

ANNEX I
SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

▼ This medicinal product is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions. See section 4.8 for how to report adverse reactions.

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Nyvepria 6 mg solution for injection

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each pre-filled syringe contains 6 mg of pegfilgrastim* in 0.6 mL solution for injection. The concentration is 10 mg/mL based on protein only**.

*Produced in *Escherichia coli* cells by recombinant DNA technology followed by conjugation with polyethylene glycol (PEG).

**The concentration is 20 mg/mL if the PEG moiety is included.

The potency of this medicinal product should not be compared to the potency of another pegylated or non-pegylated protein of the same therapeutic class. For more information, see section 5.1.

Excipients with known effect

Each pre-filled syringe contains 30 mg sorbitol (E420) (see section 4.4).

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Solution for injection (injection).

Clear, colourless, free from visible particles, solution for injection.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Reduction in the duration of neutropenia and the incidence of febrile neutropenia in adult patients treated with cytotoxic chemotherapy for malignancy (with the exception of chronic myeloid leukaemia and myelodysplastic syndromes).

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Nyvepria therapy should be initiated and supervised by physicians experienced in oncology and/or haematology.

Posology

One 6 mg dose (a single pre-filled syringe) of Nyvepria is recommended for each chemotherapy cycle, given at least 24 hours after cytotoxic chemotherapy.

Special populations

Renal impairment

No dose change is recommended in patients with renal impairment, including those with end-stage renal disease.

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of pegfilgrastim in children and adolescents have not yet been established. Currently available data are described in sections 4.8, 5.1 and 5.2 but no recommendation on a posology can be made.

Method of administration

Nyvepria is injected subcutaneously.

The injections should be given into the thigh, abdomen or upper arm.

For instructions on handling of the medicinal product before administration, see section 6.6.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Traceability

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

Limited clinical data suggest a comparable effect on time to recovery of severe neutropenia for pegfilgrastim to filgrastim in patients with *de novo* acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) (see section 5.1). However, the long-term effects of pegfilgrastim have not been established in AML; therefore, it should be used with caution in this patient population.

Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) can promote growth of myeloid cells *in vitro* and similar effects may be seen on some non-myeloid cells *in vitro*.

The safety and efficacy of pegfilgrastim have not been investigated in patients with myelodysplastic syndrome, chronic myelogenous leukaemia, and in patients with secondary AML; therefore, it should not be used in such patients. Particular care should be taken to distinguish the diagnosis of blast transformation of chronic myeloid leukaemia from AML.

The safety and efficacy of pegfilgrastim administration in *de novo* AML patients aged < 55 years with cytogenetics t(15;17) have not been established.

The safety and efficacy of pegfilgrastim have not been investigated in patients receiving high dose chemotherapy. This medicinal product should not be used to increase the dose of cytotoxic chemotherapy beyond established dose regimens.

Pulmonary adverse events

Pulmonary adverse reactions, in particular interstitial pneumonia, have been reported after G-CSF administration. Patients with a recent history of pulmonary infiltrates or pneumonia may be at higher risk (see section 4.8).

The onset of pulmonary signs such as cough, fever, and dyspnoea in association with radiological signs of pulmonary infiltrates, and deterioration in pulmonary function along with increased neutrophil count may be preliminary signs of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). In such circumstances pegfilgrastim should be discontinued at the discretion of the physician and the appropriate treatment given (see section 4.8).

Glomerulonephritis

Glomerulonephritis has been reported in patients receiving filgrastim and pegfilgrastim. Generally, events of glomerulonephritis resolved after dose reduction or withdrawal of filgrastim and pegfilgrastim. Urinalysis monitoring is recommended.

Capillary leak syndrome

Capillary leak syndrome has been reported after G-CSF administration and is characterised by hypotension, hypoalbuminaemia, oedema and haemoconcentration. Patients who develop symptoms of capillary leak syndrome should be closely monitored and receive standard symptomatic treatment, which may include a need for intensive care (see section 4.8).

Splenomegaly and splenic rupture

Generally asymptomatic cases of splenomegaly and cases of splenic rupture, including some fatal cases, have been reported following administration of pegfilgrastim (see section 4.8). Therefore, spleen size should be carefully monitored (e.g. clinical examination, ultrasound). A diagnosis of splenic rupture should be considered in patients reporting left upper abdominal pain or shoulder tip pain.

Thrombocytopenia and anaemia

Treatment with pegfilgrastim alone does not preclude thrombocytopenia and anaemia because full dose myelosuppressive chemotherapy is maintained on the prescribed schedule. Regular monitoring of platelet count and haematocrit is recommended. Special care should be taken when administering single or combination chemotherapeutic agents which are known to cause severe thrombocytopenia.

Sickle cell anaemia

Sickle cell crises have been associated with the use of pegfilgrastim in patients with sickle cell trait or sickle cell disease (see section 4.8). Therefore, physicians should use caution when prescribing pegfilgrastim in patients with sickle cell trait or sickle cell disease, should monitor appropriate clinical parameters and laboratory status and be attentive to the possible association of this medicinal product with splenic enlargement and vaso-occlusive crisis.

Leukocytosis

White blood cell (WBC) counts of $100 \times 10^9/L$ or greater have been observed in less than 1% of patients receiving pegfilgrastim. No adverse events directly attributable to this degree of leukocytosis have been reported. Such elevation in white blood cells is transient, typically seen 24 to 48 hours after administration and is consistent with the pharmacodynamic effects of this medicinal product. Consistent with the clinical effects and the potential for leukocytosis, a WBC count should be performed at regular intervals during therapy. If leukocyte counts exceed $50 \times 10^9/L$ after the expected nadir, this medicinal product should be discontinued immediately.

Hypersensitivity

Hypersensitivity, including anaphylactic reactions, occurring on initial or subsequent treatment, have been reported in patients treated with pegfilgrastim. Permanently discontinue pegfilgrastim in patients with clinically significant hypersensitivity. Do not administer pegfilgrastim to patients with a history

of hypersensitivity to pegfilgrastim or filgrastim. If a serious allergic reaction occurs, appropriate therapy should be administered, with close patient follow-up over several days.

Stevens-Johnson syndrome

Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), which can be life-threatening or fatal, has been reported rarely in association with pegfilgrastim treatment. If the patient has developed SJS with the use of pegfilgrastim, treatment with pegfilgrastim must not be restarted in this patient at any time (see also section 4.8).

Immunogenicity

As with all therapeutic proteins, there is a potential for immunogenicity. Rates of generation of antibodies against pegfilgrastim are generally low. Binding antibodies do occur as expected with all biologics; however, they have not been associated with neutralising activity at present.

Aortitis

Aortitis has been reported after G-CSF administration in healthy subjects and in cancer patients. The symptoms experienced included fever, abdominal pain, malaise, back pain, and increased inflammatory markers (e.g. C-reactive protein and WBC count). In most cases aortitis was diagnosed by computed tomography (CT) scan and generally resolved after withdrawal of G-CSF (see also section 4.8).

Other warnings

The safety and efficacy of pegfilgrastim for the mobilisation of blood progenitor cells in patients or healthy donors have not been adequately evaluated.

Increased haematopoietic activity of the bone marrow in response to growth factor therapy has been associated with transient positive bone-imaging findings. This should be considered when interpreting bone-imaging results.

Nyvepria contains 30 mg sorbitol in each pre-filled syringe which is equivalent to 50 mg/mL. The additive effect of concomitantly administered medicinal products containing sorbitol (or fructose) and dietary intake of sorbitol (or fructose) should be taken into account.

This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per 6 mg dose, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Due to the potential sensitivity of rapidly dividing myeloid cells to cytotoxic chemotherapy, pegfilgrastim should be administered at least 24 hours after administration of cytotoxic chemotherapy. In clinical studies, pegfilgrastim has been safely administered 14 days before chemotherapy. Concomitant use of pegfilgrastim with any chemotherapy agent has not been evaluated in patients. In animal models concomitant administration of pegfilgrastim and 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) or other antimetabolites has been shown to potentiate myelosuppression.

Possible interactions with other haematopoietic growth factors and cytokines have not been specifically investigated in clinical studies.

The potential for interaction with lithium, which also promotes the release of neutrophils, has not been specifically investigated. There is no evidence that such an interaction would be harmful.

The safety and efficacy of pegfilgrastim have not been evaluated in patients receiving chemotherapy associated with delayed myelosuppression e.g. nitrosoureas.

Specific interaction or metabolism studies have not been performed, however, clinical studies have not indicated an interaction of pegfilgrastim with any other medicinal products.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no or limited amount of data from the use of pegfilgrastim in pregnant women. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity (see section 5.3). Pegfilgrastim is not recommended during pregnancy and in women of childbearing potential not using contraception.

Breast-feeding

There is insufficient information on the excretion of pegfilgrastim/metabolites in human milk. A risk to the newborns/infants cannot be excluded. A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue/abstain from pegfilgrastim therapy taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.

Fertility

Pegfilgrastim did not affect reproductive performance or fertility in male or female rats at cumulative weekly doses approximately 6 to 9 times higher than the recommended human dose (based on body surface area) (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Nyvepria has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The most frequently reported adverse reactions were bone pain (very common [$\geq 1/10$]) and musculoskeletal pain (common [$\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$]). Bone pain was generally of mild to moderate severity, transient, and could be controlled in most patients with standard analgesics.

Hypersensitivity-type reactions, including skin rash, urticaria, angioedema, dyspnoea, erythema, flushing, and hypotension occurred on initial or subsequent treatment with pegfilgrastim (uncommon [$\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$]). Serious allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis can occur in patients receiving pegfilgrastim (uncommon) (see section 4.4).

Capillary leak syndrome, which can be life-threatening if treatment is delayed, has been reported as uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$) in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy following administration of G-CSFs; see section 4.4 and section “Description of selected adverse reactions” below.

Splenomegaly, generally asymptomatic, is uncommon.

Splenic rupture including some fatal cases is uncommonly reported following administration of pegfilgrastim (see section 4.4).

Uncommon pulmonary adverse reactions including interstitial pneumonia, pulmonary oedema, pulmonary infiltrates and pulmonary fibrosis have been reported. Uncommonly, cases have resulted in respiratory failure or ARDS, which may be fatal (see section 4.4).

Isolated cases of sickle cell crises have been reported in patients with sickle cell trait or sickle cell disease (uncommon in sickle cell patients) (see section 4.4).

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The data in the table below describe adverse reactions reported from clinical studies and spontaneous reporting. Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

MedDRA system organ class	Adverse reactions			
	Very common (≥1/10)	Common (≥1/100 to <1/10)	Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100)	Rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders		Thrombocytopenia ¹ ; Leukocytosis ¹	Sickle cell crisis ² ; Splenomegaly ² ; Splenic rupture ²	
Immune system disorders			Hypersensitivity reactions; Anaphylaxis	
Metabolism and nutrition disorders			Elevations in uric acid	
Nervous system disorders	Headache ¹			
Vascular disorders			Capillary leak syndrome ¹	Aortitis
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders			Acute respiratory distress syndrome ² ; Pulmonary adverse reactions (interstitial pneumonia, pulmonary oedema, pulmonary infiltrates and pulmonary fibrosis); Haemoptysis	Pulmonary haemorrhage
Gastrointestinal disorders	Nausea ¹			
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders			Sweet's syndrome (acute febrile dermatosis) ^{1,2} ; Cutaneous vasculitis ^{1,2}	Stevens-Johnson syndrome
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Bone pain	Musculoskeletal pain (myalgia, arthralgia, pain in extremity, back pain, musculoskeletal pain, neck pain)		
Renal and urinary disorders			Glomerulonephritis ²	

MedDRA system organ class	Adverse reactions			
	Very common (≥1/10)	Common (≥1/100 to <1/10)	Uncommon (≥1/1,000 to <1/100)	Rare (≥1/10,000 to <1/1,000)
General disorders and administrative site conditions		Injection site pain ¹ ; Non-cardiac chest pain	Injection site reactions ²	
Investigations			Elevations in lactate dehydrogenase and alkaline phosphatase ¹ ; Transient elevations in LFTs for ALT or AST ¹	

¹ See section “Description of selected adverse reactions” below.

² This adverse reaction was identified through post-marketing surveillance but not observed in randomised, controlled clinical studies in adults. The frequency category was estimated from a statistical calculation based upon 1,576 patients receiving pegfilgrastim in nine randomised clinical studies.

Description of selected adverse reactions

Uncommon cases of Sweet’s syndrome have been reported, although in some cases underlying haematological malignancies may play a role.

Uncommon events of cutaneous vasculitis have been reported in patients treated with pegfilgrastim. The mechanism of vasculitis in patients receiving pegfilgrastim is unknown.

Injection site reactions, including injection site erythema (uncommon) as well as injection site pain (common) have occurred on initial or subsequent treatment with pegfilgrastim.

Common cases of leukocytosis (WBC >100x10⁹/L) have been reported (see section 4.4).

Reversible, mild to moderate elevations in uric acid and alkaline phosphatase, with no associated clinical effects, were uncommon; reversible, mild to moderate elevations in lactate dehydrogenase, with no associated clinical effects, were uncommon in patients receiving pegfilgrastim following cytotoxic chemotherapy.

Nausea and headaches were very commonly observed in patients receiving chemotherapy.

Uncommon elevations in liver function tests (LFTs) for alanine aminotransferase (ALT) or aspartate aminotransferase (AST), have been observed in patients after receiving pegfilgrastim following cytotoxic chemotherapy. These elevations are transient and return to baseline.

Common cases of thrombocytopenia have been reported.

Cases of capillary leak syndrome have been reported in the post-marketing setting with G-CSF use. These have generally occurred in patients with advanced malignant diseases, sepsis, taking multiple chemotherapy medications or undergoing apheresis (see section 4.4).

Paediatric population

The experience in children is limited. A higher frequency of serious adverse reactions in younger children aged 0-5 years (92%) has been observed compared to older children aged 6-11 and

12-21 years respectively (80% and 67%) and adults. The most common adverse reaction reported was bone pain (see sections 5.1 and 5.2).

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in [Appendix V](#).

4.9 Overdose

Single doses of 300 mcg/kg have been administered subcutaneously to a limited number of healthy volunteers and patients with non-small cell lung cancer without serious adverse reactions. The adverse events were similar to those in subjects receiving lower doses of pegfilgrastim.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: immunostimulants, colony stimulating factors; ATC Code: L03AA13.

Nyvepria is a biosimilar medicinal product. Detailed information is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency <http://www.ema.europa.eu>.

Human G-CSF is a glycoprotein, which regulates the production and release of neutrophils from the bone marrow. Pegfilgrastim is a covalent conjugate of recombinant human G-CSF (r-metHuG-CSF) with a single 20 kd PEG molecule. Pegfilgrastim is a sustained duration form of filgrastim due to decreased renal clearance. Pegfilgrastim and filgrastim have been shown to have identical modes of action, causing a marked increase in peripheral blood neutrophil counts within 24 hours, with minor increases in monocytes and/or lymphocytes. Similarly to filgrastim, neutrophils produced in response to pegfilgrastim show normal or enhanced function as demonstrated by tests of chemotactic and phagocytic function. As with other haematopoietic growth factors, G-CSF has shown *in vitro* stimulating properties on human endothelial cells. G-CSF can promote growth of myeloid cells, including malignant cells, *in vitro* and similar effects may be seen on some non-myeloid cells *in vitro*.

In two randomised, double-blind, pivotal studies in patients with high-risk stage II-IV breast cancer undergoing myelosuppressive chemotherapy consisting of doxorubicin and docetaxel, use of pegfilgrastim, as a single once per cycle dose, reduced the duration of neutropenia and the incidence of febrile neutropenia similarly to that observed with daily administrations of filgrastim (a median of 11 daily administrations). In the absence of growth factor support, this regimen has been reported to result in a mean duration of grade 4 neutropenia of 5 to 7 days, and a 30-40% incidence of febrile neutropenia. In one study (n=157), which used a 6 mg fixed dose of pegfilgrastim the mean duration of grade 4 neutropenia for the pegfilgrastim group was 1.8 days compared with 1.6 days in the filgrastim group (difference 0.23 days, 95% CI -0.15, 0.63). Over the entire study, the rate of febrile neutropenia was 13% of pegfilgrastim-treated patients compared with 20% of filgrastim-treated patients (difference 7%, 95% CI of -19%, 5%). In a second study (n=310), which used a weight-adjusted dose (100 mcg/kg), the mean duration of grade 4 neutropenia for the pegfilgrastim group was 1.7 days, compared with 1.8 days in the filgrastim group (difference 0.03 days, 95% CI -0.36, 0.30). The overall rate of febrile neutropenia was 9% of patients treated with pegfilgrastim and 18% of patients treated with filgrastim (difference 9%, 95% CI of -16.8%, -1.1%).

In a placebo-controlled, double blind study in patients with breast cancer the effect of pegfilgrastim on the incidence of febrile neutropenia was evaluated following administration of a chemotherapy regimen associated with a febrile neutropenia rate of 10-20% (docetaxel 100 mg/m² every 3 weeks for 4 cycles). Nine hundred and twenty-eight patients were randomised to receive either a single dose of

pegfilgrastim or placebo approximately 24 hours (day 2) after chemotherapy in each cycle. The incidence of febrile neutropenia was lower for patients randomised to receive pegfilgrastim compared with placebo (1% versus 17%, $p < 0.001$). The incidence of hospitalisations and IV anti-infective use associated with a clinical diagnosis of febrile neutropenia was lower in the pegfilgrastim group compared with placebo (1% versus 14%, $p < 0.001$; and 2% versus 10%, $p < 0.001$).

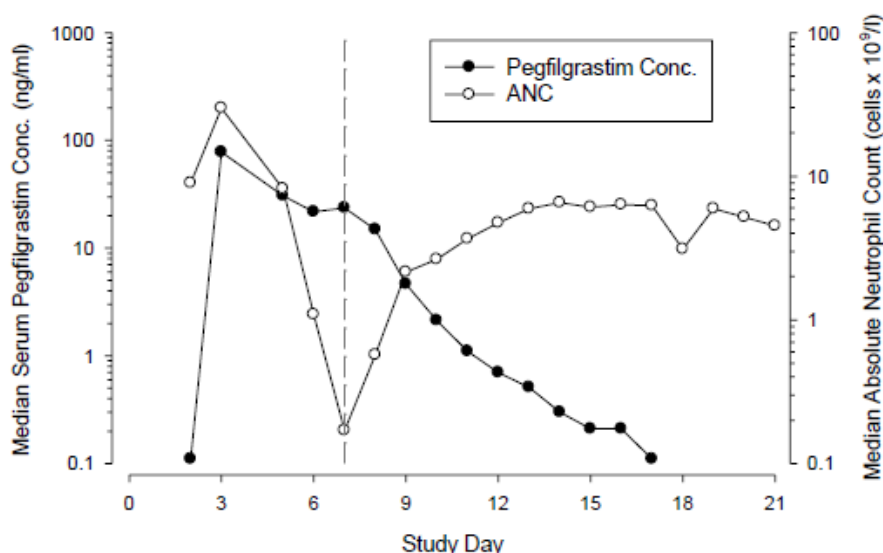
A small ($n=83$), phase II, randomised, double-blind study in patients receiving chemotherapy for *de novo* acute myeloid leukaemia compared pegfilgrastim (single dose of 6 mg) with filgrastim, administered during induction chemotherapy. Median time to recovery from severe neutropenia was estimated as 22 days in both treatment groups. Long term outcome was not studied (see section 4.4).

In a phase II ($n=37$) multicentre, randomised, open-label study of paediatric sarcoma patients receiving 100 mcg/kg pegfilgrastim following cycle 1 of vincristine, doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide (VAdriaC/IE) chemotherapy, a longer duration of severe neutropenia (neutrophils $< 0.5 \times 10^9$) was observed in younger children aged 0-5 years (8.9 days) compared to older children aged 6-11 years and 12-21 years (6 days and 3.7 days, respectively) and adults. Additionally a higher incidence of febrile neutropenia was observed in younger children aged 0-5 years (75%) compared to older children aged 6-11 years and 12-21 years (70% and 33%, respectively) and adults (see sections 4.8 and 5.2).

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

After a single subcutaneous dose of pegfilgrastim, the peak serum concentration of pegfilgrastim occurs at 16 to 120 hours after dosing and serum concentrations of pegfilgrastim are maintained during the period of neutropenia after myelosuppressive chemotherapy. The elimination of pegfilgrastim is non-linear with respect to dose; serum clearance of pegfilgrastim decreases with increasing dose. Pegfilgrastim appears to be mainly eliminated by neutrophil mediated clearance, which becomes saturated at higher doses. Consistent with a self-regulating clearance mechanism, the serum concentration of pegfilgrastim declines rapidly at the onset of neutrophil recovery (see figure 1).

Figure 1. Profile of median pegfilgrastim serum concentration and absolute neutrophil count (ANC) in chemotherapy treated patients after a single 6 mg injection



Due to the neutrophil-mediated clearance mechanism, the pharmacokinetics of pegfilgrastim is not expected to be affected by renal or hepatic impairment. In an open-label, single dose study ($n=31$) various stages of renal impairment, including end-stage renal disease, had no impact on the pharmacokinetics of pegfilgrastim.

Elderly

Limited data indicate that the pharmacokinetics of pegfilgrastim in elderly subjects (> 65 years) is similar to that in adults.

Paediatric population

The pharmacokinetics of pegfilgrastim was studied in 37 paediatric patients with sarcoma, who received 100 mcg/kg pegfilgrastim after the completion of VAdriaC/IE chemotherapy. The youngest age group (0-5 years) had a higher mean exposure to pegfilgrastim (AUC) (\pm standard deviation) (47.9 ± 22.5 mcg·hr/mL) than older children aged 6-11 years and 12-21 years (22.0 ± 13.1 mcg·hr/mL and 29.3 ± 23.2 mcg·hr/mL, respectively) (see section 5.1). With the exception of the youngest age group (0-5 years), the mean AUC in paediatric subjects appeared similar to that for adult patients with high-risk stage II-IV breast cancer and receiving 100 mcg/kg pegfilgrastim after the completion of doxorubicin/docetaxel (see sections 4.8 and 5.1).

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Preclinical data from conventional studies of repeated dose toxicity revealed the expected pharmacological effects including increases in leukocyte count, myeloid hyperplasia in bone marrow, extramedullary haematopoiesis and splenic enlargement.

There were no adverse effects observed in offspring from pregnant rats given pegfilgrastim subcutaneously, but in rabbits pegfilgrastim has been shown to cause embryo/foetal toxicity (embryo loss) at cumulative doses approximately 4 times the recommended human dose, which were not seen when pregnant rabbits were exposed to the recommended human dose. In rat studies, it was shown that pegfilgrastim may cross the placenta. Studies in rats indicated that reproductive performance, fertility, oestrous cycling, days between pairing and coitus, and intrauterine survival were unaffected by pegfilgrastim given subcutaneously. The relevance of these findings for humans is not known.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Sodium acetate trihydrate
Glacial acetic acid
Sorbitol (E420)
Polysorbate 20
Water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products, particularly with sodium chloride solutions.

6.3 Shelf life

3 years.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in a refrigerator (2°C – 8°C).

Nyvepria may be exposed to room temperature (not above 25°C) for a maximum single period of up to 15 days. Nyvepria left at room temperature for more than 15 days should be discarded.

Do not freeze. Accidental exposure to freezing temperatures for a single period of less than 24 hours does not adversely affect the stability of Nyvepria.

Keep the container in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Pre-filled syringe (type I glass), with a rubber stopper, stainless steel needle and needle cover with an automatic needle guard. The Nyvepria syringe plunger stopper and needle cover are not made with natural rubber latex.

Each pre-filled syringe contains 0.6 mL of solution for injection.

Pack size of one pre-filled syringe, in a carton.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Before use, Nyvepria solution should be inspected visually for particulate matter. Only a solution that is clear and colourless should be injected.

Excessive shaking may aggregate pegfilgrastim, rendering it biologically inactive.

Allow the pre-filled syringe to reach room temperature (not above 25°C) before injecting.

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Pfizer Europe MA EEIG
Boulevard de la Plaine 17
1050 Bruxelles
Belgium

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/20/1486/001

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation:

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

Detailed information on this medicinal product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency <http://www.ema.europa.eu>.

ANNEX II

- A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE SUBSTANCE AND MANUFACTURERS RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE**
- B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE**
- C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION**
- D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVE SUBSTANCE AND MANUFACTURER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturers of the biological active substance

Hospira Adelaide Pty Ltd
8 Dagleish Street
Thebarton
Adelaide 5031
South Australia
Australia

Hospira Zagreb d.o.o.
Prudnička cesta 60
10291 Prigorje Brdovečko
Croatia

Name and address of the manufacturer responsible for batch release

Hospira Zagreb d.o.o.
Prudnička cesta 60
10291 Prigorje Brdovečko
Croatia

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

Medicinal product subject to restricted medical prescription (see Annex I: Summary of Product Characteristics, section 4.2).

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

- **Periodic safety update reports (PSURs)**

The requirements for submission of PSURs for this medicinal product are set out in the list of Union reference dates (EURD list) provided for under Article 107c(7) of Directive 2001/83/EC and any subsequent updates published on the European medicines web-portal.

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

- **Risk management plan (RMP)**

The marketing authorisation holder (MAH) shall perform the required pharmacovigilance activities and interventions detailed in the agreed RMP presented in Module 1.8.2 of the marketing authorisation and any agreed subsequent updates of the RMP.

An updated RMP should be submitted:

- At the request of the European Medicines Agency;
- Whenever the risk management system is modified, especially as the result of new information being received that may lead to a significant change to the benefit/risk profile or as the result of an important (pharmacovigilance or risk minimisation) milestone being reached.

ANNEX III
LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

OUTER CARTON

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Nyvepria 6 mg solution for injection
pegfilgrastim

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each pre-filled syringe contains 6 mg of pegfilgrastim in 0.6 mL (10 mg/mL) solution for injection.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Excipients: sodium acetate trihydrate, glacial acetic acid, sorbitol (E420), polysorbate 20, water for injections. See the package leaflet for further information.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Solution for injection

1 single use pre-filled syringe with automatic needle guard.

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.

Important: read the package leaflet before handling pre-filled syringe.

For subcutaneous use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY

Avoid vigorous shaking.

8. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in a refrigerator.

Do not freeze.
Keep the container in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Pfizer Europe MA EEIG
Boulevard de la Plaine 17
1050 Bruxelles
Belgium

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/20/1486/001

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

Lift here to open.

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

Nyvepria

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – HUMAN READABLE DATA

PC
SN
NN

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON UNIT SYRINGE CARTON

UNIT SYRINGE CARTON WITH SYRINGE WITH AUTOMATIC NEEDLE GUARD

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Nyvepria 6 mg solution for injection
pegfilgrastim

2. NAME OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Pfizer Europe MA EEIG

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

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8. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

Lift here to open.

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Store in a refrigerator.

Do not freeze.

Keep the container in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

**MINIMUM PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON SMALL IMMEDIATE PACKAGING UNITS
SYRINGE LABEL**

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Nyvepria 6 mg injection
pegfilgrastim
SC

2. METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

3. EXPIRY DATE

EXP

4. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

5. CONTENTS BY WEIGHT, BY VOLUME OR BY UNIT

0.6 mL

6. OTHER

Pfizer Europe MA EEIG

B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Nyvepria 6 mg solution for injection pegfilgrastim

▼ This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get. See the end of section 4 for how to report side effects.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using 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 Nyvepria is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you use Nyvepria
3. How to use Nyvepria
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Nyvepria
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What Nyvepria is and what it is used for

Nyvepria contains the active substance pegfilgrastim. It is used in patients treated with cytotoxic chemotherapy (medicines that destroy rapidly growing cells) to reduce the duration of neutropenia (low neutrophil count, a type of white blood cell) and to help prevent febrile neutropenia (low white blood cell count with a fever). Nyvepria is for use in adults aged 18 years and over.

White blood cells are important for fighting off infection. If the white blood cell count to fall too low, due to your cytotoxic chemotherapy, your body may not be able to fight off microorganisms and this will increase the chances of an infection. Pegfilgrastim, is very similar to a natural protein in the body called granulocyte colony stimulating factor and it works by encouraging your bone marrow to produce more white blood cells that help your body fight off infections.

2. What you need to know before you use Nyvepria

Do not use Nyvepria

- if you are allergic to pegfilgrastim, filgrastim, or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before using Nyvepria:

- If you have recently had a serious lung infection (pneumonia), fluid in the lungs (pulmonary oedema), inflammation of the lungs (interstitial lung disease), or an abnormal chest x-ray (lung infiltration).
- If you are aware of any altered blood cell counts (e.g. increase in white blood cells or anaemia) or decreased blood platelet counts (thrombocytopenia), which reduces the ability of your blood to clot. Your doctor may want to monitor you more closely.

- If you have sickle cell anaemia. Your doctor may monitor your condition more closely.

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse while using Nyvepria:

- If you get an allergic reaction including weakness, drop in blood pressure, difficulty breathing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body (anaphylaxis), redness and flushing, skin rash or hives on the skin and areas of the skin that itch.
- If you get a cough or fever, and have difficulty breathing. This can be a sign of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).
- If you have any of the following side effects:
 - swelling or puffiness, passing urine less frequently, difficulty breathing, abdominal (belly) swelling and feeling of fullness, and a general feeling of tiredness.
 These could be symptoms of condition called capillary leak syndrome which causes blood to leak from the small blood vessels into your body. See section 4.
- If you get left upper abdominal pain or pain at the tip of your shoulder. This may be a sign of a problem with your spleen (splenomegaly).
- If you get fever, abdominal pain, malaise, and back pain as these may be symptoms of inflammation of the aorta (the large blood vessel which transports blood from the heart to the body). This disorder can occur rarely in cancer patients and healthy donors.

Your doctor will check your blood and urine regularly as Nyvepria can damage your kidneys (glomerulonephritis).

Severe skin reactions (Stevens-Johnson syndrome; a skin condition that causes painful blisters and sores of the skin and mucous membranes, especially in the mouth) have been reported with the use of pegfilgrastim. Stop using Nyvepria and get medical attention immediately if you notice any of these symptoms: reddish target like or circular patches often with central blisters on the trunk, skin peeling, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes possibly with fever and flu-like symptoms beforehand. See section 4.

You should talk to your doctor about your risks of developing cancers of the blood. If you have a cancer of the blood or have been told by your doctor that you are at risk of one, you should not use Nyvepria, unless instructed by your doctor.

Loss of response to pegfilgrastim

If pegfilgrastim treatment does not work or stops working, your doctor will investigate why this has happened including whether you have developed antibodies which neutralise pegfilgrastim's activity.

Children and adolescents

Nyvepria is not recommended for use in children and adolescents because there is insufficient information on its safety and effectiveness.

Other medicines and Nyvepria

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

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

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.

Nyvepria has not been studied in pregnant women. Therefore, your doctor may decide that you should not use this medicine.

If you become pregnant during Nyvepria treatment, speak with your doctor.

Unless your doctor tells you otherwise, you must stop breast-feeding if you use Nyvepria.

Driving and using machines

Nyvepria has no or negligible effect on the ability to drive or use machines.

Nyvepria contains sorbitol (E420) and sodium acetate

This medicine contains 30 mg sorbitol in each pre-filled syringe which is equivalent to 50 mg/mL. The additive effect of concomitantly administered medicines containing sorbitol (or fructose) and dietary intake of sorbitol (or fructose) should be taken into account.

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per 6 mg dose, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to use Nyvepria

Nyvepria is for use in adults aged 18 years and over.

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

The recommended dose is one 6 mg subcutaneous injection (injection under your skin) using a pre-filled syringe and it should be given at least 24 hours after your last dose of chemotherapy at the end of each chemotherapy cycle.

Injecting Nyvepria yourself

Your doctor may decide that you can inject Nyvepria yourself. Your doctor or nurse will show you how to inject it yourself. Do not try to inject it yourself if you have not been trained.

For instructions on how to inject Nyvepria, read the section at the end of this leaflet.

Do not shake Nyvepria vigorously as this may affect its activity.

If you use more Nyvepria than you should

If you use more Nyvepria than you should contact your doctor, pharmacist or nurse for advice.

If you forget to inject Nyvepria

If you have forgotten a dose of Nyvepria, contact your doctor to discuss when you should inject the next dose.

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.

Tell your doctor immediately if you have any of the following side effects:

- swelling or puffiness, passing urine less frequently, difficulty breathing, abdominal (belly) swelling and feeling of fullness, and a general feeling of tiredness. These symptoms generally develop quickly.

They could be symptoms of an uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people) condition called capillary leak syndrome which causes blood to leak from the small blood vessels into your body and needs urgent treatment.

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- bone pain. Your doctor will tell you what you can take to ease the bone pain.
- nausea and headaches.

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- pain at the site of injection.
- general aches and pains in the joints and muscles.
- some changes may occur in your blood, but these will be detected by routine blood tests. Your white blood cell count may become high for a short period. Your platelet count may become low which might result in bruising.
- chest pain not related to heart disorders.

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- allergic-type reactions, including redness and flushing, skin rash, and raised areas of the skin that itch.
- serious allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis (weakness, drop in blood pressure, difficulty breathing, swelling of the face).
- increased spleen size (the spleen is an organ located in the belly to the left of the stomach involved in the production and removal of blood cells and forming part of the immune system). Tell your doctor if you have an increase of volume in the upper left side of your abdomen.
- spleen rupture, which can be fatal. It is important that you contact your doctor immediately if you get pain in the upper left side of the abdomen or left shoulder pain since this may relate to a problem with your spleen.
- breathing problems. If you have a cough, fever and difficulty breathing tell your doctor.
- Sweet's syndrome (plum-coloured, raised, painful damage on the limbs and sometimes the face and neck with fever).
- cutaneous vasculitis (inflammation of the blood vessels in the skin).
- damage to your kidneys (called glomerulonephritis).
- redness at the site of injection.
- coughing up blood (haemoptysis).

Rare: may affect up to 1 in 1000 people

- inflammation of aorta (the large blood vessel which transports blood from the heart to the body). See section 2.
- bleeding from the lung (pulmonary haemorrhage).
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome, which can appear as reddish target-like or circular patches often with central blisters on the trunk, skin peeling, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes possibly with fever and flu-like symptoms beforehand. Stop using Nyvepria if you develop these symptoms and contact your doctor or get medical attention immediately. See also section 2.

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 Nyvepria

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

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

Store in a refrigerator (2°C – 8°C).

You may take Nyvepria out of the refrigerator and keep it at room temperature (not above 25°C) for no longer than 15 days. Once a syringe has been removed from the refrigerator and has reached room temperature (not above 25°C) it must either be used within 15 days or disposed of.

Do not freeze. Nyvepria may be used if it is accidentally frozen for a single period of less than 24 hours.

Keep the container in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Do not use this medicine if you notice it is cloudy or there are particles in it.

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 to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Nyvepria contains

- The active substance is pegfilgrastim. Each pre-filled syringe contains 6 mg of pegfilgrastim in 0.6 mL of solution.
- The other ingredients are sodium acetate trihydrate, glacial acetic acid, sorbitol (E420), polysorbate 20 and water for injections (see section 2 “Nyvepria contains sorbitol (E420) and sodium acetate”).

What Nyvepria looks like and contents of the pack

Nyvepria is a clear, colourless, free from visible particles, solution for injection in a pre-filled syringe (6 mg/0.6 mL).

Each pack contains 1 glass pre-filled syringe with an attached stainless-steel needle, needle cover and an automatic needle guard.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Pfizer Europe MA EEIG
Boulevard de la Plaine 17
1050 Bruxelles
Belgium

Manufacturer

Hospira Zagreb d.o.o.
Prudnička cesta 60
10291 Prigorje Brdovečko
Croatia

For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder.

België/Belgique/Belgien
Luxembourg/Luxemburg
Pfizer NV/SA
Tél/Tel: +32 (0)2 554 62 11

Κύπρος
PFIZER ΕΛΛΑΣ Α.Ε. (CYPRUS BRANCH)
Τηλ: +357 22 817690

Česká Republika
Pfizer spol. s r.o.
Tel: +420-283-004-111

Magyarország
Pfizer Kft.
Tel: +36 1 488 3700

Danmark
Pfizer ApS
Tlf: +45 44 20 11 00

Malta
Drugsales Ltd
Tel: +356 21 419 070/1/2

Deutschland

Pfizer Pharma PFE GmbH
Tel: +49 (0)800 8535555

България

Пфайзер Люксембург САРЛ,
Клон България
Тел: +359 2 970 4333

Eesti

Pfizer Luxembourg SARL Eesti filiaal
Tel: +372 666 7500

Ελλάδα

PFIZER ΕΛΛΑΣ Α.Ε.
Τηλ.: +30 210 67 85 800

España

Pfizer, S.L.
Tel: +34 91 490 99 00

France

Pfizer
Tél: +33 (0)1 58 07 34 40

Hrvatska

Pfizer Croatia d.o.o.
Tel: +385 1 3908 777

Ireland

Pfizer Healthcare Ireland
Tel: +1800 633 363 (toll free)
Tel: +44 (0)1304 616161

Ísland

Icepharma hf.
Tel: +354 540 8000

Italia

Pfizer S.r.l.
Tel: +39 06 33 18 21

Latvija

Pfizer Luxembourg SARL filiāle Latvijā
Tel. +371 67035775

Lietuva

Pfizer Luxembourg SARL filialas Lietuvoje
Tel. +3705 2514000

Nederland

Pfizer bv
Tel: +31 (0)10 406 43 01

Norge

Pfizer AS
Tlf: +47 67 52 61 00

Österreich

Pfizer Corporation Austria Ges.m.b.H.
Tel: +43 (0)1 521 15-0

Polska

Pfizer Polska Sp. z o.o.
Tel.: +48 22 335 61 00

Portugal

Pfizer Laboratórios, Lda.
Tel: +351 21 423 5500

România

Pfizer Romania S.R.L
Tel: +40 (0) 21 207 28 00

Slovenija

Pfizer Luxembourg SARL
Pfizer, podružnica za svetovanje s področja
farmacevtske dejavnosti, Ljubljana
Tel: +386 (0) 1 52 11 400

Slovenská Republika

Pfizer Luxembourg SARL, organizačná zložka
Tel: +421 2 3355 5500

Suomi/Finland

Pfizer Oy
Puh/Tel: +358 (0)9 430 040

Sverige

Pfizer Innovations AB
Tel: +46 (0)8 550 520 00

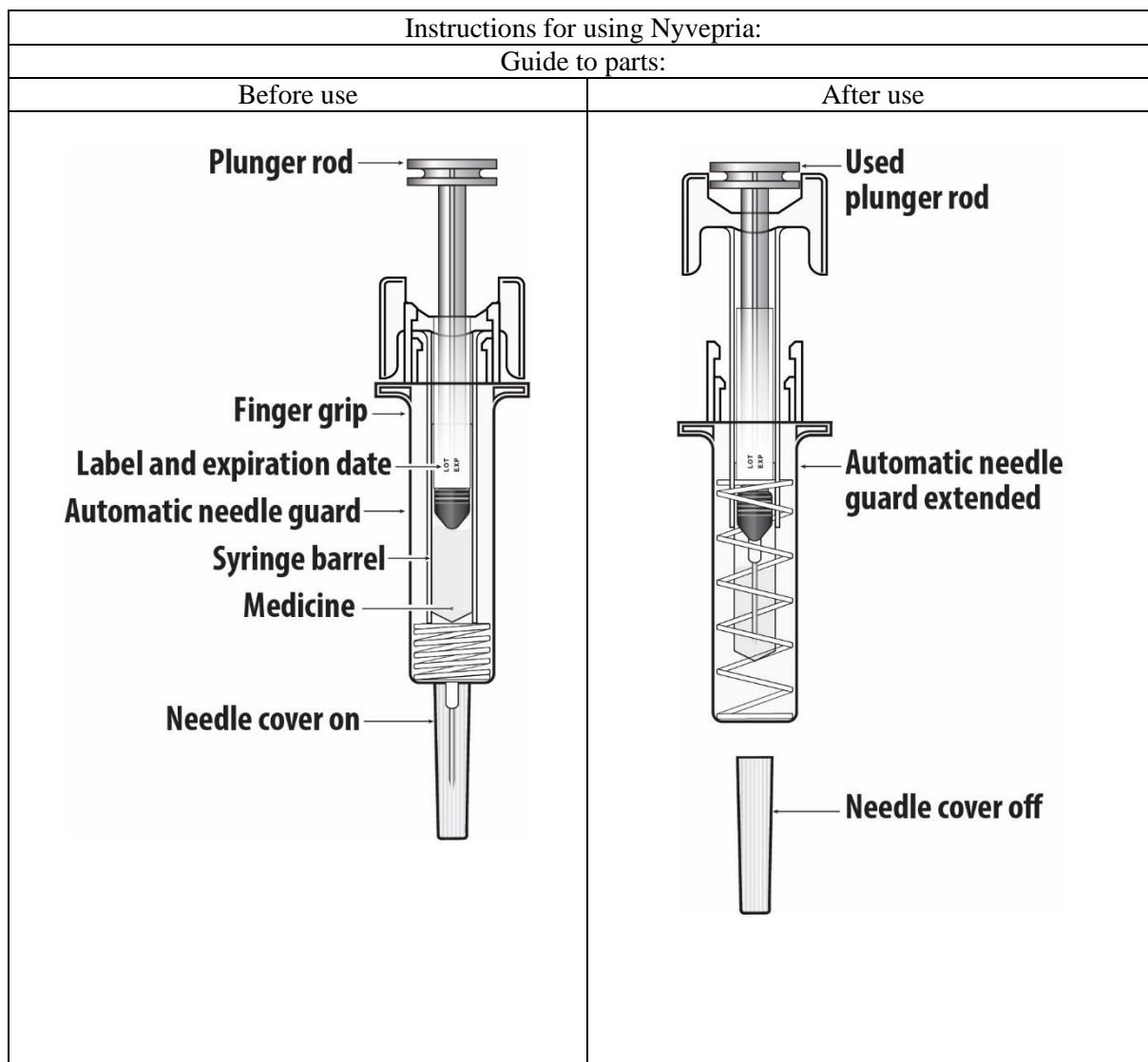
United Kingdom

Pfizer Limited
Tel: +44 (0)1304 616161

This leaflet was last revised in

Other sources of information

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site:
<http://www.ema.europa.eu>.



Important

Before you use a Nyvepria pre-filled syringe with automatic needle guard, read this important information:

- It is important that you do not give yourself the injection unless you have received training from your doctor or healthcare provider. If you have questions about how to inject, please ask your doctor or healthcare provider for help.
- Make sure the name Nyvepria appears on the carton and pre-filled syringe label.
- Check the carton and pre-filled syringe label to make sure the dose strength is 6 mg (6 mg/0.6 mL).
- Nyvepria is given as an injection into the tissue just under the skin (subcutaneous injection).
- ✗ **Do not** use the pre-filled syringe if the date has passed the last day of the month shown.
- ✗ **Do not** remove the needle cover from the pre-filled syringe until you are ready to inject.
- ✗ **Do not** use the pre-filled syringe if it has been dropped on a hard surface. Use a new pre-filled syringe and call your doctor or healthcare provider.
- ✗ **Do not** activate the pre-filled syringe before injection.
- ✗ **Do not** remove the clear automatic needle guard from the pre-filled syringe.

- ✗ **Do not** remove the peelable label on the pre-filled syringe barrel before injecting the medicine.

Call your doctor or healthcare provider if you have any questions.

Step 1: Prepare

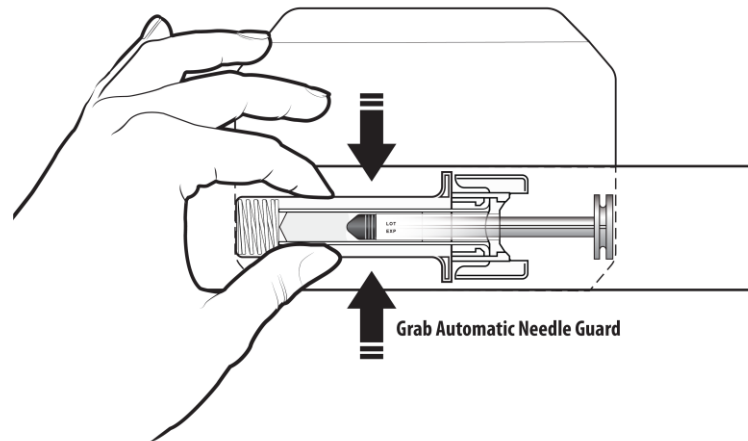
- A Remove the pre-filled syringe carton from the refrigerator. Remove the pre-filled syringe inner carton from the outer carton by peeling away the cover and gather the supplies needed for your injection: alcohol wipes, a cotton ball or gauze pad, a plaster and a sharps disposal container (not included).

For a more comfortable injection, leave the pre-filled syringe at room temperature (not above 25°C) for about 30 minutes before injecting. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.

On a clean, well-lit work surface, place the new pre-filled syringe and the other supplies.

- ✗ **Do not** warm the syringe by using a heat source such as hot water or microwave.
- ✗ **Do not** leave the pre-filled syringe exposed to direct sunlight.
- ✗ **Do not** shake the pre-filled syringe.
- **Keep pre-filled syringes out of the sight and reach of children.**

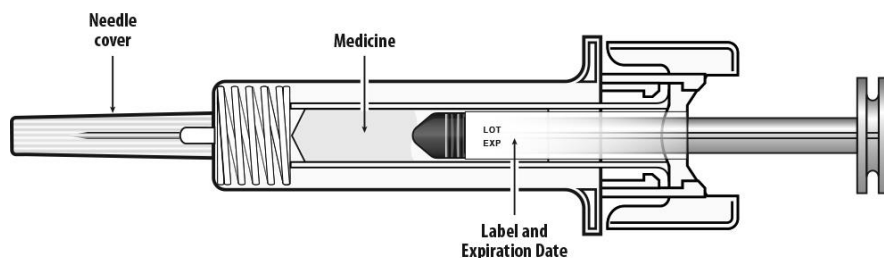
- B Open the inner syringe carton by peeling away the cover. Grab the pre-filled syringe automatic needle guard to remove the pre-filled syringe from the carton.



For safety reasons:

- ✗ **Do not** grasp the plunger rod.
- ✗ **Do not** grasp the needle cover.

- C Inspect the medicine and pre-filled syringe.

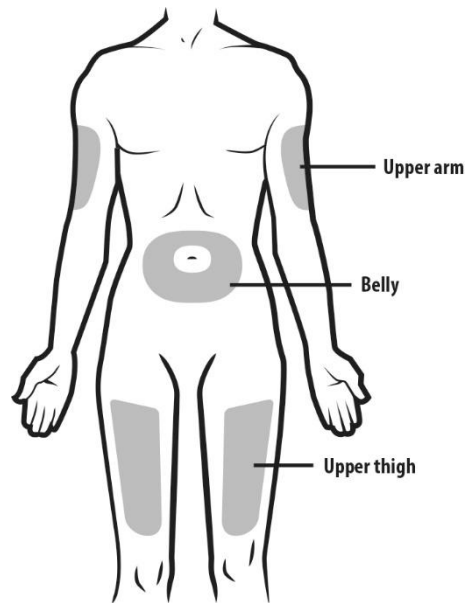


- ✗ **Do not** use the pre-filled syringe if:
 - The medicine is cloudy or there are particles in it. It must be a clear and colourless liquid.
 - Any part appears cracked or broken.
 - The needle cover is missing or not securely attached.
 - The expiry date printed on the label has passed the last day of the month shown.

In all cases, call your doctor or healthcare provider.

Step 2: Get ready

A | Wash your hands thoroughly. Prepare and clean your injection site.



You can use:

- Upper part of your thigh.
- Belly, except for a 5 cm (2-inch) area right around your belly button.
- Outer area of upper arm (only if someone else is giving you the injection).

Clean the injection site with an alcohol wipe. Let your skin dry.

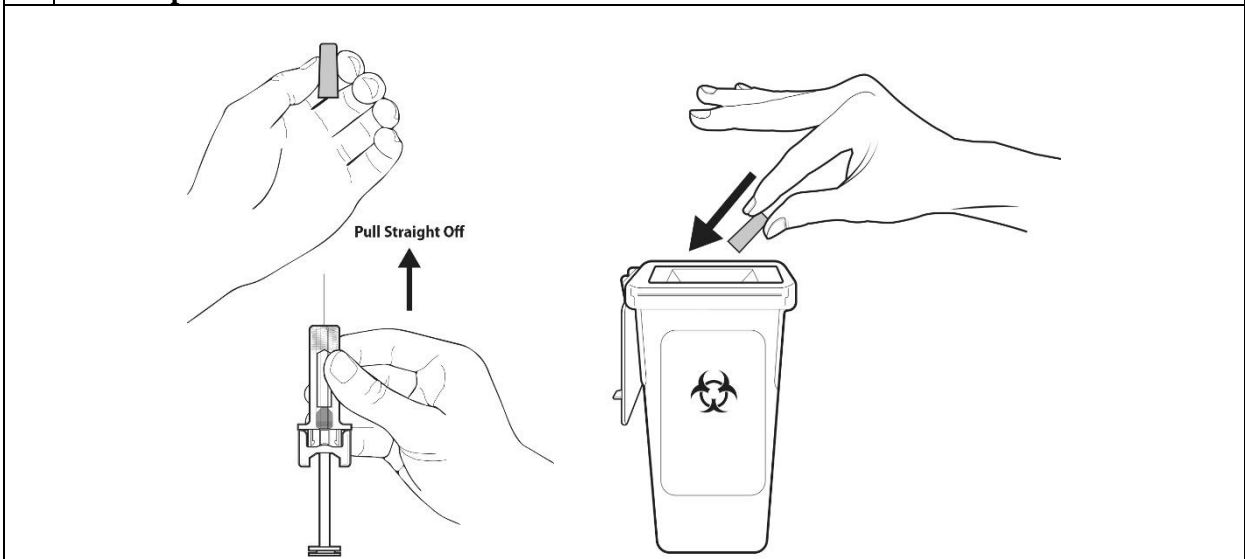


✗ **Do not** touch the injection site before injecting.

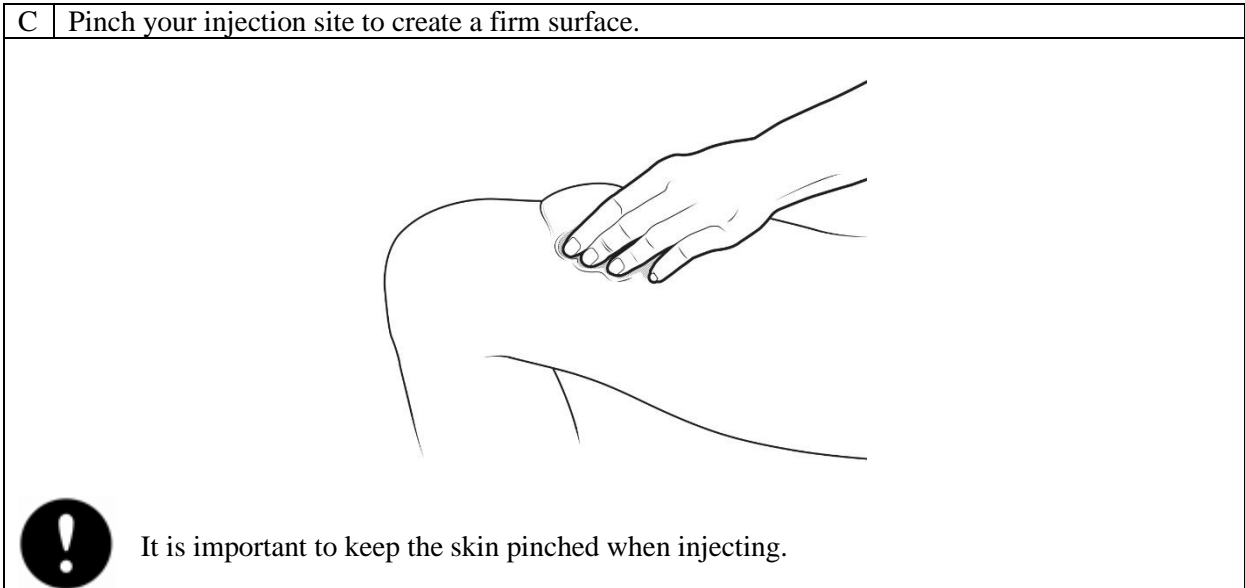


Do not inject into areas where the skin is tender, bruised, red, or hard. Avoid injecting into areas with scars or stretch marks.

B Hold the pre-filled syringe by the automatic needle guard. Carefully pull the needle cover straight out and away from your body. Throw away the needle cover into the sharps disposal container. **Do not recap.**

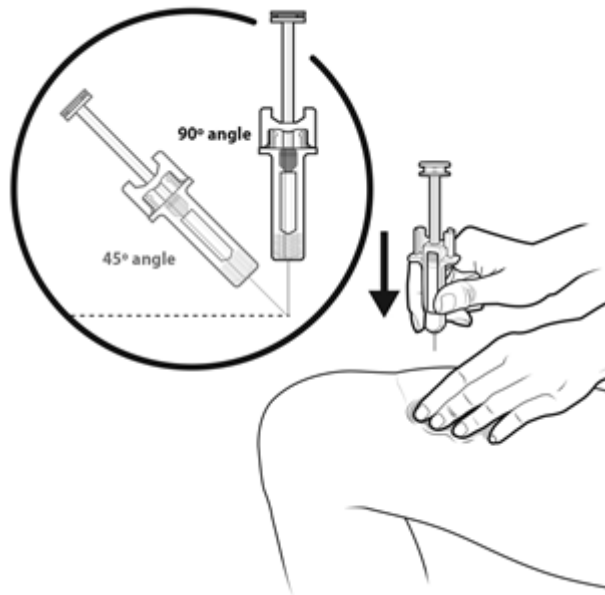


C Pinch your injection site to create a firm surface.



Step 3: Inject

A | Hold the pinch. INSERT the needle into skin at 45 to 90 degrees.

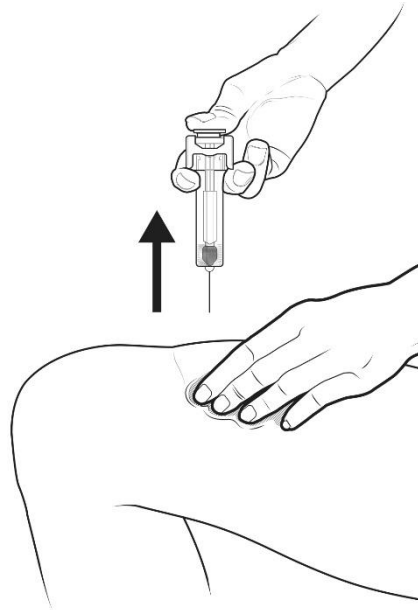


✗ **Do not** touch the cleaned area of the skin.

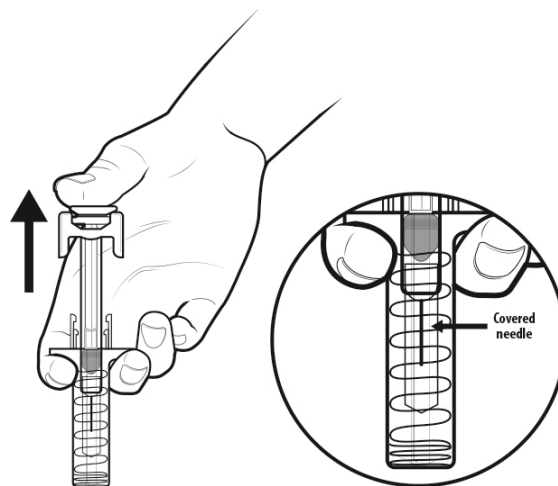
B | PUSH the plunger rod with slow and constant pressure until it reaches the bottom.



C When the syringe is empty, LIFT the syringe off skin.



After releasing the plunger rod, the pre-filled syringe automatic needle guard will safely cover the injection needle.



✘ **Do not** put the needle cover back on used pre-filled syringes.

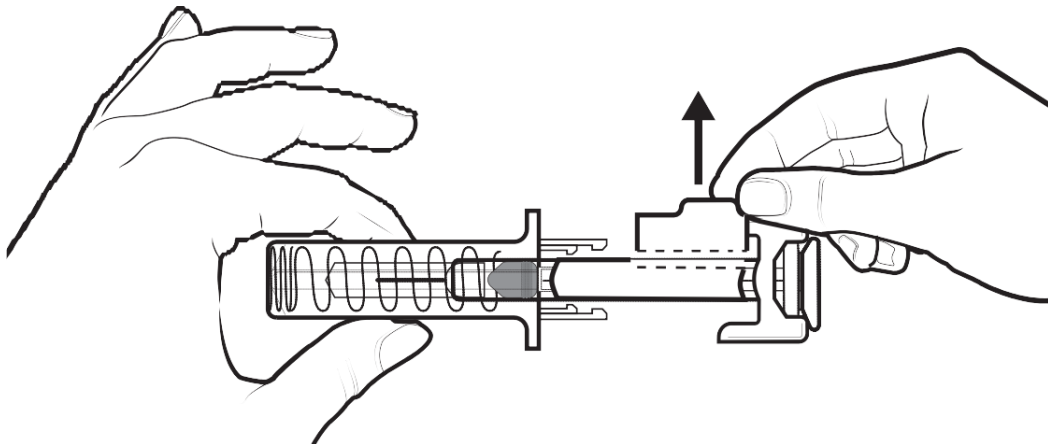


When you remove the syringe, if it looks like the medicine is still in the syringe barrel, this means you have not received a full dose. Call your doctor or healthcare provider right away.

Healthcare providers only

The trade name and the batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded in the patient file.

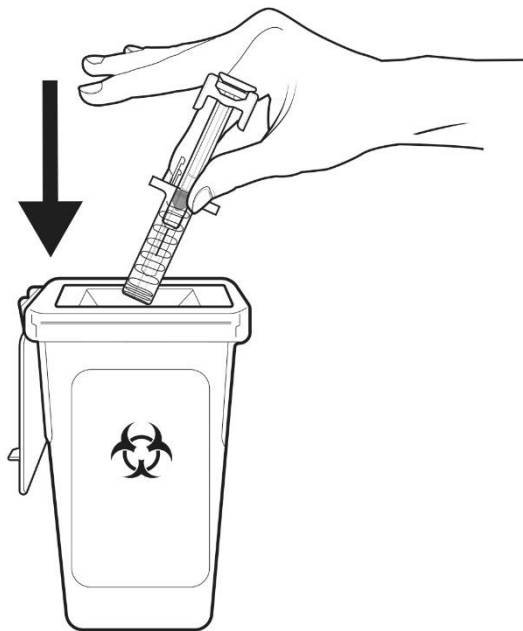
Remove and save the pre-filled syringe label.



Turn the plunger rod to move the label into a position where you can remove the syringe label.

Step 4: Finish

A Discard the used pre-filled syringe and other supplies in a sharps disposal container.



Medicines should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

Keep the syringe and sharps disposal container out of sight and reach of children.

✗ **Do not** reuse the pre-filled syringe.

✗ **Do not** recycle pre-filled syringes or throw them into household waste.

B Check the injection site.

If there is blood, press a cotton ball or gauze pad on your injection site. **Do not** rub the injection site. Apply a plaster if needed.