

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) summary

The [full CMI](#) on the next page has more details. If you are worried about using this medicine, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

1. Why am I receiving GANVADO?

GANVADO is used to prevent serious bone complications in adults with multiple myeloma or in adults with bone metastasis caused by solid tumour cancer; to treat giant cell tumour of bone which cannot be treated by surgery, where surgery is not the best option, or which has returned after treatment in adults or adolescents whose bones have stopped growing; or to reduce high levels of calcium in the blood in cancer patients if bisphosphonates do not work.

For more information, see Section [1. Why am I receiving GANVADO?](#) in the full CMI.

2. What should I know before I am given GANVADO?

Do not use if you have ever had an allergic reaction to denosumab or any of the ingredients listed at the end of the CMI.

Talk to your doctor if you have any other medical conditions, take any other medicines, or are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breastfeeding.

Tell your doctor if you have calcium deficiency.

For more information, see Section [2. What should I know before I am given GANVADO?](#) in the full CMI.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Some medicines may interfere with GANVADO and affect how it works.

A list of these medicines is in Section [3. What if I am taking other medicines?](#) in the full CMI.

4. How will I be given GANVADO?

The recommended dose of GANVADO is 120 mg administered once every 4 weeks, as a single injection under the skin (subcutaneous).

More instructions can be found in Section [4. How will I be given GANVADO?](#) in the full CMI.

5. What should I know while using GANVADO?

Things you should do	- Remind any doctor, dentist, nurse or pharmacist you visit that you are using GANVADO. - Take calcium and vitamin D supplements if your doctor has told you to. - Maintain good oral hygiene when being treated with GANVADO. - Attend all of your treatment and doctor's appointments so that your progress can be checked. - Tell your doctor immediately if you become pregnant while taking GANVADO or within 5 months of your last dose.
Things you should not do	Do not stop using this medicine without checking with your doctor.
Looking after your medicine	- Store GANVADO in the refrigerator (2°C to 8°C). Do not freeze. - Keep GANVADO in the original pack to protect your medicine from light.

For more information, see Section [5. What should I know during treatment with GANVADO?](#) in the full CMI.

6. Are there any side effects?

Side effects that require urgent medical attention include: signs of an allergic reaction; muscle spasms, twitches or cramps, numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes or around your mouth; persistent pain or swelling and/or non-healing sores in your mouth or jaw; pain in your hip, groin, or thigh, which is sometimes severe; swollen, red area of skin that feels hot and tender (cellulitis) and sometimes experienced with fever and chills.

For more information, including what to do if you have any side effects, see Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#) in the full CMI.

Consumer Medicine Information (CMI)

This leaflet provides important information about using GANVADO. **You should also speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you would like further information or if you have any concerns or questions about using GANVADO.**

Where to find information in this leaflet:

1. [Why am I receiving GANVADO?](#)
2. [What should I know before I am given GANVADO?](#)
3. [What if I am taking other medicines?](#)
4. [How will I be given GANVADO?](#)
5. [What should I know during treatment with GANVADO?](#)
6. [Are there any side effects?](#)
7. [Product details](#)

1. Why am I receiving GANVADO?

GANVADO contains the active ingredient denosumab.

Denosumab is a protein (monoclonal antibody) that attaches (binds) specifically to another unique protein in the body in order to slow down bone destruction caused by cancer spreading to the bone (bone metastasis or bone lesions) or by giant cell tumour of bone. GANVADO reduces the amount of calcium in blood by reducing the breakdown of bones. In patients with hypercalcaemia of malignancy, the breakdown of bones can cause too much calcium in the blood.

GANVADO is used:

- to prevent serious complications in adults with multiple myeloma. Multiple myeloma is a cancer of plasma cells (a type of white blood cell).
- to prevent serious bone complications caused by bone metastasis or bone lesions, such as fracture, pressure on the spinal cord or the need to receive radiation therapy or surgery.
- to treat giant cell tumour of bone which cannot be treated by surgery, where surgery is not the best option, or which has returned after treatment, in adults or adolescents whose bones have stopped growing.
- to reduce high levels of calcium in the blood in cancer patients (hypercalcaemia of malignancy) after other drugs called bisphosphonates did not work.

GANVADO contains the same medicines as Prolia®, which is used to treat osteoporosis. GANVADO, which is given at a higher dose once every 4 weeks, should not be used to treat osteoporosis.

Your doctor, however, may prescribe GANVADO for another purpose.

2. What should I know before I am given GANVADO?

Warnings

Do not use GANVADO if:

- you are allergic to denosumab, any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet, or any medicines that are produced using Chinese Hamster Ovary cells.
- you have a very low level of calcium in your blood which has not been treated.
- you are a child or adolescent under 18 years of age except for adolescents with giant cell tumour of the bone whose bones have stopped growing.
- you have wounds or sores in your mouth from dental or oral (mouth) surgery that has not yet healed.
- you are pregnant. There is no information on use of this medicine during pregnancy.
- the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.
- the GANVADO solution is cloudy or discoloured.

Check with your doctor if you:

- are taking medicines to treat osteoporosis.
- have allergies to any other medicines, or any other substances such as foods, preservatives or dyes.
- you have been told by a doctor or healthcare professional that you have an intolerance to some sugars, since GANVADO contains sorbitol (E420).
- have calcium deficiency. Your doctor may do a blood test to check your calcium levels before you use GANVADO.
- are unable to take daily calcium or vitamin D supplements.
- have or have had severe kidney problems, kidney failure or have needed dialysis, which may increase your chance of getting low blood calcium, especially if you do not take calcium supplements.
- have been told by a doctor or healthcare professional that you are a patient who is still growing. Some patients with giant cell tumour of the bone and some patients who are still growing during treatment with GANVADO have developed high calcium levels in the blood weeks to months after stopping treatment. Your doctor will monitor you for signs and symptoms of high levels of calcium after you stop GANVADO treatment.
- had or have pain in the teeth, gums or jaw, swelling or numbness of the jaw, a "heavy jaw feeling" or loosening of a tooth. Severe jaw bone problems may happen when you take GANVADO. Patients undergoing chemotherapy or taking steroids, who do not receive routine dental care or have gum disease, may have a higher risk of developing jaw problems. Your doctor may recommend a dental examination before you start treatment with GANVADO.

- take any medicines for any other condition.

During treatment, you may be at risk of developing certain side effects. It is important you understand these risks and how to monitor for them. See additional information under Section [6. Are there any side effects?](#)

Pregnancy

Do not use GANVADO if you are pregnant. There is no information on use of this medicine during pregnancy. Tell your doctor if you become pregnant during treatment with GANVADO or within 5 months of your last dose.

Breastfeeding

Talk to your doctor if you are breastfeeding or intend to breastfeed while you are undergoing treatment with GANVADO. It is not known if the active ingredient in GANVADO passes into breast milk.

Use in Children

Do not use GANVADO in children or adolescents under 18 years of age except for adolescents with giant cell tumour of the bone whose bones have stopped growing. The use of GANVADO has not been studied in children and adolescents with other cancers that have spread to bone.

3. What if I am taking other medicines?

Tell your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any medicines, vitamins or supplements that you buy without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Tell your doctor if you are taking another medicine containing denosumab. GANVADO should not be taken together with other medicines containing denosumab (such as Prolia) or with other medicines used to treat osteoporosis, unless directed by your doctor.

Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about what medicines, vitamins or supplements you are taking and if these affect GANVADO.

4. How will I be given GANVADO?

How is GANVADO given

- GANVADO is given as an injection under the skin into your thigh, abdomen or upper arm. This is called a subcutaneous injection.

How much will I be given

- For each dose, you will be given 120 mg as a single injection.

When will you be given GANVADO

- GANVADO is injected once every 4 weeks.
- If you are being treated for giant cell tumour of bone or high blood levels of calcium caused by cancer (hypercalcaemia of malignancy), you will receive an additional dose 1 week and 2 weeks after the first dose.

- Continue using GANVADO for as long as your doctor tells you.
- You should also take calcium and vitamin D supplements while receiving GANVADO. Your doctor, nurse or pharmacist will discuss this with you.

If you miss a dose of GANVADO

If you miss a dose, GANVADO should be administered as soon as possible. From then on, GANVADO should be scheduled every 4 weeks from the date of the last injection.

If you are given too much GANVADO

If you think you or anyone else has received too much GANVADO you should immediately:

- phone the Poisons Information Centre (by calling 13 11 26), or
- contact your doctor, or
- go to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital.

5. What should I know during treatment with GANVADO?

Things you should do

- Tell your dentist or doctor that you are being treated with GANVADO if you are undergoing dental treatment or will undergo dental surgery.
- Remind any doctor, dentist, nurse or pharmacist you visit that you are using GANVADO.
- You should take calcium and vitamin D supplements while being treated with GANVADO unless your blood calcium is high. Your doctor will discuss this with you. If the level of calcium in your blood is low, your doctor may decide to give you calcium supplements before you start treatment with GANVADO.
- Maintain good oral hygiene when being treated with GANVADO.

Your routine dental hygiene should include brushing your teeth and tongue after every meal, including the evening and gentle flossing once a day to remove plaque.

Use a mirror and check your teeth and gums regularly for any changes such as sores or bleeding gums. If you notice any problems, tell your doctor and dentist immediately.

- Attend all of your doctor's appointments so that your progress can be checked. Your doctor may recommend you have some blood or urine tests, X-rays or bone scans from time to time to ensure the medicine is working.

Call your doctor straight away if you:

- have spasms, twitches, or cramps in your muscles, and/or numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes or around your mouth. You may have low levels of calcium in your blood.

- have any dental symptoms including pain and/or non-healing sores, or unusual feeling in your teeth or gums, or any dental infections. Some people have experienced severe jaw bone problems while being treated with GANVADO.
- develop a swollen, red area of skin that feels hot and tender (cellulitis) and sometimes experienced with fever and chills.
- experience new or unusual pain in your hip, groin, or thigh. Some people have developed unusual fractures in their thigh bone while being treated with GANVADO.
- become pregnant while taking GANVADO.

Things you should not do

- Do not stop using this medicine without checking with your doctor.

After your treatment with GANVADO is stopped, there may be an increased risk of broken bones in your spine, especially if you have a history of broken bones or have had osteoporosis (a condition in which bones become thin and fragile).

Some patients with giant cell tumor of the bone and some who are still growing during treatment with GANVADO, have developed high calcium levels in the blood weeks to months after stopping treatment. Your doctor will monitor you for signs and symptoms of high levels of calcium, after you stop receiving GANVADO.

- Do not use GANVADO to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.
- Do not give your medicine to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.

Driving or using machines

Be careful before you drive or use any machines or tools until you know how GANVADO affects you.

GANVADO has no known effects on the ability to drive or use machines, but as a general precaution, avoid driving soon after you have an injection. Arrange to have someone else drive.

Looking after your medicine

If you need to store your GANVADO before use, follow the instructions in the carton on how to take care of your medicine properly.

- Store GANVADO in the refrigerator (between 2 and 8°C). Do not freeze.
- Keep your medicine in the original carton to protect from light.
- Your medicine may be left outside the refrigerator to reach room temperature (up to 25°C) before injection. This will make the injection more comfortable.
- Once your medicine has been left to reach room temperature (up to 25°C), it must be used within 30 days.
- Do not shake or vigorously agitate the vial.

Keep it where young children cannot reach it.

When to discard your medicine

GANVADO is for single use in one patient only. Dispose any unused or expired medicine as instructed below.

Getting rid of any unwanted medicine

Your doctor or nurse is likely to dispose of GANVADO for you. However, if you need to get rid of this medicine because you no longer need to use it, or it is out of date, take it to any pharmacy for safe disposal.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.

6. Are there any side effects?

All medicines can have side effects. If you do experience any side effects, most of them are minor and temporary. However, some side effects may need medical attention.

See the information below and, if you need to, ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have any further questions about side effects.

Less serious side effects

Less serious side effects	What to do
Gut and digestion: • nausea • diarrhoea • constipation • vomiting • abdominal pain • decreased appetite Lungs and upper airway: • shortness of breath while exercising • cough Muscle and skeleton: • back pain • bone, joint, and/or muscle pain Skin and hair: • unusual hair loss or thinning • rash Ears: • ear pain, discharge from the ear and/or an ear infection. These could be signs of bone damage in the ear Brain and nerves: • headache • difficulty sleeping General: • low level of red blood cells • feeling tired and/or weak • weight loss • pain at the injection site.	Speak to your doctor if you have any of these less serious side effects and they worry you.

Serious side effects

Serious side effects	What to do
Signs of an allergic reaction: • shortness of breath • wheezing or difficulty breathing • swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body • rash, itching or hives on the skin. Signs of calcium deficiency: • muscle spasms, twitches or cramps • numbness or tingling in your fingers, toes or around your mouth Signs of problems with your mouth, teeth or jaw: • persistent pain or swelling and/or non-healing sores in your mouth or jaw • loose teeth Patients undergoing chemotherapy, taking steroids, or having a dental procedure, who do not receive routine dental care or have gum disease, may have a higher risk of developing jaw problems. Signs of bone fractures: • bone, joint and/or muscle pain, including pain in your hip, groin, or thigh, which is sometimes severe Signs of skin infection: • develop a swollen, red area of skin that feels hot and tender (cellulitis) and sometimes experienced with fever and chills	Call your doctor straight away, or go straight to the Emergency Department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of these serious side effects.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything else that may be making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed here may occur in some people.

Reporting side effects

After you have received medical advice for any side effects you experience, you can report side effects to the Therapeutic Goods Administration online at www.tga.gov.au/reporting-problems. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Always make sure you speak to your doctor or pharmacist before you decide to stop taking any of your medicines.

7. Product details

This medicine is only available with a doctor's prescription.

What GANVADO contains

Active ingredient (main ingredient)	denosumab
Other ingredients (inactive ingredients)	glacial acetic acid polysorbate 20 sodium hydroxide sorbitol water for injections

Do not take this medicine if you are allergic to any of these ingredients.

What GANVADO looks like

GANVADO is a clear, colourless to slightly yellow solution for injection supplied in a vial. It may contain trace amounts of clear to white particles.

GANVADO comes in a pack of one single-use vial containing 120 mg of denosumab (70 mg/1.0 mL). Aust R 461905.

Who sponsors and distributes GANVADO

Australian Sponsor:

Amgen Australia Pty Ltd
Level 11, 10 Carrington St
Sydney NSW 2000
Ph: 1800 803 638

www.amgenmedinfo.com.au

Distributed in Australia by:

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