

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Temomedac 250 mg hard capsules

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each hard capsule contains 250 mg temozolomide.

Excipient: Each hard capsule contains 209 mg of anhydrous lactose.

For a full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Hard capsule

The hard capsules have a white opaque body and cap with two stripes in black ink on the cap and with "T 250 mg" in black ink on the body.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

Temomedac hard capsules is indicated for the treatment of:

- adult patients with newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme concomitantly with radiotherapy (RT) and subsequently as monotherapy treatment.
- children from the age of three years, adolescents and adult patients with malignant glioma, such as glioblastoma multiforme or anaplastic astrocytoma, showing recurrence or progression after standard therapy.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Temomedac hard capsules should only be prescribed by physicians experienced in the oncological treatment of brain tumours.

Anti-emetic therapy may be administered (see section 4.4).

Posology

Adult patients with newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme

Temomedac hard capsules is administered in combination with focal radiotherapy (concomitant phase) followed by up to 6 cycles of temozolomide (TMZ) monotherapy (monotherapy phase).

Concomitant phase

TMZ is administered orally at a dose of 75 mg/m² daily for 42 days concomitant with focal radiotherapy (60 Gy administered in 30 fractions). No dose reductions are recommended, but delay or discontinuation of TMZ administration should be decided weekly according to haematological and non-haematological toxicity criteria. TMZ administration can be continued throughout the 42 day concomitant period (up to 49 days) if all of the following conditions are met:

- absolute neutrophil count (ANC) $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/l$
- thrombocyte count $\geq 100 \times 10^9/l$
- common toxicity criteria (CTC) non-haematological toxicity \leq Grade 1 (except for alopecia, nausea and vomiting).

During treatment a complete blood count should be obtained weekly. TMZ administration should be temporarily interrupted or permanently discontinued during the concomitant phase according to the haematological and non-haematological toxicity criteria as noted in Table 1.

Toxicity	TMZ interruption ^a	TMZ discontinuation
Absolute Neutrophil Count	≥ 0.5 and $< 1.5 \times 10^9/l$	$< 0.5 \times 10^9/l$
Thrombocyte Count	≥ 10 and $< 100 \times 10^9/l$	$< 10 \times 10^9/l$
CTC Non-haematological toxicity (except for alopecia, nausea, vomiting)	CTC Grade 2	CTC Grade 3 or 4

a: Treatment with concomitant TMZ can be continued when all of the following conditions are met: absolute neutrophil count $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/l$; thrombocyte count $\geq 100 \times 10^9/l$; CTC non-haematological toxicity \leq Grade 1 (except for alopecia, nausea, vomiting).

Monotherapy phase

Four weeks after completing the TMZ + RT concomitant phase, TMZ is administered for up to 6 cycles of monotherapy treatment. Dose in Cycle 1 (monotherapy) is 150 mg/m² once daily for 5 days followed by 23 days without treatment. At the start of Cycle 2, the dose is escalated to 200 mg/m² if the CTC nonhaematological toxicity for Cycle 1 is Grade ≤ 2 (except for alopecia, nausea and vomiting), absolute neutrophil count (ANC) is $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/l$, and the thrombocyte count is $\geq 100 \times 10^9/l$. If the dose was not escalated at Cycle 2, escalation should not be done in subsequent cycles. Once escalated, the dose remains at 200 mg/m² per day for the first 5 days of each subsequent cycle except if toxicity occurs. Dose reductions and discontinuations during the monotherapy phase should be applied according to **Tables 2 and 3**.

During treatment a complete blood count should be obtained on Day 22 (21 days after the first dose of TMZ). The dose should be reduced or administration discontinued according to **Table 3**.

Dose Level	TMZ Dose (mg/m ² /day)	Remarks
-1	100	Reduction for prior toxicity
0	150	Dose during Cycle 1
1	200	Dose during Cycles 2-6 in absence of toxicity

Toxicity	Reduce TMZ by 1 dose level ^a	Discontinue TMZ
Absolute Neutrophil Count	$< 1.0 \times 10^9/l$	See footnote b
Thrombocyte Count	$< 50 \times 10^9/l$	See footnote b
CTC Non-haematological Toxicity (except for alopecia, nausea, vomiting)	CTC Grade 3	CTC Grade 4 ^b

a: TMZ dose levels are listed in Table 2.

b: TMZ is to be discontinued if:

- dose level -1 (100 mg/m²) still results in unacceptable toxicity
- the same Grade 3 non-haematological toxicity (except for alopecia, nausea, vomiting) recurs after dose reduction.

Adult and paediatric patients 3 years of age or older with recurrent or progressive malignant glioma

A treatment cycle comprises 28 days. In patients previously untreated with chemotherapy, TMZ is administered orally at a dose of 200 mg/m² once daily for the first 5 days followed by a 23 day treatment interruption (total of 28 days). In patients previously treated with chemotherapy, the initial dose is 150 mg/m² once daily, to be increased in the second cycle to 200 mg/m² once daily, for 5 days if there is no haematological toxicity (see section 4.4)

Special populations

Paediatric patients

In patients 3 years of age or older, TMZ is only to be used in recurrent or progressive malignant glioma. There is no clinical experience with use of TMZ in children under the age of 3 years. Experience in older children is very limited (see sections 4.4 and 5.1).

Patients with hepatic or renal impairment

The pharmacokinetics of TMZ were comparable in patients with normal hepatic function and in those with mild or moderate hepatic impairment. No data are available on the administration of TMZ in patients with severe hepatic impairment (Child's Class C) or with renal impairment. Based on the pharmacokinetic properties of TMZ, it is unlikely that dose reductions are required in patients with severe hepatic impairment or any degree of renal impairment. However, caution should be exercised when TMZ is administered in these patients.

Elderly patients

Based on a population pharmacokinetic analysis in patients 19-78 years of age, clearance of TMZ is not affected by age. However, elderly patients (> 70 years of age) appear to be at increased risk of neutropenia and thrombocytopenia (see section 4.4).

Method of administration

Temomedac hard capsules should be administered in the fasting state.

The capsules must be swallowed whole with a glass of water and must not be opened or chewed.

If vomiting occurs after the dose is administered, a second dose should not be administered that day.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

Hypersensitivity to dacarbazine (DTIC).

Severe myelosuppression (see section 4.4).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

Patients who received concomitant TMZ and RT in a pilot trial for the prolonged 42-day schedule were shown to be at particular risk for developing *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP). Thus, prophylaxis against PCP is required for all patients receiving concomitant TMZ and RT for the 42-day regimen (with a maximum of 49 days) regardless of lymphocyte count. If lymphopenia occurs, they are to continue the prophylaxis until recovery of lymphopenia to grade ≤ 1 .

There may be a higher occurrence of PCP when TMZ is administered during a longer dosing regimen. However, all patients receiving TMZ, particularly patients receiving steroids, should be observed closely for the development of PCP, regardless of the regimen.

Malignancies

Cases of myelodysplastic syndrome and secondary malignancies, including myeloid leukaemia, have also been reported very rarely (see section 4.8).

Anti-emetic therapy

Nausea and vomiting are very commonly associated with TMZ. Anti-emetic therapy may be administered prior to or following administration of TMZ.

Adult patients with newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme

Anti-emetic prophylaxis is recommended prior to the initial dose of concomitant phase and it is strongly recommended during the monotherapy phase.

Patients with recurrent or progressive malignant glioma

Patients who have experienced severe (Grade 3 or 4) vomiting in previous treatment cycles may require anti-emetic therapy.

Laboratory parameters

Prior to dosing, the following laboratory parameters must be met: ANC $\geq 1.5 \times 10^9/l$ and platelet count $\geq 100 \times 10^9/l$. A complete blood count should be obtained on Day 22 (21 days after the first dose) or within 48 hours of that day, and weekly until ANC $> 1.5 \times 10^9/l$ and platelet count $> 100 \times 10^9/l$. If ANC falls to $< 1.0 \times 10^9/l$ or the platelet count is $< 50 \times 10^9/l$ during any cycle, the next cycle should be reduced one dose level (see section 4.2). Dose levels include 100 mg/m², 150 mg/m², and 200 mg/m². The lowest recommended dose is 100 mg/m².

Paediatric use

There is no clinical experience with use of TMZ in children under the age of 3 years. Experience in older children and adolescents is very limited (see sections 4.2 and 5.1).

Elderly patients (> 70 years of age)

Elderly patients appear to be at increased risk of neutropenia and thrombocytopenia, compared with younger patients. Therefore, special care should be taken when TMZ is administered in elderly patients.

Male patients

Men being treated with TMZ should be advised not to father a child up to 6 months after receiving the last dose and to seek advice on cryoconservation of sperm prior to treatment (see section 4.6).

Lactose

This medicinal product contains lactose. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Interaction studies have only been performed in adults.

In a separate phase I study, administration of TMZ with ranitidine did not result in alterations in the extent of absorption of temozolomide or the exposure to its active metabolite monomethyl triazenoimidazole carboxamide (MTIC).

Administration of TMZ with food resulted in a 33 % decrease in C_{\max} and a 9 % decrease in area under the curve (AUC).

As it cannot be excluded that the change in C_{\max} is clinically significant, Temomedac should be administered without food.

Based on an analysis of population pharmacokinetics in phase II trials, co-administration of dexamethasone, prochlorperazine, phenytoin, carbamazepine, ondansetron, H₂ receptor antagonists, or phenobarbital did not alter the clearance of TMZ. Co-administration with valproic acid was associated with a small but statistically significant decrease in clearance of TMZ.

No studies have been conducted to determine the effect of TMZ on the metabolism or elimination of other medicinal products. However, since TMZ does not undergo hepatic metabolism and exhibits low protein binding, it is unlikely that it would affect the pharmacokinetics of other medicinal products (see section 5.2).

Use of TMZ in combination with other myelosuppressive agents may increase the likelihood of myelosuppression.

4.6 Pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There are no data in pregnant women. In preclinical studies in rats and rabbits receiving 150 mg/m² TMZ, teratogenicity and/or foetal toxicity were demonstrated (see section 5.3). Temomedac hard capsules should not be administered to pregnant women. If use during pregnancy must be considered, the patient should be apprised of the potential risk to the foetus. Women of childbearing potential should be advised to use effective contraception to avoid pregnancy while they are receiving TMZ.

Lactation

It is not known whether TMZ is excreted in human milk; thus, breast-feeding should be discontinued while receiving treatment with TMZ.

Male fertility

TMZ can have genotoxic effects. Therefore, men being treated with it should be advised not to father a child up to 6 months after receiving the last dose and to seek advice on cryoconservation of sperm prior to treatment, because of the possibility of irreversible infertility due to therapy with TMZ.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies on the effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been performed. The ability to drive and use machines may be impaired in patients treated with TMZ due to fatigue and somnolence.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Clinical trial experience

In patients treated with TMZ, whether used in combination with RT or as monotherapy following RT for newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme, or as monotherapy in patients with recurrent or progressive glioma, the reported very common adverse reactions were similar: nausea, vomiting, constipation, anorexia, headache and fatigue. Convulsions were reported very commonly in the newly-

diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme patients receiving monotherapy, and rash was reported very commonly in newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme patients receiving TMZ concurrent with RT and also as monotherapy, and commonly in recurrent glioma. Most haematologic adverse reactions were reported commonly or very commonly in both indications (Tables 4 and 5); the frequency of grade 3-4 laboratory findings is presented after each table.

In the tables undesirable effects are classified according to System Organ Class and frequency. Frequency groupings are defined according to the following convention: Very common ($\geq 1/10$); Common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$); Uncommon ($\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$). Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

Newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme

Table 4 provides treatment-emergent adverse events in patients with newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme during the concomitant and monotherapy phases of treatment.

Table 4: Treatment-emergent events during concomitant and monotherapy treatment phases in patients with newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme		
System Organ Class	TMZ + concomitant RT n=288*	TMZ monotherapy n=224
Infections and infestations		
Common:	Infection, <i>herpes simplex</i> , wound infection, pharyngitis, candidiasis oral	Infection, candidiasis oral
Uncommon:		<i>Herpes simplex</i> , Herpes zoster, influenza-like symptoms
Blood and lymphatic system disorders		
Common:	Neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, lymphopenia, leukopenia	Febrile neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, anaemia, leukopenia
Uncommon:	Febrile neutropenia, anaemia	Lymphopenia, petechiae
Endocrine disorders		
Uncommon:	Cushingoid	Cushingoid
Metabolism and nutrition disorders		
Very Common:	Anorexia	Anorexia
Common:	Hyperglycaemia, weight decreased	Weight decreased
Uncommon:	Hypokalemia, alkaline phosphatase increased, weight increased	Hyperglycaemia, weight increased
Psychiatric disorders		
Common:	Anxiety, emotional lability, insomnia	Anxiety, depression, emotional lability, insomnia
Uncommon:	Agitation, apathy, behaviour disorder, depression, hallucination	Hallucination, amnesia
Nervous system disorders		
Very Common:	Headache	Convulsions, headache
Common:	Convulsions, consciousness decreased, somnolence, aphasia, balance impaired, dizziness, confusion, memory impairment,	Hemiparesis, aphasia, balance impaired, somnolence, confusion, dizziness, memory impairment, concentration

	concentration impaired, neuropathy, paresthesia, speech disorder, tremor	impaired, dysphasia, neurological disorder (NOS), neuropathy, peripheral neuropathy, paresthesia, speech disorder, tremor
Uncommon:	Status epilepticus, extrapyramidal disorder, hemiparesis, ataxia, cognition impaired, dysphasia, gait abnormal, hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia, neurological disorder (NOS), peripheral neuropathy	Hemiplegia, ataxia, coordination abnormal, gait abnormal, hyperesthesia, sensory disturbance
Eye disorders		
Common:	Vision blurred	Visual field defect, vision blurred, diplopia
Uncommon:	Hemianopia, visual acuity reduced, vision disorder, visual field defect, eye pain	Visual acuity reduced, eye pain, eyes dry
Ear and labyrinth disorders		
Common:	Hearing impairment	Hearing impairment, tinnitus
Uncommon:	Otitis media, tinnitus, hyperacusis, earache	Deafness, vertigo, earache
Cardiac disorders		
Uncommon:	Palpitation	
Vascular disorders		
Common:	Haemorrhage, oedema, oedema leg	Haemorrhage, deep venous thrombosis, oedema leg
Uncommon:	Cerebral haemorrhage, hypertension	Embolism pulmonary, oedema, oedema peripheral
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders		
Common:	Dyspnoea, coughing	Dyspnoea, coughing
Uncommon:	Pneumonia, upper respiratory infection, nasal congestion	Pneumonia, sinusitis, upper respiratory infection, bronchitis
Gastrointestinal disorders		
Very Common:	Constipation, nausea, vomiting	Constipation, nausea, vomiting
Common:	Stomatitis, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, dyspepsia, dysphagia	Stomatitis, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, dysphagia, mouth dry
Uncommon:		Abdominal distension, fecal incontinence, gastrointestinal disorder (NOS), gastroenteritis, haemorrhoids
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders		
Very Common:	Rash, alopecia,	Rash, alopecia
Common:	Dermatitis, dry skin, erythema, pruritus	Dry skin, pruritus
Uncommon:	Skin exfoliation, photosensitivity reaction, pigmentation abnormal	Erythema, pigmentation abnormal, sweating increased
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders		

Common:	Muscle weakness, arthralgia	Muscle weakness, arthralgia, musculoskeletal pain, myalgia
Uncommon:	Myopathy, back pain, musculoskeletal pain, myalgia	Myopathy, back pain
Renal and urinary disorders		
Common:	Micturition frequency, urinary incontinence	Urinary incontinence
Uncommon:		Dysuria
Reproductive system and breast disorders		
Uncommon:	Impotence	Vaginal haemorrhage, menorrhagia, amenorrhea, vaginitis, breast pain
General disorders and administration site conditions		
Very Common:	Fatigue	Fatigue
Common:	Allergic reaction, fever, radiation injury, face oedema, pain, taste perversion	Allergic reaction, fever, radiation injury, pain, taste perversion
Uncommon:	Asthenia, flushing, hot flushes, condition aggravated, rigors, tongue discoloration, parosmia, thirst	Asthenia, face oedema, pain, condition aggravated, rigors, tooth disorder, taste perversion
Investigations		
Common:	ALT increased	ALT increased
Uncommon:	Hepatic enzymes increased, Gamma GT increased, AST increased	

*A patient who was randomised to the RT arm only, received TMZ + RT.

Laboratory results

Myelosuppression (neutropenia and thrombocytopenia), which is known dose-limiting toxicity for most cytotoxic agents, including TMZ, was observed. When laboratory abnormalities and adverse events were combined across concomitant and monotherapy treatment phases, Grade 3 or Grade 4 neutrophil abnormalities including neutropenic events were observed in 8 % of the patients. Grade 3 or Grade 4 thrombocyte abnormalities, including thrombocytopenic events were observed in 14 % of the patients who received TMZ.

Recurrent or progressive malignant glioma

In clinical trials, the most frequently occurring treatment-related undesirable effects were gastrointestinal disorders, specifically nausea (43 %) and vomiting (36 %). These reactions were usually Grade 1 or 2 (0 – 5 episodes of vomiting in 24 hours) and were either self-limiting or readily controlled with standard anti-emetic therapy. The incidence of severe nausea and vomiting was 4 %.

Table 5 includes adverse reactions reported during clinical trials for recurrent or progressive malignant glioma and following the marketing of TMZ.

Table 5. Adverse reactions in patients with recurrent or progressive malignant glioma	
Infections and infestations	
Rare:	Opportunistic infections, including PCP
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	
Very common:	Neutropenia or lymphopenia (grade 3-4),

	thrombocytopenia (grade 3-4)
Uncommon:	Pancytopenia, anaemia (grade 3-4), leukopenia
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	
Very common:	Anorexia
Common:	Weight decrease
Nervous system disorders	
Very common:	Headache
Common:	Somnolence, dizziness, paresthesia
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	
Common:	Dyspnoea
Gastrointestinal disorders	
Very common:	Vomiting, nausea, constipation
Common:	Diarrhoea, abdominal pain, dyspepsia
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	
Common:	Rash, pruritus, alopecia
Very rare:	Erythema multiforme, erythroderma, urticaria, exanthema
General disorders and administration site conditions	
Very common:	Fatigue
Common:	Fever, asthenia, rigors, malaise, pain, taste perversion
Very rare:	Allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis, angioedema

Laboratory results

Grade 3 or 4 thrombocytopenia and neutropenia occurred in 19 % and 17 % respectively, of patients treated for malignant glioma. This led to hospitalisation and/or discontinuation of TMZ in 8 % and 4 %, respectively. Myelosuppression was predictable (usually within the first few cycles, with the nadir between Day 21 and Day 28), and recovery was rapid, usually within 1-2 weeks. No evidence of cumulative myelosuppression was observed. The presence of thrombocytopenia may increase the risk of bleeding, and the presence of neutropenia or leukopenia may increase the risk of infection.

Gender

In a population pharmacokinetics analysis of clinical trial experience there were 101 female and 169 male subjects for whom nadir neutrophil counts were available and 110 female and 174 male subjects for whom nadir platelet counts were available. There were higher rates of Grade 4 neutropenia (ANC < 0.5 x 10⁹/l), 12 % vs 5 %, and thrombocytopenia (< 20 x 10⁹/l), 9 % vs 3 %, in women vs men in the first cycle of therapy. In a 400 subject recurrent glioma data set, Grade 4 neutropenia occurred in 8 % of female vs 4 % of male subjects and Grade 4 thrombocytopenia in 8 % of female vs 3 % of male subjects in the first cycle of therapy. In a study of 288 subjects with newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme, Grade 4 neutropenia occurred in 3 % of female vs 0 % of male subjects and Grade 4 thrombocytopenia in 1 % of female vs 0 % of male subjects in the first cycle of therapy.

Post-Marketing experience

Antineoplastic agents, and notably alkylating agents, have been associated with a potential risk of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and secondary malignancies, including leukaemia. Very rare cases of MDS and secondary malignancies, including myeloid leukaemia have been reported in patients treated with regimens that included TMZ. Prolonged pancytopenia, which may result in aplastic anaemia has been reported very rarely.

Cases of toxic epidermal necrolysis and Stevens-Johnson syndrome have been reported very rarely. Cases of interstitial pneumonitis/pneumonitis have been reported very rarely.

4.9 Overdose

Doses of 500, 750, 1,000, and 1,250 mg/m² (total dose per cycle over 5 days) have been evaluated clinically in patients. Dose-limiting toxicity was haematological and was reported with any dose but is expected to be more severe at higher doses. An overdose of 10,000 mg (total dose in a single cycle, over 5 days) was taken by one patient and the adverse reactions reported were pancytopenia, pyrexia, multiorgan

failure and death. There are reports of patients who have taken the recommended dose for more than 5 days of treatment (up to 64 days) with adverse events reported including bone marrow suppression, with or without infection, in some cases severe and prolonged and resulting in death. In the event of an overdose, haematological evaluation is needed. Supportive measures should be provided as necessary.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Other alkylating agents, ATC code: L01A X03

Temozolomide is a triazene, which undergoes rapid chemical conversion at physiologic pH to the active monomethyl triazenoimidazole carboxamide (MTIC). The cytotoxicity of MTIC is thought to be due primarily to alkylation at the O6 position of guanine with additional alkylation also occurring at the N7 position. Cytotoxic lesions that develop subsequently are thought to involve aberrant repair of the methyl adduct.

Newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme

A total of 573 patients were randomised to receive either TMZ + RT (n=287) or RT alone (n=286). Patients in the TMZ + RT arm received concomitant TMZ (75 mg/m²) once daily, starting the first day of RT until the last day of RT, for 42 days (with a maximum of 49 days). This was followed by monotherapy TMZ (150 - 200 mg/m²) on Days 1 - 5 of every 28-day cycle for up to 6 cycles, starting 4 weeks after the end of RT. Patients in the control arm received RT only. *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis was required during RT and combined TMZ therapy.

TMZ was administered as salvage therapy in the follow-up phase in 161 patients of the 282 (57 %) in the RT alone arm, and 62 patients of the 277 (22 %) in the TMZ + RT arm.

The hazard ratio (HR) for overall survival was 1.59 (95 % CI for HR=1.33 -1.91) with a log-rank p < 0.0001 in favour of the TMZ arm. The estimated probability of surviving 2 years or more (26 % vs 10 %) is higher for the RT + TMZ arm. The addition of concomitant TMZ to RT, followed by TMZ monotherapy in the treatment of patients with newly-diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in overall survival (OS) compared with RT alone (Figure 1).

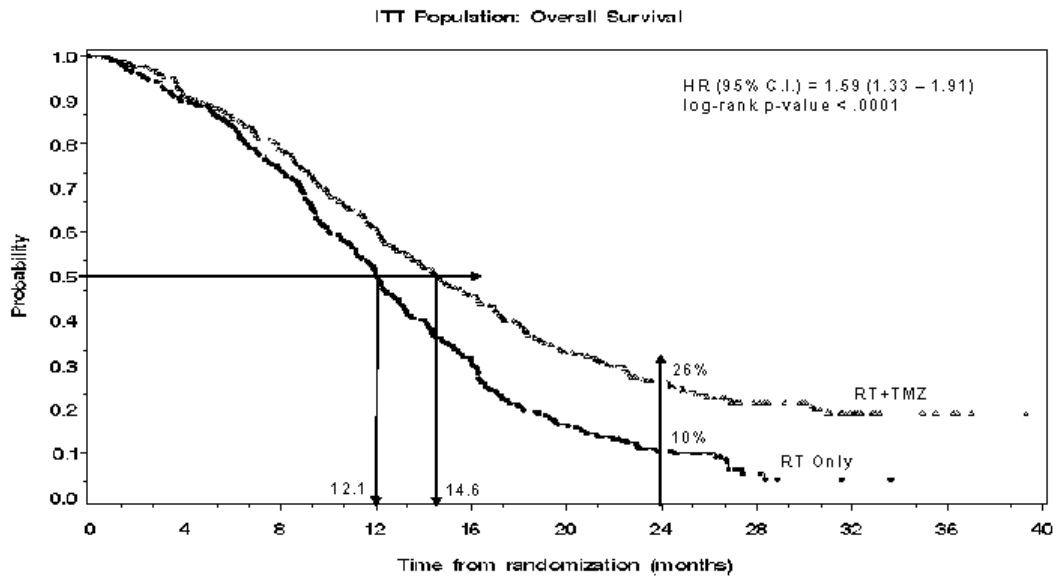


Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curves for overall survival (intent-to-treat population)

The results from the trial were not consistent in the subgroup of patients with a poor performance status (WHO PS=2, n=70), where overall survival and time to progression were similar in both arms. However, no unacceptable risks appear to be present in this patient group.

Recurrent or progressive malignant glioma

Data on clinical efficacy in patients with glioblastoma multiforme (Karnofsky performance status [KPS] ≥ 70), progressive or recurrent after surgery and RT, were based on two clinical trials with oral TMZ. One was a non-comparative trial in 138 patients (29 % received prior chemotherapy), and the other was a randomised active-controlled trial of TMZ vs procarbazine in a total of 225 patients (67 % received prior treatment with nitrosourea based chemotherapy). In both trials, the primary endpoint was progression-free survival (PFS) defined by MRI scans or neurological worsening. In the noncomparative trial, the PFS at 6 months was 19 %, the median progression-free survival was 2.1 months, and the median overall survival 5.4 months. The objective response rate (ORR) based on MRI scans was 8 %.

In the randomised active-controlled trial, the PFS at 6 months was significantly greater for TMZ than for procarbazine (21 % vs 8 %, respectively – chi-square $p = 0.008$) with median PFS of 2.89 and 1.88 months respectively (log rank $p = 0.0063$). The median survival was 7.34 and 5.66 months for TMZ and procarbazine, respectively (log rank $p = 0.33$). At 6 months, the fraction of surviving patients was significantly higher in the TMZ arm (60 %) compared with the procarbazine arm (44 %) (chi-square $p = 0.019$). In patients with prior chemotherapy a benefit was indicated in those with a KPS ≥ 80 .

Data on time to worsening of neurological status favoured TMZ over procarbazine as did data on time to worsening of performance status (decrease to a KPS of < 70 or a decrease by at least 30 points). The median times to progression in these endpoints ranged from 0.7 to 2.1 months longer for TMZ than for procarbazine (log rank $p = < 0.01$ to 0.03).

Recurrent anaplastic astrocytoma

In a multicentre, prospective phase II trial evaluating the safety and efficacy of oral TMZ in the treatment of patients with anaplastic astrocytoma at first relapse, the 6 month PFS was 46 %. The median PFS was 5.4 months. Median overall survival was 14.6 months. Response rate, based on the central reviewer assessment, was 35 % (13 CR and 43 PR) for the intent-to-treat population (ITT)

n=162. In 43 patients stable disease was reported. The 6-month event-free survival for the ITT population was 44 % with a median event-free survival of 4.6 months, which was similar to the results for the progression-free survival. For the eligible histology population, the efficacy results were similar. Achieving a radiological objective response or maintaining progression-free status was strongly associated with maintained or improved quality of life.

Paediatric patients

Oral TMZ has been studied in paediatric patients (age 3-18 years) with recurrent brainstem glioma or recurrent high grade astrocytoma, in a regimen administered daily for 5 days every 28 days. Tolerance to TMZ is similar to adults.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

TMZ is spontaneously hydrolyzed at physiologic pH primarily to the active species, 3-methyl-(triazene-1-yl)imidazole-4-carboxamide (MTIC). MTIC is spontaneously hydrolyzed to 5-amino-imidazole-4-carboxamide (AIC), a known intermediate in purine and nucleic acid biosynthesis, and to methylhydrazine, which is believed to be the active alkylating species. The cytotoxicity of MTIC is thought to be primarily due to alkylation of DNA mainly at the O6 and N7 positions of guanine. Relative to the AUC of TMZ, the exposure to MTIC and AIC is ~ 2.4 % and 23 %, respectively. *In vivo*, the t_{1/2} of MTIC was similar to that of TMZ, 1.8 hr.

Absorption

After oral administration to adult patients, TMZ is absorbed rapidly, with peak concentrations reached as early as 20 minutes post-administration (mean time between 0.5 and 1.5 hours). After oral administration of ¹⁴C-labelled TMZ, mean faecal excretion of ¹⁴C over 7 days post-dose was 0.8 % indicating complete absorption.

Distribution

TMZ demonstrates low protein binding (10 % to 20 %), and thus it is not expected to interact with highly protein-bound substances.

PET studies in humans and preclinical data suggest that TMZ crosses the blood-brain barrier rapidly and is present in the CSF. CSF penetration was confirmed in one patient; CSF exposure based on AUC of TMZ was approximately 30 % of that in plasma, which is consistent with animal data.

Elimination

The half-life (t_{1/2}) in plasma is approximately 1.8 hours. The major route of ¹⁴C elimination is renal. Following oral administration, approximately 5 % to 10 % of the dose is recovered unchanged in the urine over 24 hours, and the remainder excreted as temozolomide acid, 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide (AIC) or unidentified polar metabolites.

Plasma concentrations increase in a dose-related manner. Plasma clearance, volume of distribution and half-life are independent of dose.

Special populations

Analysis of population-based pharmacokinetics of TMZ revealed that plasma TMZ clearance was independent of age, renal function or tobacco use. In a separate pharmacokinetic study, plasma pharmacokinetic profiles in patients with mild to moderate hepatic impairment were similar to those observed in patients with normal hepatic function.

Paediatric patients had a higher AUC than adult patients; however, the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) was 1,000 mg/m² per cycle both in children and in adults.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Single-cycle (5-day dosing, 23 days non-treatment), 3- and 6-cycle toxicity studies were conducted in rats and dogs. The primary targets of toxicity included the bone marrow, lymphoreticular system, testes, the gastrointestinal tract and, at higher doses, which were lethal to 60 % to 100 % of rats and dogs tested, degeneration of the retina occurred. Most of the toxicity showed evidence of reversibility, except for adverse events on the male reproductive system and retinal degeneration. However, because the doses implicated in retinal degeneration were in the lethal dose range, and no comparable effect has been observed in clinical studies, this finding was not considered to have clinical relevance.

TMZ is an embryotoxic, teratogenic and genotoxic alkylating agent. TMZ is more toxic to the rat and dog than to humans, and the clinical dose approximates the minimum lethal dose in rats and dogs. Dose-related reductions in leukocytes and platelets appear to be sensitive indicators of toxicity. A variety of neoplasms, including mammary carcinomas, keratocanthoma of the skin and basal cell adenoma were observed in the 6-cycle rat study while no tumours or pre-neoplastic changes were evident in dog studies. Rats appear to be particularly sensitive to oncogenic effects of TMZ, with the occurrence of first tumours within 3 months of initiating dosing. This latency period is very short even for an alkylating agent.

Results of the Ames/salmonella and Human Peripheral Blood Lymphocyte (HPBL) chromosome aberration tests showed a positive mutagenicity response.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

The capsule contents:

Anhydrous lactose
Sodium starch glycolate Type A
Colloidal anhydrous silica
Tartaric acid
Stearic acid

Capsule shell
Gelatin
Titanium dioxide (E171)

Printing ink
Shellac
Black iron oxide (E172)
Propylene Glycol

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

2 years.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store in the original package.
Keep the bottle tightly closed in order to protect from moisture.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Amber glass bottle with white polypropylene child-resistant screw cap equipped with an induction seal of polyethylene containing 5 or 20 capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Capsules should not be opened. If a capsule becomes damaged, contact of the powder contents with skin or mucous membrane must be avoided. If Temomedac comes into contact with skin or mucosa, it should be washed immediately and thoroughly with soap and water.

Patients should be advised to keep capsules out of the reach and sight of children, preferably in a locked cupboard. Accidental ingestion can be lethal for children.

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

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

medac
Gesellschaft für klinische Spezialpräparate mbH
Fehlandtstr. 3
20354 Hamburg
Germany

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/09/605/011
EU/1/09/605/012

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 25 January 2010.

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

03/2010

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