

Datum: 05. Juni 2014
Kontakt: Mag. pharm. Dr. Ulrike Rehberger
Abteilung: REGA
Tel. / Fax: +43 (0) 505 55 – 36258
E-Mail: pv-implementation@ages.at
Unser Zeichen: 16c-140605-00036-A-PHV
Ihr Zeichen:

PHV-issue: *Gemcitabin*- hältige Arzneispezialitäten – Änderungen der Fach- und Gebrauchsinformationen aufgrund des HBD – PSUR Worksharing Projektes

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

basierend auf der Evaluierung der PSURs im EU-HBD-Worksharing Projekt (SE/H/PSUR/0043/002) kommt es zu der Empfehlung, folgende Ergänzungen in die **Fach- und Gebrauchsinformation** aller -Gemcitabin hältigen Arzneispezialitäten aufzunehmen. Sollten diese bereits aufgenommen worden sein, betrachten Sie dieses Schreiben als gegenstandslos.

Fachinformation

Abschnitt 4.4

Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome

Reports of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) with potentially severe consequences have been reported in patients receiving gemcitabine as single agent or in combination with other chemotherapeutic agents. Acute hypertension and seizure activity were reported in most gemcitabine patients experiencing PRES, but other symptoms such as headache, lethargy, confusion and blindness could also be present. Diagnosis is optimally confirmed by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). PRES was typically reversible with appropriate supportive measures. Gemcitabine should be permanently discontinued and supportive measures implemented, including blood pressure control and anti-seizure therapy, if PRES develops during therapy.

Capillary leak syndrome

Capillary leak syndrome has been reported in patients receiving gemcitabine as single agent or in combination with other chemotherapeutic agents (see section 4.8). The condition is usually treatable if recognised early and managed appropriately, but fatal cases have been reported. The condition involves systemic capillary hyperpermeability during which fluid and proteins from the intravascular space leak into the interstitium. The clinical features include generalised oedema, weight gain, hypoalbuminaemia, severe hypotension, acute renal impairment and pulmonary



edema. Gemcitabine should be discontinued and supportive measures implemented if capillary leak syndrome develops during therapy. Capillary leak syndrome can occur in later cycles and has been associated in the literature with adult respiratory distress syndrome.

Abschnitt 4.8

Very rare: • Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (see section 4.4.)

Very rare: • Capillary leak syndrome (see section 4.4)

Gebrauchsinformation

The above proposed changes to the SmPC should be adequately reflected, in lay terms, in the package leaflet.

Oben angeführte Textabschnitte stellen eine Mindestanforderung dar, zusätzliche nationale Hinweise in diesen Abschnitten sind zu belassen.