clinical Trials**

In this section, the following categories of frequency have been used: very common ( $\geq 1/10$ ), common ( $\geq 1/100$  to  $< 1/10$ ), uncommon ( $\geq 1/1,000$  to  $< 1/100$ ), rare ( $\geq 1/10,000$  to  $< 1/1,000$ ), very rare ( $< 1/10,000$ ), not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Presented in the following table are adverse reactions that have been reported in association with the use of Kadcyła in clinical trials. The safety of Kadcyła has been evaluated in more than 1,871 patients.

Table 6 Summary of ADR's occurring in patients treated with Kadcyła

<b>System Organ Class</b>	<b>All grades (%) n = 1871</b>	<b>Grade 3 - 5 (%) n = 1871</b>	<b>Frequency Category</b>
<b>Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders</b>			
Thrombocytopenia	24.9	8.7	very common
Anaemia	14.6	3.8	very common
Neutropenia	8.1	2.6	common
<b>Cardiac Disorders</b>			
Left ventricular dysfunction	2.2	0.4	common
<b>Eye Disorders</b>			
Dry eye	5.7	0.0	common
Lacrimation increased	4.1	0.0	common
Vision blurred	4.0	0.0	common

<b>System Organ Class</b>	<b>All grades (%) n = 1871</b>	<b>Grade 3 - 5 (%) n = 1871</b>	<b>Frequency Category</b>
Conjunctivitis	3.8	0.0	common
<b>Gastrointestinal Disorders</b>			
Nausea	40.0	0.8	very common
Constipation	23.7	0.4	very common
Vomiting	19.9	1.0	very common
Diarrhoea	19.2	0.7	very common
Dry Mouth	16.0	<0.1	very common
Abdominal pain	15.9	0.9	very common
Stomatitis	15.4	0.1	very common
Dyspepsia	8.0	0.1	common
<b>General Disorders and Administration</b>			
Fatigue	36.8	2.5	very common
Pyrexia	23.0	0.2	very common
Asthenia	16.3	1.1	very common
Chills	10.3	≤ 0.1	very common
Oedema peripheral	8.1	0.1	common
<b>Hepatobiliary Disorders</b>			
Hepatic failure	0.1	0.1	uncommon
Nodular regenerative hyperplasia	0.1	0.0	uncommon
Portal hypertension	0.3	0.1	uncommon
<b>Immune System Disorders</b>			
Drug hypersensitivity	2.6	0.1	common
<b>Infections and Infestations</b>			
Urinary Tract Infection	11.9	0.4	very common
<b>Injury, Poisoning, and Procedural</b>			
Infusion related reaction	4.0	0.3	common
<b>Investigations</b>			
Transaminases increased	24.2	7.2	very common
Blood alkaline phosphatase increased	5.3	0.5	common
<b>Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders</b>			
Hypokalaemia	11.0	2.4	very common
<b>Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders</b>			
Musculoskeletal pain	35.5	2.4	very common
Arthralgia	18.9	0.6	very common
Myalgia	12.9	0.3	very common
<b>Nervous System Disorders</b>			
Headache	28.1	0.6	very common
Neuropathy peripheral	22.8	1.3	very common
Dizziness	9.5	0.2	common
Dysgeusia	6.4	0.0	common
<b>Psychiatric Disorders</b>			
Insomnia	11.7	0.2	very common
<b>Respiratory, Thoracic, and Mediastinal Disorders</b>			
Epistaxis	24.3	0.4	very common

System Organ Class	All grades (%) n = 1871	Grade 3 - 5 (%) n = 1871	Frequency Category
Cough	19.5	0.1	very common
Dyspnoea	13.4	1.5	very common
Pneumonitis	0.7	0.1	uncommon
<b>Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders</b>			
Rash	12.4	0.3	very common
Pruritus	6.0	≤ 0.1	common
<b>Vascular Disorders</b>			
Haemorrhage	34.8	2.2	very common
Hypertension	6.5	1.7	common

### Laboratory Abnormalities

The following table displays laboratory abnormalities observed in patients treated with Kadcyła in Study TDM4370/BO21977 (EMILIA).

**Table 7 Laboratory abnormalities in Study TDM4370g/BO21977 (EMILIA)**

Parameter	Kadcyła		
	All Grade %	Grade 3 %	Grade 4 %
<b>Hepatic</b>			
Increased Bilirubin	21	< 1	0
Increased AST	98	8	< 1
Increased ALT	82	5	< 1
<b>Haematologic</b>			
Decreased Platelets	85	14	3
Decreased Haemoglobin	63	5	1
Decreased Neutrophils	41	4	< 1
<b>Potassium</b>			
Decreased Potassium	35	3	< 1

### Immunogenicity

As with all therapeutic proteins, there is the potential for an immune response to Kadcyła. Among 836 patients from 6 clinical studies tested at multiple time points for anti-therapeutic antibody (ATA) responses to Kadcyła, 44 patients (5.3%) tested positive for antibodies to Kadcyła at one or more post-dose time points; 28 of these patients had negative baseline samples. The clinical significance of antibodies to Kadcyła is not yet known.

Immunogenicity assay results are highly dependent on several factors including assay sensitivity and specificity, assay methodology, sample handling, timing of sample collection, drug interference, concomitant medications and underlying disease. For these reasons, comparison of the incidence of antibodies to Kadcyła with the incidence of antibodies to other products may be misleading.

### Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after registration 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 at [www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems](http://www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems).

#### **4.9 OVERDOSE**

There is no known antidote for trastuzumab emtansine overdose. In case of overdose, the patient should be closely monitored. Cases of overdose have been reported with trastuzumab emtansine treatment, most associated with thrombocytopenia, and there was one death. In the fatal case, the patient incorrectly received trastuzumab emtansine 6 mg/kg and died approximately 3 weeks following the overdose; a cause of death and a causal relationship to Kadcyla were not established.

Treatment of overdose should consist of general supportive measures.

For information on the management of overdose, contact the Poison Information Centre (in Australia call 13 11 26; in New Zealand call 0800 764 766).

### **5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

#### **5.1 PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES**

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Antineoplastic agent, other antineoplastic agents, monoclonal antibodies, ATC code: L01XC14

#### **Mechanism of Action**

Trastuzumab emtansine is a HER2-targeted antibody-drug conjugate, containing the humanized anti-HER2 IgG1 antibody trastuzumab, covalently linked to the small molecule cytotoxin, DM1. Upon binding to HER2, trastuzumab emtansine undergoes receptor-mediated internalization and subsequent lysosomal degradation, resulting in release of DM1-containing cytotoxic catabolites.

Trastuzumab emtansine has the mechanisms of action of both trastuzumab and DM1

- Trastuzumab emtansine, like trastuzumab, binds to domain IV of the HER2 extracellular domain (ECD), as well as to Fcγ receptors and complement C1q. In addition, trastuzumab emtansine, like trastuzumab, inhibits shedding of the HER2 ECD, inhibits HER2 receptor signaling and mediates antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) in human breast cancer cells that overexpress HER2.
- DM1, the cytotoxic component of Kadcyla, binds to tubulin. By inhibiting tubulin polymerization, both DM1 and Kadcyla cause cells to arrest in the G2/M phase of the cell cycle, ultimately leading to apoptotic cell death.

#### **Clinical trials**

##### Metastatic Breast Cancer

##### *TDM4370g/BO21977 (EMILIA)*

EMILIA is a phase III, randomised, multicentre, international, open-label clinical trial conducted in patients with HER2-positive unresectable, locally advanced breast cancer (LABC) or metastatic breast cancer (MBC) who had received prior taxane and trastuzumab-based therapy, including patients who received prior therapy with trastuzumab and a taxane in the adjuvant setting and who relapsed within six months of completing adjuvant therapy. Prior to enrolment, breast tumour samples were centrally confirmed to be HER2 positive,

defined as a score of 3+ by IHC or gene amplification by ISH. Baseline patient and tumour characteristics were well balanced between treatment groups. For patients randomised to Kadcyla, the median age was 53 years, most patients were female (99.8%), the majority Caucasian (72%), and 57% had oestrogen-receptor and/or progesterone-receptor positive disease. The study compared the safety and efficacy of Kadcyla with that of lapatinib + capecitabine. A total of 991 patients were randomised with Kadcyla or lapatinib + capecitabine as follows:

- Kadcyla 3.6 mg/kg IV over 30 - 90 min on Day 1 of a 21-day cycle, or
- Lapatinib 1250 mg/day orally once per day of a 21-day cycle + capecitabine 1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup> orally twice daily on Days 1 - 14 of a 21-day cycle

The co-primary efficacy endpoints of the study were progression-free survival (PFS) as assessed by an independent review committee (IRC), overall survival (OS) and landmark (1-year and 2-year) survival rates.

Time to symptom progression, as defined by a 5-point decrease in score derived from the trial outcome index-breast (TOI-B) subscale of the Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy-Breast Quality of Life (FACT-B QoL) questionnaire was also assessed during the clinical trial. A change of 5 points in the TOI-B is considered clinically significant.

**Table 8 Summary of efficacy from TDM4370g/BO21977 (EMILIA) study**

	<b>Lapatinib + Capecitabine n = 496</b>	<b>Kadcyla n = 495</b>
<b>Primary Endpoints</b>		
<b>IRC-assessed PFS</b>		
Number (%) of patients with event	304 (61.3%)	265 (53.5%)
Median duration of PFS (months)	6.4	9.6
Hazard Ratio (stratified <sup>a</sup> )	0.650	
95% CI for Hazard Ratio	(0.549 , 0.771)	
p-value (Log-Rank test, stratified <sup>a</sup> )	<0.0001	
<b>Overall Survival<sup>b</sup></b>		
Number (%) of patients who died	182 (36.7%)	149 (30.1%)
Median duration of survival (months)	25.1	30.9
Hazard Ratio (stratified <sup>a</sup> )	0.682	
95% CI for Hazard Ratio	(0.548, 0.849)	
p-value (Log-Rank test <sup>a</sup> )	0.0006	
Landmark 1 year survival rate (95% CI)	78.4% (74.62, 82.26)	85.2% (81.99, 88.49)
Landmark 2 year survival rate (95% CI)	51.8% (45.92, 57.73)	64.7% (59.31, 70.19)
<b>Key Secondary Endpoints</b>		
<b>Investigator-assessed PFS</b>		
Number (%) of patients with event	335 (67.5%)	287 (58.0%)
Median duration of PFS (months)	5.8	9.4
HR (95% CI)	0.658 (0.560, 0.774)	
p-value (Log-Rank test <sup>a</sup> )	<0.0001	

	<b>Lapatinib + Capecitabine n = 496</b>	<b>Kadcyla n = 495</b>
<b><i>Objective Response Rate</i></b>		
Patients with measurable disease	389	397
Number of patients with OR (%)	120 (30.8%)	173 (43.6%)
Diff, (95% CI);	12.7% (6.0, 19.4)	
p-value (Mantel-Haenszel chi-squared test <sup>a</sup> )	0.0002	
<b><i>Duration of Objective Response (months)</i></b>		
Number of patients with OR	120	173
Median 95% CI	6.5 (5.5, 7.2)	12.6 (8.4, 20.8)
<b><i>Time to Symptom Progression</i></b>		
Number of evaluable patients	445	450
Number (%) of patients with event	257 (57.8%)	246 (54.7%)
Median time to event (months)	4.6	7.1
HR, 95% CI	0.796 (0.667, 0.951)	
p-value (Log-Rank test <sup>a</sup> )	0.0121	

PFS: progression-free survival; OR: objective response

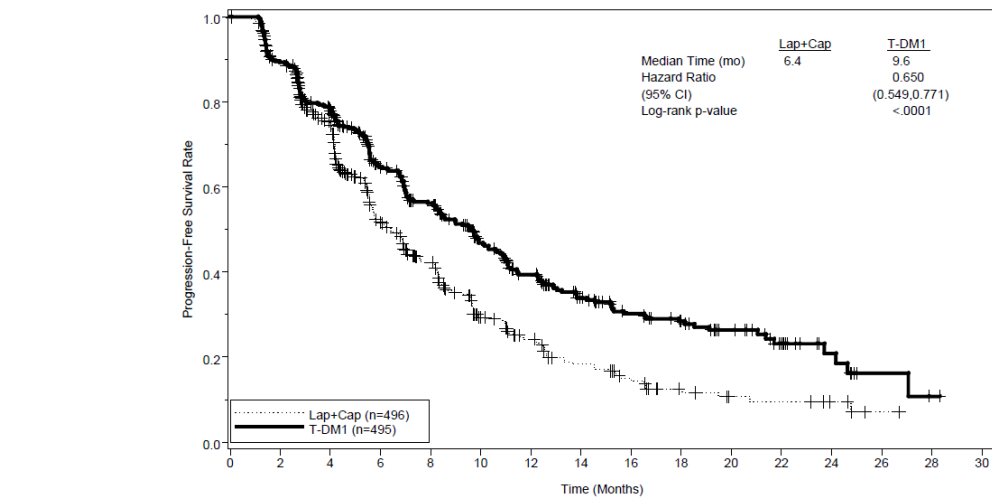
<sup>a</sup> Stratified by: world region (United States, Western Europe, Other), number of prior chemotherapeutic regimens for locally advanced or metastatic disease (0-1 vs. > 1), and visceral vs. non-visceral disease.

<sup>b</sup> The first interim analysis of overall survival (OS) was performed at the time of primary PFS analysis. Strong treatment effect was observed, but pre-specified efficacy boundary was not crossed. A second interim analysis for OS was conducted when 331 OS events were observed and the results are presented in this table.

A treatment benefit was seen in the subgroup of patients who did not receive any prior systemic anti-cancer therapy in the metastatic setting (n=118); hazard ratio for PFS and OS were 0.51 (95% CI: 0.30, 0.85) and 0.61 (95% CI: 0.32, 1.16), respectively. The median PFS and OS for the Kadcyla group were 10.8 months and not reached, respectively, compared with 5.7 months and 27.9 months, respectively, for the lapatinib plus capecitabine group.

Of 495 patients who received Kadcyla in EMILIA, 65 patients (13%) were  $\geq$  65 years of age and 11 patients (2%) were  $\geq$  75 years of age. A trend for treatment benefit with Kadcyla compared to the control arm in terms of PFS for the subgroup of patients who were 65 to 74 years old was observed (total n=113; HR = 0.88, 95% CI: 0.53, 1.45). For patients  $\geq$  75 years of age, based on IRC assessments, the hazard ratios for PFS and OS were 3.51 (95% CI: 1.22, 10.13) and 3.45 (95% CI: 0.94, 12.65), respectively. The subgroup of patients 75 years or above did not demonstrate a benefit for PFS or OS, but was too small (n=25) to draw any definitive conclusions.

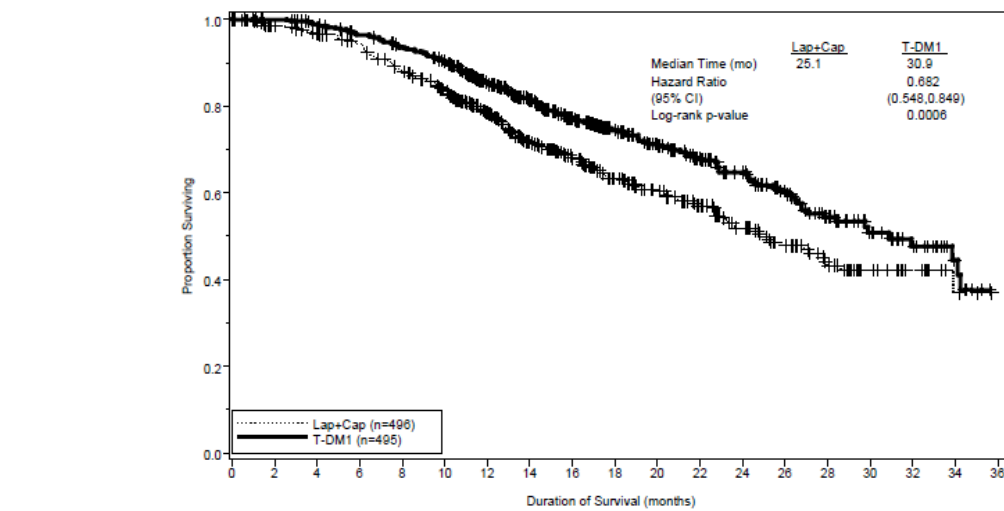
**Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curve of IRC-assessed progression-free survival**



Number at Risk:	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Lap+Cap	496	404	310	176	129	73	53	35	25	14	9	8	5	1	0	0
T-DM1	495	419	341	236	183	130	101	72	54	44	30	18	9	3	1	0

T-DM1: trastuzumab emtansine; Lap: lapatinib; Cap: capecitabine; IRC: independent review committee.  
Hazard ratio is estimated based on a stratified Cox model; p-value is estimated based on a stratified log-rank test.

**Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier curve of overall survival**



Number at Risk:	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36
Lap+Cap	496	471	453	435	403	368	297	240	204	159	133	110	86	63	45	27	17	7	4
T-DM1	495	485	474	457	439	418	349	293	242	197	164	136	111	86	62	38	28	13	5

T-DM1: trastuzumab emtansine; Lap: lapatinib; Cap: capecitabine.  
Hazard ratio is estimated based on a stratified Cox model; p-value is estimated based on a stratified log-rank test.

**TDM4450g/BO21976**

TDM4450g was a randomised, multicentre, open-label phase II study to evaluate the effects of Kadcylla versus trastuzumab plus docetaxel in patients with HER2-positive MBC who had not received prior chemotherapy for metastatic disease. Patients were randomised to receive Kadcylla, 3.6 mg/kg IV every 3 weeks (n=67), or trastuzumab, 8 mg/kg IV loading dose, followed by 6 mg/kg IV, every 3 weeks + docetaxel 75-100 mg/m<sup>2</sup> IV every 3 weeks (n=70).

The primary endpoint was PFS assessed by the investigator. The median PFS was 9.2 months in the trastuzumab + docetaxel arm and 14.2 months in the Kadcylla arm (HR: 0.59; p=0.035),

with a median follow-up of approximately 14 months in both arms. The ORR was 58.0% with trastuzumab + docetaxel and 64.2% with Kadcyła. The median duration of response was not reached with Kadcyła vs. median duration 9.5 months in the control arm.

The worsening of the FACT-B TOI scores was delayed in the Kadcyła arm compared with the control arm (median time to symptom progression was 7.5 months in the Kadcyła arm vs. 3.5 months in the control arm; HR: 0.58; p=0.022).

#### *TDM4374g*

TDM4374g was a phase II single-arm, open-label study to evaluate the effects of Kadcyła in patients with HER2 positive incurable, locally advanced, or MBC. All patients were previously treated with HER2-directed therapies (trastuzumab and lapatinib) and chemotherapy (anthracycline, taxane, and capecitabine) in the neoadjuvant, adjuvant, locally advanced, or metastatic setting. The median number of anti-cancer agents that patients received in any setting was 8.5 (range, 5–19) and in the metastatic setting was 7.0 (range, 3–17) including all agents intended for the treatment of breast cancer.

Patients (n=110) received 3.6 mg/kg of Kadcyła IV every 3 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.

The key efficacy analyses were ORR based on independent radiologic review and duration of objective response. The ORR was 32.7% (95% CI: 24.1, 42.1), n=36 responders, by both IRC and investigator review. The median duration of response by Independent Review Committee was not reached (95% CI, 4.6 months to not estimable).

## **5.2 PHARMACOKINETIC PROPERTIES**

### **Absorption**

Kadcyła is administered as an intravenous (IV) infusion. There have been no studies performed with other routes of administration.

### **Distribution**

Kadcyła when administered IV every 3 weeks exhibited linear pharmacokinetics across doses ranging from 2.4 to 4.8 mg/kg; patients who received doses less than or equal to 1.2 mg/kg had faster clearance.

Patients in the randomised pivotal trial, EMILIA, who received 3.6 mg/kg of Kadcyła IV every 3 weeks, had a mean maximum serum concentration (C<sub>max</sub>) of trastuzumab emtansine of 83.4 (±16.5) µg/mL. Based on population pharmacokinetic analysis, following IV administration of Kadcyła, the central volume of distribution of trastuzumab emtansine was 3.13 L and approximated that of plasma volume.

In *in vitro* studies, DM1 was 93% bound to human plasma proteins and was shown to be a substrate of P-glycoprotein (P-gp).

### **Metabolism**

Kadcyła is expected to undergo catabolism by means of proteolysis in cellular lysosomes, with no significant involvement of cytochrome P450 isoenzymes. Catabolites including Lys-MCC-DM1, MCC-DM1 and DM1 are detected at low levels in human plasma. In the randomised



trial EMILIA, mean maximum DM1 levels in Cycle 1 following Kadcyła administration were consistently low and averaged  $4.61 \pm 1.61$  ng/mL.

*In vitro* metabolism studies in human liver microsomes suggest that DM1, a component of trastuzumab emtansine, is metabolized mainly by CYP3A4, and to a lesser extent by CYP3A5.

### **Excretion**

Based on population pharmacokinetic analysis, following IV administration of Kadcyła, the clearance of trastuzumab emtansine was 0.68 L/day and the elimination half-life ( $t_{1/2}$ ) was approximately 4 days. No accumulation of trastuzumab emtansine was observed after repeated dosing of Kadcyła IV infusions every 3 weeks.

Based on population pharmacokinetic analysis (n=671), body weight, albumin, sum of longest diameter of target lesions by Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumours (RECIST), HER2 shed ECD, baseline trastuzumab concentrations, and AST were identified as statistically significant covariates for trastuzumab emtansine pharmacokinetic parameters. However, the magnitude of effect of these covariates on trastuzumab emtansine exposure, suggests that, with the exception of body weight, these covariates are unlikely to have any clinically meaningful effect on Kadcyła exposure. Therefore, the body weight based dose of 3.6 mg/kg every 3 weeks without correction for other covariates is considered appropriate.

In rats, trastuzumab emtansine catabolites, including DM1, Lys-MCC-DM1, and MCC-DM1 were shown to be mainly excreted in the bile with minimal elimination in urine.

### **Pharmacokinetics in special populations**

The population pharmacokinetic analysis of Kadcyła showed that race did not appear to influence the pharmacokinetics of Kadcyła. Pharmacokinetics of Kadcyła in Asian patients (n=73) were similar to non-Asian patients (n=598). Because most of the patients in Kadcyła clinical studies were females, effect of gender on the pharmacokinetics of Kadcyła was not formally evaluated.

#### Elderly

The population pharmacokinetic analysis of Kadcyła showed that age did not affect the pharmacokinetics of Kadcyła. No significant difference was observed in the pharmacokinetics of Kadcyła among patients <65 years (n=577), patients between 65-75 years (n=78) and patients >75 years (n=16).

#### Renal Impairment

The population pharmacokinetic analysis of Kadcyła showed that creatinine clearance (CL<sub>cr</sub>) does not affect pharmacokinetics of Kadcyła. Pharmacokinetics of Kadcyła in patients with mild (CL<sub>cr</sub> 60-89 mL/min, n=254) or moderate (CL<sub>cr</sub> 30 to 59 mL/min, n=53) renal impairment were similar to those in patients with normal renal function (CL<sub>cr</sub> ≥90 mL/min, n=361). Pharmacokinetic data in patients with severe renal impairment (CL<sub>cr</sub> 15-29 mL/min) is limited (n=1), therefore no dosage recommendations can be made.

### Hepatic Impairment

The liver is a primary organ for eliminating DM1 and DM1-containing catabolites. The pharmacokinetics of trastuzumab emtansine and DM1-containing catabolites were evaluated after the administration of 3.6 mg/kg of Kadcyla to metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer patients with normal hepatic function (n = 10), mild (Child-Pugh A; n = 10) and moderate (Child-Pugh B; n = 8) hepatic impairment.

- Plasma concentrations of DM1 and MCC-DM1 were low and comparable between patients with and without hepatic impairment. Plasma concentrations of Lys-MCC-DM1 were minimal in subjects with and without hepatic impairment.
- Systemic exposures (AUC) of trastuzumab emtansine at Cycle 1 in patients with mild and moderate hepatic impairment were approximately 38% and 67% lower than that of patients with normal hepatic function, respectively. Trastuzumab emtansine exposure (AUC) at Cycle 3 after repeated dosing in patients with mild hepatic dysfunction was 14% lower than in patients with normal hepatic function. There are insufficient data to characterise trastuzumab emtansine exposure beyond Cycle 1 in patients with moderate hepatic impairment.

Kadcyla has not been studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child-Pugh class C).

## **5.3 PRECLINICAL SAFETY DATA**

### **Genotoxicity**

A limited monkey micronucleus assay did not identify any clastogenic potential for trastuzumab emtansine. While DM1 did not demonstrate any mutagenic potential in the bacterial reverse mutation (Ames test) *in vitro*, it was shown to be dose-dependently clastogenic in the rat micronucleus assay *in vivo* at anticipated therapeutic DM1 exposure levels.

### **Carconogenicity**

Trastuzumab emtansine has not been tested for carcinogenicity.

## **6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS**

### **6.1 LIST OF EXCIPIENTS**

Succinic acid  
Sodium hydroxide  
Sucrose  
Polysorbate 20

### **6.2 INCOMPATIBILITIES**

Dextrose (5%) solution should not be used since it causes aggregation of the protein.

Kadcyla should not be mixed or diluted with other drugs.

### **6.3 SHELF LIFE**

In Australia, information on the shelf life can be found on the public summary of the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG). The expiry date can be found on the packaging.

### **6.4 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR STORAGE**

#### **Storage conditions**

Store vials in a refrigerator at 2-8°C. Do not use after the expiry date (EXP) shown on the pack.

#### **Shelf-life of reconstituted solution**

Kadcyla vials reconstituted with SWFI should be used immediately following reconstitution. If not used immediately, the reconstituted vials can be stored for up to 24 hrs at 2-8°C, and must be discarded thereafter.

Do not freeze the reconstituted solution.

#### **Shelf-life of solution for infusion containing the reconstituted product**

The reconstituted Kadcyla solution diluted in polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or latex-free PVC-free polyolefin bags containing 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, or 0.45% Sodium Chloride Injection, may be stored at 2–8°C for up to 24 hrs prior to use. Particulates may be observed on storage if diluted in 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection, therefore, a 0.22 micron in-line polyethersulfone (PES) filter is required for administration (*see Section 4.2*).

Do not freeze the solution for infusion containing the reconstituted product.

### **6.5 NATURE AND CONTENTS OF CONTAINER**

Available in single-use glass vials containing 100 mg or 160 mg of Kadcyla powder for concentrate solution, designed to deliver 5 mL or 8 mL respectively, of 20 mg/mL of trastuzumab emtansine.

### **6.6 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL AND OTHER HANDLING**

#### **Instructions for reconstitution**

Appropriate aseptic technique should be used. Appropriate procedures for the preparation of chemotherapeutic drugs should be used.

The reconstituted product does not contain preservative and is for single use in one patient only. Discard any residue.

- Using a sterile syringe, slowly inject 5 mL of Sterile Water for Injection (SWFI) into the 100 mg vial, or 8 mL of SWFI into the 160 mg vial.
- Swirl the vial gently until completely dissolved. **DO NOT SHAKE!**

Reconstituted solution should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discolouration prior to administration. The reconstituted solution should be free of visible particulates, clear to slightly opalescent. The colour of the reconstituted solution should be colourless to pale brown. Do not use if the reconstituted solution contains visible particulates, is cloudy or discoloured.

### Instructions for dilution

Determine the volume of solution required based on a dose of 3.6 mg trastuzumab emtansine / kg body weight (see section 4.2 Dose and method of administration; Dose Adjustment Schedule):

$$\text{Volume (mL)} = \frac{\text{Body weight (kg)} \times \text{dose (mg/kg)}}{20 \text{ mg/mL (conc. of reconstituted solution)}}$$

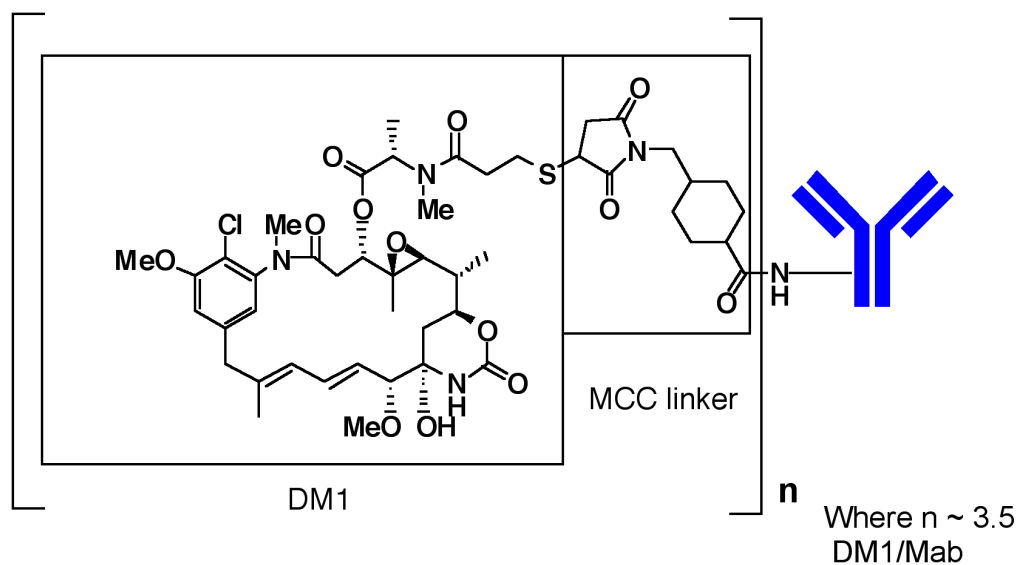
The appropriate amount of solution should be withdrawn from the vial and added to an infusion bag containing 250 ml of 0.45% sodium chloride or 0.9% sodium chloride. Dextrose (5%) solution should not be used.

### Disposal

The release of medicines into the environment should be minimized. Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater and disposal through household waste should be avoided. In Australia, any unused medicine or waste material should be disposed of by taking to your local pharmacy.

## 6.7 PHYSIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Chemical structure



Note: The bracketed structure is DM1 plus MCC which represents the emtansine component. The n is, on average, 3.5 DM1 molecules per trastuzumab (Mab) molecule.

Kadcyla (trastuzumab emtansine) is a HER2-targeted antibody-drug conjugate that contains the humanized anti-HER2 IgG1, trastuzumab, covalently linked to the microtubule inhibitory drug DM1 (a maytansine derivative) with the stable thioether linker MCC (4-[N-maleimidomethyl] cyclohexane-1-carboxylate). Emtansine refers to the MCC-DM1 complex. The antibody trastuzumab, is a well characterised recombinant monoclonal antibody product produced by mammalian (Chinese hamster ovary) cells, and the small molecule components (DM1 and MCC) are produced by chemical synthesis. An average of 3.5 DM1 molecules are conjugated to each molecule of trastuzumab.

**CAS number**

1018448-65-1

**7. MEDICINE SCHEDULE (POISONS STANDARD)**

Schedule 4 – Prescription Only Medicine

NZ – Prescription Medicine

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**9. DATE OF FIRST APPROVAL**

03 September 2013

**10. DATE OF REVISION**

10 August 2018

**Summary table of changes**

<b>Section Changed</b>	<b>Summary of new information</b>
All	New PI format and mandatory text
8	Updated sponsor address
Section 4.2	The statement: “Substitution by any other biological medicinal product requires the consent of the prescribing physician” has been deleted further to a request from the TGA.