

יוני 2022

רופא/ה נכבד/ה, רוקח/ת נכבד/ה,

שלום רב,

Kymriah, dispersion for infusion : הנדון

חברת נוברטיס ישראל בע"מ מבקשת להודיע על עדכון בעלון לרופא ובעלון לצרכן של התכשיר קימריה.

התוויות התכשיר:

Kymriah is indicated for the treatment of:

Paediatric and young adult patients up to and including 25 years of age with CD19+ B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) that is refractory, in relapse post-transplant or in second or later relapse.

Adult patients with relapsed or refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) after two or more lines of systemic therapy.

Limitation of Use: KYMRIAH is not indicated for treatment of patients with primary or secondary central nervous system lymphoma

חומר פעיל:

Tisagenlecleucel (1.2 x 10⁶ to 6 x 10⁸ CAR- positive viable T cells)

בהודעה זו מפורטים העדכונים המהווים עדכון במידע בטיחותי בלבד .למידע מלא יש לעיין בעלוני התכשיר. העלונים נשלחו לפרסום במאגר התרופות שבאתר משרד הבריאות וניתן לקבלם מודפסים על-ידי פניה לבעל הרישום: נוברטיס ישראל בע"מ. תוצרת הארץ 6, ת.ד. 7126, תל אביב

העלון לרופא עודכן ביוני 2022, להלן העדכונים המהווים עדכון במידע בטיחותי:

(טקסט עם קו תחתי מציין טקסט שהוסף לעלון ואילו טקסט עם קו חוצה מסמן טקסט שהורד מהעלון. החמרה במידע בטיחותי <mark>מודגשת בצהוב</mark>)

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Kymriah must be administered in a qualified treatment centre. Therapy should be initiated under the direction of and supervised by a healthcare professional experienced in the treatment of haematological malignancies and trained for administration and management of patients treated with Kymriah. Tocilizumab for use in the event of cytokine release syndrome (CRS) and emergency equipment must be available per patient prior to infusion. The treatment centre must have access to additional doses of tocilizumab within 8 hours. In the exceptional case where tocilizumab is not available due to a shortage that is listed in the Ministry of Health website, suitable alternative measures to treat CRS instead of tocilizumab must be available prior to infusion.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Cytokine release syndrome

Cytokine release syndrome, including fatal or life-threatening events, has been frequently observed after Kymriah infusion (see section 4.8). In almost all cases, development of cytokine release syndrome occurred between 1 to 10 days (median onset 3 days) after Kymriah infusion- in paediatric and young adult B-cell ALL patients and between 1 and 9 days (median onset 3 days) after Kymriah infusion in adult DLBCL patients. The median time to resolution of cytokine release syndrome was

8 days in B-cell ALL patients and 7 days in DLBCL patients.

Symptoms of cytokine release syndrome may include high fever, rigors, myalgia, arthralgia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, diaphoresis, rash, anorexia, fatigue, headache, hypotension, dyspnoea, tachypnoea, and hypoxia, and tachycardia. Organ dysfunction, including cardiac insufficiency—and arrhythmia, renal insufficiency and liver injury with accompanying elevated aspartate aminotransferase (AST), elevated alanine aminotransferase (ALT) or elevated total bilirubin may also be observed. In some cases, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) with low fibrinogen levels, capillary leak syndrome (CLS), macrophage activation syndrome (MAS) and haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) may occur in the setting of cytokine release syndrome. Patients should be closely monitored for signs or symptoms of these events, including fever.

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Risk factors for severe cytokine release syndrome in paediatric and young adult B-cell ALL patients are: high pre-infusion tumour burden, uncontrolled or accelerating tumour burden following lymphodepleting chemotherapy, active infection and early onset of fever or cytokine release syndrome following Kymriah infusion. High tumour burden prior to Kymriah infusion was identified as a risk factor for developing severe cytokine release syndrome in adult DLBCL patients.

Prior to administration of Kymriah in paediatric and young adult B-cell ALL patients, efforts should be made to lower and control the patient's tumour burden.

In all indications, appropriate prophylactic and therapeutic treatment for infections should be provided, and complete resolution of any existing infections should be ensured. Infections may also occur during cytokine release syndrome and may increase the risk of a fatal event.

Management of cytokine release syndrome associated with Kymriah

Cytokine release syndrome should be managed solely based on the patient's clinical presentation and according to the cytokine release syndrome management algorithm provided in Table 1. Anti-IL-6 based therapy such as tocilizumab has been administered for moderate or severe cytokine release syndrome associated with Kymriah. One dose of tocilizumab per patient must be on site and available for administration prior to Kymriah infusion. The treatment centre should have access to additional doses of tocilizumab within 8 hours. In the exceptional case where tocilizumab is not available due to a shortage that is listed in the Ministry of Health website, the treatment centre must have access to suitable alternative measures instead of tocilizumab to treat CRS.

Corticosteroids may be administered in cases of life-threatening emergencies. Tisagenlecleucel continues to expand and persist following administration of tocilizumab and corticosteroids. Patients with medically significant cardiac dysfunction should be managed by standards of critical care and measures such as echocardiography should be considered. Tumour necrosis factor (TNF) antagonists are not recommended for management of Kymriah-associated cytokine release syndrome.

Table 1 Cytokine release syndrome management algorithm

Cytokine release syndrome severity	Management
Prodromal syndrome:	Observe in person; exclude infection; administer
Low-grade fever, fatigue, anorexia	antibiotics per local guidelines if neutropenic; provide
	symptomatic support.
Cytokine release syndrome requiring	Administer antipyretics, oxygen, intravenous fluids
mild intervention - one or more of the	and/or low-dose vasopressors as needed.
following:	
 High fever 	
— Hypoxia	
— Mild hypotension	
Cytokine release syndrome requiring	Administer high-dose or multiple vasopressors,
moderate to aggressive	oxygen, mechanical ventilation and/or other
intervention - one or more of the	supportive care as needed.
following:	
— Haemodynamic instability despite	Administer tocilizumab.
intravenous fluids and vasopressor	 Patient weight less than 30 kg: 12 mg/kg
support	intravenously over 1 hour
 Worsening respiratory distress, 	 Patient weight ≥30 kg: 8 mg/kg intravenously
including pulmonary infiltrates,	over 1 hour (maximum dose 800 mg)
increasing oxygen requirement	
including high-flow oxygen and/or	Repeat tocilizumab as needed at a minimum interval of
need for mechanical ventilation	8 hours if there is no clinical improvement.
 Rapid clinical deterioration 	
	If no response to second dose of tocilizumab, consider a
	third dose of tocilizumab or pursue alternative measures
	for treatment of cytokine release syndrome.
	Limit to a maximum total of 4 tocilizumab doses.
	• If no clinical improvement within 12 to 18 hours of
	the first tocilizumab dose, or worsening at any time,
	administer methylprednisolone 2 mg/kg as an initial
	dose, then 2 mg/kg per day until vasopressors and
	high-flow oxygen are no longer needed, then taper.

Cytokine release	Symptomatic	Tocilizumab	Corticosteroids
syndrome severity	treatment		
Mild symptoms requiring symptomatic treatment only, e.g low fever - fatigue - anorexia	Exclude other causes (e.g. infection) and treat specific symptoms with, for example, antipyretics, anti- emetics, analgesics, etc. If neutropenic, administer antibiotics per local guidelines	Not applicable	Not applicable
Symptoms requiring moderate intervention: - high fever - hypoxia - mild hypotension	Antipyretics, oxygen, intravenous fluids and/or low-dose vasopressors as needed Treat other organ toxicities as per local guidance		
Symptom requiring aggressive intervention: - hypoxia requiring high-flow oxygen supplementation or - hypotension requiring high-dose or multiple vasopressors	High-flow oxygen Intravenous fluids and high-dose vasopressor(s) Treat other organ toxicities as per local guidelines	If no improvement after symptomatic treatment administer tocilizumab intravenously over 1 hour: - 8 mg/kg (max. 800 mg) if body weight ≥30 kg - 12 mg/kg if body weight ≤30 kg	If no improvement within 12-18 hours of tocilizumab, administer a daily dose of 2 mg/kg intravenously methylprednisolone (or equivalent) until
Life-threatening symptoms: - haemodynamic instability despite intravenous fluids and vasopressors - worsening respiratory distress - rapid clinical deterioration	Mechanical ventilation Intravenous fluids and high-dose vasopressor(s) Treat other organ toxicities as per local guidelines	If no improvement, repeat every 8 hours (max total of 4 doses)*	vasopressor and oxygen no longer needed, then taper*
	* If no improvement after tocilizumab and steroids, consider other anti-cytokine and anti-T cell therapies following institutional policy and published guidelines.		

Alternative cytokine release syndrome management strategies may be implemented based on appropriate institutional or academic guidelines.

Neurological adverse reactions

Neurological events, in particular encephalopathy, confusional state or delirium, occur frequently with Kymriah and can be severe or life-threatening (see section 4.8). Other manifestations included depressed level of consciousness, seizures, aphasia and speech disorder. The majority of neurological events occurred within 8 weeks following Kymriah infusion and were transient. The median time to onset of the first neurological events occurring at any time following Kymriah infusion was 8 days in B-cell ALL and 6 days in DLBCL. The median time to resolution was 7 days for B-cell ALL and 13 days for DLBCL. Neurological events can be concurrent with cytokine release syndrome, following resolution of cytokine release syndrome or in the absence of cytokine release syndrome.

Patients should be monitored for neurological events. In case of neurological events, patients should be diagnostically worked up and managed depending on the underlying pathophysiology and in accordance with local standard of care.

Infections and febrile neutropenia

Patients with active, uncontrolled infection should not start Kymriah treatment until the infection is resolved. Prior to Kymriah infusion, infection prophylaxis should follow standard guidelines based on the degree of preceding immunosuppression.

Serious infections, including life-threatening or fatal infections, in some cases with late onset, occurred frequently in patients after Kymriah infusion (see section 4.8). Patients should be monitored for signs and symptoms of infection and treated appropriately. As appropriate, prophylactic antibiotics should be administered and surveillance testing should be employed prior to and during treatment with Kymriah. Infections are known to complicate the course and management of concurrent cytokine release syndrome.

The possibility of opportunistic infections of the central nervous system should be considered in patients with neurological adverse events and appropriate diagnostic evaluations should be performed.

Febrile neutropenia was frequently observed in patients after Kymriah infusion (see section 4.8) and may be concurrent with cytokine release syndrome. In the event of febrile neutropenia, infection should be evaluated and managed appropriately with broad-spectrum antibiotics, fluids and other supportive care, as medically indicated.

In patients achieving complete remission following Kymriah, resulting low immunoglobulin levels can increase the risk for infections. Attention to signs and symptoms of infection should be implemented according to age and standard specific guidelines.

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Content of dextran 40 and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)

This medicinal product contains 11 mg dextran 40 and 82.5 mg dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) per mL. Each of these excipients are known to possibly cause anaphylactic reaction following parenteral administration. <u>All Ppatients not previously exposed to dextran and DMSO</u> should be observed closely during the <u>first minutes of the infusion period</u>.

4.8 Undesirable effects

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Table 2 Adverse drug reactions observed in clinical studies

Adverse drug	Studies B2202 (N=79) + C2201 (N=115)		
reaction (MedDRA system organ class)	Very common (≥1/10)	Common (≥1/100 to <1/10)	Uncommon (≥1/1000 to <1/100)
Infections and	Infections - pathogen		
infestations ¹⁾	unspecified		
	Viral infections		
	Bacterial infections		
	Fungal infections		
Blood and	-Anaemia	Haemophagocytic	B-cell aplasia
lymphatic system	Haemorrhage ²⁾	lymphohistiocytosis	
disorders	Febrile neutropenia	Leukopenia	
	Neutropenia	Pancytopenia	
		Coagulopathy	
	Thrombocytopenia	Lymphopenia	
Immune system	Cytokine release syndrome	Infusion-related reaction	
disorders	Hypogammaglobulinaemia ³⁾	Graft versus host disease	

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Paperhiateria Paperhiateri				
Hyperhalaemia Hypernalaemia Hendecke Delirium ⁵ Seleptioroders Seleptioroders Hendecke Material Hyperlaemia Hyper				
Hyperphosphothemia Hypermaraemia Hypermaraemia Hypermagnessemin				
Psychiatrie Continue Psychiatrie Psy			Hyperkalaemia	
Psychiatrie Continue Psychiatrie Psy			Hyperphosphataemia	
Psychiatrie disorders Delirium* Sleep disorder* Nervous-system disorders Nervous-system disord				
Psychiatric disorders Anxiety Delirium ¹⁾ Sleep disorder ⁵ Nervous-system disorders Headache ⁰¹ Encephalopathy ²¹ Headache ⁰¹ Encephalopathy ²² Peripheral neuropathy ²³ Trenner ⁰³ Neurolgia ¹¹ -Ataxia ¹⁵ Seizurug ⁰³ Speech disorders Cardiac disorders Cardiac disorders Cardiac disorders Hypotension ⁴⁰ Thromboois ²⁰¹ Cardiac failure ¹¹³ Vascular disorders Cardiac arrest Hypotension ⁴⁰ Hypotension ⁴⁰ Hypotension ⁴⁰ Thromboois ²⁰¹ Cardiac arrest Cardiac arrest Hypotension ⁴⁰ Hypotension Hypot			Hypermagnesaemia	
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Motor dysfunction ¹¹ Seizure ²³ Speech disorders Speech disorders Neuralgia ¹¹ Ataxia ¹⁵ Neuralgia ¹¹			Tremor ¹⁰⁾	
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Speech disorders				
Neuralgin 14 Ataxin 15				
Eye disorders Visual impairment (a)				
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Chills	site conditions		syndrome	
		Chills		

Investigations	Lymphocyte count decreased*	Alanine aminotransferase
	White blood cell count	increased
	decreased*	Blood bilirubin increased
	Haemoglobin decreased*	Weight decreased
	Neutrophil count decreased*	Serum ferritin increased
	Platelet count decreased*	Blood fibrinogen decreased
	Aspartate aminotransferase	International normalised ratio
	increased	increased
		Fibrin D dimer increased
		Activated partial thromboplastin
		time prolonged
		Blood alkaline phosphatase
		increased
		Prothrombin time prolonged

- 1) Infections and infestations presented reflect high level group terms.
- Haemorrhage includes anal haemorrhage, blood urine present, catheter site haemorrhage, cerebral haemorrhage, conjunctival haemorrhage, contusion, cystitis haemorrhagic, duodenal ulcer haemorrhage, disseminated intravascular coagulation, epistaxis, eye contusion, gastrointestinal haemorrhage, gingival bleeding, haematochezia, haemarthrosis, haematemesis, haematuria, haemoptysis, large intestinal haemorrhage, melaena, menorrhagia, mouth haemorrhage, peritoneal haematoma, petechiae, pharyngeal haemorrhage, post-procedural haemorrhage, pulmonary haemorrhage, purpura, retinal haemorrhage, traumatic haematoma, tumour haemorrhage, upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage and vaginal haemorrhage.
- Hypogammaglobulinaemia includes immunoglobulins decreased, blood immunoglobulin A decreased, blood immunoglobulin G decreased, blood immunoglobulin M decreased, immunodeficiency, immunodeficiency common variable and hypogammaglobulinaemia.
- 4) Delirium includes agitation, delirium, hallucination, hallucination visual, irritability and restlessness.
- 5) Sleep disorder includes sleep disorder, insomnia and nightmare.
- Headache includes headache and migraine.
- Encephalopathy includes depressed level of consciousness, mental status changes, automatism, cognitive disorder, confusional state, disturbance in attention, encephalopathy, somnolence, lethargy, memory impairment, metabolic encephalopathy and thinking abnormal.
- 8) Dizziness includes dizziness, presyncope and syncope.
- 9) Peripheral neuropathy includes paraesthesia, peripheral sensory neuropathy, neuropathy peripheral, hyperaesthesia and hyperaesthesia.
- Tremor includes dyskinesia and tremor.
- Motor dysfunction includes muscle spasms, muscle twitching, myoclonus and myopathy.
- Seizure includes seizure, generalised tonic-clonic seizures and status epilepticus.
- Speech disorders includes speech disorders, dysarthria and aphasia.
- Neuralgia includes neuralgia and sciatica.
- Ataxia includes ataxia and dysmetria.
- Visual impairment includes vision blurred and visual impairment.
- Arrhythmia includes atrial fibrillation, supraventricular tachycardia, tachycardia and ventricular extrasystoles.
- Cardiac failure includes cardiac failure, left ventricular dysfunction, cardiac failure congestive and right ventricular dysfunction.
- 19) Hypotension includes hypotension and orthostatic hypotension.
- Thrombosis includes deep vein thrombosis, embolism, pulmonary embolism, thrombosis, vena cava thrombosis and venous thrombosis.
- 21) Cough includes cough, productive cough and upper-airway cough syndrome.
- 22) Dyspnoea includes dyspnoea, dyspnoea exertional, respiratory distress and respiratory failure.
- Oropharyngeal pain includes oral pain and oropharyngeal pain.
- ²⁴⁾— Pulmonary oedema includes acute pulmonary oedema and pulmonary oedema
- 25) Abdominal pain includes abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper and abdominal discomfort.
- Rash includes dermatitis, dermatitis acneiform, dermatitis contact, rash, rash maculo papular, rash papular and rash pruritic.
- Acute kidney injury includes acute kidney injury, anuria, azotaemia, blood creatinine abnormal, blood creatinine increased, renal failure, renal tubular dysfunction and renal tubular necrosis.
- ²⁸⁾ Fatigue includes fatigue and malaise.
- Oedema includes oedema peripheral, generalised oedema, localised oedema, face oedema and peripheral swelling.

Pain includes pain and pain in extremity.

Frequency is based on laboratory values. Patients are counted only for the worst grade observed post baseline.

Infections and in	Festations ¹⁾		
Very common:	Infections - pathogen unspecified, viral infections, bacterial infections		
Common:	Fungal infections		
	atic system disorders		
Very common:	Anaemia, haemorrhage ²⁾ , febrile neutropenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia		
Common:	Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, leukopenia, pancytopenia,		
<u>common.</u>	coagulopathy, lymphopenia		
Uncommon:	B-cell aplasia		
Immune system of			
Very common:	Cytokine release syndrome, hypogammaglobulinaemia ³⁾		
Common:	Infusion-related reaction, graft-versus-host disease ⁴⁾		
	nutrition disorders		
Very common:	Decreased appetite, hypokalaemia, hypophosphataemia, hypomagnesaemia		
Common:	Hypoalbuminaemia ⁵ , hyperglycaemia, hyponatraemia, hyperuricaemia,		
	hypercalcaemia, tumour lysis syndrome, hyperkalaemia, hyperphosphataemia,		
D 11 / 1 11	hypernatraemia, hypermagnesaemia, hyperferritinaemia ⁶ , hypocalcaemia		
Psychiatric disor			
Common:	Anxiety, delirium ⁷ , sleep disorder ⁸		
Nervous system d			
Very common:	Headache ⁹⁾ , encephalopathy ¹⁰⁾		
Common:	Dizziness ¹¹⁾ , peripheral neuropathy ¹²⁾ , tremor ¹³⁾ , motor dysfunction ¹⁴⁾ , seizure ¹⁵⁾ ,		
	speech disorders (6), neuralgia (17)		
<u>Uncommon:</u>	Ischaemic cerebral infarction, ataxia ¹⁸⁾		
Eye disorders			
Common:	Visual impairment ¹⁹⁾		
Cardiac disorder			
Very common:	Tachycardia ²⁰⁾		
Common:	Cardiac failure ²¹⁾ , cardiac arrest, atrial fibrillation		
Uncommon:	Ventricular extrasystoles		
Vascular disorde			
Very common:	Hypotension ²²⁾		
Common:	Thrombosis ²³⁾ , capillary leak syndrome, hypertension		
Uncommon:	Flushing		
	acic and mediastinal disorders		
Very common:	Cough ²⁴⁾ , dyspnoea ²⁵⁾ , hypoxia		
Common:	Oropharyngeal pain ²⁶⁾ , pulmonary oedema ²⁷⁾ , nasal congestion, pleural		
Common.	effusion, tachypnoea, acute respiratory distress syndrome		
Uncommon:	Lung infiltration		
	1 		
Gastrointestinal			
Very common:	Diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, constipation, abdominal pain ²⁸⁾		
Common:	Stomatitis, abdominal distension, dry mouth, ascites		
Hepatobiliary dis			
Very common:	Hepatic enzyme increased ²⁹		
Common:	<u>Hyperbilirubinaemia</u>		
	neous tissue disorders		
Very common:	$Rash^{30}$		
Common:	Pruritus, erythema, hyperhidrosis, night sweats		
Musculoskeletal a	and connective tissue disorders		
Very common:	Arthralgia, musculoskeletal pain ³¹⁾		
v cry common.			

Renal and urinary	Renal and urinary disorders		
Very common:	Acute kidney injury ³²⁾		
General disorders	s and administration site conditions		
Very common:	Pyrexia, fatigue ³³⁾ , oedema ³⁴⁾ , pain ³⁵⁾		
Common:	Influenza-like illness, asthenia, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, chills		
Investigations			
Very common:	Lymphocyte count decreased*, white blood cell count decreased*,		
	haemoglobin decreased*, neutrophil count decreased*, platelet count		
	decreased*		
Common:	Blood bilirubin increased, weight decreased, blood fibrinogen decreased,		
	international normalised ratio increased, fibrin D dimer increased, activated		
	partial thromboplastin time prolonged, prothrombin time prolonged		
1) Infections and infestations presented reflect high-level group terms.			
Haemorrhage includes anal haemorrhage, blood blister, blood urine present, catheter site			
haemorrhage	e cerebral baemorrhage conjunctival baemorrhage contusion cystitis		

- Haemorrhage includes anal haemorrhage, blood blister, blood urine present, catheter site haemorrhage, cerebral haemorrhage, conjunctival haemorrhage, contusion, cystitis haemorrhagic, duodenal ulcer haemorrhage, disseminated intravascular coagulation, epistaxis, eye contusion, gastrointestinal haemorrhage, gingival bleeding, haematochezia, haemarthrosis, haematemesis, haematoma, haematuria, haemoptysis, heavy menstrual bleeding, large intestinal haemorrhage, melaena, mouth haemorrhage, mucosal haemorrhage, oral blood blister, peritoneal haematoma, petechiae, pharyngeal haemorrhage, post-procedural haemorrhage, pulmonary haemorrhage, purpura, retinal haemorrhage, subdural haematoma, traumatic haematoma, tumour haemorrhage, upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage and vaginal haemorrhage.
- Hypogammaglobulinaemia includes immunoglobulins decreased, blood immunoglobulin A decreased, blood immunoglobulin G decreased, blood immunoglobulin M decreased, immunodeficiency, immunodeficiency common variable and hypogammaglobulinaemia.
- 4) Graft-versus-host Disease (GvHD) includes GvHD, GvHD in gastrointestinal tract, GvHD in skin
- 5) Hypoalbuminaemia includes blood albumin decreased, hypoalbuminaemia
- 6) Hyperferritinaemia includes hyperferritinaemia, serum ferritin increased
- 7) Delirium includes agitation, delirium, hallucination, hallucination visual, irritability and restlessness.
- Sleep disorder includes sleep disorder, insomnia and nightmare.
- 9) Headache includes headache and migraine.
- Encephalopathy includes depressed level of consciousness, mental status changes, automatism, cognitive disorder, confusional state, disturbance in attention, encephalopathy, somnolence, lethargy, memory impairment, metabolic encephalopathy and thinking abnormal.
- Dizziness includes dizziness, presyncope and syncope.
- Peripheral neuropathy includes dysaesthesia, paraesthesia, peripheral sensory neuropathy, neuropathy peripheral, hyperaesthesia and hypoaesthesia.
- Tremor includes dyskinesia and tremor.
- Motor dysfunction includes muscle spasms, muscle twitching, myoclonus and myopathy.
- Seizure includes seizure, generalised tonic-clonic seizures and status epilepticus.
- Speech disorders includes speech disorders, dysarthria and aphasia.
- Neuralgia includes neuralgia and sciatica.
- Ataxia includes ataxia and dysmetria.
- Visual impairment includes vision blurred and visual impairment.
- Tachycardia includes sinus tachycardia, supraventricular tachycardia, tachycardia
- Cardiac failure includes cardiac failure, left ventricular dysfunction, cardiac failure congestive and right ventricular dysfunction.
- Hypotension includes hypotension and orthostatic hypotension.
- Thrombosis includes deep vein thrombosis, embolism, pulmonary embolism, thrombosis, vena cava thrombosis and venous thrombosis.
- Cough includes cough, productive cough and upper-airway cough syndrome.
- Dyspnoea includes acute respiratory failure, dyspnoea, dyspnoea exertional, respiratory distress and respiratory failure.

26)	Oropharyngeal pain includes oral pain and oropharyngeal pain.
27)	Pulmonary oedema includes acute pulmonary oedema and pulmonary oedema.
28)	Abdominal pain includes abdominal pain, abdominal pain upper and abdominal discomfort.
29)	Hepatic enzyme increased includes alanine aminotransferase increased, aspartate
	aminotransferase increased, blood alkaline phosphatase increased, hepatic enzyme increased,
	transaminases increased.
30)	Rash includes dermatitis, dermatitis acneiform, dermatitis contact, rash, rash maculo-papular,
	rash papular and rash pruritic.
31)	Musculoskeletal pain includes back pain, bone pain, flank pain, musculoskeletal chest pain,
	musculoskeletal pain, neck pain, non-cardiac chest pain.
32)	Acute kidney injury includes acute kidney injury, anuria, azotaemia, blood creatinine
	abnormal, blood creatinine increased, renal failure, renal tubular dysfunction and renal
	tubular necrosis.
33)	Fatigue includes fatigue and malaise.
34)	Oedema includes fluid retention, fluid overload, oedema peripheral, generalised oedema,
	localised oedema, face oedema and peripheral swelling.
35)	Pain includes pain and pain in extremity.
*	Frequency is based on laboratory values. Patients are counted only for the worst grade
	observed post baseline.

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Post-marketing experience

The following adverse drug reactions have been derived from post-marketing experience with Kymriah via spontaneous case reports, literature cases, expanded access programs, and clinical studies other than the global registration studies. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to tisagenlecleucel exposure.

Frequency unknown: Anaphylactic reaction/infusion related reaction, neurotoxicity.

העלון לצרכן עודכן ביוני 2022, להלן העדכונים המהווים עדכון במידע בטיחותי:

(טקסט עם קו תחתי מציין טקסט שהוסף לעלון)

2. לפני השימוש בתרופה

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מידע חשוב על חלק מהמרכיבים של התרופה קימריה מכילה נתרן, דימתילסולפוקסיד (DMSO) ודקסטרן 40.

תרופה זאת מכילה 24.3 מייג עד 121.5 מייג נתרן למנה. כמות זאת שוות ערך ל- 10 עד 6% מהצריכה תרופה זאת מכילה 24.3 מייג עד 121.5 מייג נתרן למבוגר. אם לא נחפשת בעבר לדקסטרן או ל- המרבית היומית המומלצת בתזונה שהיא 2 גרם נתרן למבוגר. אם לא נחפשת בעבר לדקסטרן או ל- $\frac{1}{1}$ העירוי. DMSO תהייה עלייך להיות נתון להשגחה צמודה במהלך הדקות הראשונות של העירוי.

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טיפול בסרטן בזמן שמכינים את קימריה

במשך התקופה בה מכינים את קימריה, הלימפומה או הלוקמיה שלך עלולים להחמיר והרופא שלך עשוי להחליט להשתמש בטיפול נוסף (סוג של כימותרפיה המכונה ייטיפול מגשריי) כדי לייצב את הסרטן שלך על ידי עצירת התפתחות של תאי סרטן חדשים. טיפול זה עלול להוביל לתופעות לוואי ואלו עלולות להיות חמורות או מסכנות חיים. הרופא שלך יודיע לך על תופעות הלוואי האפשריות של טיפול זה.

תרופות הניתנות מייד לפני הטיפול בקימריה

במהלך 30 עד 60 דקות לפני קבלת קימריה ייתכן שינתנו לך תרופות נוספות. דבר זה נועד למניעת תגובות כתוצאה מהעירוי וחום. התרופות הנוספות האלו עשויות לכלול:

- פרצטמול
- תרופות מסוג אנטי היסטמין, כגון דיפנהידראמין.

כיצד ניתנת קימריה

- הרופא שלך יבדוק שפרטי המטופל האישיים המזהים אותך והמופיעים על גבי שקית העירוי של קימריה תואמים את פרטיך.
- הרופא שלך ייתן לך קימריה באמצעות עירוי, כלומר, היא תינתן בטפטוף דרך צינורית שתוחדר לווריד שלך.
 הליך זה יימשך בדרך כלל פחות משעה אחת. במהלך העירוי הרופא שלך יבדוק אם אתה חווה קשיי נשימה
 או סחרחורת (תסמינים אפשריים לתגובה אלרגית).
 - קימריה היא טיפול חד פעמי.

4. תופעות לוואי

כמו בכל תרופה, השימוש בקימריה עלול לגרום לתופעות לוואי בחלק מהמשתמשים. אל תיבהל למקרא רשימת תופעות הלוואי. ייתכן ולא תסבול מאף אחת מהן.

יש לפנות מייד לרופא אם יש לך כל אחת מתופעות הלוואי הבאות לאחר קבלת עירוי קימריה. הן מתרחשות בדרך כלל ב- 8 השבועות הראשונים שלאחר העירוי, אבל עלולות להתפתח גם מאוחר יותר:

תופעות לוואי שכיחות מאוד (תופעות שמופיעות ביותר ממשתמש אחד מעשרה)

חום גבוה וצמרמורות. אלו עשויים להיות תסמינים של מצב רציני המכונה תסמונת שחרור ציטוקינים שעלול להיות מסכן חיים או קטלני. תסמינים אחרים של תסמונת שחרור ציטוקינים הם קשיי נשימה, בחילה, הקאה, שלשול, חוסר תיאבון, עייפות, כאבי שרירים, כאבי מפרקים, נפיחות, לחץ דם נמוך, דפיקות לב מואצות, כאב ראש, אי ספיקת לב, ריאות וכליות ופגיעה בכבד. תסמינים אלה מתרחשים כמעט תמיד במהלך 14 10 הימים הראשונים שלאחר העירוי.

תופעות לוואי שכיחות מאוד (תופעות שמופיעות ביותר ממשתמש אחד מעשרה)

- עור חיוור, חולשה, קוצר נשימה בגלל מספר נמוך של כדוריות דם אדומות או המוגלובין נמוך
 - דימום מוגבר או מתמשד או חבורות בגלל מספר נמוד של טסיות הדם
 - חום עם ספירה נמוכה של תאי דם לבנים ברמה מסוכנת
 - סיכון מוגבר לזיהום בגלל מספר נמוך באופן חריג של תאי דם לבנים
 - זיהומים תכופים ומתמשכים בגלל ירידה בנוגדנים בדם שלך
- חולשה, קצב לב לא תקין, התכווצויות שרירים/עוויתות בגלל רמה נמוכה לא תקינה של מלחים בדם כולל זרחן, סידן, אשלגן, מגנזיום
 - רמות גבוהות של אנזימי כבד או קריאטיניו בדם המראים כי הכבד או הכליות שלד אינם פועלים כרגיל
 - חרדה, עצבנות •
 - דופק מהיר או לא סדיר
 - − לחץ דם גבוה
 - קוצר נשימה, נשימה מאומצת, נשימה מהירה, נוזל בריאות
 - שיעול •
 - כאב בטן, עצירות
 - <u>כאב בעצם ובגב</u>
 - פריחה בעור
 - קושי לישון •
 - נפיחות בקרסוליים, בגפיים ובפנים

תופעות לוואי שכיחות (תופעות שמופיעות ב- 1-10 משתמשים מתוך 100)

- חום, הרגשת חולי, כבד מוגדל, צבע צהוב בעור ובעיניים שלך, ספירה נמוכה של תאי דם כתוצאה מהפעלה חיסונית חמורה
 - סחרחורת או עילפון, הסמקה, פריחה, גירוד, חום, קוצר נשימה או הקאה, כאב בטן, שלשול כתוצאה מתגובה הקשורה לעירוי
- פריחה, בחילה, הקאה, שלשול כולל צואה דמית (תסמינים אפשריים של מחלת השתל נגד המאכסן, כאשר תאים מושתלים תוקפים את התאים שלך)
 - כאבי פרקים בגלל רמה גבוהה של חומצת שתן
- תוצאות לא תקינות של בדיקות דם (רמה גבוהה של: זרחן, אשלגן, סידן, מגנזיום ונתרן, אנזים הנקרא אלקליין פוספטאז המסייע לגלות מחלת כבד, פיברין די-דימר, פריטין בסרום; רמה נמוכה של: חלבון בדם הנקרא אלבומין, נתרן)
 - פרכוסים, עוויתות

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- התכווצויות שרירים/עוויתות בגלל רמה נמוכה לא תקינה של מלחים בדם כולל סידן
 - תנועות לא רצוניות או לא נשלטות
- רעד בלתי רצוני של הגוף, קושי בכתיבה, קושי להביע מחשבות באופן מילולי, הפרעות קשב, ישנוניות
 - עקצוץ או חוסר תחושה, קושי לנוע בגלל נזק עצבי
 - ירידה בראייה
 - צמא
 - ירידה במשקל
 - כאב עצבי
 - <u>חרדה, עצבנות</u> ●
 - מצב חמור של בלבול
 - קשיי שינה
- חוסר נשימה, קושי לנשום בשכיבה, נפיחות בכפות הרגליים או ברגליים (תסמינים אפשריים של אי ספיקת לב), הפסקת פעימות הלב
 - נפיחות וכאב בגלל קרישי דם
 - נפיחות כתוצאה מנוזלים שדולפים מכלי הדם לתוך הרקמה שמסביב
 - לחץ דם גבוה
 - נפיחות ואי נוחות (נפיחות בבטן), בגלל הצטברות נוזל בבטן
 - יובש בפה, כאב בפה, דימום בפה, דלקת חניכיים
 - עור ועיניים צהובים כתוצאה מרמות גבוהות חריגות של בילירובין בדם
 - מ ורד
 - הזעת יתר, הזעות לילה
 - כאב בעצם ובגב
 - מחלה דמוית שפעת
 - אי ספיקה של איברים רבים

תופעות לוואי שאינן שכיחות (תופעות שמופיעות ב- 1-10 משתמשים מתוך 1,000)

- חולשה או שיתוק בגפיים או בפנים, קושי בדיבור (תסמינים אפשריים לשבץ מוחי כתוצאה מהפחתת אספקת הדם)
 - עור חם או מאדים במהירות
 - שיעול המייצר ליחה או לפעמים דם, חום, קוצר נשימה או קושי לנשום
 - קושי בשליטה בתנועה •

תופעות לוואי ששכיחותן אינה ידועה (תופעות ששכיחותן טרם נקבעה<u>)</u>

- קשיי נשימה או סחרחורת (תסמינים אפשריים לתגובה אלרגית)
- חולשה או חוסר תחושה בידיים או ברגליים, החמרה או אובדן הראייה, מחשבות קבועות ולא רציונליות שאינן משותפות לאחרים, כאב ראש, פגיעה בזיכרון או בחשיבה, התנהגות חריגה

בברכה,

שירן חן גולדשטיין רוקחת ממונה נוברטיס ישראל בע"מ