PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

Cetor 500 U powder and solvent for solution for injection

C1-inhibitor

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

In this leaflet:
1. What Cetor is and what it is used for
2. Before you use Cetor
3. How to use Cetor
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Cetor
6. Further information

1. WHAT CETOR IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

Cetor is supplied as a powder and solvent for solution for intravenous injection (vial of 5 ml).

The active substance is C1-esterase inhibitor (C1-inhibitor).

Cetor (C1-inhibitor) is a serine protease inhibitor. It is a normal constituent of human blood. C1-inhibitor plays a role in inflammation and blood coagulation. Insufficient C1-inhibitor can result in edema (swelling). Administration of Cetor compensates for this deficiency, thereby treating such swelling.

Cetor is intended for treatment of patients with C1-inhibitor deficiency. There are two forms of C1-inhibitor deficiency, namely:
- a hereditary form that causes edema. This disease is referred to as hereditary angioedema (HAE);
- a form with a late onset and associated with lymphoproliferative, or less commonly autoimmune diseases, known as 'acquired C1-inhibitor deficiency' (AAE).

Cetor is used for treatment of patients with C1-inhibitor deficiency to treat acute episodes of hereditary angioedema.

There is very limited experience in the use of Cetor and C1-inhibitor products in patients with acquired angioedema.
2. BEFORE YOU USE CETOR

Do not use Cetor:
- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to the active substance or any of the other ingredients of Cetor.

Take special care with Cetor:
- After being dissolved in the supplied water for injections, the product should be clear (with possible blue traces) and must be free of lumps or particulate matter. Check this immediately prior to administration. The product may not be administered if any turbidity, lumps or particulate matter are visible.
- Cetor might induce an acute attack of hypersensitivity (anaphylactic shock). If you have previously used blood or a blood product and have been shown to be hypersensitive, this product may only be administered when there is no other option available (as in the case of a life-threatening attack). The administration of Cetor to patients who are hypersensitive to blood or blood products should take place in a hospital or under close monitoring by a doctor.
- Cetor can produce allergic side effects (see under side effects). You are advised to discuss the following with the attending doctor:
  • How do you recognise the side effects and what are the symptoms?
  • What should you do if side effects occur?
  • Is it necessary to keep a stock of certain medicines to treat or prevent the side effect?

When medicines are made from human blood or plasma, certain measures are put in place to prevent infections being passed on to patients. These include careful selection of blood and plasma donors to make sure those at risk of carrying infections are excluded, and the testing of each donation and pools of plasma for signs of virus/infections. Manufacturers of these products also include steps in the processing of the blood or plasma that can inactivate or remove viruses. Despite these measures, when medicines prepared from human blood or plasma are administered, the possibility of passing on infection cannot be totally excluded. This also applies to any unknown or emerging viruses and other types of infections.

The measures taken are considered effective for enveloped viruses such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus and for the non-enveloped viruses such as hepatitis A virus and parvovirus B19.

Your doctor may recommend that you consider vaccination against hepatitis A and B if you regularly/repeatedly receive human plasma-derived C1-inhibitor product.

It is strongly recommended that every time you receive a dose of Cetor, the name and batch number of the product are recorded in order to maintain a record of the batches used.

Using other medicines
Please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
Ask your doctor/pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Driving and using machines
No effects of Cetor are expected to influence the ability to drive or to use machinery.
Important information about some of the ingredients of Cetor
Cetor contains up to 24 mg sodium (approximately 1mmol) per dose of 2000 U. This should be taken into consideration by patients on a controlled sodium diet.

3. HOW TO USE CETOR
Cetor therapy should be initiated under supervision of a physician experienced in the care of patients with C1 inhibitor deficiency. If the patient is properly trained, Cetor can also be administered by 'self administration’.

Dose
The dosage of Cetor required to treat an attack of angioedema may vary. This depends on the severity and the nature of the attack. The attending doctor will decide on the dosage that you require.

The usual dosage is:
For treating an attack, particularly in the case of swellings in the larynx and of painful swellings:

For adults and children > 12 years:
1000 U at the first sign of onset of an acute attack, and, if the patient has not responded adequately after 60 minutes, a second dose of 1000 U.

Children below 12 years of age:
There are limited data on the efficacy and safety of C1 esterase inhibitors in children below 12 years of age.

For details of the method of administration, see ‘Instructions for use during treatment at home'.

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

If you use more Cetor than you should
No symptoms of overdose with C1-inhibitor have been reported.

If you forget to use Cetor
Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop using Cetor
If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

General instructions for use during treatment at home
Treatment at home may only be performed by patients who have received appropriate training. These instructions for use are only intended to reinforce what you have already been taught. Follow the instructions given to you by the doctor or pharmacist. Examine the vials. They should not be cracked.

Dissolution
The powder should be dissolved in the prescribed volume of solvent (5 ml). If stored at 2-8 °C it is necessary to bring the vials of Cetor and the water for injections to room temperature (15-25 °C) before dissolving the preparation.

Procedure using a transfer needle
1. Remove the plastic protective cap from both the vials containing the water for injections and the vial containing product.
2. Disinfect the rubber stoppers of both vials with a piece of gauze soaked in alcohol (70%).
3. Remove the protective cover from one end of the transfer needle and insert the needle into the vial containing the solvent. Then remove the protective cover from the other end of the transfer needle, turn the vial containing the transfer needle upside down and immediately insert the needle that is still free into the vial the powder.

4. The underpressure in the vial containing the powder will cause the solvent to be sucked into the vial. Recommendation: while the solvent is flowing across, the powder vial should be kept tilted and the water allowed to flow along the wall of the vial. This helps the product to dissolve more quickly. As soon as all the water has flowed across, the empty vial and the transfer needle should be removed in a single action.

In order to accelerate the dissolving process, the powder vial may be gently swirled around and, if necessary, heated to 30 °C. The vial should never be shaken nor should the temperature be allowed to exceed 37 °C.

If the vial is heated in a water bath, care should be taken to ensure that the water does not come into contact with the protective cap and/or the rubber stopper.

As a rule, the dry matter should be fully dissolved within 10 minutes to form a clear (colourless to light blue) solution; the light blue colour is caused by the presence of the plasma protein ceruloplasmin.

Immediately before administration, the preparation should be visually inspected to see whether it contains any particulate matter or clots. If the preparation is not fully dissolved, or if the solution is not entirely clear or contains particulate matter, or if a clot has formed, the preparation should not be administered.

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

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, Cetor can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Furthermore, the possible side effects of Cetor are considered mild and rare.

The occurrence of allergy (hypersensitivity) is possible. Slight hypersensitivity, such as hives (urticaria), can be treated with antihistamines (anti-allergy medications) and corticosteroids (anti-inflammatory drugs) if necessary.

In the event of a severe attack of hypersensitivity (anaphylactic shock), administration should be ceased immediately.

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.
5. HOW TO STORE CETOR

Do not store above 25 °C. Do not freeze.
Keep the vial in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.
Cetor must be administered as soon as possible after dissolving, no later than after 3 hours.
Do not use Cetor after the expiry date which is stated on the label and the carton.

Do not use Cetor if you notice any turbidity, lumps or particulate matter in the solution after reconstitution.

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

What Cetor contains
- The active substance is C1-esterase inhibitor.
- The other ingredients are sodium chloride, saccharose, sodium citrate, L-valine, L-alanine and L-threonine.

What Cetor looks like and contents of the pack

- One box with a vial of Cetor 500 U
- One box with a vial of 5 ml of water for injections

The product is supplied as a powder for solution for intravenous injection. After dissolution in the supplied water for injections, the product contains:
100 U C1-inhibitor per ml; 5 ml = 500 U C1-inhibitor.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer
Sanquin
Plesmanlaan 125
1066 CX Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Phone: +31 20 512 3355
www.sanquin.nl

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