

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

PrKANJINTI® (pronounced kan-gin-tee)

trastuzumab for injection

Breast Cancer

Read this carefully before you start taking **KANJINTI** 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 **KANJINTI**.

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

Cardiotoxicity (harm to the heart)

KANJINTI 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 **KANJINTI** is completed. In early breast cancer, 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 KANJINTI.

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 **KANJINTI** 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 **KANJINTI** treatment.

Toxicity to Fetus (Unborn Baby)

KANJINTI 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 **KANJINTI** treatment and for at least 7 months after treatment with **KANJINTI**. Nursing mothers treated with **KANJINTI** should discontinue nursing or discontinue **KANJINTI**.

What is KANJINTI used for?

- KANJINTI is a cancer medicine that must be prescribed by a doctor.
- KANJINTI 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.
- If your doctor has prescribed pertuzumab and chemotherapy drug docetaxel in combination with KANJINTI you should also read the leaflet for these medications.
- KANJINTI is also approved for the treatment of gastric cancer (a separate Patient Medication Information leaflet provides information on the use of KANJINTI in gastric cancer).

How does KANJINTI work?

- Our bodies have a natural defence 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.
- KANJINTI belongs to a family of medicines called monoclonal antibodies. It is an antibody that targets the HER2 gene 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 KANJINTI should be used:

- Patients whose breast cancer tumour cells produce large amounts of the HER2 protein can use KANJINTI.
- KANJINTI 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 KANJINTI?

Medicinal ingredients: The medicinal ingredient in KANJINTI is trastuzumab.

Each single-dose vial of KANJINTI contains 150 mg trastuzumab. Each multi-use vial of KANJINTI contains 420 mg trastuzumab.

Non-medicinal ingredients: KANJINTI contains the following non-medicinal ingredients: L-histidine, L-histidine HCl, polysorbate 20, and α,α -trehalose dihydrate. The Bacteriostatic Water for Injection supplied with the 420 mg KANJINTI multi-use vial contains benzyl alcohol.

KANJINTI comes in the following dosage forms:

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

Do not use KANJINTI if:

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

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

- you have ever had a bad reaction to KANJINTI, 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 trastuzumab;
- you have difficulty breathing at rest.

This information will help your doctor and you decide whether you should use KANJINTI 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**

KANJINTI has a minor influence on the ability to drive and use machines. Dizziness and sleepiness may occur during treatment with KANJINTI. 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 KANJINTI:

Formal drug interaction studies with KANJINTI have not been done in humans. Important interactions with other medications were not seen during clinical trials with trastuzumab.

How to take KANJINTI:

The hospital pharmacy will prepare KANJINTI so it can be used.

Your doctor has prescribed KANJINTI after carefully studying your condition. Other people may not benefit from taking this medicine, even though their problems may seem similar to yours.

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

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

Usual dose:

The usual dose of KANJINTI depends on your body weight. Your doctor will calculate the dose for you.

How long you need to take KANJINTI 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 KANJINTI at regular intervals determined by your physician. KANJINTI 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 KANJINTI is given intravenously, it is called an infusion.

Your first infusion of KANJINTI 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 KANJINTI, 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 KANJINTI will be.

What are possible side effects from using KANJINTI?

These are not all the possible side effects you may feel when taking KANJINTI. 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 KANJINTI 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 KANJINTI 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 (eg, doxorubicin, epirubicin). Heart failure as a result of KANJINTI treatment can vary in severity and may require treatment with heart medications and/or KANJINTI 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 include:
 - 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 38°C or 101°F), 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.

<p>Reporting Side Effects</p> <p>You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>
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Storage:

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

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

If you want more information about KANJINTI:

- 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](#); the manufacturer's website www.amgen.ca, or by calling 1-866-50-AMGEN (1-866-502-6436).

This leaflet was prepared by Amgen Canada Inc.

Last Revised: August 4, 2021

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What is KANJINTI used for?

- KANJINTI is a cancer medicine that must be prescribed by a doctor.
- KANJINTI 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.
- KANJINTI 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.
- KANJINTI is also approved for the treatment of breast cancer (a separate Patient Medication Information provides information on the use of KANJINTI in breast cancer).

How does KANJINTI work?

- Our bodies have a natural defence 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.
- KANJINTI belongs to a family of medicines called monoclonal antibodies. It is an antibody that targets the HER2 gene 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 KANJINTI should be used:

- Patients whose gastric cancer tumour cells produce large amounts of the HER2 protein can use KANJINTI.
- KANJINTI 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.

What are the ingredients in KANJINTI?

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- you have any other illness or diseases, such as heart problems, heart disease, breathing problems or lung disease;
- 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 trastuzumab;
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Usual dose:

The usual dose of KANJINTI depends on your body weight. Your doctor will calculate the dose for you.

How long you need to take KANJINTI 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 KANJINTI at regular intervals determined by your physician. KANJINTI 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 KANJINTI is given intravenously, it is called an infusion.

Your first infusion of KANJINTI 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 KANJINTI, 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.

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If you miss a dose, your doctor will advise you on when your next administration of KANJINTI will be.

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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 KANJINTI 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 (colourless blood cells that play an important role in blood clotting)).

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;

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) (<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:

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