

EPOMAX® 2000 IU/ml - EPOMAX® 2000 IU/0.5 ml - EPOMAX® 4000IU/ml - EPOMAX® 10 000 IU/ml

**Solution for injection
Recombinant human erythropoietin alpha**

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.
 • Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
 • If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.
 • This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
 • If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4, Possible side effects.

What is this leaflet:

- 1. What is EPOMAX and what it is used for
- 2. What you need to know before you use EPOMAX
- 3. How to use EPOMAX
- 4. Possible effects
- 5. How to store EPOMAX
- 6. Contents of the pack and other information
- 7. What EPOMAX is and what it is used for

Pharmacotherapeutic class:
 This medicine belongs to the pharmacotherapeutic class of "other ANTI-ANEMIC / ERYTHROPOIETINE".
Therapeutic indications:
 • EPOMAX is used to treat symptomatic anaemia caused by kidney disease
 • in children on haemodialysis
 • in adults on haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis
 • in severely anaemic adults not requiring iron therapy.
 If you have haemodialysis, you may be short of red blood cells if your kidney does not produce enough erythropoietin (necessary for red cell production). EPOMAX is prescribed to stimulate your bone marrow to produce more red blood cells.
 • EPOMAX is used to treat anaemia in adults receiving chemotherapy for solid tumours, malignant lymphoma or multiple myeloma (non marrow cancer) who may have a need for a blood transfusion. EPOMAX can reduce the need for a blood transfusion.
 • EPOMAX is used in moderately anaemic adults who donate some of their blood before surgery, so that it can be given back to them during or after the operation. Because EPOMAX stimulates the production of red blood cells, it can make the need for a blood transfusion less likely.
 • EPOMAX is used in moderately anaemic adults about to have major orthopaedic surgery (for example hip or knee replacement operations), to reduce the potential need for blood transfusions.
 • EPOMAX is used to treat anaemia in adults with myelodysplastic syndromes. EPOMAX can reduce the need for a blood transfusion.

2. What you need to know before you use
 • Do not use EPOMAX
 • If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to epoetin alfa or any of the other ingredients of EPOMAX (listed in section 6, Contents of the pack and other information).
 • If you have been treated with Pure Red Cell Aplasia (the bone marrow cannot produce enough red blood cells) after previous treatment with any product that stimulates red blood cell production (including EPOMAX).
See also section 4, Possible side effects.
 • If you have high blood pressure not properly controlled with medicines.
 • To stimulate the production of your red blood cells (so that doctors can take more blood from you) if you cannot have transfusions with you and therefore in theory may affect the progression of your cancer. Depending on your individual situation a blood transfusion may be preferable. Please discuss this with your doctor.
 • If you are a cancer patient, be aware that products that stimulate red blood cell production (like EPOMAX) may increase the risk of thrombosis (blood clots) if you have other risk factors for developing blood clots (for example, if you have had a blood clot in the past or are overweight, have diabetes, have heart disease or you are off your feet for a long time because of surgery or illness). Please tell your doctor about any of these things. Your doctor will be able to decide if you need to use EPOMAX.
 • It is important to tell your doctor if any of the following apply to you. You may still be able to use EPOMAX, but discuss it with your doctor first.
 • If you know you suffer, or have suffered, from:
 • high blood pressure;
 • epileptic seizures or fits;
 • liver disease;
 • anaemia from other causes
 • porphyria (a rare blood disorder)
 • If you are a patient with chronic renal failure, and particularly if you do not respond properly to EPOMAX, your doctor will check your dose of EPOMAX because repeatedly increasing your dose of EPOMAX if you are not responding to treatment may increase the risk of having a problem of the heart or the blood vessels and could increase risk of myocardial infarction, stroke and death.
 • If you are a cancer patient be aware that products that stimulate red blood cell production (like EPOMAX) may increase the risk of thrombosis (blood clots) if you have other risk factors for developing blood clots (for example, if you have had a blood clot in the past or are overweight, have diabetes, have heart disease or you are off your feet for a long time because of surgery or illness). Please tell your doctor about any of these things. Your doctor will be able to decide if you need to use EPOMAX.
Special care with other products that stimulate red blood cell production:
 EPOMAX is one of a group of products that stimulate the production of red blood cells like the human protein erythropoietin. However, unlike other such products, EPOMAX will always reduce the exact product you are receiving chemotherapy.
 • If you are given a product in this group other than EPOMAX during your treatment, speak to your doctor or pharmacist before using it.
Other medicines and EPOMAX
 EPOMAX does not normally react with other medicines but please tell your doctor if you are using (or have recently used) any other medicines – including medicines obtained without a prescription.
 • If you are taking a drug called cyclosporin (used e.g. after kidney transplants), your doctor may order blood tests to check the level of cyclosporin while you are taking EPOMAX.
Iron supplements and other blood stimulants may increase the effectiveness of EPOMAX. Your doctor will be able to tell you if you need to take any of these.
 • If you visit a hospital, clinic or family doctor, tell them you are having EPOMAX treatment. It may affect other tests that your doctor does.

Interactions with food and drinks
 Not applicable.
Interactions with herbal products or alternative therapies
 Not applicable.
Pregnancy and breast-feeding
 It is important to tell your doctor if any of the following apply to you. You may still be able to use EPOMAX, but discuss it with your doctor first.
 • If you are pregnant, or think you may be pregnant.
 • If you are breast-feeding.
How to use EPOMAX
 Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure.
 • Your doctor has carried out blood tests and decided you need EPOMAX. EPOMAX may be given by injection:
 • Either into a vein or a tube that goes into a vein (intravenously)
 • Or under the skin (subcutaneously).
 Your doctor will decide how EPOMAX will be injected. Usually the injections will be given to you by a doctor, nurse or other health care professional. Some people, depending on why they need EPOMAX treatment, may later learn how to inject themselves under the skin. See Instructions on how to inject EPOMAX yourself.
 • EPOMAX should be used:
 • after the expiry date on the label and outer carton
 • if it is cloudy, or thick, or if it may have been accidentally frozen, or
 • if there has been a refrigerator failure.
 The dose of EPOMAX you receive is based on your bodyweight in kilograms. The cause of your anaemia is also a factor in your doctor deciding the correct dose.
Your doctor will monitor your blood pressure regularly while you are using EPOMAX.

People with kidney disease
 • Your doctor will monitor your haemoglobin level between 10 and 12 g/dL as a high haemoglobin level may increase the risk of blood clots and death.
 • The usual starting dose of EPOMAX for adults and children is 50 International Units (IU) per kilogram (kg) of bodyweight given three times a week.
 • For patients on peritoneal dialysis EPOMAX may be given twice a week.
 • For adults and children EPOMAX is given as an injection either into a vein or a tube that goes into a vein. When you are given an injection into a vein, you may be asked to lie down for 10 minutes after the injection.
 • If you are having dialysis treatment when you begin treatment with EPOMAX, your dialysis regime may need to be adjusted. Your doctor will decide this.
Adults chemotherapy
 • Your doctor may initiate treatment with EPOMAX if your haemoglobin is 10 g/dL or less.
 • Your doctor will maintain your haemoglobin level between 10 and 12 g/dL, as a high haemoglobin level may increase the risk of blood clots and death.
 • The starting dose is either 150 IU per kilogram bodyweight three times a week or 450 IU per kilogram bodyweight once a week.
 • EPOMAX is given by injection under the skin.
 • Your doctor will order blood tests, and may adjust the dose, depending on how your anaemia responds to EPOMAX treatment.
 • You may be given iron supplements before and during EPOMAX treatment to make it more effective.
 • You will usually continue EPOMAX treatment for one month after the end of chemotherapy.

Adults donating their own blood
 • The usual dose is 600 IU per kilogram bodyweight twice a week.
 • EPOMAX is given by injection into a vein immediately after you have donated blood for 3 weeks before your surgery.
 • You may be given iron supplements before and during EPOMAX treatment to make it more effective.
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 • Do not attempt to inject yourself unless you have been trained to do so by your doctor or nurse.
 • Always use EPOMAX exactly as instructed by your doctor or nurse.
 • Only use EPOMAX if it has been stored correctly – see section 5. How to Store EPOMAX.
 • Before use, leave the EPOMAX syringe to stand until it reaches room temperature. This usually takes between 15 and 30 minutes. You can use the vial within 3 days of being taken out of the refrigerator as much as possible.
 Use only one dose of EPOMAX per vial
 EPOMAX is injected under the skin (subcutaneously), the amount injected is usually not greater than one millilitre (1 ml) for a single injection.
 EPOMAX is administered alone and is not mixed with other fluids to be injected.
 Do not shake the vials of EPOMAX.
 Vigorous and prolonged agitation may deteriorate the product.
 If the product has been vigorously agitated, do not use it.
 Use only the product using injection prepared from a vial:
 • Wash your hands thoroughly.
 • Take a vial out of the refrigerator and check to make sure that the expiry date has not passed, that the vial is undamaged, and that the liquid is clear and not frozen.
 • Remove the cap from the bottle but not the rubber stopper. Clean the rubber stopper with an antiseptic swab.
 • Remove the needle cap from the syringe. Pull on the plunger of the syringe to fill the syringe with an amount of liquid to the volume of liquid marked on the syringe.
 • Place the vial on a flat surface and push the needle of the syringe through the rubber stopper. Push the plunger of the syringe to introduce the air into the vial.
 • Turn the vial upside down and pull on the plunger of the syringe to fill the syringe with the correct amount of fluid from the vial. It is important that the needle is always in the liquid to prevent the formation of air bubbles in the syringe.
 • Remove the syringe and needle from the vial. Hold the syringe with the needle pointing upwards to see if there are any air bubbles inside. If there are air bubbles, gently push the plunger until the air (but not the liquid) is gone.
 • Choose an injection site. Good injection sites are at the top of the thigh and on the abdomen, but away from the belly button. Change your injection site from one day to the next.
 • Clean the skin at the injection site with an antiseptic swab.
 • Form a crease by pinching the skin between thumb and forefinger.
 • Insert the needle quickly and firmly into the skin fold. Inject the EPOMAX solution as shown by your doctor. If in doubt, consult your doctor or pharmacist.
 • Do not massage the skin after the injection.
 • When the liquid has been injected, remove the needle and release the skin. Press the injection site with a dry, sterile swab.
 • Dispose of your used syringe in a container designed for this purpose. If any fluid remains in the vial after injection, the vial should be discarded appropriately and not reused (see: How to store EPOMAX).
 If you use more EPOMAX than you should
 Tell the doctor or nurse immediately if you think too much EPOMAX has been injected. Side effects from an overdose of EPOMAX are unlikely.
 If you forget to use EPOMAX
 Make the next injection as soon as you remember. If you are within a day of your next injection, forget the missed one and carry on with your normal schedule. Do not double up the injections.
 If you are a patient with hepatitis C and you receive interferon and ribavirin
 If you have hepatitis C, your doctor may give you a combination of epoetin alfa with interferon and ribavirin has led to a loss of effect and development of a condition called pure red cell aplasia (PRCA), a severe form of anaemia, in rare cases. EPOMAX is not approved in the management of anaemia associated with hepatitis C.
 If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.
4. Possible side effects
 Like all medicines, EPOMAX can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.
 Tell your doctor or nurse immediately if you notice any of the effects in this list. **Very common side effects**
 • Diarrhoea
 • Feeling sick in your stomach
 • Vomiting
 • Fever
 • Respiratory tract congestion, such as stuffy nose and sore throat, has been reported in patients with kidney disease not yet on dialysis.
 These may affect up to 1 in 10 people using EPOMAX.
Increased blood pressure. Headaches, particularly sudden, stabbing migraine-like headaches, feeling confused or dizzy, a growth in blood pressure of a sudden increase in blood pressure. This requires urgent treatment. Raised blood pressure may require treatment with drugs (or adjustment to any drugs you already take for high blood pressure).
 • Blood clots (including deep vein thrombosis and embolism) that may require urgent treatment. You may have chest pain, breathlessness, and painful swelling and redness, usually in the leg as symptoms.
 • Cough
 • Skin rashes, which may result from an allergic reaction.
 • Nausea, muscle pain
 • Flu-like symptoms, such as headache, aches and pains in the joints, feeling weakness, chills, tiredness and dizziness. These may be more common at the start of treatment. If you have these symptoms during injection into the vein, a slower delivery of the injection may help to avoid them in the future.
 • Redness, burning and pain at the site of injection
 • Swelling of the ankles, feet or fingers
Linsomax side effects
 These may affect up to 1 in 100 people using EPOMAX.
 • High levels of blood potassium which can cause abnormal heart rhythm (this is a very common side effect in patients on dialysis).
 • Nausea or airway congestion
Rare side effects
 These may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people using EPOMAX.
 • Symptoms of pure red cell aplasia (PRCA)
 PRCA means the bone marrow does not make enough red blood cells. PRCA causes sudden and severe anaemia.
The symptoms are:
 • unusual tiredness,
 • feeling dizzy,
 • breathlessness.
 PRCA has been very rarely reported mostly in patients with kidney disease after months to years of treatment with EPOMAX and other products that stimulate red blood cell production.
 • An increase in levels of small blood cells (called platelets), which are normally involved in the formation of a blood clot may occur, particularly when starting treatment. Your doctor will check on this.
 If you are receiving haemodialysis:
 • Blood clots (thrombosis) may form in your dialysis shunt. This is more likely if you have low blood pressure or if your fistula has complications.
 • Blood clots may also form in your haemodialysis system. Your doctor may decide to increase your heparin dose during dialysis.
5. How to store EPOMAX
 Keep this medicine away from the sight and reach of children. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date, which is stated on the box and on the label after the letters EXP. The expiry date means the last day of that month.
 Store in refrigerator (2°C-8°C). These temperature limits must be respected until administration to the patient. Do not freeze or shake.
 Store in the original package, in order to protect from light.
 Do not use the medicine seal is broken or if the liquid is coloured or you can see particles floating in it. In the event of either being observed, discard the medicinal product.
 Do not throw away any medicines via waste water or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.
6. Contents of the pack and other information
What EPOMAX contains:

• The usual dose is 600 IU per kilogram bodyweight twice a week.
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 • Before use, leave the EPOMAX syringe to stand until it reaches room temperature. This usually takes between 15 and 30 minutes. You can use the vial within 3 days of being taken out of the refrigerator as much as possible.
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 • Remove the needle cap from the syringe. Pull on the plunger of the syringe to fill the syringe with an amount of liquid to the volume of liquid marked on the syringe.
 • Place the vial on a flat surface and push the needle of the syringe through the rubber stopper. Push the plunger of the syringe to introduce the air into the vial.
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 • Form a crease by pinching the skin between thumb and forefinger.
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 These may affect up to 1 in 10 people using EPOMAX.
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 Use only the product using injection prepared from a vial:
 • Wash your hands thoroughly.
 • Take a vial out of the refrigerator and check to make sure that the expiry date has not passed, that the vial is undamaged, and that the liquid is clear and not frozen.
 • Remove the cap from the bottle but not the rubber stopper. Clean the rubber stopper with an antiseptic swab.
 • Remove the needle cap from the syringe. Pull on the plunger of the syringe to fill the syringe with an amount of liquid to the volume of liquid marked on the syringe.
 • Place the vial on a flat surface and push the needle of the syringe through the rubber stopper. Push the plunger of the syringe to introduce the air into the vial.
 • Turn the vial upside down and pull on the plunger of the syringe to fill the syringe with the correct amount of fluid from the vial. It is important that the needle is always in the liquid to prevent the formation of air bubbles in the syringe.
 • Remove the syringe and needle from the vial. Hold the syringe with the needle pointing upwards to see if there are any air bubbles inside. If there are air bubbles, gently push the plunger until the air (but not the liquid) is gone.
 • Choose an injection site. Good injection sites are at the top of the thigh and on the abdomen, but away from the belly button. Change your injection site from one day to the next.
 • Clean the skin at the injection site with an antiseptic swab.
 • Form a crease by pinching the skin between thumb and forefinger.
 • Insert the needle quickly and firmly into the skin fold. Inject the EPOMAX solution as shown by your doctor. If in doubt, consult your doctor or pharmacist.
 • Do not massage the skin after the injection.
 • When the liquid has been injected, remove the needle and release the skin. Press the injection site with a dry, sterile swab.
 • Dispose of your used syringe in a container designed for this purpose. If any fluid remains in the vial after injection, the vial should be discarded appropriately and not reused (see: How to store EPOMAX).
 If you use more EPOMAX than you should
 Tell the doctor or nurse immediately if you think too much EPOMAX has been injected. Side effects from an overdose of EPOMAX are unlikely.
 If you forget to use EPOMAX
 Make the next injection as soon as you remember. If you are within a day of your next injection, forget the missed one and carry on with your normal schedule. Do not double up the injections.
 If you are a patient with hepatitis C and you receive interferon and ribavirin
 If you have hepatitis C, your doctor may give you a combination of epoetin alfa with interferon and ribavirin has led to a loss of effect and development of a condition called pure red cell aplasia (PRCA), a severe form of anaemia, in rare cases. EPOMAX is not approved in the management of anaemia associated with hepatitis C.
 If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.
4. Possible side effects
 Like all medicines, EPOMAX can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.
 Tell your doctor or nurse immediately if you notice any of the effects in this list. **Very common side effects**
 • Diarrhoea
 • Feeling sick in your stomach
 • Vomiting
 • Fever
 • Respiratory tract congestion, such as stuffy nose and sore throat, has been reported in patients with kidney disease not yet on dialysis.
 These may affect up to 1 in 10 people using EPOMAX.
Increased blood pressure. Headaches, particularly sudden, stabbing migraine-like headaches, feeling confused or dizzy, a growth in blood pressure of a sudden increase in blood pressure. This requires urgent treatment. Raised blood pressure may require treatment with drugs (or adjustment to any drugs you already take for high blood pressure).
 • Blood clots (including deep vein thrombosis and embolism) that may require urgent treatment. You may have chest pain, breathlessness, and painful swelling and redness, usually in the leg as symptoms.
 • Cough
 • Skin rashes, which may result from an allergic reaction.
 • Nausea, muscle pain
 • Flu-like symptoms, such as headache, aches and pains in the joints, feeling weakness, chills, tiredness and dizziness. These may be more common at the start of treatment. If you have these symptoms during injection into the vein, a slower delivery of the injection may help to avoid them in the future.
 • Redness, burning and pain at the site of injection
 • Swelling of the ankles, feet or fingers
Linsomax side effects
 These may affect up to 1 in 100 people using EPOMAX.
 • High levels of blood potassium which can cause abnormal heart rhythm (this is a very common side effect in patients on dialysis).
 • Nausea or airway congestion
Rare side effects
 These may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people using EPOMAX.
 • Symptoms of pure red cell aplasia (PRCA)
 PRCA means the bone marrow does not make enough red blood cells. PRCA causes sudden and severe anaemia.
The symptoms are:
 • unusual tiredness,
 • feeling dizzy,
 • breathlessness.
 PRCA has been very rarely reported mostly in patients with kidney disease after months to years of treatment with EPOMAX and other products that stimulate red blood cell production.
 • An increase in levels of small blood cells (called platelets), which are normally involved in the formation of a blood clot may occur, particularly when starting treatment. Your doctor will check on this.
 If you are receiving haemodialysis:
 • Blood clots (thrombosis) may form in your dialysis shunt. This is more likely if you have low blood pressure or if your fistula has complications.
 • Blood clots may also form in your haemodialysis system. Your doctor may decide to increase your heparin dose during dialysis.
5. How to store EPOMAX
 Keep this medicine away from the sight and reach of children. Do not use this medicine after the expiry date, which is stated on the box and on the label after the letters EXP. The expiry date means the last day of that month.
 Store in refrigerator (2°C-8°C). These temperature limits must be respected until administration to the patient. Do not freeze or shake.
 Store in the original package, in order to protect from light.
 Do not use the medicine seal is broken or if the liquid is coloured or you can see particles floating in it. In the event of either being observed, discard the medicinal product.
 Do not throw away any medicines via waste water or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.
6. Contents of the pack and other information
What EPOMAX contains:

• The usual dose is 600 IU per kilogram bodyweight twice a week.
 • EPOMAX is given by injection into a vein immediately after you have donated blood for 3 weeks before your surgery.
 • You may be given iron supplements before and during EPOMAX treatment to make it more effective.
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 • Do not attempt to inject yourself unless you have been trained to do so by your doctor or nurse.
 • Always use EPOMAX exactly as instructed by your doctor or nurse.
 • Only use EPOMAX if it has been stored correctly – see section 5. How to Store EPOMAX.
 • Before use, leave the EPOMAX syringe to stand until it reaches room temperature. This usually takes between 15 and 30 minutes. You can use the vial within 3 days of being taken out of the refrigerator as much as possible.
 Use only one dose of EPOMAX per vial
 EPOMAX is injected under the skin (subcutaneously), the amount injected is usually not greater than one millilitre (1 ml) for a single injection.
 EPOMAX is administered alone and is not mixed with other fluids to be injected.
 Do not shake the vials of EPOMAX.
 Vigorous and prolonged agitation may deteriorate the product.
 If the product has been vigorously agitated, do not use it.
 Use only the product using injection prepared from a vial:
 • Wash your hands thoroughly.
 • Take a vial out of the refrigerator and check to make sure that the expiry date has not passed, that the vial is undamaged, and that the liquid is clear and not frozen.
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 • Place the vial on a flat surface and push the needle of the syringe through the rubber stopper. Push the plunger of the syringe to introduce the air into the vial.
 • Turn the vial upside down and pull on the plunger of the syringe to fill the syringe with the correct amount of fluid from the vial. It is important that the needle is always in the liquid to prevent the formation of air bubbles in the syringe.
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