

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

CAMPTO

Campto (irinotecan hydrochloride) is a prescription medicine used to treat certain types of cancer. It is used to treat colorectal cancer, pancreatic cancer, and lung cancer. Campto is a chemotherapy drug that kills cancer cells and stops them from growing. It is used to treat cancer that has spread to other parts of the body. Campto is used in combination with other medicines to treat cancer.

1. NAME OF THE MEDICAL PRODUCT

CAMPTO

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Active ingredient: irinotecan hydrochloride

Each milliliter (mL) of sterile solution contains 20 mg of irinotecan hydrochloride (on the basis of the trihydrate salt).

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Campto sterile solution is a pale yellow, clear, aqueous solution requiring dilution for intravenous administration.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Campto is indicated for the treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer:

- In combination with 5-fluorouracil and folinic acid in patients without prior chemotherapy for metastatic disease.
- As a single agent in patients who have failed an established 5-fluorouracil containing treatment regimen.

For the treatment of patients with small cell lung cancer.

For the treatment of patients with gastric cancer.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

All doses of Campto should be administered as an intravenous infusion over 30 to 90 minutes.

Single-Agent Dosage Schedules

Single-agent dosage schedules have been extensively studied for metastatic colorectal cancer. These regimens may be used in the treatment of patients with other indicated cancers (see section 4.1 Therapeutic indications).

Starting Dose

Weekly Dosage Schedule. The recommended single-agent starting dose of Campto is 125 mg/m². A lower starting dose may be considered (e.g., 100 mg/m²) for patients with any of the following conditions: prior extensive radiotherapy, performance status of 2, increased bilirubin levels, or gastric cancer. Treatment should be given in repeated 6-week cycles, comprising weekly treatment for 4 weeks, followed by a 2-week rest.

Once-Every-2-Week Dosage Schedule. The usual recommended starting dose of Campto is 250 mg/m² every 2 weeks by intravenous infusion. A lower starting dose may be considered (e.g., 200 mg/m²) for patients with any of the following conditions: age 65 years and older, prior extensive radiotherapy, performance status of 2, increased bilirubin levels, or gastric cancer.

Once-Every-3-Week Dosage Schedule. The usual recommended starting dose of Campto for the once-every-3-week dosage schedule is 350 mg/m². A lower starting dose may be considered (e.g., 300 mg/m²) for patients with any of the following conditions: age 65 years and older, prior extensive radiotherapy, performance status of 2, increased bilirubin levels, or gastric cancer.

Special Populations

Patients with Impaired Hepatic Function

In patients with hepatic dysfunction, the following starting doses are recommended:

Table 1.
Starting Doses in Patients with Hepatic Dysfunction:
Single-Agent Weekly Regimen

Serum Total Bilirubin Concentration	Serum ALT/AST Concentration	Starting Dose, mg/m ²
1.5-3.0 x IULN	≤5.0 x IULN	60
3.1-5.0 x IULN	≤5.0 x IULN	50
<1.5 x IULN	5.1-20.0 x IULN	60
1.5-5.0 x IULN	5.1-20.0 x IULN	40

Table 2.
Starting Doses in Patients with Hepatic Dysfunction:
Single-Agent Once-Every-3-Week Regimen

Serum Total Bilirubin Concentration	Starting Dose, mg/m ²
1.5-3.0 x IULN	200
>3.0 x IULN	Not Recommended ^a

^a The safety and pharmacokinetics of Campto given once-every-3-weeks have not been defined in patients with bilirubin >3.0 x institutional upper limit of normal (IULN) and this schedule cannot be recommended in these patients.

Patients with Impaired Renal Function

Studies in this population have not been conducted (see section 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties, Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations). Therefore, caution should be undertaken in patients with impaired renal function. Campto is not recommended for use in patients on dialysis.

Combination-Agent Dosage Schedules

Starting Dose

Campto in Combination with 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) and folinic acid. Campto in combination with 5-FU and folinic acid is recommended for use in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer.

The recommended starting dose is 125 mg/m² of Campto, 500 mg/m² of 5-FU, and 20 mg/m² of folinic acid. Lower starting doses may be considered for Campto (e.g., 100 mg/m²) and 5-FU (e.g., 400 mg/m²) for patients with any of the following conditions: age 65 years and older, prior extensive radiotherapy, performance status of 2, increased bilirubin levels, or gastric cancer. Treatment should be given in repeated 6-week cycles, comprising weekly treatment for 4 weeks, followed by a 2-week rest.

Duration of Treatment

For both single-agent and combination-agent regimens, treatment with additional cycles of Campto may be continued indefinitely in patients who attain a tumor response or in patients whose cancer remains stable. Patients should be carefully monitored for toxicity and should be removed from therapy if unacceptable toxicity occurs that is not responsive to dose modification and routine supportive care.

Dose Modification Recommendations

The recommended dose modifications during a cycle of therapy and at the start of each subsequent cycle of therapy for single-agent dosage schedules are described in Table 3. These recommendations are based on toxicities commonly observed with the administration of Campto. For modifications at the start of a subsequent cycle of therapy, the dose of Campto should be decreased relative to the initial dose of the previous cycle.

The recommended dose modifications during a cycle of therapy and at the start of each subsequent cycle of therapy for Campto, 5-FU, and folinic acid are described in Table 4.

All dose modifications should be based on the worst preceding toxicity. A new cycle of therapy should not begin until the toxicity has recovered to grade 2 or less. Treatment may be delayed 1 to 2 weeks to allow for recovery from treatment-related toxicity. If the patient has not recovered, consideration should be given to discontinuing Campto.

Table 3.
Recommended Dose Modifications For Single-Agent Schedules

Toxicity NCI Grade ^b (Value)	During a Cycle of Therapy	At the Start of the Next Cycle of Therapy (After Adequate Recovery), Compared with the Starting Dose in the Previous Cycle ^c	
		Weekly	Once Every 2 or 3 Week
No toxicity	Maintain dose level	↑ 25 mg/m ² up to a maximum dose of 150 mg/m ²	Maintain dose level
Neutropenia 1 (1500 to 1999/mm ³) 2 (1000 to 1499/mm ³) 3 (500 to 999/mm ³) 4 (<500/mm ³)	Maintain dose level ↓ 25 mg/m ² Omit dose, then ↓ 25 mg/m ² when resolved to ≤ grade 2 Omit dose, then ↓ 50 mg/m ² when resolved to ≤ grade 2	Maintain dose level Maintain dose level ↓ 25 mg/m ² ↓ 50 mg/m ²	Maintain dose level Maintain dose level ↓ 50 mg/m ² ↓ 50 mg/m ²
Neutropenic fever (grade 4 neutropenia & ≥ grade 2 fever)	Omit dose, then ↓ 50 mg/m ² when resolved	↓ 50 mg/m ²	↓ 50 mg/m ²
Other hematologic toxicities	Dose modifications for leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and anemia during a cycle of therapy and at the start of subsequent cycles of therapy are also based on NCI toxicity criteria and are the same as recommended for neutropenia above.		
Diarrhea 1 (2-3 stools/day > pretx ^d) 2 (4-6 stools/day > pretx ^d) 3 (7-9 stools/day > pretx ^d) 4 (≥ 10 stools/day > pretx ^d)	Maintain dose level ↓ 25 mg/m ² Omit dose, then ↓ 25 mg/m ² when resolved to ≤ grade 2 Omit dose, then ↓ 50 mg/m ² when resolved to ≤ grade 2	Maintain dose level Maintain dose level ↓ 25 mg/m ² ↓ 50 mg/m ²	Maintain dose level Maintain dose level ↓ 50 mg/m ² ↓ 50 mg/m ²
Other nonhematologic toxicities ^e 1 2 3 4	Maintain dose level ↓ 25 mg/m ² Omit dose, then ↓ 25 mg/m ² when resolved to ≤ grade 2 Omit dose, then ↓ 50 mg/m ² when resolved to ≤ grade 2	Maintain dose level ↓ 25 mg/m ² ↓ 25 mg/m ² ↓ 50 mg/m ²	Maintain dose level ↓ 50 mg/m ² ↓ 50 mg/m ² ↓ 50 mg/m ²

^a All dose modifications should be based on the worst preceding toxicity

^b National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria

^c Refers to initial dose used in previous cycle

^d Pretreatment

^e Excludes alopecia, anorexia, asthenia

Table 4.
Recommended Dose Modifications for Campto/5-Fluorouracil/Folinic Acid Combination Schedules

Patients should return to pre-treatment bowel function without requiring anti-diarrhea medications for at least 24 hours before the next chemotherapy administration. A new cycle of therapy should not begin until the granulocyte count has recovered to ≥1500/mm³, and the platelet count has recovered to ≥100,000/mm³, and treatment-related diarrhea is fully resolved. Treatment should be delayed 1 to 2 weeks to allow for recovery from treatment-related toxicities. If the patient has not recovered after a 2-week delay, consideration should be given to discontinuing Campto.

Toxicity NCI Grade ^b (Value)	During a Cycle of Therapy	At the Start of Subsequent Cycles of Therapy
No toxicity	Maintain dose level	Maintain dose level
Neutropenia 1 (1500 to 1999/mm ³) 2 (1000 to 1499/mm ³) 3 (500 to 999/mm ³) 4 (< 500/mm ³)	Maintain dose level ^f ↓ 1 dose level ^f Omit dose, then ↓ 1 dose level when resolved to ≤ grade 2 Omit dose, then ↓ 2 dose levels when resolved to ≤ grade 2 ^g	Maintain dose level ^f Maintain dose level ^f ↓ 1 dose level ^f ↓ 2 dose levels ↓ 2 dose levels
Neutropenic fever (grade 4 neutropenia & ≥ grade 2 fever)	Omit dose, then ↓ 2 dose levels when resolved	↓ 2 dose levels
Other hematologic toxicities	Dose modifications for leukopenia or thrombocytopenia during a cycle of therapy and at the start of subsequent cycles of therapy are also based on NCI toxicity criteria and are the same as recommended for neutropenia above.	
Diarrhea 1 (2-3 stools/day > pretx ^d) 2 (4-6 stools/day > pretx) 3 (7-9 stools/day > pretx) 4 (≥ 10 stools/day > pretx)	Delay dose until resolved to baseline (bsl), then give same dose Omit dose, then ↓ 1 dose level when resolved to bsl Omit dose, then ↓ 1 dose level when resolved to bsl Omit dose, then ↓ 2 dose levels when resolved to bsl	Maintain dose level Maintain dose level ↓ 1 dose level ↓ 2 dose levels
Other nonhematologic toxicities ^e 1 2 3 4	Maintain dose level Omit dose, then ↓ 1 dose level when resolved to ≤ grade 1 Omit dose, then ↓ 1 dose level when resolved to ≤ grade 2 Omit dose, then ↓ 2 dose levels when resolved to ≤ grade 2 <i>For mucositis/stomatitis decrease only 5-FU, not Campto^g</i>	Maintain dose level Maintain dose level ↓ 1 dose level ↓ 2 dose levels <i>For mucositis/stomatitis decrease only 5-FU, not Campto^g</i>

^a Dose modification refers to Campto and 5-FU; folinic acid dose remains fixed at 20 mg/m² (not adjusted).

^b National Cancer Institute Common Toxicity Criteria

^c Refers to initial dose used in previous cycle

^d Campto: dose level reductions = 25 mg/m² decrements;

5-Fluorouracil: dose level reductions = 100 mg/m² decrements

^e Pretreatment

^f Excludes alopecia, anorexia, asthenia

^g For mucositis/stomatitis decrease only 5-FU, not Campto.

4.3 Contraindications

Campto is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to the drug or its excipients. (See section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use, Hypersensitivity Reactions.)

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Administration. Campto should be administered only under the supervision of a physician who is experienced in the use of cancer chemotherapeutic agents. Appropriate management of complications is possible only when adequate diagnostic and treatment facilities are readily available.

Campto will only be prescribed in the following cases after the expected benefits have been weighed against the possible therapeutic risks:

- in patients presenting a risk factor, particularly those with a WHO performance status = 2.
- in the few rare instances where patients are deemed unlikely to observe recommendations regarding management of adverse events (need for immediate and prolonged anti-diarrheal treatment combined with high fluid intake at onset of delayed diarrhea). Strict hospital supervision is recommended for such patients.

Cholinergic Symptoms. Patients may have cholinergic symptoms of rhinitis, increased salivation, miosis, lacrimation, diaphoresis, flushing (vasodilation), bradycardia, and intestinal hyperperistalsis that can cause abdominal cramping and early diarrhea (i.e., diarrhea generally occurring during or within 8 hours of administration of Campto). These symptoms may be observed during or shortly after infusion of Campto, are thought to be related to the anticholinesterase activity of the Campto parent compound, and are expected to occur more frequently with higher Campto doses. Therapeutic or prophylactic administration of 0.25 to 1 mg of intravenous or subcutaneous atropine should be considered (unless clinically contraindicated) in patients experiencing cholinergic symptoms.

Extravasation. While Campto is not a known vesicant, care should be taken to avoid extravasation, and the infusion site should be monitored for signs of inflammation. Should extravasation occur, flushing the site, and application of ice is recommended.

Hepatic. In clinical studies, National Cancer Institute (NCI) Common Toxicity Criteria grade 3 or 4 liver enzyme abnormalities have been observed in fewer than 10% of patients. These events typically occur in patients with known hepatic metastases and are not clearly related to Campto.

Hematology. Campto commonly causes neutropenia, leukopenia, and anemia, any of which may be severe and therefore should not be used in patients with severe bone marrow failure. Serious thrombocytopenia is uncommon. In clinical studies, the frequency of NCI grade 3 and 4 neutropenia has been significantly higher in patients who received previous pelvic/abdominal irradiation than in those who had not received such irradiation. Patients with baseline serum total bilirubin levels of 1.0 mg/dL or more also have had a significantly greater likelihood of experiencing first-cycle grade 3 or 4 neutropenia than those with bilirubin levels that were less than 1.0 mg/dL. There were no significant differences in the frequency of grade 3 and 4 neutropenia by age or gender. (See section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use - Special Populations, Hepatic Insufficiency and section 4.2 Posology and method of administration, Single-Agent and Combination-Agent Dosage Schedules).

Neutropenic fever (concurrent NCI grade 4 neutropenia and ≥ grade 2 fever) occurred in fewer than 10% of patients in clinical studies; however, deaths due to sepsis following severe neutropenia have been reported in patients treated with Campto. Neutropenic complications should be managed promptly with antibiotic support. Therapy with Campto should be temporarily discontinued if neutropenic fever occurs or if the absolute neutrophil count drops below 1000/mm³. The dose of Campto should be reduced if clinically significant neutropenia occurs (see section 4.2 Posology and method of administration, Dose Modification Recommendations section).

Hypersensitivity Reactions. Hypersensitivity reactions, including severe anaphylactic/anaphylactoid reactions, have been reported.

Immunosuppressant Effects/Increased Susceptibility to Infections. Administration of live or live-attenuated vaccines in patients immunocompromised by chemotherapeutic agents including Campto, may result in serious or fatal infections. Vaccination with a live vaccine should be avoided in patients receiving Campto. Killed or inactivated vaccines may be administered; however, the response to such vaccines may be diminished.

Late Diarrhea. Late diarrhea (generally occurring more than 8 hours after administration of Campto) can be prolonged, may lead to dehydration, electrolyte imbalance, or sepsis and may be life-threatening. In the clinical studies testing the every 3-week-dosage schedule, the median time to the onset of late diarrhea was 5 days after Campto infusion. In the clinical studies evaluating the weekly dosage schedule, the median time to onset of late diarrhea was 11 days following administration of Campto. For patients starting treatment at the 125 mg/m² weekly dose, the median duration of any grade of late diarrhea was 3 days. Among those patients treated at the 125 mg/m² weekly dose who experienced grade 3 or 4 late diarrhea, the median duration of the entire episode of diarrhea was 7 days. Results from a prospective study of the weekly dosage schedule did not demonstrate any difference in the rate of late onset diarrhea in patients ≥ 65 years of age than patients < 65 years of age. Colonic ulceration, sometimes with bleeding, has been observed in association with Campto-induced diarrhea.

Late diarrhea should be treated promptly with loperamide at the first episode of poorly formed or loose stools or the earliest onset of bowel movements more frequent than normally expected for the patient. The recommended dosage regimen for loperamide is 4 mg at the first onset of late diarrhea and then 2 mg every 2 hours until the patient is diarrhea-free for at least 12 hours. During the night, the patient may take 4 mg of loperamide every 4 hours. Loperamide is not recommended to be used for more than 48 consecutive hours at these doses, because of the risk of paralytic ileus, nor for less than 12 hours. Premedication with loperamide is not recommended. Patients with diarrhea should be carefully monitored and given fluid and electrolyte replacement if they become dehydrated and should be given antibiotic support if they develop ileus, fever, or severe neutropenia. In addition to the antibiotic treatment, hospitalization is recommended for management of the diarrhea, in the following cases:

- Diarrhea associated with fever,
- Severe diarrhea (requiring intravenous hydration),
- Patients with vomiting associated with delayed (i.e., late) diarrhea,
- Diarrhea persisting beyond 48 hours following the initiation of high-dose loperamide therapy.

After the first treatment, subsequent weekly chemotherapy treatments should be delayed in patients until return of pre-treatment bowel function for at least 24 hours without need for anti-diarrhea medication. If NCI grade 2, 3, or 4 diarrhea occurs, subsequent doses of Campto should be reduced within the current cycle (see section 4.2 Posology and method of administration, Dose Modification Recommendations section).

Chronic inflammatory bowel disease and/or bowel obstruction. Patients must not be treated with Campto until resolution of the bowel obstruction.

Nausea & Vomiting. Campto is emetogenic. Nausea and vomiting can be severe and usually occurs during or shortly after infusion of Campto. It is recommended that patients receive premedication with antiemetic agents. Antiemetic agents should be given on the day of treatment, starting at least 30 minutes before administration of Campto. Physicians should also consider providing patients with an antiemetic regimen for subsequent use as needed. Patients with vomiting associated with delayed (i.e., late) diarrhea should be hospitalized as soon as possible for treatment.

Neurologic. Dizziness has been observed and may sometimes represent symptomatic evidence of orthostatic hypotension in patients with dehydration.

Renal. Increases in serum creatinine or blood urea nitrogen have been observed. There have been cases of acute renal failure. These events have generally been attributed to complications of infection or to dehydration related to nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea. Rare instances of renal dysfunction due to tumor lysis syndrome have also been reported.

Respiratory. NCI grade 3 or 4 dyspnea has been observed. The extent to which malignant pulmonary involvement or other preexisting lung disease may have contributed to dyspnea is unknown. A potentially life-threatening pulmonary syndrome, consisting of dyspnea, fever, and a reticulonodular pattern on chest x-ray, was observed in a small percentage of patients in early Japanese studies. The contribution of Campto to these preliminary events was difficult to assess because these patients also had lung tumors and some had preexisting nonmalignant pulmonary disease.

Interstitial pulmonary disease presenting as pulmonary infiltrates is uncommon during Campto therapy. Interstitial pulmonary disease can be fatal. Risk factors possibly associated with the development of interstitial pulmonary disease include pre-existing lung disease, use of pneumotoxic drugs, radiation therapy, and colony stimulating factors. Patients with risk factors should be closely monitored for respiratory symptoms before and during Campto therapy.

Others. Since this product contains sorbitol, it is unsuitable in hereditary fructose intolerance.

Special Populations

Pediatric. The effectiveness of Campto in pediatric patients has not been established. (See section 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties, Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations, Pediatric) Results from two open-label, single arm studies were evaluated. One hundred and seventy children with refractory solid tumors were enrolled in one phase 2 trial in which 50 mg/m² of Campto was infused for 5 consecutive days every 3 weeks. Grade 3-4 neutropenia was experienced by 54 (31.8%) patients. Neutropenia was complicated by fever in 15 (8.8%) patients. Grade 3-4 diarrhea was observed in 35 (20.6%) patients. This adverse event profile was comparable to that observed in adults.

In the second phase 2 trial of 21 children with previously untreated rhabdomyosarcoma, 20 mg/m² of Campto was infused for 5 consecutive days on weeks 0, 1, 3, and 4. This single agent therapy was followed by multimodal therapy. Accrual to the single agent Campto phase was halted due to the high rate (28.6%) of progressive disease and the early deaths (14%). The adverse event profile was different in this study from that observed in adults; the most significant grade 3 or 4 adverse events were dehydration experienced by 6 patients (28.6%) associated with severe hypokalaemia in 5 patients (23.8%) and hyponatremia in 3 patients (14.3%); in addition, grade 3-4 infection was reported in 5 patients (23.8%) (across all courses of therapy and irrespective of causal relationship).

Geriatric. Specific dosing recommendations may apply to this population depending upon the regimen used (see section 4.2 Posology and method of administration).

Hepatic Insufficiency. In patients with hyperbilirubinemia, the clearance of Campto is decreased (see section 5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties, Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations) and therefore the risk of hematotoxicity is increased. The use of Campto in patients with a serum total bilirubin concentration of >3.0 x institutional upper limit of normal (IULN) given as a single agent on the once-every-3-weeks schedule has not been established (see section 4.2 Posology and method of administration, Special Populations). Liver function should be monitored before initiation of treatment and monthly, or as clinically indicated.

Irradiation Therapy. Patients who have previously received pelvic/abdominal irradiation are at increased risk of myelosuppression following the administration of Campto. Physicians should use caution in treating patients with extensive prior irradiation. Specific dosing recommendations may apply to this population depending upon the regimen used (see section 4.2 Posology and method of administration).

Performance Status. Patients with poor performance status are at increased risk of Campto-related adverse events. Specific dosing recommendations for patients with an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status of 2 may apply depending upon the regimen used (see section 4.2 Posology and method of administration). Patients with performance status of 3 or 4 should not receive Campto. In patients receiving either Campto/5-FU/folinic acid or 5-FU/folinic acid in clinical trials comparing these agents, higher rates of hospitalisation, neutropenic fever, thromboembolism, first-cycle treatment discontinuation, and early deaths were observed in patients with a baseline performance status of 2 than in patients with a baseline performance status of 0 or 1.

Gastric Cancer. Patients with gastric cancer appear to experience greater myelosuppression and other toxicities when given Campto. A lower starting dose should be considered in these patients (see section 4.2 Posology and method of administration).

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Neuromuscular blocking agents. Interaction between Campto and neuromuscular blocking agents cannot be ruled out, since Campto has anticholinesterase activity. Drugs with anticholinesterase activity may prolong the neuromuscular blocking effects of suxamethonium and the neuromuscular blockade of non-depolarizing drugs may be antagonized.

Antineoplastic agents. The adverse effects of Campto, such as myelosuppression and diarrhea, would be expected to be exacerbated by other antineoplastic agents having a similar adverse-effect profile.

Dexamethasone. Lymphocytopenia has been reported in patients receiving Campto, and it is possible that the administration of dexamethasone as antiemetic prophylaxis may have enhanced the likelihood of lymphocytopenia. However, serious opportunistic infections have not been observed and no complications have specifically been attributed to lymphocytopenia.

Hyperglycemia has been observed in patients with a history of diabetes mellitus or evidence of glucose intolerance prior to administration of Campto. It is probable that dexamethasone, given as antiemetic prophylaxis, contributed to hyperglycemia in some patients.

Laxatives. Laxative use during therapy with Campto is expected to worsen the incidence or severity of diarrhea.

Diuretics. Dehydration secondary to vomiting and/or diarrhea may be induced by Campto. The physician may wish to withhold diuretics during dosing with Campto and during periods of active vomiting or diarrhea.

Anticonvulsants. Concomitant administration of CYP3A-inducing anticonvulsant drugs (e.g., carbamazepine, phenobarbital or phenytoin) leads to reduced exposure to the active metabolite SN-38. Consideration should be given to starting or substituting non-enzyme-inducing anticonvulsants at least one week prior to initiation of Campto therapy in patients requiring anticonvulsant treatment.

Ketconazole. Campto clearance is greatly reduced in patients receiving concomitant ketoconazole, leading to increased exposure to SN-38. Ketoconazole should be discontinued at least 1 week prior to starting Campto therapy and should not be administered during Campto therapy.

St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*). Exposure to the active metabolite SN-38 is reduced in patients taking concomitant St. John's Wort. St. John's Wort should be discontinued at least 1 week prior to the first cycle of Campto, and should not be administered during Campto therapy.

Atazanavir sulfate. Coadministration of atazanavir sulfate, a CYP3A4 and UGT1A1 inhibitor has the potential to increase systemic exposure to SN-38, the active metabolite of Campto. Physicians should take this into consideration when coadministering these drugs.

Bevacizumab. In one study, Campto plasma concentrations were similar in patients receiving Campto/5-FU/FA alone and in combination with bevacizumab. Concentrations of SN-38, the active metabolite of Campto, were analyzed in a subset of patients (approximately 30 per treatment arm). Concentrations of SN-38 were on average 33% higher in patients receiving Campto/5-FU/FA in combination with bevacizumab compared with Campto/5-FU/FA alone. Due to high inter-patient variability and limited sampling, it is uncertain if the increase in SN-38 levels observed was due to bevacizumab. There was a small increase in diarrhea and leukopenia adverse events. More dose reductions of Campto were reported for patients receiving Campto/5-FU/FA in combination with bevacizumab.

Patients who develop severe diarrhea, leukopenia, or neutropenia with the bevacizumab and Campto in combination should have Campto dose modifications as specified in section 4.2 Posology and method of administration.

4.6 Pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

Campto is teratogenic in rats and rabbits (see section 5.3 Preclinical safety data). Campto may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of Campto in pregnant women. If the drug is used during pregnancy, or if the patient becomes pregnant while receiving this drug, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to the fetus. Women of childbearing potential should be advised to avoid becoming pregnant while receiving treatment with Campto.

Lactation

In rats, radioactivity appeared in the milk within 5 minutes of intravenous administration of radiolabeled irinotecan and was concentrated up to 65-fold at 4 hours after administration relative to plasma concentrations. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, and because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants, it is recommended that nursing be discontinued when receiving therapy with Campto.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

The effect of Campto on the ability to drive or use machinery has not been evaluated. However, patients should be warned about the potential for dizziness or visual disturbances which may

occur within 24 hours following the administration of Campto, and advised not to drive or operate machinery if these symptoms occur (see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use).

4.8 Undesirable effects

Clinical Studies

Adverse event data has been extensively collected and analyzed for the clinical studies program in metastatic colorectal cancer that recurred or progressed following 5-FU-based therapy (second-line) and are presented below (patient population described below). The adverse events for other indications are expected to be similar to those for second-line colorectal cancer.

Undesirable effects detailed in this section refer to Campto. There is no evidence that the safety profile of Campto is influenced by cetuximab or vice versa. In combination with cetuximab, additional reported undesirable effects were those expected with cetuximab (such as acneiform rash). Therefore, also refer to the full prescribing information for cetuximab.

Grade 3 hypertension was the principal significant risk involved with the addition of bevacizumab to bolus Campto/5-FU/FA. In addition, there was a small increase in the Grade 3/4 chemotherapy adverse events of diarrhea and leukopenia with this regimen compared to patients receiving bolus Campto/5-FU/FA alone. For other information on adverse reactions in combination with bevacizumab, refer to the bevacizumab full prescribing information.

Clinical Studies of the 100- to 125-mg/m² Single-Agent Weekly Dosage Schedule

The weekly dosage schedule of Campto was evaluated in three clinical studies of 304 patients with metastatic carcinoma of the colon or rectum that had recurred or progressed following 5-FU-based therapy. Five (1.6%) deaths were potentially drug-related. These five patients experienced a constellation of medical events (myelosuppression, neutropenic sepsis without fever, small bowel obstruction, fluid accumulation, stomatitis, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and dehydration) that are known effects of Campto. Neutropenic fever, defined as NCI grade 4 neutropenia and grade 2 or greater fever, occurred in nine other patients; these patients recovered with supportive care.

Eighty-one (26.6%) patients were hospitalized for events judged to be related to administration of Campto. The primary reasons for drug-related hospitalization were diarrhea, with or without nausea and/or vomiting; neutropenia/leukopenia, with or without diarrhea and/or fever; and nausea and/or vomiting.

Adjustments in the dose of Campto were made during the cycle of treatment and for subsequent cycles based on individual patient tolerance. The most common reasons for dose reduction were late diarrhea, neutropenia, and leukopenia. Thirteen (4.3%) patients discontinued treatment with Campto because of adverse events.

Clinical Studies of the 300- to 350-mg/m² Once-Every-3-Week Single-Agent Dosage Schedule

A total of 316 patients with metastatic colorectal cancer whose disease had progressed following prior 5-FU therapy received Campto in two studies involving once-every-3-week administration. Three (1%) deaths were potentially related to Campto treatment and were attributed to neutropenic infection, grade 4 diarrhea, and asthenia, respectively. Hospitalizations due to serious adverse events, whether or not related to Campto administration, occurred at least once in 60% of patients who received Campto and, 8% of patients treated with Campto discontinued treatment due to adverse events.

Listing of Adverse Events

The drug-related adverse events (NCI grades 1– 4) as judged by the investigator that were reported in greater than 10% of the 304 patients enrolled in the three studies of the weekly dosage schedule are listed by body system in descending order of frequency in Table 5.

Gastrointestinal disorders:	Late diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, early diarrhea, abdominal cramping/pain, anorexia, stomatitis
Blood and lymphatic system disorders:	Leukopenia, anemia, neutropenia
General disorders and administration site conditions:	Asthenia, fever
Metabolism & nutrition disorders:	Decreased weight, dehydration
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:	Alopecia
Vascular disorders:	Thromboembolic events*
*Includes angina pectoris, arterial thrombosis, cerebral infarct, cerebrovascular accident, deep thrombophlebitis, embolus lower extremity, heart arrest, myocardial infarct, myocardial ischemia, peripheral vascular disorder, pulmonary embolus, sudden death, thrombophlebitis, thrombosis, vascular disorder.	

NCI grade 3 or 4 adverse events reported in the clinical studies of the weekly and once-every-3-week-dosage schedules (N=620) are listed in Table 6, Table 7, and Table 8.

Gastrointestinal disorders:	Late diarrhea, nausea, abdominal cramping/ pain
Blood and lymphatic system disorders:	Leukopenia, neutropenia
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:	Alopecia

Infections and infestations:	Infection
Gastrointestinal disorders:	Vomiting, early diarrhea, constipation, anorexia, mucositis
Blood and lymphatic system disorders:	Anemia, thrombocytopenia
General disorders and administration site conditions:	Asthenia, fever, pain
Metabolism and nutrition disorders:	Dehydration, hypovolemia
Hepatobiliary disorders:	Bilirubinemia
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:	Dyspnea
Investigations:	Increased creatinine

Infections and infestations:	Sepsis
Gastrointestinal disorders:	Rectal disorder, GI monilia
General disorders and administration site conditions:	Chills, malaise
Metabolism and nutrition disorders:	Decreased weight, hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:	Rash, cutaneous signs
Nervous system disorders:	Abnormal gait, confusion, headache
Cardiac disorders:	Hypotension, syncope, cardiovascular disorders
Renal and urinary disorders:	Urinary tract infection
Reproductive system and breast disorders:	Breast pain
Investigations:	Increased alkaline phosphatase, increased GGTP

The following additional drug-related events have been reported in clinical studies with Campto, but do not meet the criteria as defined above as either >10% drug-related NCI grades 1-4 or as a NCI grade 3 or 4 drug-related event: rhinitis, increased salivation, miosis, lacrimation, diaphoresis, flushing, bradycardia, dizziness, extravasation, tumor lysis syndrome, and colonic ulceration.

Post-marketing Surveillance

Cardiac disorders

Myocardial ischemic events have been observed following Campto therapy predominantly in patients with underlying cardiac disease, other known risk factors for cardiac disease or previous cytotoxic chemotherapy.

Gastrointestinal disorders

Infrequent cases of intestinal obstruction, ileus, megacolon, or gastrointestinal hemorrhage, and rare cases of colitis, including typhlitis, ischemic and ulcerative colitis were reported. In some cases, colitis was complicated by ulceration, bleeding, ileus, or infection. Cases of ileus without preceding colitis have also been reported. Rare cases of intestinal perforation were reported.

Rare cases of symptomatic pancreatitis or asymptomatic elevated pancreatic enzymes have been observed.

Hypovolemia

There have been rare cases of renal impairment and acute renal failure, generally in patients who became infected and/or volume depleted from severe gastrointestinal toxicities

Infrequent cases of renal insufficiency, hypotension or circulatory failure have been observed in patients who experienced episodes of dehydration associated with diarrhea and/or vomiting, or sepsis.

Immune system disorders

Hypersensitivity reactions including severe anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reactions have been reported (see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use).

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Early effects such as muscular contraction or cramps and paresthesia have been reported.

Nervous system disorders

Speech disorders, generally transient in nature, have been reported in patients treated with Campto; in some cases, the event was attributed to the cholinergic syndrome observed during or shortly after infusion of Campto.

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Interstitial pulmonary disease presenting as pulmonary infiltrates is uncommon during Campto therapy. Early effects such as dyspnea have been reported (see section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use). Hiccups have also been reported.

Investigations

Rare cases of hyponatremia mostly related with diarrhea and vomiting have been reported. Increases in serum levels of transaminases (i.e., AST and ALT) in the absence of progressive liver metastasis have been very rarely reported.

4.9 Overdose

Single doses of up to 750 mg/m² Campto have been given to patients with various cancers. The adverse events in these patients were similar to those reported with the recommended dosages and regimens. There have been reports of overdosage at doses up to approximately twice the recommended therapeutic dose, which may be fatal. The most significant adverse reactions reported were severe neutropenia and severe diarrhea. Maximum supportive care should be instituted to prevent dehydration due to diarrhea and to treat any infectious complications. There is no known antidote for overdosage of Campto.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Therapeutic Class

Irinotecan hydrochloride is an antineoplastic agent of the topoisomerase I inhibitor class, clinically investigated as CPT-11. Irinotecan is a semisynthetic derivative of camptothecin, an alkaloid extract from plants such as *Camptotheca acuminata*, or is chemically synthesized.

Mechanism of Action

Irinotecan and its active metabolite SN-38 bind to the topoisomerase I – DNA complex and prevent re-ligation of these single-strand breaks. Current research suggests that the cytotoxicity of irinotecan is due to double-strand DNA damage produced during DNA synthesis when replication enzymes interact with the ternary complex formed by topoisomerase I, DNA, and either irinotecan or SN-38.

Irinotecan serves as a water-soluble precursor of the lipophilic metabolite SN-38. SN-38 is formed from irinotecan by carboxylesterase-mediated cleavage of the carbamate bond between the camptothecin moiety and the dipiperidino side chain. SN-38 is approximately 1000 times as potent as irinotecan as an inhibitor of topoisomerase I purified from human and rodent tumor cell lines. *In vitro* cytotoxicity assays show that the potency of SN-38 relative to irinotecan varies from 2- to 2000-fold. However, the plasma area under the concentration versus time curve (AUC) values for SN-38 are 2% to 8% of irinotecan and SN-38 is 95% bound to plasma proteins compared to approximately 50% bound to plasma proteins for irinotecan. The precise contribution of SN-38 to the activity of irinotecan is thus unknown. Both irinotecan and SN-38 exist in an active lactone form and an inactive hydroxy acid anion form. A pH-dependent equilibrium exists between the two forms such that an acid pH promotes the formation of the lactone, while a more basic pH favors the hydroxy acid anion form.

Clinical data

In monotherapy:

Clinical phase II/III studies were performed in more than 980 patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who failed a previous 5-FU regimen. The efficacy of Campto was evaluated in 765 patients with documented progression on 5-FU at study entry.

	Phases III		Campto versus supportive care		Campto versus 5FU	
	Campto	Supportive care	p values	Campto	5FU	p values
	n=183	n=90		n=127	n=129	
Progression Free Survival at 6 months (%)	NA	NA		33.5 *	26.7	p=0.03
Survival at 12 months (%)	36.2 *	13.8	p=0.0001	44.8 *	32.4	p=0.0351
Median survival (months)	9.2*	6.5	p=0.0001	10.8*	8.5	p=0.0351

NA : Non Applicable

*: Statistically significant difference

In phase II studies, performed on 455 patients in the every 3-week dosage schedule, the progression free survival at 6 months was 30% and the median survival was 9 months. The median time to progression was 18 weeks.

In addition, non-comparative phase II studies were performed in 304 patients treated with a weekly schedule, at a dose of 125 mg/m² administered as an intravenous infusion over 90 minutes for 4 consecutive weeks followed by 2 weeks rest. In these studies, the median time to progression was 17 weeks and median survival was 10 months. A similar safety profile has been observed in the weekly-dosage schedule in 193 patients at the starting dose of 125 mg/m², compared to the 3 weekly dosage schedule. The median time of onset of the first liquid stool was on day 11.

In combination therapy:

A phase III study was performed in 385 previously untreated metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with either every 2 weeks schedule (see section 4.2 Posology and method of administration) or weekly schedule regimens. In the every 2 weeks schedule, on day 1, the administration of Campto at 180 mg/m² once every 2 weeks is followed by infusion with folinic acid (200 mg/m² over a 2-hour intravenous infusion) and 5-fluorouracil (400 mg/m² as an intravenous bolus, followed by 600 mg/m² over a 22-hour intravenous infusion). On day 2,

folinic acid and 5-fluorouracil are administered at the same doses and schedules. In the weekly schedule, the administration of Campto at 80 mg/m² is followed by infusion with folinic acid (500 mg/m² over a 2-hour intravenous infusion) and then by 5-fluorouracil (2300 mg/m² over a 24-hour intravenous infusion) over 6 weeks.

In the combination therapy trial with the 2 regimens described above, the efficacy of Campto was evaluated in 198 treated patients:

	Combined regimens (n=198)		Weekly schedule (n=50)		Every 2 weeks schedule (n=148)	
	Campto +5FU/FA	5FU/ FA	Campto +5FU/FA	5FU/FA	Campto +5FU/FA	5FU/FA
Response rate (%)	40.8 *	23.1 *	51.2 *	28.6 *	37.5 *	21.6 *
p value	p<0.001		p=0.045		p=0.005	
Median time to progression (months)	6.7	4.4	7.2	6.5	6.5	3.7
p value	p<0.001		NS		p=0.001	
Median duration of response (months)	9.3	8.8	8.9	6.7	9.3	9.5
p value	NS		p=0.043		NS	
Median duration of response and stabilisation (months)	8.6	6.2	8.3	6.7	8.5	5.6
p value	p<0.001		NS		p=0.003	
Median time to treatment failure (months)	5.3	3.8	5.4	5.0	5.1	3.0
p value	p=0.0014		NS		p<0.001	
Median survival (months)	16.8	14.0	19.2	14.1	15.6	13.0
p value	p=0.028		NS		p=0.041	

5FU : 5-fluorouracil

FA : folinic acid

NS : Non Significant

*: As per protocol population analysis

In the weekly schedule, the incidence of severe diarrhoea was 44.4% in patients treated by Campto in combination with 5FU/FA and 25.6% in patients treated by 5FU/FA alone. The incidence of severe neutropenia (neutrophil count < 500 cells/mm³) was 5.8% in patients treated by Campto in combination with 5FU/FA and in 2.4% in patients treated by 5FU/FA alone.

Additionally, median time to definitive performance status deterioration was significantly longer in Campto combination group than in 5FU/FA alone group (p=0.046).

Quality of life was assessed in this phase III study using the EORTC QLQ-C30 questionnaire. Time to definitive deterioration constantly occurred later in the Campto groups. The evolution of the Global Health Status/Quality of life was slightly better in Campto combination group although not significant, showing that efficacy of Campto in combination could be reached without affecting the quality of life.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption and Distribution

After intravenous infusion in humans, irinotecan plasma concentrations decline in a multiphase terminal manner, with a mean terminal elimination half-life of about 6 hours. The mean terminal elimination half-life of the active metabolite SN-38 is about 10 hours. The half-lives of the lactone (active) forms of irinotecan and SN-38 are similar to those of total irinotecan and SN-38, as the lactone and hydroxy acid forms are in equilibrium.

Over the dose range of 50 to 350 mg/m², the AUC of irinotecan increases linearly with dose; the AUC of SN-38 increases less than proportionally with dose. Maximum concentrations of the active metabolite SN-38 are generally seen within 1 hour following the end of a 90-minute infusion of irinotecan.

Irinotecan exhibits moderate plasma protein binding (30% to 68% bound). SN-38 is highly bound to human plasma proteins (approximately 95% bound). The plasma protein to which irinotecan and SN-38 predominantly binds is albumin.

Metabolism & Excretion

The metabolic conversion of irinotecan to the active metabolite SN-38 is mediated by carboxylesterase enzymes and primarily occurs in the liver. SN-38 subsequently undergoes conjugation to form a glucuronide metabolite. SN-38 glucuronide had 1/50 to 1/100 the activity of SN-38 in cytotoxicity assays using two cell lines *in vitro*. The disposition of irinotecan has not been fully elucidated in humans. The urinary excretion of irinotecan is 11% to 20%; SN-38, < 1%; and SN-38 glucuronide, 3%. The cumulative biliary and urinary excretion of irinotecan and its metabolites (SN-38 and SN-38 glucuronide) over a period of 48 hours following administration of irinotecan in two patients ranged from approximately 25% (100 mg/m²) to 50% (300 mg/m²).

Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations

Geriatric. The pharmacokinetics of irinotecan administered using the weekly schedule was evaluated in a study of 183 patients that was prospectively designed to investigate the effect of age on irinotecan toxicity. Results from this trial indicate that there are no differences in the pharmacokinetics of irinotecan, SN-38, and SN-38 glucuronide in patients <65 years of age compared with patients ≥65 years of age. In a study of 162 patients that was not prospectively designed to investigate the effect of age, small (less than 18%) but statistically significant differences in dose-normalized irinotecan pharmacokinetic parameters in patients <65 years of age compared to patients ≥65 years of age were observed. Although dose-normalized AUC₀₋₂₄ for SN-38 in patients ≥65 years of age was 11% higher than in patients <65 years of age, this difference was not statistically significant.

Pediatric. (See section 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use – Special Populations – Pediatric).

The pharmacokinetics of irinotecan and its major metabolites in the pediatric population was investigated in clinical trials conducted in the US and Europe. Overall, results and general conclusions regarding irinotecan pharmacokinetics were comparable in the US and European studies. Any differences in the findings between these studies are probably attributable to differences in the doses investigated (20 to 200 mg/m² and 200 to 720 mg/m² in the US and European studies, respectively) and the marked inter-patient variability in values determined for the pharmacokinetic parameters of irinotecan and SN-38.

US studies

Pharmacokinetic parameters for irinotecan and SN-38 were determined in 2 pediatric solid-tumor trials at dose levels of 50 mg/m² (60-min infusion, n=48) and 125 mg/m² (90-min infusion, n=6). Irinotecan clearance (mean ± S.D.) was 17.3 ± 6.7 L/h/m² for the 50 mg/m² dose and 16.2 ± 4.6 L/h/m² for the 125 mg/m² dose, which is somewhat greater than in adults. Minimal accumulation of irinotecan and SN-38 was observed in children on daily dosing regimens [daily x 5 every 3 weeks or (daily x 5) x 2 weeks every 3 weeks]. A finding that dose-normalized SN-38 AUC values were comparable between adults and children was inconsistent with the increase in irinotecan clearance seen in the pediatric population and was probably reflective of the marked inter-patient variability (%CV values for SN-38 AUC were 84 to 120%). Indeed SN-38 exposure in pediatric patients was approximately 30% lower than in adults when comparison was made without regard to the variability of the data.

European studies

The pharmacokinetics of irinotecan and its major metabolites was investigated in pediatric patients with solid tumors in a phase I study at dose levels of 200 to 720 mg/m² (2-hour infusion, n=77). Systemic exposure to irinotecan, SN-38, APC, and NPC was dose proportional. Pharmacokinetic parameters of irinotecan and its metabolites demonstrated marked inter-patient variability with values (mean ± S.D.) for irinotecan plasma clearance of 18 ± 8 L/h/m² and volume of distribution at steady state of 104 ± 84 L/m². Irinotecan clearance was 26% lower in adolescents than in children and dose normalized SN-38 and SN-38G exposures were 52% and 105% higher in adolescents than in children, respectively. Irinotecan clearance was higher and dose normalized values for SN-38, SN-38G and APC exposure were lower in the pediatric than in the adult population.

A population pharmacokinetic analysis of irinotecan was performed in 83 children and adolescents with relapsed or refractory rhabdomyosarcoma, primitive neuroectodermal tumor (PNET) including medulloblastoma or neuroblastoma receiving 600 mg/m² irinotecan as a 1-hour infusion once every 3 weeks as part of a phase II study. Mean values for irinotecan clearance and AUC demonstrated large inter- and intra-individual variability and were similar to those determined at the same dose in the European phase I pediatric study.

Gender. The pharmacokinetics of irinotecan do not appear to be influenced by gender.

Race. The influence of race on the pharmacokinetics of irinotecan has not been evaluated.

Hepatic Insufficiency. (See section 4.2 Posology and method of administration, Special Populations) Irinotecan clearance is diminished in patients with hepatic dysfunction while relative exposure to the active metabolite SN-38 is increased. The magnitude of these effects is proportional to the degree of liver impairment as measured by elevations in serum total bilirubin and transaminase concentrations.

Renal Insufficiency. The influence of renal insufficiency on the pharmacokinetics of irinotecan has not been evaluated (see section 4.2 Posology and method of administration, Patients with Impaired Renal Function).

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Toxicology

The acute intravenous toxicity of irinotecan in animals is shown below. Lethality was observed after single intravenous irinotecan doses of approximately 111 mg/kg in mice and 73 mg/kg in rats (approximately 2.6 and 3.4 times the recommended human dose of 125 mg/m², respectively). Death was preceded by cyanosis, tremors, respiratory distress, and convulsions. Subacute toxicity studies show that irinotecan affects tissues with rapid cell proliferation (bone marrow, intestinal epithelia, thymus, spleen, lymph nodes, and testes).

Species	LD50 (mg/kg)
Mouse	132-134
Rat	84-85
Dog	40-80

Carcinogenicity / Mutagenicity

Long-term carcinogenicity studies with irinotecan were not conducted. Rats were, however, administered intravenous doses of 2 mg/kg or 25 mg/kg irinotecan once per week for 13 weeks (in separate studies, the 25 mg/kg dose produced an irinotecan C_{max} and AUC that were about 7.0 times and 1.3 times the respective values in patients administered 125 mg/m²) and were then allowed to recover for 91 weeks. Under these conditions, there was a significant linear trend with dose for the incidence of combined uterine horn endometrial stromal polyps and endometrial stromal sarcomas.

Neither irinotecan nor SN-38 was not mutagenic in the *in vitro* Ames assay. However, in the *in vitro* Chinese hamster cell chromosomal aberration assay, irinotecan produced a significant increase in the incidence of chromosomal aberrations in a concentration–dependent manner. Additionally, in the *in vivo* mouse micronucleus assay, a single intraperitoneal dose of irinotecan over the dosage range of 2.5 to 200 mg/kg caused a significant and dose-dependent increase in micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes and a decrease in the reticulocyte/erythrocyte ratio in bone marrow cells.

Reproduction

No significant adverse effects on fertility and general reproductive performance were observed after intravenous administration of irinotecan in doses of up to 6 mg/kg/day to rats. However, atrophy of male reproductive organs was observed after multiple daily irinotecan doses both in rodents at 20 mg/kg (which in separate studies produced an irinotecan C_{max} and AUC about 5 and 1 times, respectively, the corresponding values in patients administered 125 mg/m²) and dogs at 0.4 mg/kg (which in separate studies produced an irinotecan C_{max} and AUC about one-half and 1/15th, respectively, the corresponding values in patients administered 125 mg/m²).

Radioactivity related to ¹⁴C-irinotecan crosses the placenta of rats following intravenous administration of 10 mg/kg (which in separate studies produced an irinotecan C_{max} and AUC about 3 and 0.5 times, respectively, the corresponding values in patients administered 125 mg/m²). Irinotecan was teratogenic in rats at doses greater than 1.2 mg/kg/day (which in separate studies produced an irinotecan C_{max} and AUC about 2/3 and 1/40th, respectively, of the corresponding values in patients administered 125 mg/m²) and in rabbits at 6 mg/kg/day (about one-half the recommended weekly human dose on a mg/m² basis). Teratogenic effects included a variety of external, visceral, and skeletal abnormalities. Irinotecan administered to rat dams for the period following organogenesis through weaning at doses of 6 mg/kg/day caused decreased learning ability and decreased female body weights in the offspring.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

D-sorbitol, Lactic acid, Sodium hydroxide, Hydrochloric acid, Water for injection

6.2 Incompatibilities

Other drugs should not be added to the infusion solution.

6.3 Special precautions for storage

Store below 30°C.

Diluted Admixtures. The solution is physically and chemically stable for up to 24 hours at 25°C and in ambient fluorescent lighting. Solutions diluted in 5% Dextrose Injection and stored at refrigerated temperature and protected from light are physically and chemically stable for 48 hours. Refrigeration of admixtures using 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection is not recommended due to a low and sporadic incidence of visible particulates. Because of possible microbial contamination during dilution, it is advisable to use the admixture within 24 hours if refrigerated or within 6 hours if kept at room temperature. Freezing Campto vials or admixtures of Campto may result in precipitation of the drug and should be avoided.