READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE
PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION
PrOGIVRI™ (Oh-Give-ree)
(trastuzumab)
Lyophilized Powder for Intravenous Infusion

BREAST CANCER

Read this carefully before you start taking OGIVRI and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about OGIVRI.

OGIVRI is a biosimilar biologic drug (biosimilar) to the reference biologic drug HERCEPTIN®. A biosimilar is authorized based on its similarity to a reference biologic drug that was already authorized for sale.

Serious Warnings and Precautions

Medication Errors
There is a risk of medication errors between OGIVRI (trastuzumab) and KADCYLA® (trastuzumab emtansine). Verify with the healthcare provider that the recommended OGIVRI (trastuzumab) dose and NOT KADCYLA® (trastuzumab emtansine) dose is used.

Cardiotoxicity (harm to the heart)
OGIVRI can result in the development of heart problems including heart failure. The appearance of heart failure can be delayed and can occur after treatment with OGIVRI is completed. The incidence of cardiac dysfunction was higher in patients who received Trastuzumab plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone, with higher risk when Trastuzumab was administered together with a taxane following an anthracycline and cyclophosphamide. In patients with breast cancer that has spread to other parts or organs of the body, the incidence and severity of cardiac dysfunction was particularly high in patients who received Trastuzumab at the same time as anthracyclines and cyclophosphamide.

You should have your heart function evaluated by your doctor before and during treatment with OGIVRI.

Infusion Reactions; Lung Problems
Some patients have had serious infusion reactions and lung problems; infusion reactions causing death have been reported. In most cases, these reactions occurred during or within 24 hours of receiving Trastuzumab. Your OGIVRI infusion should be temporarily stopped if you have shortness of breath or very low blood pressure. Your doctor will monitor you until these symptoms go away. If you have a severe allergic reaction, swelling, lung problems, inflammation of the lung, or severe shortness of breath, your doctor may need to completely stop your OGIVRI treatment.

Toxicity to Fetus (Unborn Baby)
OGIVRI can cause harm to the fetus (unborn baby), in some cases death of the fetus, when taken by a pregnant woman. Women who could become pregnant need to use effective birth control methods during OGIVRI treatment and for at least 7 months after treatment with OGIVRI. Nursing mothers treated with OGIVRI should discontinue nursing or discontinue OGIVRI.

What is OGIVRI used for?
OGIVRI is a cancer medicine that must be prescribed by a doctor.

- OGIVRI is used to slow down the growth of specific breast cancer cells that produce large amounts of HER2 protein. It is used only for patients whose tumours are growing more rapidly than normal because of a genetic problem in the cells. This occurs in about 25 to 30% of breast cancer tumours.
- OGIVRI is also approved for the treatment of gastric cancer (a separate Consumer Information insert provides information on the use of OGIVRI in gastric cancer).

How does OGIVRI work?

- Our bodies have a natural defense system against cancer cells. When cancer cells appear, our bodies respond by making special proteins called antibodies. The antibodies attach to other proteins on the growing tumour cells. Researchers studied this to learn how to create antibodies that help with cancer treatment.
- Antibodies are now made that can target tumours to try to control the growth of cancer.
- OGIVRI belongs to a family of medicines called monoclonal antibodies. It is an antibody that targets the HER2 protein to stop its activity. It attaches to the HER2 receptor on the cancer cell. When it is in place, it works to stop the growth of the cancer cells and may destroy them.

When OGIVRI should be used:

- Patients whose breast cancer tumour cells produce large amounts of the HER2 protein can use OGIVRI.
- OGIVRI is used for certain patients with early breast cancer following surgery and after chemotherapy OR following surgery and with taxane chemotherapy as well as for patients to whom breast cancer has spread to other parts or organs of the body.

What are the ingredients in OGIVRI?

Medicinal ingredients: The medicinal ingredient in OGIVRI is trastuzumab. Each vial of OGIVRI contains 150 mg/vial or 440 mg/vial trastuzumab.
Non-medicinal ingredients: L-histidine, L-histidine HCl monohydrate, PEG-3350/macrogol 3350, and sorbitol. It also contains sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid to adjust the pH. The Bacteriostatic Water for Injection supplied with OGIVRI 440 mg/vial contains benzyl alcohol.

OGIVRI comes in the following dosage forms:

OGIVRI is a sterile, powder that will be reconstituted and given as an intravenous (IV) infusion.

Do not use OGIVRI if:

Do not use OGIVRI if you are allergic to trastuzumab, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell proteins, or any component of this product (see "What are the ingredients in OGIVRI").

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take OGIVRI. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- you have ever had a bad reaction to OGIVRI, benzyl alcohol, or any of the inactive ingredients;
- you are allergic to other medicines, food and dyes;
- you are taking any other medicines, including those not prescribed by your doctor;
- you have any other illness or diseases, such as heart problems, heart disease, breathing problems or lung disease; the risk of heart problems may be increased in geriatric patients in both early breast cancer and breast cancer that has spread to other parts or organs of the body; the risk of lung disease may increase if you have taken chemotherapy drugs which are toxic for the lungs;
- you have already been treated with chemotherapy drugs (especially anthracyclines such as doxorubicin, epirubicin or related drugs such as mitoxantrone) or radiation therapy;

- you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant or are breast-feeding a child. Please note that a reduction in the amount of [amniotic] fluid that surrounds the developing fetus within the amniotic sac has been observed in pregnant women receiving OGIVRI;
- you have difficulty breathing at rest.

This information will help your doctor and you decide whether you should use OGIVRI and what extra care may need to be taken while you are on the medication.

Other warnings you should know about:
Driving and using machines
We do not know whether OGIVRI could affect your ability to drive a car or operate machines. If you experience unwanted effects related to the infusion (such as itching, wheezing, dizziness, racing heart) you should not drive or operate machinery until symptoms resolve completely**.**
Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

The following may interact with OGIVRI:
Formal drug interaction studies with Trastuzumab have not been done in humans. Important interactions with other medications were not seen during clinical trials with Trastuzumab.

How to take OGIVRI:
The hospital pharmacy will prepare OGIVRI so it can be used.

If you are sensitive to benzyl alcohol, the OGIVRI powder should be mixed with Sterile Water for Injection (SWFI).

Verify with the healthcare provider that the recommended OGIVRI (trastuzumab) dose and NOT KADCYLA® (trastuzumab emtansine) dose is used.

Usual dose:
The usual dose of OGIVRI depends on your body weight. Your doctor will calculate the dose for you. How long you need to take OGIVRI will depend on your response to the treatment. Your doctor will check your response regularly and decide how many treatments you will receive.

A Registered Nurse in the hospital or outpatient clinic will give you OGIVRI at regular intervals determined by your physician. OGIVRI is not taken by mouth, but given through an intravenous line. An intravenous line, or IV, is a thin, plastic tube with a needle placed in a vein in your hand or arm. When OGIVRI is given intravenously, it is called an infusion.

Your first infusion of OGIVRI will take about 90 minutes. If you tolerate this infusion well, your next infusions may be given in less time, usually about 30 minutes.

Overdose:

If you think you have taken too much OGIVRI, contact your healthcare professional, hospital emergency department or regional poison control centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms. For information on the risk of KADCYLA® overdose due to medication errors, see the KADCYLA® Product Monograph.

Missed Dose:
If you miss a dose, your doctor will advise you on when your next administration of OGIVRI will be.

What are possible side effects from using OGIVRI?
These are not all the possible side effects you may feel when taking OGIVRI. If you experience any side effects not listed here, contact your healthcare professional.

Unwanted effects are possible with all medicines. Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you are worried about side effects or find them very bothersome, and report any new or continuing symptoms to your doctor immediately. Your doctor will be able to tell you what to do and may be able to help you with these side effects.

Some unwanted effects happen during the first infusion or shortly after it is completed. The effects usually do not last long but may need treatment. The infusion may be stopped, and may be restarted and/or given over a longer time.
These unwanted effects related to the infusion may include:

- Itching
- Wheezing
- Dizziness
- Racing heart

Giving certain medications before the next infusion of OGIVRI may prevent these unwanted effects.

In clinical studies, the most common unwanted effects were fever and chills, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, pain, and headache. The symptoms can easily be treated. Giving certain medications before OGIVRI can prevent some unwanted effects.

Less common unwanted effects are:

- Shortness of breath and water retention, which are symptoms of heart problems. These are caused by an effect on the heart muscle that reduces the strength of the pumping action of the heart. This unwanted effect is more common in women who have previously had anthracycline chemotherapy (e.g. doxorubicin, epirubicin). Heart failure as a result of OGIVRI treatment can vary in severity and may require treatment with heart medications and/or OGIVRI treatment may need to be stopped.
- Shortness of breath, fatigue, or a racing heart, which are symptoms of anemia. This is caused by a temporary decrease in the number of red blood cells.
- A temporary decrease in the number of white blood cells may increase your risk of infection and diarrhea.

Difficulty breathing, fatigue and weight loss are commonly seen with lung disease.

Call your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following:

- Shortness of breath;
- Increased cough;
- Swelling of the legs as a result of water retention;
- Diarrhea – if you have an extra four bowel movements each day or any diarrhea at night;

- Symptoms of infection that include:
  - fever: a temperature of 38°C or greater
  - sore throat
  - cough
  - any redness or swelling
  - pain when you pass urine
- Symptoms of an allergic reaction
  - closing of the throat
  - swelling of lips and tongue
  - hives
  - rash
  - dizziness
  - fast heartbeat

Serious side effects and what to do about them				
Symptom / effect		Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
		Only if severe	In all cases	
MOST COMMON (≥10%)	**Diarrhea** Where you have an extra four bowel movements each day or any diarrhea at night		√	
LESS COMMON (≥1 AND ≤10%)	**Heart problems:** Symptoms include shortness of breath, water retention (swelling of the lower legs)		√	
	Anemia (reduced number of red blood cells of the blood): Symptoms include: shortness of breath, racing heart, dizziness, light headedness		√	
	Reduced number of white blood cells may lead to an increase chance of infection: Symptoms of infection include: fever (temperature above 38ºc or 101ºf), chills, sore throat, cough, any redness or swelling, pain when you pass your urine		√	
	Lung problems: Symptoms include shortness of breath, wheezing or coughing		√	

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, talk to your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects
You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/medeff/report-declaration/index-eng.php) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:
The hospital pharmacy will store OGIVRI in a refrigerator. OGIVRI can be at room temperature when the infusion is given.

Unopened vials of OGIVRI may be removed from refrigeration and stored up to 25°C for a single period of up to 3 months. Once OGIVRI is removed from refrigeration and stored up to 25°C, discard after 3 months. A discard date field is provided on the carton to record the discard date.

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

If you want more information about OGIVRI:

- Talk to your healthcare professional
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website (http://hc-sc.gc.ca/index-eng.php); the manufacturer's website www.mylan.ca, or by calling BGP Pharmaceuticals ULC at: 1-800-575-1379

This leaflet was prepared by
BGP Pharmaceuticals ULC
Etobicoke, Ontario M8Z 2S6

Date of Revision: October 21, 2019
Date of Approval: February 4, 2020

BGP Pharmaceuticals ULC
Etobicoke, ON M8Z 2S6
1-800-575-1379
www.mylan.ca

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE
PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION
PrOGIVRI™ (Oh-Give-ree)
(trastuzumab)
Lyophilized Powder for Intravenous Infusion

GASTRIC CANCER

Read this carefully before you start taking OGIVRI and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about OGIVRI.

OGIVRI is a biosimilar biologic drug (biosimilar) to the reference biologic drug HERCEPTIN®. A biosimilar is authorized based on its similarity to a reference biologic drug that was already authorized for sale.

Serious Warnings and Precautions

Medication Errors
There is a risk of medication errors between OGIVRI (trastuzumab) and KADCYLA® (trastuzumab emtansine). Verify with the healthcare provider that the recommended OGIVRI (trastuzumab) dose and NOT KADCYLA® (trastuzumab emtansine) dose is used.

Cardiotoxicity (harm to the heart)
OGIVRI can result in the development of heart problems including heart failure. The appearance of heart failure can be delayed and can occur after treatment with OGIVRI is completed. The incidence of cardiac dysfunction was higher in patients who received Trastuzumab plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone, with higher risk when Trastuzumab was administered together with a taxane following an anthracycline and cyclophosphamide. In patients with breast cancer that has spread to other parts or organs of the body, the incidence and severity of cardiac dysfunction was particularly high in patients who received Trastuzumab at the same time as anthracyclines and cyclophosphamide.

You should have your heart function evaluated by your doctor before and during treatment with OGIVRI.

Infusion Reactions; Lung Problems
Some patients have had serious infusion reactions and lung problems; infusion reactions causing death have been reported. In most cases, these reactions occurred during or within 24 hours of receiving Trastuzumab. Your OGIVRI infusion should be temporarily stopped if you have shortness of breath or very low blood pressure. Your doctor will monitor you until these symptoms go away. If you have a severe allergic reaction, swelling, lung problems, inflammation of the lung, or severe shortness of breath, your doctor may need to completely stop your OGIVRI treatment.

Toxicity to Fetus (Unborn Baby)
OGIVRI can cause harm to the fetus (unborn baby), in some cases death of the fetus, when taken by a pregnant woman. Women who could become pregnant need to use effective birth control methods during OGIVRI treatment and for at least 7 months after treatment with OGIVRI. Nursing mothers treated with OGIVRI should discontinue nursing or discontinue OGIVRI.

What is OGIVRI used for?
OGIVRI is a cancer medicine that must be prescribed by a doctor.

- OGIVRI is used for certain patients with gastric cancer that has spread to other parts or organs of the body to slow down the growth of specific gastric cancer cells that produce large amounts of HER2 protein
- OGIVRI is used in combination with chemotherapy (capecitabine or intravenous 5-fluorouracil and in combination with cisplatin) for the treatment of gastric cancer that has spread to other parts or organs of the body.
- OGIVRI is also approved for the treatment of breast cancer (a separate Consumer Information insert provides information on the use of OGIVRI in breast cancer)

When OGIVRI should be used:

- Patients whose gastric cancer tumour cells produce large amounts of the HER2 protein can use OGIVRI.
- OGIVRI is used in combination with chemotherapy (capecitabine or intravenous 5-fluorouracil and cisplatin) for the treatment of gastric cancer that has spread to other parts or organs of the body in patients that have not received prior anti-cancer treatment for their disease.

How does OGIVRI work?

- Our bodies have a natural defense system against cancer cells. When cancer cells appear, our bodies respond by making special proteins called antibodies. The antibodies attach to other proteins on the growing tumour cells. Researchers studied this to learn how to create antibodies that help with cancer treatment.
- Antibodies are now made that can target tumours to try to control the growth of cancer.
- OGIVRI belongs to a family of medicines called monoclonal antibodies. It is an antibody that targets the HER2 protein to stop its activity. It attaches to the HER2 receptor on the cancer cell. When it is in place, it works to stop the growth of the cancer cells and may destroy them.

What are the ingredients in OGIVRI?
Medicinal ingredients: The medicinal ingredient in OGIVRI is trastuzumab. Each vial of OGIVRI contains 150 mg/vial or 440 mg/vial trastuzumab.
Non-medicinal ingredients: L-histidine, L-histidine HCl monohydrate, PEG-3350/macrogol 3350, and sorbitol. It also contains sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid to adjust the pH. The Bacteriostatic Water for Injection supplied with OGIVRI 440 mg/vial contains benzyl alcohol.

OGIVRI comes in the following dosage forms:
OGIVRI is a sterile, powder that will be reconstituted and given as an intravenous (IV) infusion.

Do not use OGIVRI if:
Do not use OGIVRI if you are allergic to trastuzumab, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell proteins, or any component of this product (see "What are the ingredients").

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take OGIVRI. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- you have ever had a bad reaction to OGIVRI, benzyl alcohol, or any of the inactive ingredients;
- you are allergic to other medicines, food and dyes;
- you are taking any other medicines, including those not prescribed by your doctor;

- you have any other illness or diseases, such as heart problems, heart disease, breathing problems or lung disease; the risk of heart problems may be increased in geriatric patients in both early breast cancer and breast cancer that has spread to other parts or organs of the body; the risk of lung disease may increase if you have taken chemotherapy drugs which are toxic for the lungs;
- you have already been treated with chemotherapy drugs (especially anthracyclines such as doxorubicin, epirubicin or related drugs such as mitoxantrone) or radiation therapy;
- you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant or are breast-feeding a child. Please note that a reduction in the amount of [amniotic] fluid that surrounds the developing fetus within the amniotic sac has been observed in pregnant women receiving OGIVRI;
- you have difficulty breathing at rest.

This information will help your doctor and you decide whether you should use OGIVRI and what extra care may need to be taken while you are on the medication.

Other warnings you should know about:
Driving and using machines
We do not know whether OGIVRI could affect your ability to drive a car or operate machines. If you experience unwanted effects related to the infusion (such as itching, wheezing, dizziness, racing heart) you should not drive or operate machinery until symptoms resolve completely**.**

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

The following may interact with OGIVRI:
Formal drug interaction studies with Trastuzumab have not been done in humans. Important interactions with other medications were not seen during clinical trials with Trastuzumab.

How to take OGIVRI:
The hospital pharmacy will prepare OGIVRI so it can be used.

If you are sensitive to benzyl alcohol, the OGIVRI powder should be mixed with Sterile Water for Injection (SWFI).

Verify with the healthcare provider that the recommended OGIVRI (trastuzumab) dose and NOT KADCYLA® (trastuzumab emtansine) dose is used.

Usual dose:
The usual dose of OGIVRI depends on your body weight. Your doctor will calculate the dose for you. How long you need to take OGIVRI will depend on your response to the treatment. Your doctor will check your response regularly and decide how many treatments you will receive.

A Registered Nurse in the hospital or outpatient clinic will give you OGIVRI at regular intervals determined by your physician. OGIVRI is not taken by mouth, but given through an intravenous line. An intravenous line, or IV, is a thin, plastic tube with a needle placed in a vein in your hand or arm. When OGIVRI is given intravenously, it is called an infusion.

Your first infusion of OGIVRI will take about 90 minutes. If you tolerate this infusion well, your next infusions may be given in less time, usually about 30 minutes.

Overdose:

If you think you have taken too much OGIVRI, contact your healthcare professional, hospital emergency department or regional poison control centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

For information on the risk of KADCYLA® overdose due to medication errors, see the KADCYLA® Product Monograph.

Missed Dose:
If you miss a dose, your doctor will advise you on when your next administration of OGIVRI will be.

What are possible side effects from using OGIVRI?
These are not all the possible side effects you may feel when taking OGIVRI. If you experience any side effects not listed here, contact your healthcare professional.

Unwanted effects are possible with all medicines. Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you are worried about side effects or find them very bothersome, and report any new or continuing symptoms to your doctor immediately. Your doctor will be able to tell you what to do and may be able to help you with these side effects.

Some unwanted effects happen during the first infusion or shortly after it is completed. The effects usually do not last long but may need treatment. The infusion may be stopped, and may be restarted and/or given over a longer time.
These unwanted effects related to the infusion may include:

- Itching
- Wheezing
- Dizziness
- Racing heart

Giving certain medications before the next infusion of OGIVRI may prevent these unwanted effects.

In the main clinical study in gastric cancer, the most common unwanted effects which are known to be associated with both the chemotherapy drugs used in the study and with trastuzumab administration were:

- stomach disorders such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and constipation
- blood disorders such as neutropenia (reduced number of white blood cells) anemia (reduced number of red blood cells) and thrombocytopenia (reduced number of platelet cells (colorless blood cells that play an important role in blood clotting)).

Giving certain medications before OGIVRI can prevent some unwanted effects.

Call your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following:

- Shortness of breath;
- Increased cough;
- Swelling of the legs as a result of water retention;
- Diarrhea – if you have an extra four bowel movements each day or any diarrhea at night;
- Symptoms of infection that include:

- fever: a temperature of 38°C or greater
- sore throat
- cough
- any redness or swelling
- pain when you pass urine

- Symptoms of an allergic reaction include:
  - closing of the throat
  - swelling of lips and tongue
  - hives
  - rash

- dizziness
- fast heartbeat

In the main clinical study in gastric cancer, serious side effects that appeared with higher frequency in OGIVRI plus chemotherapy arm versus chemotherapy arm alone are listed in the table below.

Serious side effects and what to do about them				
Symptom / effect		Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
		Only if severe	In all cases	
LESS COMMON (≥1 AND ≤10%)	**Stomach problems** - Diarrhea, - Vomiting -Difficulty swallowing.		√	
	Blood disorders - Reduced number of white blood cells leading to increased chance of infection; fever.		√	
	Infections - Infection of the lungs (pneumonia) Symptoms may include symptoms of a cold followed by high fever.		√	
	General Disorders - Fever		√	
	Metabolism Disorders - Anorexia		√	
	Kidney problems -Kidneys fail to function adequately Symptoms may include: decreased or normal urine output, fluid retention, causing swelling in your legs, ankles or feet, drowsiness shortness of breath, fatigue.		√	

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, talk to your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects
You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/medeff/report-declaration/index-eng.php) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:
The hospital pharmacy will store OGIVRI in a refrigerator. OGIVRI can be at room temperature when the infusion is given.

Unopened vials of OGIVRI may be removed from refrigeration and stored up to 25°C for a single period of up to 3 months. Once OGIVRI is removed from refrigeration and stored up to 25°C, discard after 3 months. A discard date field is provided on the carton to record the discard date.

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

If you want more information about OGIVRI:

- Talk to your healthcare professional
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website (http://hc-sc.gc.ca/index-eng.php); the manufacturer's website www.mylan.ca, or by calling BGP Pharmaceuticals ULC at: 1-800-575-1379

This leaflet was prepared by
BGP Pharmaceuticals ULC
Etobicoke, Ontario M8Z 2S6

Date of Revision: October 21, 2019
Date of Approval: February 4, 2020

BGP Pharmaceuticals ULC
Etobicoke, ON M8Z 2S6
1-800-575-1379
www.mylan.ca