PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Blastomat 5 mg, harde capsules
Blastomat 20 mg, harde capsules
Blastomat 100 mg, harde capsules
Blastomat 140 mg, harde capsules
Blastomat 180 mg, harde capsules
Blastomat 250 mg, harde capsules

temozolomide

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Blastomat is and what it is used for

Blastomat contains a medicine called temozolomide. This medicine is an antitumour agent.

Blastomat is used for the treatment of specific forms of brain tumours:
- In adults with newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme. Blastomat is first used together with radiotherapy (concomitant phase of treatment) and after that alone (monotherapy phase of treatment).
- In children 3 years and older and adult patients with malignant glioma, such as glioblastoma multiforme or anaplastic astrocytoma. Blastomat is used in these tumours if they return or get worse after standard treatment.

2. What you need to know before you take Blastomat

Do not take Blastomat
- If you are allergic to temozolomide or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- If you have had an allergic reaction to dacarbazine (an anticancer medicine sometimes called DTIC). Signs of allergic reaction include feeling itchy, breathlessness or wheezing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat.
- If certain kinds of blood cells are severely reduced (myelosuppression), such as your white blood cell count and platelet count. These blood cells are important for fighting infection and for proper blood clotting. Your doctor will check your blood to make sure you have enough of these cells before you begin treatment.

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Blastomat
- As you should be observed closely for the development of a serious form of chest infection called *Pneumocystis jirovecii* pneumonia (PCP). If you are a newly-diagnosed patient (glioblastoma multiforme) you may be receiving Blastomat for 42 days in combination with radiotherapy. In this case, your doctor will also prescribe medicine to help you prevent this type of pneumonia (PCP).
- If you have ever had or might now have a hepatitis B infection. This is because Blastomat could cause hepatitis B to become active again, which can be fatal in some cases. Patients will be carefully checked by their doctor for signs of this infection before treatment is started.
- If you have low counts of red blood cells (anaemia), white blood cells and platelets, or blood clotting problems before starting the treatment, or if you develop them during treatment. Your doctor may decide to reduce the dose, interrupt, stop or change your treatment. You may also need other treatments. In some cases, it may be necessary to stop treatment with Blastomat. Your blood will be tested frequently during treatment to monitor the side effects of Blastomat on your blood cells.
- As you may have a small risk of other changes in blood cells, including leukaemia.
- If you have nausea (feeling sick in your stomach) and/or vomiting which are very common side effects of temozolomide (see section 4), your doctor may prescribe you a medicine (an anti-emetic) to help prevent vomiting. If you vomit frequently before or during treatment, ask your doctor about the best time to take Blastomat until the vomiting is under control. If you vomit after taking your dose, do not take a second dose on the same day.
- If you develop fever or symptoms of an infection contact your doctor immediately.
- If you are older than 70 years of age, you might be more prone to infections, bruising or bleeding.
- If you have liver or kidney problems, your dose of Blastomat may need to be adjusted.

Children and adolescents
Do not give this medicine to children under the age of 3 years because it has not been studied. There is limited information in patients over 3 years of age who have taken temozolomide.

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

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine. This is because you must not be treated with Blastomat during pregnancy unless clearly indicated by your doctor.

Effective contraceptive precautions must be taken by female patients who are able to become pregnant during treatment with Blastomat and for at least 6 months following completion of treatment.

You should stop breast-feeding while receiving treatment with Blastomat .

Male fertility
Temozolomide may cause permanent infertility. Male patients should use effective contraceptions and not father a child for at least 3 months after stopping treatment. It is recommended to seek advice on conservation of sperm prior to treatment.

Driving and using machines
Blastomat may make you feel tired or sleepy. In this case, do not drive or use any tools or machines or cycle until you see how this medicine affects you (see section 4).

Blastomat contains lactose and sodium
Blastomat contains lactose (a kind of sugar). If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.
This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. **How to take** Blastomat

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Dosage and duration of treatment
Your doctor will work out your dose of Blastomat .This is based on your size (height and weight) and if you have a recurrent tumour and have had chemotherapy treatment in the past.
You may be given other medicines (anti-emetics) to take before and/or after taking Blastomat to prevent or control nausea and vomiting.

Patients with newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme
If you are a newly-diagnosed patient, treatment will occur in two phases:
- Treatment together with radiotherapy (concomitant phase) first.
- Followed by treatment with only Blastomat (monotherapy phase).

During the concomitant phase, your doctor will start Blastomat at a dose of 75 mg/m^2 (usual dose). You will take this dose every day for 42 days (up to 49 days) in combination with radiotherapy. The Blastomat dose may be delayed or stopped, depending on your blood counts and how you tolerate your medicine during the concomitant phase. Once the radiotherapy is completed, you will interrupt treatment for 4 weeks. This will give your body a chance to recover. Then, you will start the monotherapy phase.

During the monotherapy phase, the dose and way you take Blastomat will be different. Your doctor will work out your exact dose. There may be up to 6 treatment periods (cycles). Each one lasts 28 days. You will take your new dose of Blastomat alone once daily for the first 5 days ("dosing days") of each cycle. The first dose will be 150 mg/m^2. Then you will have 23 days without Blastomat .This adds up to a 28- day treatment cycle. After Day 28, the next cycle will begin. You will again take Blastomat once daily for 5 days followed by 23 days without Blastomat .The Blastomat dose may be adjusted, delayed or stopped depending on your blood counts and how you tolerate your medicine during each treatment cycle.

Patients with tumours that have returned or worsened (malignant glioma, such as glioblastoma multiforme or anaplastic astrocytoma) taking Blastomat only
A treatment cycle with Blastomat lasts 28 days.
You will take Blastomat alone once daily for the first 5 days. This daily dose depends on whether or not you have received chemotherapy before.

If you have not been previously treated with chemotherapy, your first dose of Blastomat will be 200 mg/m^2 once daily for the first 5 days. If you have been previously treated with chemotherapy, your first dose of Blastomat will be 150 mg/m^2 once daily for the first 5 days.
Then, you will have 23 days without Blastomat This adds up to a 28-day treatment cycle.

After Day 28, the next cycle will begin. You will again receive Blastomat once daily for 5 days, followed by 23 days without Blastomat.

Before each new treatment cycle, your blood will be tested to see if the <Product name> dose needs to be adjusted. Depending on your blood test results, your doctor may adjust your dose for the next cycle.

How to take Blastomat
Take your prescribed dose of Blastomat once a day, preferably at the same time each day.

Take the capsules on an empty stomach; for example, at least one hour before you plan to eat breakfast. Swallow the capsule(s) whole with a glass of water. Do not open, crush or chew the capsules. If a capsule is damaged, avoid contact of the powder with your skin, eyes or nose. If you accidentally get some in your eyes or nose, flush the area with water.
Depending on the prescribed dose, you may have to take more than one capsule together, eventually with different strengths (content of active substance, in mg). The colour of the capsule cap is different for each strength (see in the table below).

Strength	***Colour of the cap***
Blastomat 5 mg hard capsules	Green
Blastomat 20 mg hard capsules	Orange
Blastomat 100 mg hard capsules	Purple
Blastomat 140 mg hard capsules	Blue
Blastomat 180 mg hard capsules	Chocolate brown
Blastomat 250 mg hard capsules	White

You should make sure you fully understand and remember the following:
- How many capsules you need to take every dosing day. Ask your doctor or pharmacist to write it down (including the colour).
- Which days are your dosing days.

Review the dose with your doctor each time you start a new cycle, since it may be different from the last cycle.

Always take Blastomat exactly as your doctor has told you. It is very important to check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. Errors in how you take this medicine may have serious health consequences.

If you take more Blastomat than you should
If you accidentally take more Blastomat capsules than you were told to, contact your doctor, pharmacist or nurse immediately.

If you forget to take Blastomat
Take the missed dose as soon as possible during the same day. If a full day has gone by, check with your doctor. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose, unless your doctor tells you to do so.

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

4. Possible side effects

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

Contact your doctor **immediately** if you have any of the following:
- A severe allergic (hypersensitive) reaction (hives, wheezing or other breathing difficulty).
- Uncontrolled bleeding.
- Seizures (convulsions).
- Fever.
- Chills.
- Severe headache that does not go away.

Temozolomide treatment can cause a reduction in certain kinds of blood cells. This may cause you to have increased bruising or bleeding, anaemia (a shortage of red blood cells), fever, and reduced

resistance to infections. The reduction in blood cell counts is usually short-lived. In some cases, it may be prolonged and may lead to a very severe form of anaemia (aplastic anaemia). Your doctor will monitor your blood regularly for any changes, and will decide if any specific treatment is needed. In some cases, your Blastomat dose will be reduced or treatment stopped.

Other side effects that have been reported are listed below:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)
- Loss of appetite, difficulty speaking, headache.
- Vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea, constipation.
- Rash, hair loss.
- Tiredness.

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
- Infection, oral infections.
- Reduced number of blood cells (neutropenia, lymphopenia, thrombocytopenia).
- Allergic reaction.
- Increased blood sugar.
- Memory impairment, depression, anxiety, confusion, inability to fall asleep or stay asleep.
- Impaired coordination and balance.
- Difficulty concentrating, change in mental status or alertness, forgetfulness.
- Dizziness, impaired sensations, tingling sensations, shaking, abnormal taste.
- Partial loss of vision, abnormal vision, double vision, painful eyes.
- Deafness, ringing in the ears, earache.
- Blood clot in lung or legs, high blood pressure.
- Pneumonia, shortness of breath, bronchitis, cough, inflammation of your sinuses.
- Stomach or abdominal pain, upset stomach/heartburn, difficulty swallowing.
- Dry skin, itching.
- Muscle damage, muscle weakness, muscle aches and pain.
- Painful joint, back pain.
- Frequent urination, difficulty withholding your urine.
- Fever, flu-like symptoms, pain, feeling unwell, a cold or the flu.
- Fluid retention, swollen legs.
- Liver enzyme elevations.
- Loss of weight, weight gain.
- Radiation injury.

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)
- Brain infections (meningoencephalitis herpetic) including fatal cases.
- Wound infection.
- New or reactivated cytomegalovirus infections.
- Reactivated hepatitis B virus infections.
- Secondary cancers including leukaemia.
- Reduced blood cell counts (pancytopenia, anaemia, leukopenia).
- Red spots under the skin.
- Diabetes insipidus (symptoms include increased urination and feeling thirsty), low potassium level in the blood.
- Mood swings, hallucination.
- Partial paralysis, change in your sense of smell.
- Hearing impairment, infection of the middle ear.
- Palpitations (when you can feel your heart beat), hot flushes.
- Swollen stomach, difficulty controlling your bowel movements, haemorrhoids, dry mouth.
- Hepatitis and injury to the liver (including fatal liver failure), cholestasis, increased bilirubin.
- Blisters on body or in mouth, skin peeling, skin eruption, painful reddening of the skin, severe rash with skin swelling (including palms and soles).
- Increased sensitivity to sunlight, urticaria (hives), increased sweating, change in skin colour.
- Difficulty in urinating.

- Vaginal bleeding, vaginal irritation, absent or heavy menstrual periods, breast pain, sexual impotence.
- Shivering, face swelling, discolouration of the tongue, thirst, tooth disorder.

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Appendix V. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Blastomat

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children, preferably in a locked cupboard. Accidental ingestion can be lethal for children.

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

Bottle presentation
Store below 30°C.
Store in the original bottle in order to protect from moisture.
Keep the bottle tightly closed.

Sachet presentation
5 mg and 20 mg hard capsules:
Store below 25°C.

100 mg, 140 mg, 180 mg and 250 mg hard capsules:
Store below 30°C.

Tell your pharmacist if you notice any change in the appearance of the capsules.

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

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Blastomat contains

- The active substance is temozolomide.
  Each capsule contains 5 mg temozolomide.
  Each capsule contains 20 mg temozolomide.
  Each capsule contains 100 mg temozolomide.
  Each capsule contains 140 mg temozolomide.
  Each capsule contains 180 mg temozolomide.
  Each capsule contains 250 mg temozolomide.
- The other ingredients are:

Capsule content: lactose anhydrous, colloidal anhydrous silica, sodium starch glycolate (type A), tartaric acid, stearic acid (see section 2 "Blastomat contains lactose").
Capsule shell:
5 mg hard capsules: gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), yellow iron oxide (E172), indigotine – FD&C Blue2 (E132).
20 mg hard capsules: gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), red iron oxide (E172), yellow iron oxide (E172).

100 mg hard capsules: gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), red iron oxide (E172), indigotine FD&C blue2 (E132).
140 mg hard capsules: gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), indigotine FD&C blue 2 (E132).
180 mg hard capsules: gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), red iron oxide (E172), black iron oxide (E172), yellow iron oxide (E172).
250 mg hard capsules: gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171).
Printing ink (black ink): shellac, propylene glycol, purified water, strong ammonia solution, potassium hydroxide, black iron oxide (E172)

What Blastomat looks like and contents of the pack

5 mg hard capsules
The hard gelatin capsules are size 0 and have a green opaque cap/ white opaque body with "5" printed in black ink on the body.

20 mg hard capsules
The hard gelatin capsules are size 0 and have an orange opaque cap /white opaque body with "20" printed in black on the body.

100 mg hard capsules
The hard gelatin capsules are size 0 and have a purple opaque cap /white opaque body with "100" printed in black on the body.

140 mg hard capsules
The hard gelatin capsules size 0 and have a blue opaque cap /white opaque body with "140" printed in black on the body.

180 mg hard capsules
The hard gelatin capsules are size 0 and have a chocolate brown opaque cap /white opaque body with "180" printed in black on the body.

250 mg hard capsules
The hard gelatin capsules are size 0 and have a white opaque cap /white opaque body with "250" printed in black on the body.

Bottle presentation
Child proof container, made from white opaque high density polyethylene bottles with polppropylene child-proof closure, with polyester coil and dessicant desiccant containing 5 capsules. The carton contains 1 bottle.

Sachet presentation
Sachets composed of paper on linear low density polyethylene (outermost layer), aluminium and ethylene acrylic acid co-polymer (innermost layer). Each sachet contains 1 hard capsule and is dispensed in a cardboard carton. The carton contains 5 or 20 hard capsules, individually sealed in sachets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Houder van de vergunning voor het in de handel brengen en fabrikant

Vergunninghouder:
Zentiva k.s., U kabelovny 130, 10237 Praha 10 – Dolní Měcholupy, Czech republic.

Fabrikant:
Eirgen Pharma Ltd.
Westside Business Park, Old Kilmeaden Road, Ierland

Millmount Healthcare Ltd,
Site 1- Block- 7, City North Business Campus, Stamullen Site 2-
Units 5-7, Navan Enterprise Centre, TrimRoad, Co., Ierland

Ingeschreven in het register onder:
Blastomat 5 mg, harde capsules: RVG 110399
Blastomat 20 mg, harde capsules: RVG 110400
Blastomat 100 mg, harde capsules: RVG 110401
Blastomat 140 mg, harde capsules: RVG 110402
Blastomat 180 mg, harde capsules: RVG 110403
Blastomat 250 mg, harde capsules: RVG 110404

Dit medicijn is geregistreerd in lidstaten van de Europese Economische Ruimte onder de volgende namen:
Estland, Letland, Litouwen en Nederland: Blastomat

Deze bijsluiter is voor het laatst goedgekeurd in mei 2022.