

Gazyva®

Obinutuzumab

Information as set forth in this label only applies to Gazyva.

1. DESCRIPTION

1.1 Therapeutic / Pharmacologic Class of Drug

Antineoplastic agent, monoclonal antibody.

ATC code: L01XC15 obinutuzumab.

1.2 Type of Dosage Form

Concentrate for solution for infusion.

1.3 Route of Administration

Intravenous infusion.

1.4 Sterile / Radioactive Statement

Sterile product.

1.5 Qualitative and Quantitative Composition

Active ingredient: obinutuzumab.

Gazyva is a clear, colorless to slightly brownish liquid supplied as a single 1000 mg dose in a sterile, preservative-free, non-pyrogenic 50 mL glass vial containing 40 mL of liquid concentrate (25 mg/mL).

Excipients: L-histidine/L-histidine hydrochloride, trehalose, poloxamer 188, and water for injection.

2. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

2.1 Therapeutic Indication

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

Gazyva in combination with chlorambucil is indicated for the treatment of patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

Follicular Lymphoma (FL)

GAZYVA in combination with chemotherapy, followed by GAZYVA maintenance is indicated for the treatment of patients with previously untreated follicular lymphoma.

Gazyva in combination with bendamustine, followed by Gazyva maintenance is indicated for the treatment of patients with FL who did not respond to, or who progressed during or after treatment with rituximab or a rituximab-containing regimen.

2.2 Dosage and Administration

General

Substitution of Gazyva with any other biological medicinal product requires the consent of the prescribing physician.

Gazyva should be administered as an intravenous infusion through a dedicated line in an environment where full resuscitation facilities are immediately available and under the close supervision of an experienced physician. Gazyva infusions should not be administered as an intravenous push or bolus. Isotonic 0.9% sodium chloride solution should be used as the infusion vehicle (see 4.2 Special Instructions for Use, Handling and Disposal).

Prophylaxis and Premedication for Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)

Patients with a high tumor burden and/or a high circulating lymphocyte count ($>25 \times 10^9/L$) and/or renal impairment ($CrCl <70$ mL/min) are considered at risk of TLS and should receive prophylaxis. Prophylaxis should consist of adequate hydration and administration of uricostatics (e.g. allopurinol) or a suitable alternative such as a urate oxidase (e.g. rasburicase) prior to start of Gazyva infusion as per standard practice (see 2.4.1 General [2.4 Warnings and Precautions]). Patients should continue to receive repeated prophylaxis prior to each subsequent infusion, if deemed appropriate.

Prophylaxis and Premedication for Infusion-Related Reactions (IRR)

Premedication to reduce the risk of infusion-related reactions (see 2.4.1 General [2.4 Warnings and Precautions]) is outlined in Table 1. Corticosteroid premedication is recommended for FL patients and mandatory for CLL patients for the first infusion. Premedication for subsequent infusions and other premedication should be administered as described below.

Hypotension, as a symptom of IRR, may occur during Gazyva intravenous infusions. Therefore, withholding of antihypertensive treatments should be considered for 12 hours prior to and throughout each Gazyva infusion and for the first hour after administration (see 2.4.1 General [2.4 Warnings and Precautions]).

Table 1 Premedication to be administered before Gazyva infusion to reduce the risk of infusion-related reactions

Day of Treatment Cycle	Patients requiring premedication	Premedication	Administration
Cycle 1: CLL Day 1, Day 2 FL Day 1	All patients	Intravenous corticosteroid ¹	Completed at least 1 hour prior to Gazyva infusion.
		Oral analgesic/antipyretic ²	At least 30 minutes before Gazyva infusion.
		Antihistaminic drug ³	
All subsequent infusions: CLL and FL	Patients with no IRR during the previous infusion	Oral analgesic/antipyretic ²	At least 30 minutes before Gazyva infusion.
	Patients with an IRR (Grade 1 or 2) with the previous infusion	Oral analgesic/antipyretic ²	At least 30 minutes before Gazyva infusion.
		Antihistaminic drug ³	
	Patients with a Grade 3 IRR with the previous infusion OR Patients with lymphocyte counts >25 × 10 ⁹ /l prior to next treatment	Intravenous corticosteroid ¹	Completed at least 1 hour prior to Gazyva infusion.
		Oral analgesic/antipyretic ²	At least 30 minutes before Gazyva infusion.
		Antihistaminic drug ³	

¹ 100 mg prednisone/prednisolone or 20 mg dexamethasone or 80 mg methylprednisolone. Hydrocortisone should not be used as it has not been effective in reducing rates of IRR.

² E.g. 1000 mg acetaminophen/paracetamol

³ E.g. 50 mg diphenhydramine

Standard Dosage

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (in Combination with Chlorambucil¹)

Cycle 1

The recommended dosage of Gazyva is 1000 mg administered over Day 1 and Day 2, and on Day 8 and Day 15 of the first 28-day treatment cycle as shown in Table 2.

Two infusion bags should be prepared for the first dose 100 mg for the first infusion and 900 mg for the second infusion. If the 100 mg dose is completed without modifications of the infusion rate or interruptions, the 900 mg dose can be administered on the same day (without dose delay) provided that appropriate time, conditions and medical supervision are available throughout the

infusion. If there are any modifications of the infusion rate or interruptions during the first 100 mg, the 900 mg infusion must be administered the following day (see Table 2).

Cycles 2–6

The recommended dosage of Gazyva is 1000 mg administered on Day 1 for each 28-day treatment cycle as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Dose and infusion rate of Gazyva for patients with CLL

Day of treatment cycle		Dose of Gazyva	Rate of infusion For management of (infusion related reactions) IRRs that occur during infusion, refer to Table 4.
Cycle 1	Day 1	100 mg	Administer at 25 mg/hr over 4 hours. Do not increase the infusion rate.
	Day 2 or Day 1 (continued)	900 mg	If no IRR occurred during the previous infusion, administer at 50 mg/hr. The rate of the infusion can be escalated in increments of 50 mg/hr every 30 minutes to a maximum rate of 400 mg/hr. If the patient experienced an IRR during the previous infusion, start administration at 25 mg/hr. The rate of infusion can be escalated in increments of up to 50 mg/hr every 30 minutes to a maximum rate of 400 mg/hr.
	Day 8	1000 mg	If no IRR occurred during the previous infusion where the final infusion rate was ≥ 100 mg/hr, infusions can be started at a rate of 100 mg/hr and increased by 100 mg/hr increments every 30 minutes to a maximum of 400 mg/hr.
	Day 15	1000 mg	
Cycles 2–6	Day 1	1000 mg	If the patient experienced an IRR during the previous infusion administer at 50 mg/hr. The rate of the infusion can be escalated in increments of 50 mg/hr every 30 minutes to a maximum rate of 400 mg/hr.

¹ See 3.1.2 Clinical/Efficacy Studies for information on chlorambucil dose.

Delayed or missed doses (CLL)

If a planned dose of GAZYVA is missed, it should be administered as soon as possible; do not wait until the next planned dose. The planned treatment interval for GAZYVA should be maintained between doses.

Follicular Lymphoma

The recommended dosage of GAZYVA is 1000 mg administered intravenously according to Table 3.

Previously Untreated Follicular Lymphoma

For patients with previously untreated follicular lymphoma, GAZYVA should be administered with chemotherapy as follows:

- Six 28 day cycles in combination with bendamustine² or,
- Six 21 day cycles in combination with CHOP, followed by 2 additional cycles of GAZYVA alone or,
- Eight 21 day cycles in combination with CVP.

Previously untreated patients who achieve a complete or partial response to GAZYVA plus chemotherapy should continue to receive GAZYVA (1000 mg) alone as maintenance therapy once every 2 months until disease progression or for up to 2 years.

Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Lymphoma

For patients with follicular lymphoma who have relapsed after or who are refractory to rituximab or a rituximab-containing regimen, GAZYVA should be administered in six 28 day cycles in combination with bendamustine².

Relapsed/Refractory patients who achieve complete or partial response or have stable disease should continue to receive GAZYVA 1000 mg alone as maintenance therapy once every 2 months until disease progression or for up to 2 years [55].

GAZYVA should be administered at the standard infusion rate in Cycle 1 (see Table 3). In patients who do not experience Grade ≥ 3 infusion related reactions (IRRs) during Cycle 1, GAZYVA may be administered as a short (approximately 90 minutes) duration infusion (SDI) from Cycle 2

onwards (see Table 4).
Table 3 Dose and infusion rate of Gazyva for patients with FL

Day of treatment cycle		Dose of Gazyva	Rate of infusion If an infusion-related reaction occurs, adjust infusion as outlined in Table 4.
Cycle 1	Day 1	1000 mg	Administer at 50 mg/hr. The rate of infusion can be escalated in 50 mg/hr increments every 30 minutes to a maximum of 400 mg/hr.
	Day 8	1000 mg	If no infusion-related reaction occurred during the previous infusion where the final infusion rate was ≥ 100 mg/hr, infusions can be started at a rate of 100 mg/hr and increased by 100 mg/hr increments every 30 minutes to a maximum of 400 mg/hr.
	Day 15	1000 mg	
Cycles 2–6	Day 1	1000 mg	
Maintenance	Every 2 months until progression or up to 2 years	1000 mg	

² See 3.1.2 Clinical/Efficacy Studies (3.1 Pharmacodynamic Properties) for information on bendamustine dose.

Table 4. Short duration infusion. Dose and infusion rate of GAZYVA for patients with FL

Day of treatment cycle		Dose of GAZYVA	Rate of infusion For management of IRRs that occur during infusion, refer to Table 5
Cycles 2–6 or 2-8	Day 1	1000 mg	If no IRR of Grade ≥ 3 occurred during Cycle 1: 100 mg/hr for 30 minutes, then 900 mg/hr for approximately 60 minutes.
Maintenance	Every 2 months until progression or up to 2 years	1000 mg	If an IRR of Grade 1-2 with ongoing symptoms or a Grade 3 IRR occurred during the previous SDI infusion, administer obinutuzumab at the standard infusion rate (see Table 3).

Delayed or Missed Doses

If a planned dose of GAZYVA is missed, it should be administered as soon as possible; do not omit it or wait until the next planned dose.

If toxicity occurs before Cycle 1 Day 8 or Cycle 1 Day 15, requiring delay of treatment, these doses should be given after resolution of toxicity. In such instances, all subsequent visits and the start of Cycle 2 will be shifted to accommodate for the delay in Cycle 1.

During maintenance, maintain the original dosing schedule for subsequent doses

Dosage Modifications During Treatment (All Indications)

No dose reductions of Gazyva are recommended.

For management of symptomatic adverse events (including IRRs), see Table 4 below and 2.4 Warnings and Precautions.

Table 5 Infusion rate modification guidelines for infusion-related reactions

(See 2.4.1 General [2.4 Warnings and Precautions], Infusion-Related Reactions)

Grade 4 (life-threatening)	Stop infusion and permanently discontinue therapy.
Grade 3 (severe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporarily interrupt infusion and treat symptoms. • For patients who experience Grade 3 IRRs during standard infusion upon resolution of symptoms, restart infusion at no more than half the previous rate (the rate being used at the time that the IRR occurred). If the patient does not experience any further IRR symptoms, infusion rate escalation may resume at the increments and intervals as appropriate for the treatment dose (see Tables 2 and 3). • For FL patients who experience Grade 3 IRRs during SDI, upon resolution of symptoms, the infusion can be restarted at no more than half the previous rate (the rate being used at the time that the IRR occurred) and not greater than 400 mg/hr. If the patient is able to complete the infusion without further Grade 3 IRRs, the next infusion must be given at the standard rate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For CLL patients receiving the Cycle 1, Day 1 dose split over 2 days, the Day 1 infusion rate may be increased back up to 25 mg/h after 1 hour, but not increased further. • If the patient experiences a second occurrence of a Grade 3 IRR, stop infusion and permanently discontinue therapy.

Grade 1–2 (mild and moderate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce infusion rate and treat symptoms.• Upon resolution of symptoms, continue infusion.• If patient does not experience any IRR symptoms, infusion rate escalation may resume at the increments and intervals as appropriate for the treatment dose (see Tables 2, 3).<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ For CLL patients receiving the Cycle 1, Day 1 dose split over 2 days, the Day 1 infusion rate may be increased back up to 25 mg/h after 1 hour, but not increased further.
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2.2.1 Special Dosage Instructions

Pediatric use

The safety and efficacy of Gazyva in children below 18 years of age have not been established.

Geriatric use

No dose adjustment is required in patients ≥ 65 years of age (see 2.5.5 Geriatric Use [2.5 Use in Special Populations]).

Renal Impairment

No dose adjustment is required in patients with mild or moderate renal impairment. Gazyva has not been studied in patients with a CrCl <30 mL/min (see section 2.5.6 Renal Impairment and 3.2.5 Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations).

Hepatic Impairment

The safety and efficacy of Gazyva in patients with hepatic impairment have not been established.

2.3 Contraindications

Gazyva is contraindicated in patients with a known hypersensitivity to obinutuzumab or to any of the excipients.

2.4 Warnings and Precautions

In order to improve the traceability of biological medicinal products, the trade name and batch number of the administered product should be clearly recorded (or stated) in the patient file.

2.4.1 General

Infusion-Related Reactions (IRR)

The most frequently observed adverse drug reactions (ADRs) in patients receiving Gazyva were infusion-related reactions (IRRs) which occurred predominantly during infusion of the first 1000 mg.

In CLL patients who received the combined measures for prevention of IRRs (adequate corticosteroid, oral analgesic/antihistamine, omission of antihypertensive medication) decreased incidence of IRRs of all grades was observed. The rates of Grade 3/4 IRRs (which were based on

a relatively small number of patients) were similar before and after mitigation measures were implemented. Mitigation measures to reduce IRRs (see 2.2 Dosage and Administration) should be followed. The incidence and severity of infusion-related symptoms decreased substantially after the first 1000 mg was infused, with most patients having no IRRs during subsequent administrations of Gazyva (see 2.6 Undesirable Effects).

In the majority of patients, irrespective of indication, IRRs were mild to moderate and could be managed by the slowing or temporary halting of the first infusion, but severe and life-threatening IRRs requiring symptomatic treatment have also been reported. IRRs may be clinically indistinguishable from IgE-mediated allergic reactions (e.g. anaphylaxis). Patients with a high tumor burden and/or high circulating lymphocyte count in CLL ($>25 \times 10^9/L$) may be at increased risk of severe IRR. See section 2.2 Dosage and Administration for information on prophylaxis and Table 4 Infusion Rate Modification Guidelines for Infusion Related Reactions on how to manage IRRs based on grade of reaction.

Patients should not receive further Gazyva infusions if they experience:

- acute life-threatening respiratory symptoms,
- a Grade 4 (i.e. life-threatening) IRR or,
- a second occurrence of a Grade 3 (prolonged/recurrent) IRR (after resuming the first infusion or during a subsequent infusion).

Patients who have pre-existing cardiac or pulmonary conditions should be monitored carefully throughout the infusion and the postinfusion period. Hypotension may occur during Gazyva intravenous infusions. Therefore, withholding of antihypertensive treatments should be considered for 12 hours prior to and throughout each Gazyva infusion and for the first hour after administration. Patients at acute risk of hypertensive crisis should be evaluated for the benefits and risks of withholding their antihypertensive medication.

Hypersensitivity Reactions

Hypersensitivity reactions with immediate (e.g. anaphylaxis) and delayed onset (e.g. serum sickness) have been reported in patients treated with Gazyva. If a hypersensitivity reaction is suspected during or after an infusion (e.g. symptoms typically occurring after previous exposure and very rarely with the first infusion), the infusion should be stopped and treatment permanently discontinued. Patients with known hypersensitivity to Gazyva must not be treated (see 2.3 Contraindications). Hypersensitivity may be clinically difficult to distinguish from infusion related reactions.

Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS)

Tumor lysis syndrome (TLS) has been reported with Gazyva. Patients who are considered to be at risk of TLS (e.g. patients with a high tumor burden and/or a high circulating lymphocyte count [$>25 \times 10^9/L$] and/or renal impairment [$CrCl <70$ mL/min]) should receive prophylaxis. Prophylaxis should consist of adequate hydration and administration of uricostatics (e.g. allopurinol), or a suitable alternative such as a urate oxidase (e.g. rasburicase), prior to the infusion of Gazyva as described in section 2.2 Dosage and Administration. All patients considered at risk should be carefully monitored during the initial days of treatment with a special focus on renal

function, potassium, and uric acid values. Any additional guidelines according to standard practice should be followed. For treatment of TLS, correct electrolyte abnormalities, monitor renal function and fluid balance, and administer supportive care, including dialysis as indicated.

Neutropenia

Severe and life-threatening neutropenia including febrile neutropenia has been reported during treatment with Gazyva. Patients who experience neutropenia should be closely monitored with regular laboratory tests until resolution. If treatment is necessary, it should be administered in accordance with local guidelines and administration of granulocyte- colony-stimulating factors (G-CSF) should be considered. Any signs of concomitant infection should be treated as appropriate. Late-onset neutropenia (occurring 28 days after the end of treatment) or prolonged neutropenia (lasting more than 28 days after treatment has been completed/stopped) may occur.

Thrombocytopenia

Severe and life-threatening thrombocytopenia including acute thrombocytopenia (occurring within 24 hours after the infusion) has been observed during treatment with Gazyva. Fatal hemorrhagic events have also been reported in Cycle 1 in patients treated with Gazyva. A clear relationship between thrombocytopenia and hemorrhagic events has not been established.

Patients should be closely monitored for thrombocytopenia, especially during the first cycle; regular laboratory tests should be performed until the event resolves, and dose delays should be considered in case of severe or life-threatening thrombocytopenia. Transfusion of blood products (i.e. platelet transfusion) according to institutional practice is at the discretion of the treating physician. Use of any concomitant therapies, which could possibly worsen thrombocytopenia-related events such as platelet inhibitors and anticoagulants, should also be taken into consideration, especially during the first cycle.

Coagulation abnormalities including disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)

Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) has been reported in patients receiving obinutuzumab for treatment of follicular lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia. In the majority of cases, the events have involved subclinical (asymptomatic) changes in platelets and laboratory coagulation parameters following the first infusion, with spontaneous resolution usually occurring by Day 8. In some cases, the events were associated with IRRs and/or TLS. No specific baseline risk factors for DIC have been identified (see section 2.6 Undesirable Effects)

Worsening of Pre-Existing Cardiac Conditions

In patients with underlying cardiac disease, arrhythmias (such as atrial fibrillation and tachyarrhythmia), angina pectoris, acute coronary syndrome, myocardial infarction and heart failure have occurred when treated with Gazyva (see 2.6 Undesirable Effects). These events may occur as part of an IRR and can be fatal. Therefore patients with a history of cardiac disease should be monitored closely. In addition these patients should be hydrated with caution in order to prevent a potential fluid overload.

Infections

Gazyva should not be administered in the presence of an active infection and caution should be exercised when considering the use of Gazyva in patients with a history of recurring or chronic infections. Serious, bacterial, fungal, and new or reactivated viral infections can occur during and following the completion of Gazyva therapy. Fatal infections have been reported.

In the FL studies, a high incidence of infections was observed in all phases of the studies, including follow-up, with the highest incidence seen in maintenance. During the follow-up phase, grade 3-5 infections are observed more in patients who received Gazyva plus bendamustine in the induction phase.

Hepatitis B Reactivation

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation, in some cases resulting in fulminant hepatitis, hepatic failure and death, can occur in patients treated with anti-CD20 antibodies including Gazyva (see 2.6 Undesirable Effects).

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) screening should be performed in all patients before initiation of treatment with Gazyva. At minimum this should include HBsAg status and HBcAb status. These can be complemented with other appropriate markers as per local guidelines. Patients with active hepatitis B disease should not be treated with Gazyva. Patients with positive hepatitis B serology should consult liver disease experts before start of treatment and should be monitored and managed following local medical standards to prevent hepatitis reactivation.

Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML)

PML has been reported in patients treated with Gazyva (see 2.6 Undesirable Effects). The diagnosis of PML should be considered in any patient presenting with new-onset or changes to pre-existing neurologic manifestations. The symptoms of PML are nonspecific and can vary depending on the affected region of the brain. Motor symptoms with corticospinal tract findings (e.g. muscular weakness, paralysis, and sensory disturbances), sensory abnormalities, cerebellar symptoms, and visual field defects are common. Some signs/symptoms regarded as “cortical” (e.g. aphasia or visual-spatial disorientation) may occur. Evaluation of PML includes, but is not limited to, consultation with a neurologist, brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and lumbar puncture (CSF testing for JC viral DNA). Therapy with Gazyva should be withheld during the investigation of potential PML and permanently discontinued in case of confirmed PML. Discontinuation or reduction of any concomitant chemotherapy or immunosuppressive therapy should also be considered. The patient should be referred to a neurologist for the evaluation and treatment of PML.

Immunization

The safety of immunization with live or attenuated viral vaccines, following Gazyva therapy, has not been studied and vaccination with live virus vaccines is not recommended during treatment and until B-cell recovery.

Exposure in utero to Gazyva and vaccination of infants with live virus vaccines:

Due to the potential depletion of B-cells in infants of mothers who have been exposed to Gazyva during pregnancy, the safety and timing of vaccinations with live virus vaccines should be discussed with the child’s health care provider. Postponing vaccination with live vaccines should be considered for infants born to mothers who have been exposed to Gazyva during pregnancy until

the infants' B-cell levels are within normal ranges (see 2.5.1 Pregnancy [2.5 Use in Special Populations]).

2.4.2 Drug Abuse and Dependence

No data to report.

2.4.3 Ability to Drive and Use Machines

No studies on the effects of Gazyva on the ability to drive and to use machines have been performed. Patients experiencing infusion-related symptoms should be advised not to drive and use machines until symptoms abate.

2.5 Use in Special Populations

2.5.1 Pregnancy

Gazyva should be avoided during pregnancy unless the potential benefit to the mother outweighs the potential risk to the fetus. Women of childbearing potential should use effective contraception while receiving Gazyva and for 18 months following treatment with Gazyva (see 3.2.4 Elimination [3.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties]). Postponing vaccination with live vaccines should be considered for infants born to mothers who have been exposed to Gazyva during pregnancy until the infants' B-cell levels are within normal ranges.

No studies in pregnant women have been performed. A reproduction study in cynomolgus monkeys showed no evidence of embryofetal toxicity or teratogenic effects but resulted in a complete depletion of B-lymphocytes in offspring. B-cell counts returned to normal levels in the offspring, and immunologic function was restored within 6 months of birth (see section 3.3.4 Reproductive toxicity [3.3 Nonclinical Safety]). Furthermore, the serum concentrations of Gazyva in offspring were similar to those in the mothers on day 28 postpartum, whereas concentrations in milk on the same day were very low, suggesting that Gazyva crosses the placenta.

2.5.2 Labor and Delivery

No data to report.

2.5.3 Lactation

Since human IgG is secreted in human milk, and the potential for absorption and harm to the infant is unknown, women should be advised to discontinue nursing during Gazyva therapy and for 18 months after the last dose of Gazyva (see 3.2.4 Elimination [3.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties]). Animal studies have shown excretion of Gazyva in breast milk (see 3.3.4 Reproductive toxicity [3.3 Nonclinical Safety]).

2.5.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and efficacy of Gazyva in children below 18 years of age have not been established.

2.5.5 Geriatric Use

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

In the pivotal study in CLL, 46% (156 out of 336) of patients treated with Gazyva plus chlorambucil were 75 years old or older (median age was 74 years). These patients experienced more serious adverse events and adverse events leading to death than patients <75 years of age. No significant

differences in efficacy were observed between patients ≥ 75 years of age and those < 75 years of age (see 3.1.2 Clinical/Efficacy Studies [3.1 Pharmacodynamic Properties]).

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

In the pivotal study in iNHL, 44% (85 out of 194) of patients treated with Gazyva plus bendamustine were 65 years of age or older. No clinically meaningful differences in safety and efficacy were observed between these patients and younger patients.

2.5.6 Renal Impairment

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

In the pivotal study in CLL, 27% (90 out of 336) of patients treated with Gazyva plus chlorambucil had moderate renal impairment (creatinine clearance [CrCl] < 50 mL/min). These patients experienced more serious adverse events and adverse events leading to death than those associated with CrCl ≥ 50 mL/min (see 2.2.1 Special Dosage Instructions [2.2 Dosage and Administration] and 3.2.5 Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations [3.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties]). No significant differences in efficacy were observed between patients with CrCl < 50 mL/min and those with CrCl ≥ 50 mL/min. Patients with CrCl < 30 mL/min were excluded from the study (see 3.1.2 Clinical/Efficacy Studies).

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

In the pivotal study in iNHL, 7.7% (14 out of 204) of patients treated with Gazyva plus bendamustine had moderate renal impairment (CrCl < 50 mL/min). These patients experienced more serious adverse events, grade 3 to 5 adverse events than those associated with CrCl ≥ 50 mL/min (see 2.2.1 Special Dosage Instructions and 3.2.5 Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations). Patients with CrCl < 40 mL/min were excluded from the study (see 3.1.2 Efficacy/Clinical Studies).

2.5.7 Hepatic Impairment

The safety and efficacy of Gazyva in patients with hepatic impairment have not been established.

2.6 Undesirable Effects

2.6.1 Clinical Trials

Clinical trials were conducted in patients with various hematologic malignancies (e.g. CLL and iNHL) who were treated with Gazyva, predominantly in combination with chemotherapy (CHOP, CVP, Chlorambucil or Bendamustine). The safety profile from the clinical trial population of approximately 4900 patients is presented in this section. See sections 2.6.2 Post Marketing Experience for and 3.1.2 Clinical/Efficacy Studies.

The most serious adverse drug reactions were

- Infusion related reactions which is more common in CLL patients (see section 2.4.1 Warning and Precautions, General)
- Tumor Lysis Syndrome, which is more common in patients with a high tumour burden and/or a high circulating lymphocyte count patients and/or renal impairment (see section 2.4.1 Warning and Precautions, General)
- Thrombocytopenia, which can be fatal in Cycle 1 (see section 2.4.1 Warning and Precautions, General)

The most frequently observed adverse drug reactions across clinical trials in patients receiving Gazyva were IRR, neutropenia, diarrhea, constipation, and cough.

Table 6 lists adverse drug reactions associated with the use of Gazyva in combination with different chemotherapy regimens in multiple indications. The adverse drug reactions listed in this table fall into the following categories (Very Common ($\geq 10\%$), Common ($\geq 1\% - < 10\%$) and Uncommon ($\geq 0.1\% - < 1\%$)). Adverse drug reactions are added to the appropriate category in the table below according to the highest incidence (difference of $\geq 2\%$ compared to the relevant comparator arm) seen in any of the major clinical trials. Within each frequency grouping adverse drug reactions are presented in order by system organ class.

Table 6: Adverse Reactions

ADR (MedDRA) System Organ Class	Grades 3-5 % [Reference]	All Grades % [Reference]	Frequency category (All Grades)
Injury, Poisoning and Procedural Complications			
Infusion Related Reactions [‡]	21.2	71.6	Very common
Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders			
Neutropenia	46.8	50.7	Very common
Thrombocytopenia	11.2	15.4	Very common
Anaemia	6.9	12.4	Very common
Leukopenia	8.7	12.5	Very Common
Febrile Neutropenia	6.6	7.0	Common
Infections and Infestations			
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	2.0	22.1	Very common
Sinusitis	1.0	12.3	Very common
Herpes Zoster	1.6	11.0	Very common
Pneumonia	5.4	10.9	Very Common
Urinary Tract Infection	2.9	11.8	Very common
Rhinitis	<1	8.3	Common
Nasopharyngitis	<1	10.8	Very Common
Pharyngitis	0	4.3	Common
Oral Herpes	<1	6.3	Common
Influenza	<1	5.2	Common
Lung Infection	2.5	4.4	Common
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions			
Pyrexia	2.4	20.3	Very common
Asthenia	1.0	11.8	Very common
Chest Pain	<1	5.4	Common
Fatigue	2.5	34.0	Very Common
Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders			
Cough	<1	30.8	Very common

ADR (MedDRA) System Organ Class	Grades 3-5 % [Reference]	All Grades % [Reference]	Frequency category (All Grades)
Oropharyngeal pain	<1	9.6	Common
Nasal Congestion	0	7.4	Common
Rhinorrhoea	0	3.9	Common
Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders			
Hypokalaemia	1.0	7.4	Common
Tumour Lysis Syndrome	1.8	4.2	Common
Hyperuricaemia	<1	3.7	Common
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders			
Arthralgia	<1	15.9	Very common
Back Pain	<1	13.5	Very Common
Pain In Extremity	1.0	10.3	Very Common
Bone Pain	<1	5.3	Common
Musculoskeletal Chest Pain	<1	2.5	Common
Psychiatric Disorders			
Insomnia	<1	14.3	Very common
Anxiety	<1	6.2	Common
Depression	<1	4.7	Common
Renal and Urinary Disorders			
Dysuria	<1	2.7	Common
Urinary Incontinence	<1	2.9	Common
Vascular Disorders			
Hypertension	1.7	6.2	Common
Investigations			
Neutrophil Count Decreased	2.1	2.1	Common
Weight Increased	0	2.1	Common
White Blood Cell Count Decreased	2.1	2.1	Common
Cardiac Disorders			
Atrial Fibrillation	1.1	2.6	Common
Neoplasms Benign, Malignant and Unspecified (Including Cysts and Polyps)			
Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Skin	1.2	2.1	Common
Basal Cell Carcinoma	1.0	2.9	Common
Gastrointestinal Disorders			
Constipation	<1	32.4	Very common
Diarrhoea	2.5	28.4	Very common
Dyspepsia	0	8.6	Common
Haemorrhoids	<1	2.5	Common
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders			
Alopecia	0	12.6	Very common
Pruritus	<1	10.6	Very common
Eczema	0	2.9	Common
Nervous System Disorders			
Headache	<1	16.8	Very Common

* defined as any related adverse event that occurred during or within 24 hours of infusion

Further Information on Selected Adverse Drug Reactions

Infusion-related reactions

Most frequently reported ($\geq 5\%$) symptoms associated with an IRR were nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, chills, pyrexia, hypotension, flushing, hypertension, tachycardia, dyspnoea and chest discomfort. Respiratory symptoms such as bronchospasm, larynx and throat irritation; wheezing, laryngeal edema and cardiac symptoms such as atrial fibrillation have also been reported (see 2.4 Warnings and Precautions).

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

The incidence of IRRs was 65% with the infusion of the first 1000 mg of Gazyva (20% of patients experiencing a Grade 3–4 IRR). Overall, 7% of patients experienced an IRR leading to discontinuation of Gazyva. The incidence of IRR with subsequent infusions was 3% with the second 1000 mg dose and 1% thereafter. No Grade 3–5 IRR were reported beyond the first 1000 mg infusions of Cycle 1.

In patients who received the recommended measures for prevention of IRRs as described in 2.2 Dosage and Administration, a decreased incidence of all grades IRRs was observed. The rates of Grade 3/4 IRRs (which are based on a relatively low number of patients) were similar before and after mitigation measures were implemented.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

In Cycle 1, the overall incidence of IRRs was higher in patients receiving G+B (55%) compared to patients receiving B alone (42%) (with Grade 3–5 IRR reported in 9% and 2%, respectively, and no fatal events reported). In patients receiving G+B the incidence of IRR was highest on Day 1 (38%) and gradually decreased on Days 2, 8 and 15 (25%, 7% and 4%, respectively).

During Cycle 2, the incidence of IRR was lower in patients receiving G+B (24%) compared to patients receiving B alone (32%). The incidence of IRR in subsequent infusions was comparable in both arms and decreased with each cycle. IRRs were also observed in 8% of patients during the Gazyva maintenance period.

Overall, 4% of patients experienced an infusion-related reaction leading to discontinuation of Gazyva.

In the study MO40597 designed to characterize the safety profile of short (approximately 90 minutes) GAZYVA infusions after Cycle 1 in patients with previously untreated FL, the incidence, severity and types of symptoms of IRRs were similar to those observed in patients receiving infusions administered at the standard infusion rate.

Neutropenia and infections:

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

The incidence of neutropenia was higher in the Gazyva plus chlorambucil arm compared to the rituximab plus chlorambucil arm with the neutropenia resolving spontaneously or with use of

granulocyte-colony-stimulating factors. The incidence of infection was 38% in the Gazyva plus chlorambucil arm and 37% in the rituximab plus chlorambucil arm (with Grade 3–5 events reported in 12% and 14%, respectively, and fatal events reported in <1% in both treatment arms). Cases of prolonged neutropenia (2% in the Gazyva and chlorambucil arm and 4% in rituximab plus chlorambucil arm) and late-onset neutropenia (16% in the Gazyva plus chlorambucil arm and 12% in the rituximab plus chlorambucil arm) were also reported (see 2.4 Warnings and Precautions).

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

The incidence of neutropenia was higher in the G+B arm compared to the arm treated with B alone. The incidence of infection was 66% in the G+B arm and 57% in the B arm (with Grade 3–5 events reported in 18% and 17%, respectively, and fatal events reported in 3% and 4%, respectively). Cases of prolonged neutropenia (3% in the G+B arm) and late-onset neutropenia (7% in the G+B arm) were also reported (see 2.4 Warnings and Precautions).

Thrombocytopenia and haemorrhagic events:

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

The incidence of thrombocytopenia was higher in the Gazyva plus chlorambucil arm compared to the rituximab plus chlorambucil arm especially during the first cycle. Four percent of patients treated with Gazyva and chlorambucil experienced acute thrombocytopenia (occurring within 24 hours after the Gazyva infusion) (see 2.4 Warnings and Precautions). The overall incidence of hemorrhagic events was similar in the Gazyva treated arm and in the rituximab-treated arm. The number of fatal hemorrhagic events was balanced between the treatment arms; however, all of the events in patients treated with Gazyva were reported in Cycle 1. A clear relationship between thrombocytopenia and hemorrhagic events has not been established.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Thrombocytopenia occurred more frequently during Cycle 1 in the GAZYVA plus chemotherapy arm. Thrombocytopenia occurring during or 24 hours from end of infusion (acute thrombocytopenia) was more frequently observed in patients treated with GAZYVA plus chemotherapy than in the relevant comparator arm. The incidence of haemorrhagic AEs was similar across all treatment arms. Haemorrhagic events and Grade 3-5 haemorrhagic events occurred in 12% and 4% of patients, respectively. While fatal haemorrhagic events occurred in less than 1% of patients, none of these fatal AEs occurred in Cycle 1.

Coagulation abnormalities including disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)

DIC has been reported in patients receiving obinutuzumab for treatment of follicular lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia. In some cases, the events were associated with IRRs and/or TLS. No specific baseline risk factors for DIC have been identified. Three patients were reported with DIC (one serious, two non-serious) among a total of 1135 obinutuzumab-treated patients in the three largest company-sponsored controlled trials in FL and CLL (CLL11/BO21004, GALLIUM/BO21223, GADOLIN/GO01297/GAO4753g). All events occurred in the

obinutuzumab treatment groups; no cases were reported in the comparator groups. All events occurred within 1-2 days after the first infusion. All patients continued treatment (see section 2.4 Warning and Precautions)

Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML): PML has been reported in patients treated with GAZYVA (see section 2.4 Warnings and Precautions).

Hepatitis B Reactivation: Cases of hepatitis B reactivation have been reported in patients treated with GAZYVA (see section 2.4 Warnings and Precautions)

Worsening of Pre-existing Cardiac Conditions: Cases of fatal cardiac events have been reported in patients treated with GAZYVA (see section 2.4 Warnings and Precautions), .

Gastro-Intestinal Perforation: Cases of gastro-intestinal perforation have been reported in patients receiving GAZYVA, mainly in NHL

Maintenance treatment in iNHL patients:

In GAO4753g, patients in the B arm received 6 months of induction treatment only, whereas after the induction period, patients in the G+B arm continued on with Gazyva maintenance treatment. During the maintenance period with Gazyva, the most common adverse reactions were cough (20.3%), neutropenia (12.7%), upper respiratory tract infections (12.0%), diarrhoea (10.1%), bronchitis (9.5%), sinusitis (9.5%), nausea (8.9%), fatigue (8.9%), infusion related reactions (8.2%), urinary tract infections (7.0%), nasopharyngitis (7.0%), pyrexia (7.0%), arthralgia (6.3%), vomiting (5.7%), rash (5.7%), pneumonia (5.1%), dyspnea (5.1%) and pain in extremity (5.1%). The most common grade 3-5 adverse reactions were neutropenia (10.8%), febrile neutropenia (1.9%) and anaemia, thrombocytopenia, pneumonia, sepsis, upper respiratory tract infection, and urinary tract infection (all at 1.3%).

Laboratory Abnormalities

Transient elevation in liver enzymes (AST, ALT, ALP) has been observed shortly after the first infusion of Gazyva.

For additional information, see previous section, Further Information on Selected Adverse Drug Reactions, Neutropenia and infections, and Thrombocytopenia.

2.6.2 Post-Marketing Experience

No data to report

2.7 Overdose

No experience with overdosage is available from human clinical trials. In clinical trials with Gazyva, doses ranging from 50 mg up to and including 2000 mg per infusion have been administered. The incidence and intensity of adverse reactions reported in these studies did not appear to be dose-dependent.

Patients who experience overdose should have immediate interruption or reduction of their infusion and should be closely supervised. Consideration should be given to the need for regular monitoring of blood cell count and for increased risk of infections while patients are B-cell-depleted.

2.8 Interactions with Other Medicinal Products and Other Forms of Interaction

No formal drug-drug interaction studies have been performed, although limited drug interaction sub-studies have been undertaken for Gazyva with bendamustine, CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisolone), FC (fludarabine, cyclophosphamide) and chlorambucil. Co-administration with Gazyva had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of bendamustine, FC or the individual components of CHOP; in addition, there were no apparent effects of bendamustine, FC, chlorambucil or CHOP on the pharmacokinetics of Gazyva. A risk for interactions with concomitantly used medicinal products cannot be excluded.

3. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES AND EFFECTS

3.1 Pharmacodynamic Properties

3.1.1 Mechanism of Action

Gazyva is a recombinant monoclonal humanized and glycoengineered Type II anti-CD20 antibody of the IgG1 isotype. It specifically targets the extracellular loop of the CD20 transmembrane antigen on the surface of nonmalignant and malignant pre-B- and mature B-lymphocytes, but not on hematopoietic stem cells, pro-B-cells, normal plasma cells or other normal tissue. Glycoengineering of the Fc part of Gazyva results in higher affinity for FcγRIII receptors on immune effector cells such as natural killer (NK) cells, and macrophages and monocytes as compared to nonglycoengineered antibodies.

In non-clinical studies, Gazyva induces direct cell death and mediates antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP) through recruitment of FcγRIII-positive immune effector cells. In addition, Gazyva mediates low degree of complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). In animal models, Gazyva mediates potent B-cell depletion and antitumor efficacy. Compared to Type I CD20 antibodies, Gazyva, a Type II antibody, is characterized by an enhanced direct cell death induction with a concomitant reduction in CDC. Compared to nonglycoengineered CD20 antibodies, Gazyva is characterized by enhanced antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and phagocytosis (ADCP) as a consequence of the glycoengineering. This translates in superior B-cell depletion and antitumor efficacy in animal models.

Pharmacodynamic Effects

In the pivotal clinical trial in patients with CLL BO21004/CLL11, 91% (40 out of 44) of evaluable patients treated with Gazyva were B-cell-depleted (defined as CD19+ B-cell counts $<0.07 \times 10^9/L$) at the end of treatment period and remained depleted during the first 6 months of follow-up. Recovery of B-cells was observed within 12 to 18 months of follow-up in 35% (14 out of 40) of patients without progressive disease and 13% (5 out of 40) with progressive disease.

In the pivotal clinical trial in patients with iNHL (GAO4753/GADOLIN), 97% (171 out of 176) of evaluable patients treated with GAZYVA were B-cell depleted at the end of the treatment period, and 97% (61 out of 63) remained depleted for more than 6 months from the last dose. Recovery of B-cells was observed within 12-18 months of follow-up in 11% (5 out of 46) of evaluable patients

3.1.2 Clinical / Efficacy Studies

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

A Phase III, international, multicenter, open-label, randomized, two-stage, three-arm study (BO21004/CLL11) investigating the safety and efficacy profile of Gazyva plus chlorambucil compared to rituximab plus chlorambucil or chlorambucil alone was conducted in patients with previously untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia with comorbidities.

Prior to enrollment, patients had to have documented CD20+ CLL, and one or both of the following measures of coexisting medical conditions: comorbidity score (total cumulative illness rating scale [CIRS]) of greater than 6 or reduced renal function as measured by CrCl <70 mL/min. Patients with inadequate liver function (NCICTC Grade 3 liver function tests [AST, ALT >5 × ULN for >2 weeks; bilirubin >3 × ULN]) and renal function (CrCl <30 mL/min) were excluded.

A total of 781 patients were randomized 2:2:1 to receive Gazyva plus chlorambucil, rituximab plus chlorambucil or chlorambucil alone. Stage 1 compared Gazyva plus chlorambucil to chlorambucil alone in 356 patients and Stage 2 compared Gazyva plus chlorambucil to rituximab plus chlorambucil in 663 patients. Efficacy results are summarized in Table 6 and in Figures 1–3.

In the majority of patients, Gazyva was given intravenously as a 1000 mg initial dose administered on Day 1, Day 8 and Day 15 of the first treatment cycle. In order to reduce the rate of infusion-related reactions in patients, an amendment was implemented and 140 patients received the first Gazyva dose administered over 2 days (Day 1 [100 mg] and Day 2 [900 mg]) (see 2.2 Dosage and Administration). For each subsequent treatment cycle (Cycles 2 to 6), patients received Gazyva 1000 mg on Day 1 only. Chlorambucil was given orally at 0.5 mg/kg body weight on Day 1 and Day 15 of all treatment cycles (1 to 6).

The demographics data and baseline characteristics were well balanced between the treatment groups. The majority of patients enrolled were Caucasian (95%) and male (61%). The median age was 73 years, with 44% being 75 years or older. At baseline, 22% of patients had Binet Stage A, 42% had Binet Stage B and 36% had Binet Stage C. The median comorbidity score was 8 and 76% of the patients enrolled had a comorbidity score above 6. The median estimated CrCl was 62 mL/min and 66% of all patients had a CrCl <70 mL/min. Forty-two percent of patients enrolled had both a CrCl <70 mL/min and a comorbidity score of >6. Thirty-four percent of patients were enrolled on comorbidity score alone, and 23% of patients were enrolled with only impaired renal function.

The most frequently reported coexisting medical conditions (using a cutoff of 30% or higher) in the MedDRA body systems are: vascular disorders 73%; cardiac disorders 46%; GI disorders 38%; metabolism and nutrition disorders 40%; renal and urinary disorders 38%, and musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders 33%.

The primary endpoint of the study was investigator assessed progression-free survival (PFS-INV). In addition, an independent review committee (IRC) assessed all patients for progression and IRC assessed PFS (PFS-IRC) was evaluated.

Key secondary efficacy endpoints were end-of-treatment response rate, molecular remission at end of treatment (minimal residual disease status) and time-to-event endpoints (event-free survival, new

antileukemic therapy). Overall survival for Stage 1 is presented in Figure 2. Overall survival for Stage 2 will continue to be followed and is not yet mature.

Table 7 Summary of efficacy from BO21004 (CLL11) study

	Stage 1		Stage 2	
	Chlorambucil n=118	Gazyva + chlorambucil n=238	Rituximab + chlorambucil n=330	Gazyva + chlorambucil n=333
	22.8 months median observation time		18.7 months median observation time	
Investigator-assessed PFS (PFS-INV)*				
Number (%) of patients with event	96 (81.4%)	93 (39.1%)	199 (60.3%)	104 (31.2%)
Median time to event (months)	11.1	26.7	15.2	26.7
HR (95% CI)	0.18 [0.13; 0.24]		0.39 [0.31; 0.49]	
p-value (log-rank test, stratified [†])	<0.0001		<0.0001	
IRC-assessed PFS (PFS-IRC)*				
Number (%) of patients with event	90 (76.3%)	89 (37.4%)	183 (55.5%)	103 (30.9%)
Median time to event (months)	11.2	27.2	14.9	26.7
HR (95% CI)	0.19 [0.14; 0.27]		0.42 [0.33; 0.54]	
p-value (log-rank test, stratified [†])	<0.0001		<0.0001	
End of treatment response rate				
No. of patients included in the analysis	118	238	329	333
Responders (%)	37 (31.4%)	184 (77.3%)	214 (65.0%)	261 (78.4%)
Nonresponders (%)	81 (68.6%)	54 (22.7%)	115 (35.0%)	72 (21.6%)
Difference in response rate, (95% CI)	45.95 [35.6; 56.3]		13.33 [6.4; 20.3]	
p-value (Chi-squared Test)	<0.0001		0.0001	
No. of complete responders [‡] (%)	0 (0.0%)	53 (22.3%)	23 (7.0%)	69 (20.7%)
Molecular remission at end of treatment[§]				
No. of patients included in the analysis	90	168	244	239
MRD negative [¶] (%)	0 (0%)	45 (26.8%)	6 (2.5%)	61 (25.5%)
MRD positive (%)	90 (100%)	123 (73.2%)	238 (97.5%)	178 (74.5%)
Difference in MRD rates, (95% CI)	26.79 [19.5; 34.1]		23.06 [17.0; 29.1]	

	Stage 1		Stage 2	
	Chlorambucil n=118	Gazyva + chlorambucil n=238	Rituximab + chlorambucil n=330	Gazyva + chlorambucil n=333
	22.8 months median observation time		18.7 months median observation time	
Event-free survival				
No. (%) of patients with event	103 (87.3%)	104 (43.7%)	208 (63.0 %)	118 (35.4 %)
Median time to event (months)	10.8	26.1	14.3	26.1
HR (95% CI)	0.19 [0.14; 0.25]		0.43 [0.34; 0.54]	
p-value (log-rank test, stratified [†])	<0.0001		<0.0001	
Time to new antileukemic therapy				
No. (%) of patients with event	65 (55.1%)	51 (21.4%)	86 (26.1%)	55 (16.5%)
Median time to event (months)	14.8	–	30.8	–
HR (95% CI)	0.24 [0.16; 0.35]		0.59 [0.42; 0.82]	
p-value (log-rank test, stratified [†])	<0.0001		0.0018	
Overall survival				
No. (%) of patients with event	24 (20.3%)	22 (9.2%)	41 (12.4 %)	28 (8.4 %)
Median time to event (months)	NR	NR	NR**	NR**
HR (95% CI)	0.41 [0.23; 0.74]		0.66 [0.41; 1.06]**	
p-value (log-rank test, stratified [†])	0.0022		0.0849**	

IRC: Independent Review Committee; PFS: Progression-Free Survival; HR: Hazard Ratio; CI: Confidence Intervals, MRD: Minimal Residual Disease

* Defined as the time from randomization to the first occurrence of progression, relapse or death from any cause as assessed by the investigator.

† Stratified by Binet stage at baseline.

‡ Includes 11 patients in the GClb arm with a complete response with incomplete marrow recovery.

§ Blood and bone marrow combined.

¶ MRD negativity is defined as a result below 0.0001.

\\ Includes MRD-positive patients and patients who progressed or died before the end of treatment.

NR = Not reached.

** Data not yet mature.

Results of the PFS subgroup analysis (i.e. sex, age, Binet stages, CrCl, CIRS score, beta2-microglobulin, IGVH status, chromosomal abnormalities, lymphocyte count at baseline) were consistent with the results seen in the overall intent-to-treat population. The risk of disease progression or death was reduced in the Gazyva plus chlorambucil arm (GClb) compared to the rituximab plus chlorambucil arm (RClb) and chlorambucil-alone arm in all subgroups. The hazard ratios ranged from 0.08 to 0.42 for GClb vs Clb and 0.28 to 0.71 for GClb vs RClb.

Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curve of investigator-assessed progression-free survival from

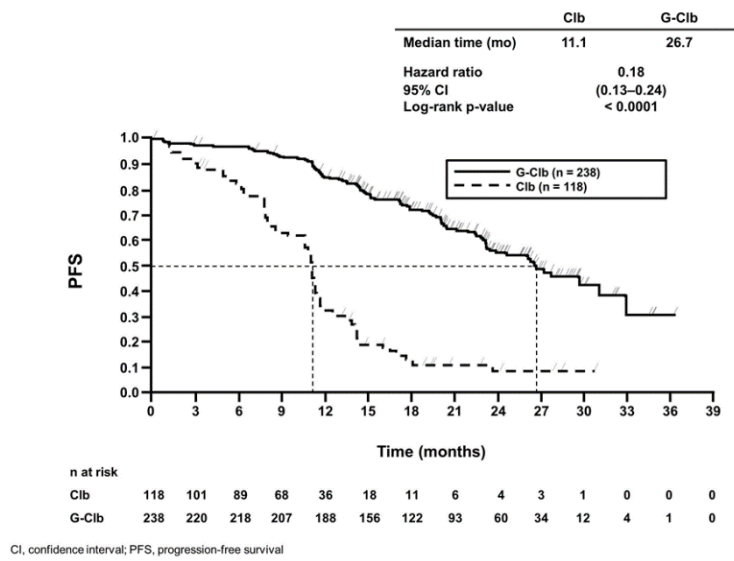


Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier curve of overall survival from Stage 1

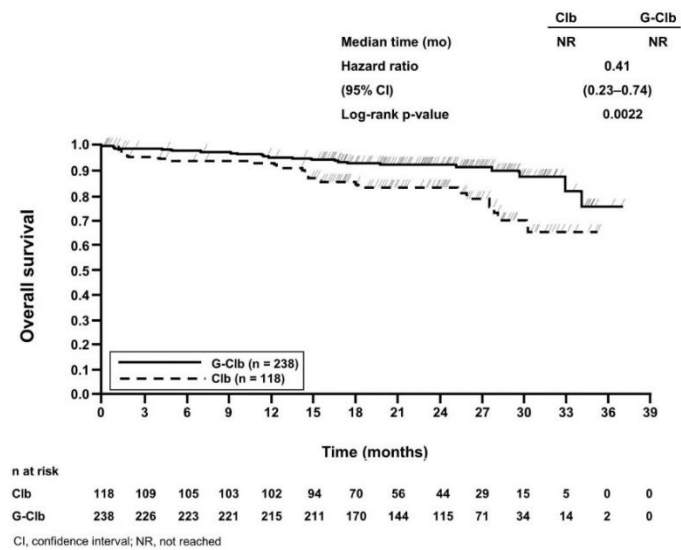
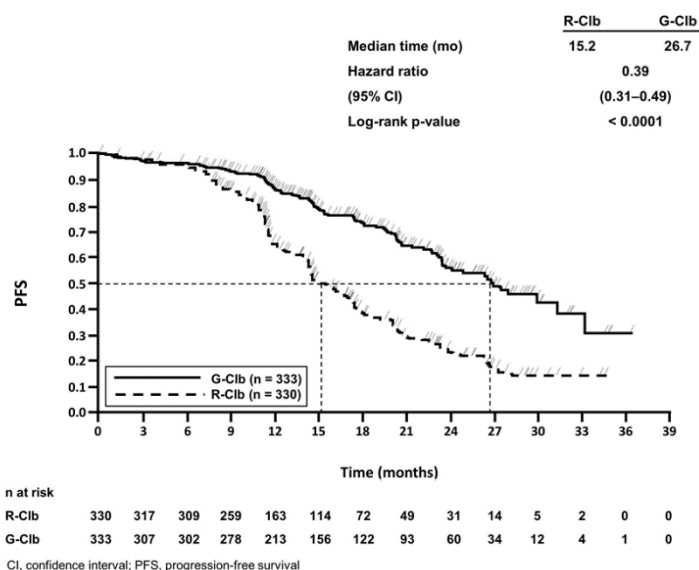


Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier curve of investigator assessed progression-free survival from Stage

2



Patient-Reported Outcomes

In the QLQC30 and QLQ-CLL-16 questionnaires conducted during the treatment period, no substantial difference in any of the subscales was observed. Data during follow-up, especially for the chlorambucil-alone arm, is limited. However, no notable differences in quality of life during follow-up have been identified to date.

Health-related quality of life assessments, specific to fatigue through treatment period, show no statistically significant difference suggesting that the addition of Gazyva to chlorambucil regimen does not increase the experience of fatigue for patients.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (Follicular Lymphoma)

Previously Untreated Follicular Lymphoma

In a multicentre phase III, open-label, randomized study (BO21223/GALLIUM), 1202 previously untreated patients with stage II (bulky)/III/IV follicular lymphoma (FL) were evaluated. Patients were randomized 1:1 to receive either GAZYVA or rituximab in combination with chemotherapy (CHOP, CVP, or bendamustine) followed by GAZYVA or rituximab maintenance in patients who achieved a complete or partial response.

The demographic data and baseline characteristics of the FL population were well balanced [median age was 59 years, the majority of patients were Caucasian (81%), and female (53%)]. Seventy-nine percent had a FLIPI score of ≥ 2 and 7% had Stage II (bulky), 35% had Stage III and 57% had Stage IV disease. Fifty-seven percent received bendamustine, 33% received CHOP, and 10% received CVP chemotherapy. Forty-four percent had bulky disease (>7 cm), 34% had at least one B-symptom at baseline and 97% had an ECOG performance status of 0-1 at baseline.

GAZYVA (1000 mg) was administered intravenously (as outlined in Section 2.2 Dosage and Administration) prior to chemotherapy. Bendamustine was given intravenously on Days 1 and 2 for all treatment cycles (Cycles 1-6) at 90 mg/m²/day when given in combination with GAZYVA [75]. Standard dosing of CHOP and CVP was given. Following Cycles 6-8, when GAZYVA was given in combination with chemotherapy, GAZYVA maintenance therapy was given every 2 months for 2 years for responding patients or until disease progression.

Efficacy results are summarized in Table 7. Kaplan-Meier curves for PFS are shown in Figure 4.

Table 8 Summary of efficacy in patients with FL from BO21223 (GALLIUM) study.

	Rituximab + Chemotherapy followed by rituximab maintenance N=601	GAZYVA + Chemotherapy followed by GAZYVA maintenance N=601
	Median observation time 34 months	Median observation time 35 months
Primary Endpoint		
Investigator-assessed PFS[§] (PFS-INV)		
Number (%) of patients with event	144 (24.0%)	101 (16.8%)
HR [95% CI]	0.66 [0.51, 0.85]	
p-value (Log-Rank test, stratified*)	0.0012	
2 year PFS estimate	80.9	87.7
[95% CI]	[77.4, 84.0]	[84.6, 90.1]
3 year PFS estimate	73.3	80.0
[95% CI]	[68.8, 77.2]	[75.9, 83.6]
Key Endpoints		
IRC-assessed PFS[§] (PFS-IRC)		
Number (%) of patients with event	125 (20.8%)	93 (15.5%)
HR [95% CI]	0.71 [0.54, 0.93]	
p-value (Log-Rank test, stratified*)	0.0138	
2 year PFS estimate	82.0	87.2
[95% CI]	[78.5, 85.0]	[84.1, 89.7]
3 year PFS estimate	77.9	81.9
[95% CI]	[73.8, 81.4]	[77.9, 85.2]
Time to next anti-lymphoma therapy		
Number (%) of patients with event	111 (18.5%)	80 (13.3%)
HR [95% CI]	0.68 [0.51, 0.91]	
p-value (Log-Rank test, stratified*)	0.0094	
Overall Survival		
Number (%) of patients with event	46 (7.7%)	35 (5.8%)
HR [95% CI]	0.75 [0.49, 1.17] [†]	

	Rituximab + Chemotherapy followed by rituximab maintenance N=601	GAZYVA + Chemotherapy followed by GAZYVA maintenance N=601
p-value (Log-Rank test, stratified*)	0.21 [†]	
Overall Response Rate** at End of Induction[‡] (INV-assessed, CT)		
Responders (%) (CR, PR)	522 (86.9%)	532 (88.5%)
Difference in response rate (%) [95% CI]	1.7% [-2.1%, 5.5%]	
p-value (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test)	0.33	
Complete Response (CR)	143 (23.8%)	117 (19.5%)
95% CI Clopper-Pearson	[20.4%, 27.4%]	[16.4%, 22.9%]
Partial Response (PR)	379 (63.1%)	415 (69.1%)
95% CI Clopper-Pearson	[59.1%, 66.9%]	[65.2%, 72.7%]
Conversion Rate from End Of Induction		
Patients in PR at end of induction	222	271
Conversion from PR to CR	97 (43.7%)	134 (49.4%)
Difference in rate (%) [95% CI]	5.7% [-3.1, 14.6%]	
Overall Response Rate at End of Maintenance		
Patients assessed at end of maintenance	533	525
Responders (%) (CR, PR)	341 (64.0%)	371 (70.7%)
Difference in response rate (%) [95% CI]	6.7% [1.0%, 12.4%]	
p-value (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test)	0.0197	
Complete response (CR)	195 (36.6%)	205 (39.0%)
95% CI Clopper-Pearson	[32.5%, 40.8%]	[34.9%, 43.4%]
Partial response (PR)	146 (27.4%)	166 (31.6%)
95% CI Clopper-Pearson	[23.7%, 31.4%]	[27.7%, 35.8%]

IRC: Independent Review Committee; PFS: progression-free survival; HR: Hazard Ratio; CI: Confidence Interval, NR = Not Reached

* Stratification factors were chemotherapy regimen, FLIPI risk group for follicular lymphoma, geographic region)

[†]Data Not Yet Mature. Median was not reached at time of analysis

[‡] End of Induction = end of Induction phase, does not include monotherapy maintenance

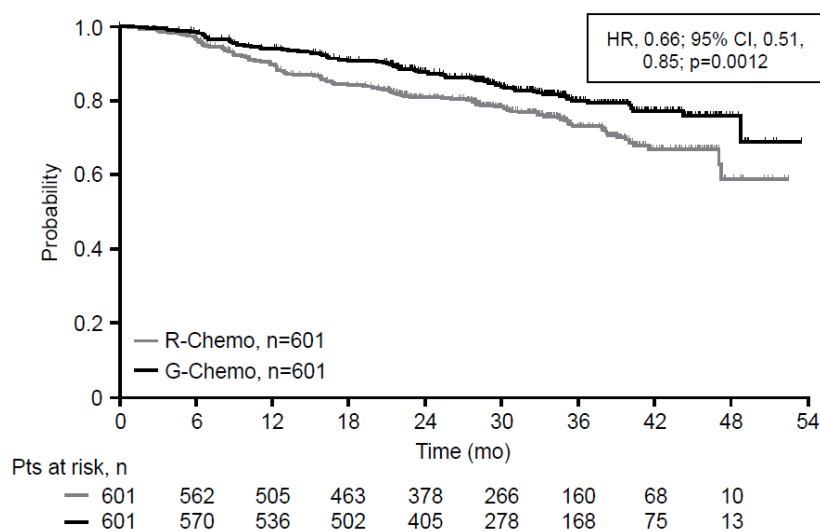
**Assessed as per modified Cheson 2007 criteria

[§]Significance level at this efficacy interim analysis: 0.012

Response rates at the end of induction assessed by positron emission tomography (PET) were available for 297/601 patients in the GAZYVA plus chemotherapy arm and 298/601 patients in the rituximab plus chemotherapy arm of the study. Complete response rates at end of induction as assessed by PET were 62.3% in the GAZYVA plus chemotherapy arm and 56.7% in the rituximab

plus chemotherapy arm. Overall response rates were similar in the two arms, with a difference of 4.3% in favour of the GAZYVA plus chemotherapy arm (85.9% for G-chemo vs 81.5% for R-chemo).

Figure 4 Kaplan-Meier estimates of INV-assessed progression-free survival in FL patients



R-Chemo: Rituximab plus chemotherapy, G-Chemo: GAZYVA plus chemotherapy, HR: hazard ratio, CI: confidence interval

Results of subgroup analyses

Results of subgroup analyses were, in general, consistent with the results seen in the FL population, supporting the robustness of the overall result. The subgroups evaluated included IPI, FLIPI, Chemo Regimen, Bulky Disease, B Symptoms at Baseline, Ann Arbor Stage and ECOG at Baseline.

Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Lymphoma

In a phase III, open-label, multicentre, randomized study (GAO4753g/GADOLIN), 396 patients with iNHL who had no response to or who progressed during or up to 6 months after treatment with rituximab or a rituximab-containing regimen were evaluated. Patients were randomized 1:1 to receive either bendamustine (B) alone (n = 202) or GAZYVA in combination with bendamustine (G+B) (n = 194) for 6 cycles, each of 28 days duration. Patients in the G+B arm who did not have disease progression [i.e. patients with a complete response (CR), partial response (PR) or stable disease (SD)] at the end of induction continued receiving GAZYVA maintenance until disease progression or for up to two years (whichever occurred first).

The demographic data and baseline characteristics were well balanced [median age was 63 years; the majority of patients were Caucasian (88%) and male (58%)]. The median time from initial diagnosis was 3 years and the median number of prior therapies was 2 (range 1 to 10); 44% of patients had received 1 prior therapy and 34% of patients had received 2 prior therapies.

GAZYVA was given intravenously as a 1000 mg dose on Days 1, 8 and 15 of Cycle 1, on Day 1 of Cycles 2-6, and in patients who did not have disease progression, every 2 months for up to 2 years or until disease progression. Bendamustine was given intravenously on Days 1 and 2 for all treatment cycles (Cycles 1-6) at 90 mg/m²/day when given in combination with GAZYVA or 120 mg/m²/day when given alone.

The primary analysis demonstrated a statistically significant and clinically meaningful 45% reduction in the risk of disease progression (PD) or death, based on IRC assessment, in patients with iNHL receiving G+B followed by G maintenance vs B alone (stratified log-rank test p-value = 0.0001). IRC-assessed response rates at the end of induction treatment and IRC-assessed best overall response within 12 months of start of treatment were similar in the two treatment arms.

The majority of the patients had follicular lymphoma (FL) (81.1%). Efficacy results from the primary analysis in the FL population are shown in Table 8 and Figures 5 and 6. Of the non-follicular patients, 11.6% had marginal zone lymphoma (MZL) and 7.1% had small lymphocytic lymphoma (SLL). No conclusions could be drawn on efficacy in the MZL and SLL [54].

At final analysis, the median observation time was 45.9 months (range: 0-100.9 months) for FL patients in the B arm and 57.3 months (range: 0.4-97.6 months) for patients in the G+B arm, representing an additional 25.6 months and 35.2 months of median follow-up in B and G+B arms, respectively, since the primary analysis. Only Investigator (INV) assessed endpoints were reported at final analysis since IRC assessments did not continue. Overall, the efficacy results were consistent with what was observed in the primary analysis. The overall survival (OS) in patients with FL was stable with longer follow-up (see Figure 7); the HR for risk of death was 0.71 (95% CI: 0.51, 0.98)

Table 9 Summary of primary efficacy analysis in FL patients from GAO4753g (GADOLIN) study

	Bendamustine n=166	G+B followed by Gazyva maintenance n=155
	Median observation time 20 months	Median observation time 22 months
Primary endpoint in FL population		
IRC-assessed PFS (PFS-IRC)		
Number (%) of patients with event	90 (54.2%)	54 (34.8%)
Median duration of PFS (months)	13.8	NR
HR [95% CI]	0.48 [0.34, 0.68]	
p-value (log-rank test, stratified*)	<0.0001	
Secondary endpoints		
Investigator-assessed PFS (PFS-INV)		
Number (%) of patients with event	102 (61.4%)	62 (40.0%)
Median duration of PFS (months)	13.7	29.2
HR [95% CI]	0.48 [0.35, 0.67]	

	Bendamustine n=166	G+B followed by Gazyva maintenance n=155
p-value (log-rank test, stratified*)	<0.0001	
Best overall response (BOR) (IRC-assessed)[§]		
No. of patients included in the analysis	161	153
Responders (%) (CR, PR)	124 (77.0%)	122 (79.7%)
Difference in response rate (%) [95% CI]	2.72 [-6.74, 12.18]	
p-value (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test)	0.6142 [¶]	
Duration of response (IRC-assessed)		
No. of patients included in the analysis	127	122
No. (%) of patients with event	74 (58.3%)	36 (29.5%)
Median duration of response (months)	11.9	NR
HR [95% CI]	0.36 [0.24, 0.54]	
Overall survival		
No. (%) of patients with event	36 (21.7%)	25 (16.1%)
Median time to event (months)	NR [¶]	NR [¶]
HR [95% CI]	0.71 [0.43, 1.19] [¶]	
p-value (log-rank test, stratified*)	0.1976 ^{¶†}	
Overall response rate at end of induction[‡] (IRC-assessed)		
Patients assessed at end of treatment	155	149
Responders (%) (CR, PR)	97 (62.6%)	105 (70.5%)
Difference in response rate (%) [95% CI]	7.89 [-3.05, 18.83]	
p-value (Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test)	0.1713	
Complete response (CR)	21 (13.5%)	14 (9.4%)
Partial response (PR)	76 (49.0%)	91 (61.1%)
Stable disease (SD)	15 (9.7%)	12 (8.1%)
Progressive disease (PD)	15 (9.7%)	15 (10.1%)
Unable to evaluate (UE)	4 (2.6%)	3 (2.0%)
Missing (NA)	24 (15.5%)	14 (9.4%)

IRC: Independent Review Committee; PFS: Progression-Free Survival; HR: Hazard Ratio; CI: Confidence Intervals; NR = Not Reached

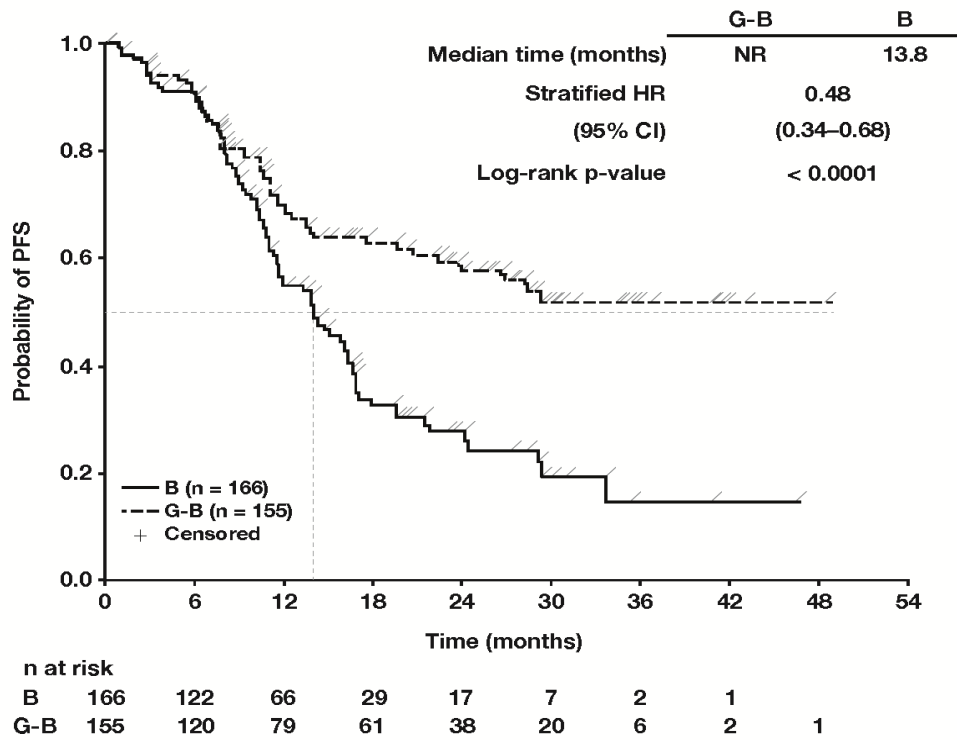
* Stratification factors were iNHL subtype (follicular vs non-follicular: not used in analysis of patients with FL), refractory type (rituximab monotherapy vs rituximab + chemotherapy) and prior therapies (≤ 2 vs > 2).

[§] Best response within 12 months of start of treatment.

[¶] Data not yet mature.

[‡] End of induction = end of induction phase, does not include monotherapy maintenance.

Figure 5 Kaplan-Meier curve of IRC-assessed progression-free survival in FL patients

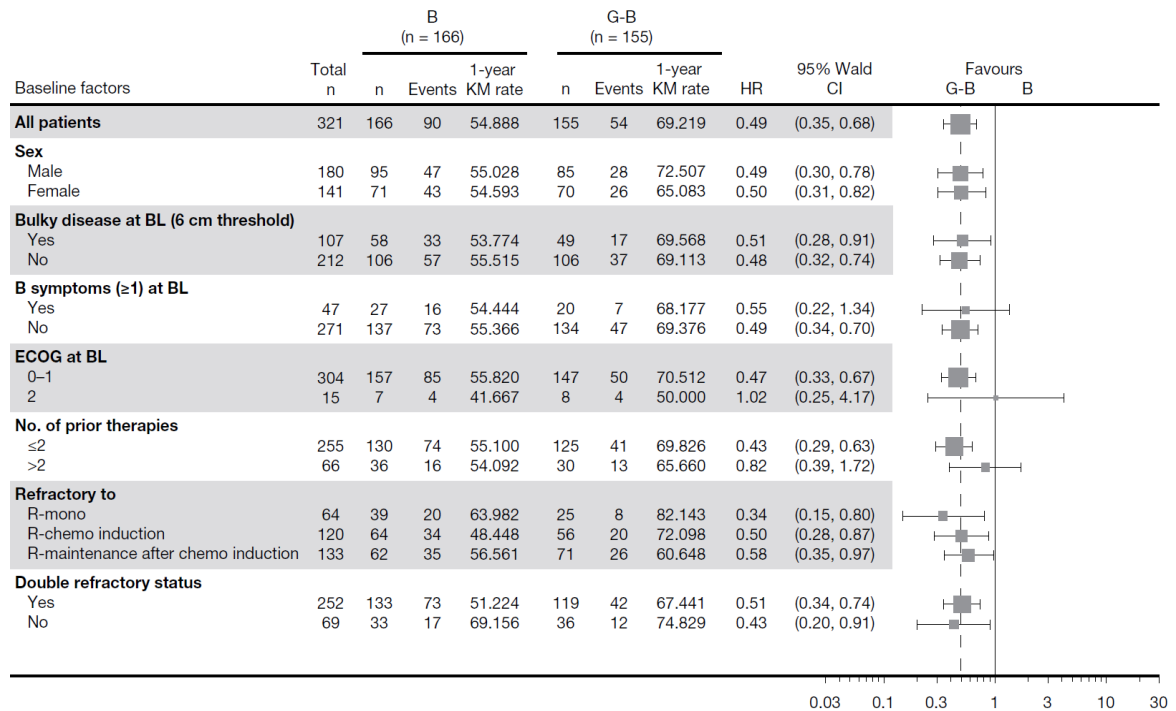


B, bendamustine; CI, confidence interval; G-B, obinutuzumab plus bendamustine; HR, hazard ratio; NR, not reached; PFS, progression-free survival

Results of subgroup analyses

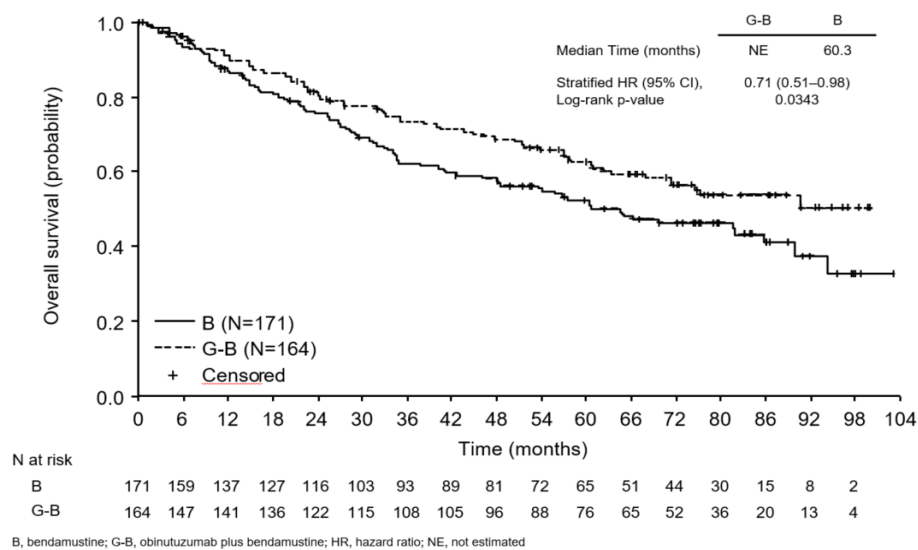
Results of subgroup analyses were in general consistent with the results seen in the overall the FL population, supporting the robustness of the overall result.

Figure 6 Forest Plot of subgroup analyses in FL patients



Unstratified HR is displayed. X-axis with logarithmic scale.
B, bendamustine; BL, baseline; chemo, chemotherapy; CI, confidence interval; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group;
G-B, obinutuzumab plus bendamustine; HR, hazard ratio; KM, Kaplan-Meier; R-chemo, rituximab plus chemotherapy;
R-maintenance, rituximab maintenance; R-mono, rituximab monotherapy

Figure 7 Kaplan-Meier curve of Overall Survival in FL patients at Final Analysis



ShortDuration Infusion Study (MO40597/GAZELLE)

The safety of short (approximately 90 minutes) duration infusion (SDI) of obinutuzumab administered in combination with CHOP, CVP or bendamustine chemotherapy was evaluated in a multicenter, open-label, single arm study in 113 patients with previously untreated advanced follicular lymphoma (Study MO40597/GAZELLE).

Patients received the first cycle of obinutuzumab at the standard infusion rate on Day 1, 8, and 15 of cycle 1. Patients who did not experience any Grade ≥ 3 IRRs during the first cycle received SDI from Cycle 2 onwards.

The primary endpoint of the study was the proportion of patients who experienced a Grade ≥ 3 IRR associated with SDI during Cycle 2, among those who had previously received 3 administrations of obinutuzumab at the standard infusion rate during Cycle 1 without experiencing a Grade ≥ 3 IRR.

No Grade ≥ 3 IRRs were observed among patients receiving SDI at Cycle 2. After Cycle 2 only one patient experienced a Grade 3 IRR (hypertension at Cycle 5).

No life-threatening, fatal, or serious IRRs were observed following 90-minute infusions.

Patient-Reported Outcomes

Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Lymphoma

Based on the FACT-Lym questionnaire and the EQ-5D index scale collected during the treatment and follow-up periods, health-related quality of life was generally maintained in the pivotal study with no meaningful difference between the arms. However, the addition of Gazyva to bendamustine delayed the time to worsening of quality of life as measured by the FACT-Lym TOI score (HR = 0.83; 95% CI: 0.60, 1.13).

3.1.3 Immunogenicity

Immunogenicity assay results are highly dependent on several factors including assay sensitivity and specificity, assay methodology, assay robustness to quantities of Gazyva/antibody in circulation, sample handling, timing of sample collection, concomitant medications and underlying disease. For these reasons, comparison of incidence of antibodies to Gazyva with the incidence of antibodies to other products may be misleading.

Patients in the CLL pivotal trial, BO21004/CLL11, were tested at multiple time points for antitherapeutic antibodies (ATA) to Gazyva. In Gazyva treated patients, 8 out of 140 in the randomized phase and 2 out of 6 in the run-in phase tested positive for ATA at 12 months of follow-up. Of these patients, none experienced either anaphylactic or hypersensitivity reactions that were considered related to ATA, nor was clinical response affected.

No post-baseline HAHA (Human Anti-Human Antibody) were observed in patients with iNHL treated in study GAO4753g/GADOLIN.

3.2 Pharmacokinetic Properties

A population pharmacokinetic model was developed to analyze the PK data in 469 iNHL, 342 CLL and 130 DLBCL patients from Phase I, Phase II and Phase III studies who received Gazyva.

3.2.1 Absorption

Gazyva is administered intravenously, there have been no clinical studies performed with other routes of administration. From the population PK model, after the Cycle 6 Day 1 infusion in CLL patients, the estimated median C_{max} value was 465.7 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ and $\text{AUC}_{(t)}$ value was 8.961 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{d/mL}$ and in iNHL patients the estimated median C_{max} value was 539.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, and $\text{AUC}_{(t)}$ value was 10,956 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{d/mL}$.

3.2.2 Distribution

Following intravenous administration, the volume of distribution of the central compartment (2.72 l) approximates serum volume, which indicates distribution is largely restricted to plasma and interstitial fluid.

3.2.3 Metabolism

The metabolism of Gazyva has not been directly studied. Antibodies are mostly cleared by catabolism.

3.2.4 Elimination

The clearance of Gazyva was approximately 0.11 l/day in CLL patients and 0.08 l/day in iNHL patients with a median elimination $t_{1/2}$ of 26.4 days in CLL patients and 36.8 days in iNHL patients.

Gazyva elimination comprises two parallel pathways which describe clearance, a linear clearance pathway and a nonlinear clearance pathway which changes as a function of time. During the initial treatment, the nonlinear time-varying clearance pathway is dominant and is consequently the major clearance pathway. As treatment continues, the impact of this pathway diminishes and the linear clearance pathway predominates. This is indicative of target-mediated drug disposition (TMDD), where the initial abundance of CD20 cells causes a rapid removal of Gazyva from the circulation. However, once the majority of CD20 cells are bound with Gazyva, the impact of TMDD on PK is minimized.

3.2.5 Pharmacokinetics in Special Populations

In the population pharmacokinetic analysis, gender was found to be a covariate which explains some of the interpatient variability, with a 18% greater steady-state clearance (Cl_{ss}) and an 19% greater volume of distribution (V) in males. However, results from the population analysis have shown that the differences in exposure are not significant (with an estimated median AUC and C_{max} in CLL patients of 11,282 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{d/mL}$ and 578.9 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ in females and 8451 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{d/mL}$ and 432.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ in males, respectively, at Cycle 6, and AUC and C_{max} in iNHL patients of 13,172 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{d/mL}$ and 635.7 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ in females and 9769 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{d/mL}$ and 481.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ in males, respectively), indicating that there is no need to dose adjust based on gender.

Geriatric Population

Data obtained in geriatric patients show that pharmacokinetic parameters for Gazyva are not significantly affected in this population. No significant difference was observed in the pharmacokinetics of Gazyva among patients <65 years (n=454), patients between 65 and 75 years (n=317) and patients >75 years (n=190).

Pediatric Population

No studies have been conducted to investigate the pharmacokinetics of Gazyva in children.

Renal Impairment

The population pharmacokinetic analysis of Gazyva showed that creatinine clearance does not affect pharmacokinetics of Gazyva. Pharmacokinetics of Gazyva in patients with mild creatinine clearance (CrCl 50–89 mL/min, n=464) or moderate (CrCl 30–49 mL/min, n=106) renal impairment were similar to those in patients with normal renal function (CrCl \geq 90 mL/min, n=383). Pharmacokinetic data in patients with severe renal impairment (CrCl 15–29 mL/min) is limited (n=8), therefore no dosage recommendations can be made.

Hepatic Impairment

No formal pharmacokinetic study has been conducted and no population PK data was collected in patients with hepatic impairment.

3.3 Nonclinical Safety

3.3.1 Carcinogenicity

No carcinogenicity studies have been performed to establish the carcinogenic potential of Gazyva.

3.3.2 Genotoxicity

No studies have been performed to establish the genotoxic potential of Gazyva.

3.3.3 Impairment of Fertility

No specific studies in animals have been performed to evaluate the effect of Gazyva on fertility. No adverse effects on male and female reproductive organs were observed in repeat-dose toxicity studies in cynomolgus monkeys.

3.3.4 Reproductive Toxicity

An enhanced pre- and postnatal development (ePPND) toxicity study was performed on pregnant cynomolgus monkeys. Pregnant animals received weekly intravenous Gazyva doses (mean $AUC_{0-168\text{ h}}$ at steady state [on Day 139 p.c.] was 125,000 and 250,000 [$\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{h}$]/mL at 25 and 50 mg/kg, respectively; mean C_{max} was 1220 and 2470 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ at 25 and 50 mg/kg, respectively) during gestation (organogenesis period; post coitum Days 20 through delivery). Exposed offspring did not exhibit any teratogenic effects but B-cells were completely depleted on Day 28 postpartum. Offspring exposures on Day 28 postpartum suggest that Gazyva can cross the blood-placenta barrier. Concentrations in infant serum on Day 28 postpartum were in the range of concentrations in maternal serum, whereas concentrations in milk on the same day were very low (less than 0.5% of the corresponding maternal serum levels) suggesting that exposure of infants must have occurred in utero. B-cell counts returned to normal levels, and immunologic function was restored within 6 months postpartum.

3.3.5 Other

In a 26-week cynomolgus monkey study, hypersensitivity reactions were noted and attributed to the foreign recognition of the humanized antibody in cynomolgus monkeys (C_{max} and $AUC_{0-168\text{ h}}$ at steady state [day 176] after weekly administration of 5, 25, and 50 mg/kg were 377, 1530, and 2920 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ and 39,800, 183,000, and 344,000 [$\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{h}$]/mL, respectively). Findings included acute anaphylactic or anaphylactoid reactions and an increased prevalence of systemic inflammation and infiltrates consistent with immune-complex-mediated hypersensitivity reactions, such as arteritis/periarteritis, glomerulonephritis, and serosal/adventitial inflammation. These reactions led

to unscheduled termination of 6/36 animals treated with Gazyva during dosing and recovery phases; these changes were partially reversible. No renal toxicity with a causal relationship to Gazyva has been observed in humans.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Storage

Vials

Store vials in a refrigerator at 2°C–8°C.

This medicine should not be used after the expiry date (EXP) shown on the pack.

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

Do not freeze. Do not shake.

Shelf-life of the Solution for Infusion Containing the Product

Chemical and physical in-use stability has been demonstrated for 24 hours at 2°C–8°C followed by 24 hours at ambient temperature ($\leq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$) followed by an infusion taking no longer than 24 hours.

From a microbiological point of view, the prepared infusion solution should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2°C–8°C, unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic conditions.

Gazyva does not contain antimicrobial preservatives. Therefore care must be taken to ensure that the solution for infusion is not microbiologically compromised during preparation.

4.2 Special Instructions for Use, Handling and Disposal

Instructions for dilution

Gazyva should be prepared by a health care professional using aseptic technique. Use a sterile needle and syringe to prepare Gazyva

For CLL Cycles 2–6 and all FL cycles

Withdraw 40 mL of Gazyva liquid concentrate from the vial and dilute in PVC or non-PVC polyolefin infusion bags containing sterile, nonpyrogenic 0.9% aqueous sodium chloride solution.

For preparation of infusion bags for CLL only Cycle 1 Day 1 dose administered over 2 days

To ensure differentiation of the two infusion bags for the initial 1000 mg dose, the recommendation is to utilize bags of different sizes to distinguish between the 100 mg dose for Cycle 1 Day 1 and the 900 mg dose for Cycle 1 Day 1 (continued) or Day 2. To prepare the 2 infusion bags, withdraw 40 mL of Gazyva liquid concentrate from vial and dilute 4 mL into a 100 mL infusion bag and the

remaining 36 mL in a 250 mL PVC or non-PVC polyolefin infusion bags containing sterile, nonpyrogenic 0.9% aqueous sodium chloride solution. Clearly label each infusion bag.

Dose of Gazyva to be administered	Required amount of Gazyva liquid concentrate	Size of PVC or non-PVC polyolefin infusion bag
100 mg	4 mL	100 mL
900 mg	36 mL	250 mL
1000 mg	40 mL	250 mL

Do not use other diluents such as dextrose (5%) solution (see Incompatibilities).

The bag should be gently inverted to mix the solution in order to avoid excessive foaming.

Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulates and discoloration prior to administration.

Incompatibilities

No incompatibilities between Gazyva and polyvinyl chloride or polyethylene or polypropylene or polyolefine bags or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or polyurethane (PUR) or polyethylene (PE) infusion sets as well as optional inline filters with product contact surfaces of polyethersulfon (PES), a 3-way stopcock infusion aid made from polycarbonate (PC), and catheters made from polyetherurethane (PEU) have been observed in concentration ranges from 0.4 mg/mL to 20.0 mg/mL after dilution of Gazyva with 0.9% sodium chloride. Diluted product should not be shaken or frozen.

Do not use other diluents such as dextrose (5%) solution to dilute Gazyva since its use has not been tested.

Disposal of Unused/Expired Medicines

The release of pharmaceuticals in the environment should be minimized. Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater, and disposal through household waste should be avoided. Use established “collection systems,” if available in your location.

4.3 Packs

Vials 1000 mg/40 mL

1

Medicine: keep out of reach of children

Current at November 2021

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