WARNING: CARDIOMYOPATHY, SECONDARY MALIGNANCIES, EXTRAVASATION AND TISSUE NECROSIS, AND SEVERE MYELOSUPPRESSION

1.1 INSTRUCTION TO VASCULAR ACCESS

Doxorubicin is supplied as a solution for intravenous administration containing 20 mg/mL of doxorubicin HCl in a USP Type 1 glass vial with a rubber stopper and an aluminum cap. Doxorubicin HCl is a hygroscopic substance.

1.2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

1.2.1 Recommended Dose

The recommended dose of doxorubicin HCl is 60 to 75 mg/m2 administered as a single intravenous infusion over 1 hour, every 3 to 4 weeks. Additional administration of doxorubicin within 3 weeks of the previous dose is not recommended. For patients with severe hepatic dysfunction (see Contraindications), or with doses greater than 75 mg/m2, doxorubicin should be administered on an individual basis, taking into consideration the patient’s renal function and the lowest possible dose that results in clinical benefit.

1.2.2 Contraindications

Doxorubicin is contraindicated in patients with severe hepatic dysfunction or severe neutropenia (see Contraindications).

1.2.3 Administration

A single agent: 60 to 75 mg/m2 given intravenously in combination with other anti-cancer drugs.

1.2.4 Procedure for Proper Handling and Disposal

Doxorubicin HCl is a hazardous drug. It should be handled and disposed of following the recommendations of the manufacturer. It is recommended that the drug be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste and that appropriate precautions be taken to minimize exposure to the drug. Doxorubicin HCl is a biohazardous drug and should be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste.

1.3 PRECAUTIONS

1.3.1 SUMMARY OF SAFETY INFORMATION

Doxorubicin is a cardiotoxic agent and must be used with caution. The risk of myelosuppression is increased in patients with severe hepatic or renal impairment. Doxorubicin HCl is administered by bolus injection, intravenous infusion, or intraperitoneal injection. Doxorubicin HCl has been administered orally, subcutaneously, and intramuscularly, but these routes are not recommended.

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1.3.4 Adverse Reactions

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1.4 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Doxorubicin may cause serious side effects including:

• Cardiomyopathy
• Myelosuppression
• Severe nausea and vomiting
• Severe mucositis
• Hemorrhagic cystitis

Doxorubicin is indicated for the treatment of:

• Metastatic Disease, Leukemia, or Lymphoma

1.5 WARNINGS

1.5.1 Cardiotoxicity

Doxorubicin can cause serious cardiotoxicity, including acute left ventricular failure. The risk of cardiomyopathy is generally less than 10% at cumulative doses ranging from 300 mg/m2 to 500 mg/m2 when doxorubicin HCl is administered every 3 weeks. The risk of cardiomyopathy can be further increased with concurrent cardiac therapy. Areas with left ventricle ejection fraction (LVEF) below normal and during and after treatment with doxorubicin HCl (5.1). Cardiotoxicity may also occur after the administration of doxorubicin HCl (5.1).

1.5.2 Myelosuppression

Doxorubicin can cause severe myelosuppression. Extravasation of doxorubicin HCl can result in severe local tissue injury and necrosis requiring appropriate local skin and skin grafting. Immediately remove the drug, which may result in the affected area (5.3).

1.5.3 Mucositis

Severe mucositis is usually seen in patients treated with doxorubicin HCl. Mucositis is often associated with mucositis and can result in severe discomfort and difficulty in eating. VII. ADVERSE REACTIONS

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1.6 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

1.6.1 Pregnancy

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1.7 ADVERSE REACTIONS

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1.8 REFERENCES

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1.9 OVP

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1.10 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Doxorubicin is a cardiotoxic agent and must be used with caution. The risk of myelosuppression is increased in patients with severe hepatic or renal impairment. Doxorubicin HCl is administered by bolus injection, intravenous infusion, or intraperitoneal injection. Doxorubicin HCl has been administered orally, subcutaneously, and intramuscularly, but these routes are not recommended.
**Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Doxorubicin can interact with other medicines. Do not start any new medicine before you talk to the doctor prescribed Doxorubicin.**

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list to show your doctor and pharmacist each time you get a new medicine.

**How is Doxorubicin given?**

**Doxorubicin will be given to you by vein.**

**What are the possible side effects of Doxorubicin?**

Doxorubicin may cause serious side effects, including:

- See “What is the most important information I should know about Doxorubicin?”

Doxorubicin may cause low blood counts and problems in women. This could affect your ability to have a child and cause birth defects. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you. Talk to your healthcare provider about family planning options that might be right for you.

**The most common side effects of Doxorubicin include:**

- Total hair loss (alopecia). Your hair may re-grow after your treatment.
- Nausea.
- Other side effects:
  - Red colored urine. You may have red colored urine for 1 to 2 days after your infusion of Doxorubicin. This is normal. Tell your doctor if it does not stop in 1 to 2 days, or if you see pee-like blood or blood dribble in your urine.
  - Change in your nails or separation of your nails from your nail bed.
  - Easy bruising or bleeding.

If these side effects do not go away, do not stop taking doxorubicin without first talking to your doctor or pharmacist. Your doctor will need to decide if you should continue taking doxorubicin.

**General information about the safe and effective use of Doxorubicin.**

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Patient Information leaflet.

You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about Doxorubicin that is written for health professionals.

For more information, call 1-866-266-1259.

What are the ingredients of Doxorubicin?

**Active ingredient:** Doxorubicin Hydrochloride

**Inactive ingredients for Doxorubicin Hydrochloride Injection:** Sodium Chloride 0.9% Water for Injection, and Hydrochloric Acid.

This Patient Information has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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MBI for SAGENT Pharmaceuticals Schumacher, L 60191 (USA) Made in India