

ZEVALIN[®]
(ibritumomab tiuxetan)
INJECTION FOR INTRAVENOUS USE

A resource guide for patients and caregivers

Please see Important Side Effect Information on pages 2–4. Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including the **BOXED WARNINGS**, for ZEVALIN. Because ZEVALIN treatment includes the use of rituximab, please see the rituximab medication guide (www.rituxan.com).

Indications and Usage

ZEVALIN® (ibritumomab tiuxetan) injection for intravenous use is a prescription medication that has three parts: two infusions of rituximab and one injection of Yttrium-90 (Y-90) ZEVALIN. Rituximab is used to reduce the number of B-cells in your blood and Y-90 ZEVALIN is given to treat your non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL).

The ZEVALIN therapeutic regimen is used to treat patients with:

- Low-grade or follicular B-cell NHL that has relapsed during or after treatment with other anticancer drugs.
- Newly diagnosed follicular NHL following a response to initial anticancer therapy.

Patient Important Safety Information

What Is The Most Important Safety Information I Should Know About ZEVALIN Treatment?

The following section provides an overview of the most important safety information you should know about ZEVALIN, including side effects. Not all of the safety information about ZEVALIN treatment is included here. For complete safety information, please see the accompanying full prescribing information for ZEVALIN. Additional information may also be found on the ZEVALIN Website (www.ZEVALIN.com) or by speaking with your health care provider. Because ZEVALIN treatment includes the use of rituximab, please see the rituximab medication guide (www.rituxan.com).

WARNING: ZEVALIN TREATMENT CAN CAUSE SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS:

- **Serious Infusion Reactions:** Rituximab, alone or as part of the ZEVALIN treatment, may cause serious infusion reactions. Deaths have occurred within 24 hours of rituximab infusion, an important component of the ZEVALIN treatment. Tell your doctor or infusion nurse or get medical treatment right away if you develop fever or chills, a rash, itching, dizziness, swelling of your hands, feet or face, throat irritation or trouble breathing during or after receiving the ZEVALIN treatment.
- **Extended and Severe Decreases in Your Blood Counts (Cytopenias):** Your doctor will monitor your blood counts after receiving the ZEVALIN treatment. Decreased blood counts can occur late and continue for more than 12 weeks after receiving ZEVALIN. Tell your doctor if you have a fever, feel too tired to do daily activities, feel weak, develop bruises or pinpoint red or purple spots on your skin, have unusual bleeding or notice blood in your urine or stool.
- **Severe Skin or Mucous Membrane Reactions:** If you experience any reactions related to your skin or mucous membranes (e.g. mouth, nose), your infusion of rituximab and Y-90 ZEVALIN should be discontinued.

Dosing Warning: The dose of Y-90 ZEVALIN should not exceed 32.0 mCi (1184 MBq).

Patient Important Safety Information (continued)

Additional Safety Information:

- **Risk of Developing Myelodysplastic Syndrome, Leukemia and Other Malignancies (Cancers):** The radiation dose resulting from therapeutic exposure to Y-90 ZEVALIN may result in secondary malignancies. Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS; a type of pre-cancerous bone marrow abnormality) and/or Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML, a type of cancer of the blood) were reported in 5.2% (11/211) of patients treated with Y-90 ZEVALIN for relapsed or refractory non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) in clinical studies, and 1.5% (8/535) of all patients included in the expanded-access trial, with median follow-up of 6.5 and 4.4 years, respectively. Among the 19 reported cases, the median time to diagnosis of MDS or AML was 1.9 years following the ZEVALIN therapy; however, the total incidence continues to increase. Among 204 newly diagnosed patients who received Y-90 ZEVALIN, following complete or partial response to initial anticancer therapy, 7 patients (3.4%) were diagnosed with MDS/AML after receiving ZEVALIN treatment, compared to one patient (0.5%, 1/205) in the control arm, with a median follow-up of 7.3 years. Deaths due to secondary new malignancies occurred in 8 (3.9%) patients treated with ZEVALIN compared to 3 (1.5%) patients in the control arm of the study. Deaths due to MDS or AML occurred in 5 (2.5%) patients treated with ZEVALIN compared to no patients in the control arm.
- **Infusion Site Leakage:** ZEVALIN may leak from your vein or infusion site. Your doctor will monitor you during treatment and will stop the infusion and switch to another vein, if this occurs during treatment.
- **Immunization:** Do not get a vaccine that contains live virus for at least 12 months following ZEVALIN treatment.
- **Precautions During and After Administration:** Your doctor will discuss precautions with you to minimize radiation exposure.
- **Potential for Birth Defects:** ZEVALIN therapy may cause harm to an unborn baby, please tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.
- **Reproductive Organs:** There is a risk that ZEVALIN therapy will affect the male and female reproductive organs. Use birth control during treatment and for a minimum of 12 months following ZEVALIN therapy.
- **Nursing Mothers:** Discontinue nursing during and after ZEVALIN treatment.

Additional Safety Information continued on next page.

Patient Important Safety Information (continued)

Additional Safety Information:

- **Adverse Reactions (Side Effects):** The most common adverse reactions ($\geq 10\%$) in clinical trials with ZEVALIN were: decreases in blood counts, tiredness, inflammation of the nose and upper throat, nausea (upset stomach), abdominal (stomach) pain, weakness, cough, diarrhea, and fever. The most serious adverse reactions of ZEVALIN are prolonged and severe reduction in the number of blood counts and secondary cancers.

When administered following initial anticancer therapy, grade 3/4 adverse reactions of ZEVALIN include prolonged and severe decrease in blood counts (decrease in platelets [51%], decrease in neutrophils (a type of white blood cell) [41%], decrease in total white blood cells [36%], decrease in lymphocytes [18%], and decrease in red blood cells or hemoglobin [5%]), and secondary cancers (12.7%). Reductions in blood cells were more severe and more prolonged among 11 (5%) patients who received ZEVALIN after first-line fludarabine or a fludarabine-containing anticancer regimen as compared to patients receiving non-fludarabine-containing regimens. Grade 3/4 infections occurred in 8% of ZEVALIN-treated patients and in 2% of controls and included neutropenic sepsis (fever and infection due to decrease in the number of neutrophils [1%]), bronchitis, catheter sepsis (bacterial infection in the blood related to catheter), diverticulitis (inflammation in the intestines), shingles or blistering skin rash caused from herpes virus reactivation, flu, lower air passage infection, sinusitis (swelling of the sinuses), and upper air passage infection.

Grade 3/4 adverse reactions of ZEVALIN in recurring NHL patients include prolonged and severe reduction of blood cells (decrease in platelets [63%], decrease in neutrophils [60%], decrease in red blood cells or hemoglobin [17%], and ecchymosis (small blue or purple patch on the skin or mucous membrane [$<1\%$])) and secondary cancers (5.2%). Serious infections occurred in 3% of patients (urinary tract infection, febrile neutropenia, sepsis, pneumonia, cellulitis (type of skin infection), colitis (swelling of the large intestine), diarrhea, osteomyelitis (bone infection), and upper-air passage infection). Life-threatening infections were reported in 2% of patients (sepsis, empyema (collection of pus in a cavity in the body), pneumonia, febrile neutropenia, fever, and biliary stent-associated cholangitis (bile duct infection)).

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You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch, or call 1-800-FDA-1088.

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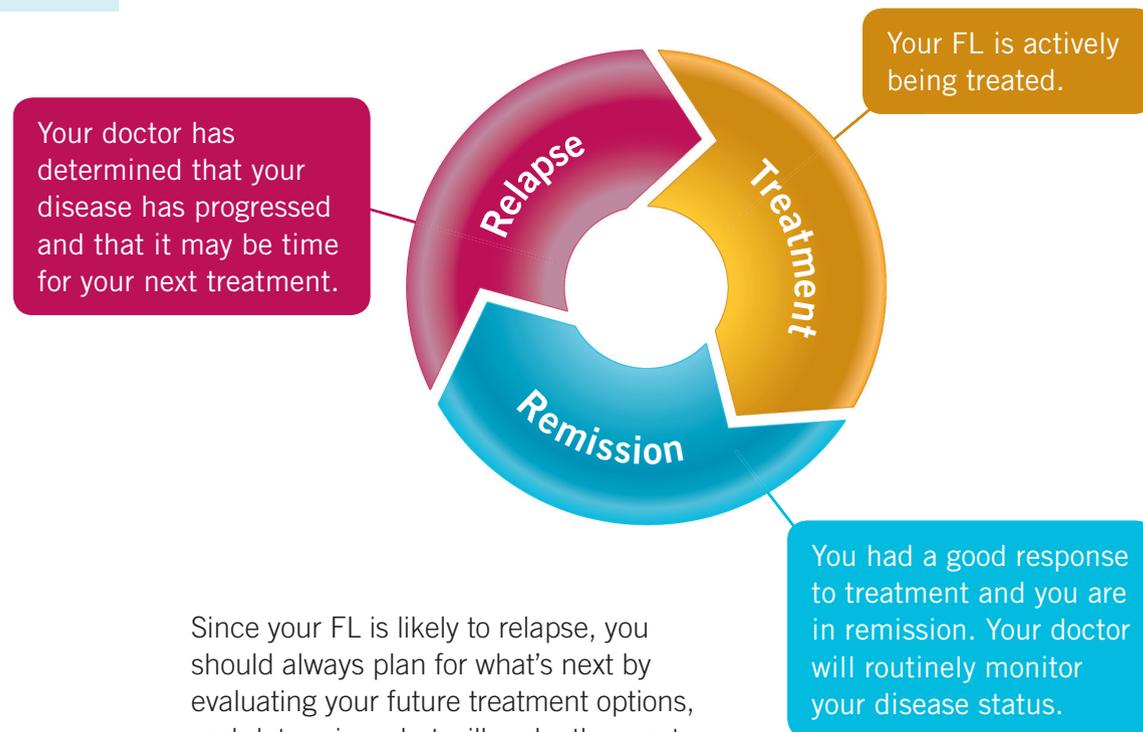
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Anticipating Follicular Lymphoma Relapse

Note: Definitions for **blue, highlighted words** can be found in the sidebar. A full glossary of terms is available at the end of this brochure.

Non-Hodgkin's follicular lymphoma (FL) is a slow-growing cancer of the immune system.¹ While people may live with FL for many years, there is no cure for the disease.² In most cases, following a period of **remission**, the disease will come back, or "**relapse**." A person may experience multiple relapses, and these relapses can occur years apart.



Since your FL is likely to relapse, you should always plan for what's next by evaluating your future treatment options, and determine what will make the most sense for you when the disease progresses.

Who is this brochure for?

This brochure is for you if you are living with FL (or know someone who is) and are:

- In first-line treatment or remission and exploring future treatments
- At relapse and currently deciding on the next FL treatment

What is the purpose of this brochure?

This brochure will:

- Help you and your loved ones understand what to consider when choosing a treatment option at relapse
- Explain how ZEVALIN works and why ZEVALIN may be the right choice for you
- Provide you with the information you need to have an effective conversation about ZEVALIN with your doctor

Remission

A decrease in or disappearance of signs and symptoms of cancer. In partial remission, some, but not all, signs and symptoms of cancer have disappeared. In complete remission, all signs and symptoms of cancer have disappeared, although cancer may still be in the body.

Relapse

The return of signs and symptoms of cancer after improvement.



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Treatment considerations at relapse

If your FL relapses, there are many factors for you, your loved ones, and your doctor to consider.

The disease's current behavior

- Is it progressing rapidly, or moderately?
- Is there bone marrow involvement? If so, how much?
- Is the lymphoma “bulky?”—meaning are any lymph nodes larger than or equal to 5 cm?³

————— 5 cm —————

Your response to prior treatments

- Did previous treatment lead to a **complete response**, **partial response**, or was your disease **refractory**?
- What was the duration of your remission? Months or years?
- How well did you cope with side effects from previous treatments?

The safety and likelihood of success of your relapse treatment options

- Which treatment has been proven to work best in cancers at the same stage and grade as yours?

Your age, fitness, and general health

- Is the FL causing symptoms such as fatigue or fever?
- Do you have any other illnesses?
- Are you able to safely endure the side effects of further treatment?
- What is your general level of fitness?
- Do you currently have low blood counts, or **cytopenias**?
- Do pathology findings or blood tests, such as **lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)**, suggest high or low risk disease?

Your personal priorities and preferences

- Would you prefer a shorter treatment course?
- Based on your previous treatment experiences, would you prefer to avoid chemotherapy at this stage?

In addition to clinical considerations, ensure that you and your doctor address your personal preferences when choosing a treatment.⁴

Complete response

The disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment. This does not always mean the cancer has been cured. Also called complete remission.

Partial response

A decrease in the size of a tumor, or in the extent of cancer in the body, in response to treatment. Also called partial remission.

Refractory

Refers to a cancer when it does not respond to a particular treatment.

Cytopenias

A condition in which there is a lower-than-normal number of blood cells.

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)

A group of enzymes found in the blood. LDH levels are often increased in patients with lymphoma.

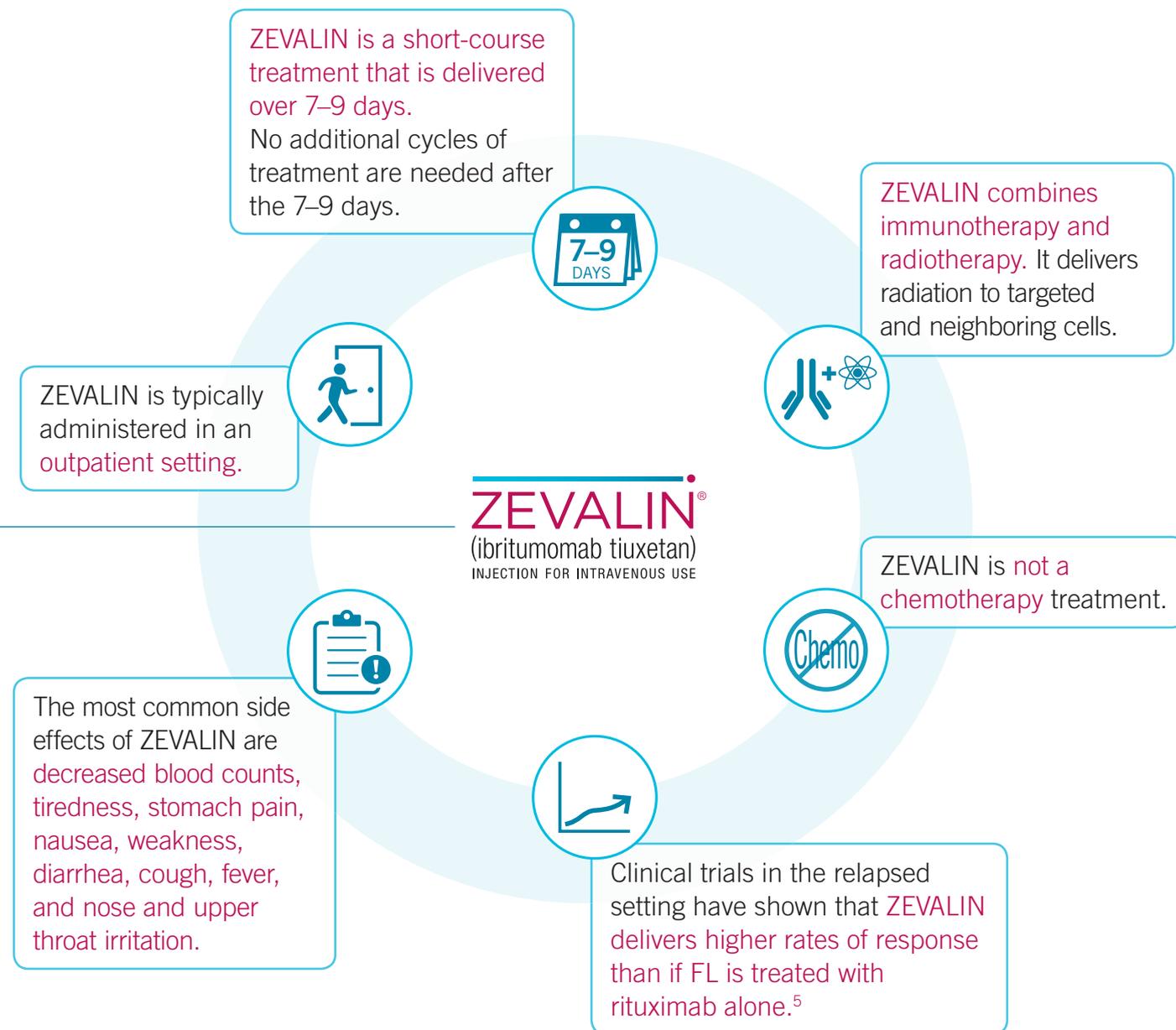


Is ZEVALIN Right for You?

One of the reasons why the ZEVALIN treatment regimen is an option you may consider at relapse is because it is different from other non-Hodgkin's follicular lymphoma (FL) treatments.

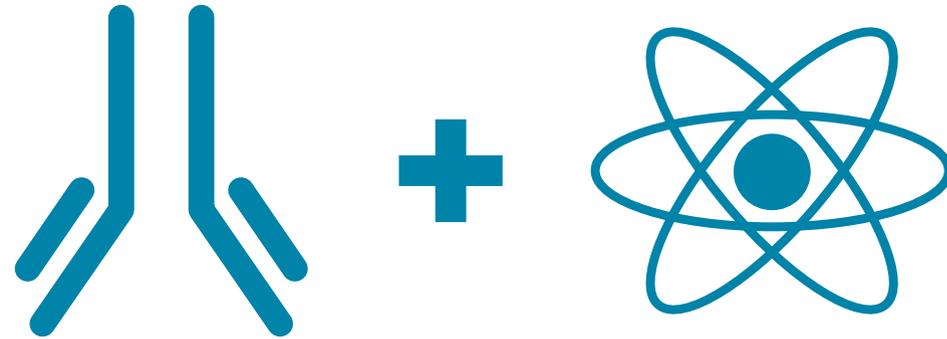
Here's how ZEVALIN is different from other FL treatments.

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What is ZEVALIN?

ZEVALIN is a treatment for FL that combines two effective therapies in a single course of treatment: Immunotherapy and Radiotherapy.



Immunotherapy

Immunotherapy uses the immune system to fight diseases such as cancer.⁶

Immunotherapy uses **antibodies** that can identify and attach to specific antigens. An **antigen** is any substance that causes the body to make a specific immune response.¹ For example, a CD20 antigen is expressed on pre-B and mature B lymphocytes and on >90% of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphomas.⁵ Once attached, antibodies recruit other parts of the immune system to destroy the cells containing the antigen.⁷

The ZEVALIN regimen includes two immunotherapy agents, **rituximab**—a treatment you may be familiar with from your first-line treatment—and **ibritumomab**. Both are man-made antibodies.

Radiotherapy

Radiotherapy uses high-energy radiation to destroy cancer cells and shrink tumors. Radiation may come from a device outside the body (external-beam radiation therapy) or, like ZEVALIN, may come from radioactive material injected into the bloodstream.¹

Different from radiation administered outside your body, ZEVALIN is delivered to certain targeted and neighboring cells in your body. ZEVALIN can affect cells up to a 5 mm radius around targeted B-cells—that's about the thickness of three pennies stacked.



ZEVALIN is delivered to certain targeted and neighboring cells in your body.

Following ZEVALIN treatment, most patients have a period of low blood cell counts. Low blood counts following treatment are common and expected, since ZEVALIN is intentionally designed to destroy certain blood cells.

Tell your doctor if you have signs or symptoms of low blood cell counts (e.g. bleeding, easy bruising, evidence of bleeding under that skin, poor color, weakness or tiredness).

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Antibodies

Proteins made by white blood cells in response to an antigen (a substance that causes the body to make a specific immune response). Each antibody can bind to only one specific antigen. The purpose of this binding is to help destroy the antigen.

Antigen

Any substance that causes the body to make a specific immune response.

Ibritumomab

A monoclonal antibody that is used in ZEVALIN.

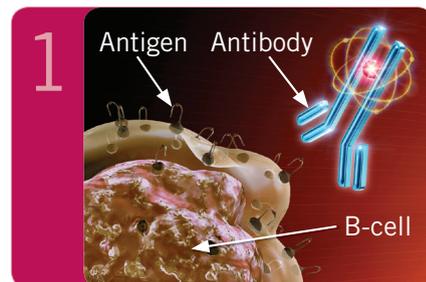
Rituximab

A drug used to treat certain types of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Rituximab binds to a protein called CD20, which is found on B-cells, and may destroy cancer cells. It is a type of monoclonal antibody.

How does ZEVALIN work?

ZEVALIN is radioimmunotherapy. It combines the targeting properties of an antibody with the power of radiation. The antibody targets cells with the CD20 antigen, found on >90% of B-cells,⁵ and delivers radiation.

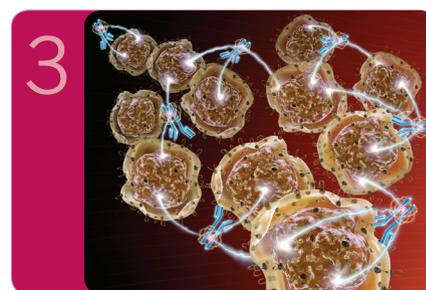
Here's how ZEVALIN works⁵



The antibody portion of ZEVALIN targets the antigen found on >90% of B-cell lymphomas.



The radiotherapy portion of ZEVALIN—its **Y-90 isotope**—impacts surrounding cells with high-energy beta radiation.



The Y-90 isotope causes cellular damage in targeted and neighboring cells.

What type of radiation does ZEVALIN use?

ZEVALIN uses short wavelength beta radiation, meaning it requires fewer precautions than other types of radiation.⁸



It can be safely administered in an outpatient setting, and those who receive it need not avoid contact with others.

Because ZEVALIN uses radiation, there is risk that exposure to ZEVALIN may result in secondary cancers.

ZEVALIN therapy may cause harm to an unborn baby, please tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.

The most serious adverse reactions of ZEVALIN are prolonged and severe reduction in the number of blood counts and secondary cancers.

No need to avoid contact with loved ones after ZEVALIN treatment.

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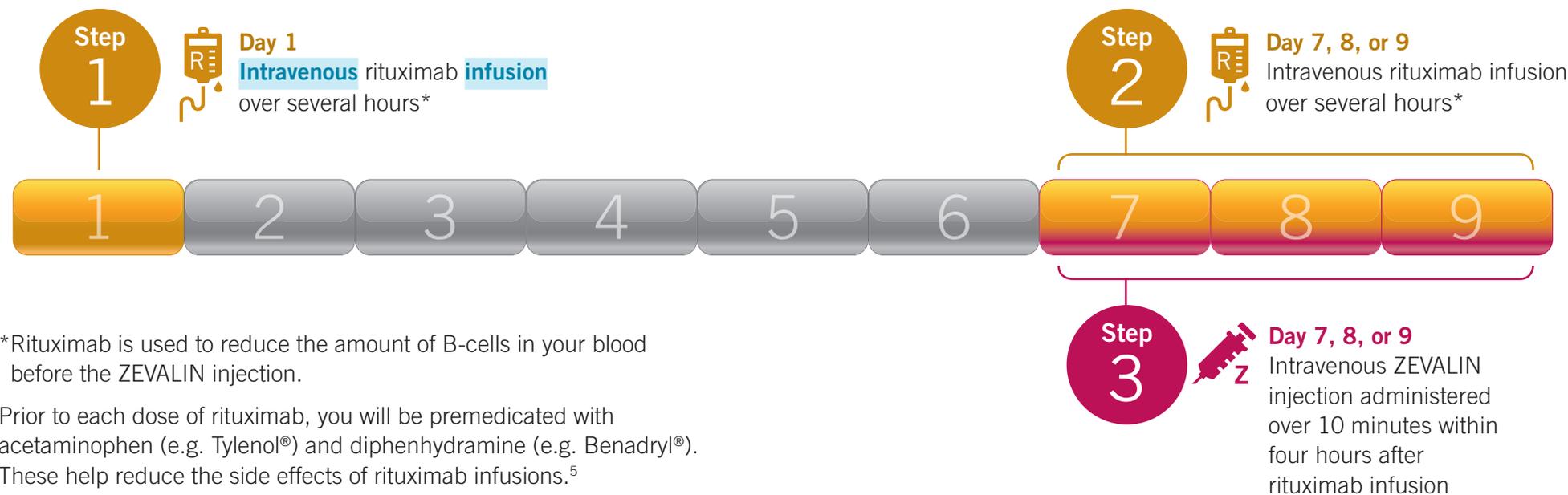
Y-90 isotope

The isotope used in the radiotherapy portion of ZEVALIN. The “Y” stands for yttrium, a rare metal that is used in radiation therapy to treat some types of tumors. Y-90 can be linked to a monoclonal antibody, such as ibritumomab, to help it locate and bind to cancer cells in the body.

How is ZEVALIN delivered?

The ZEVALIN treatment regimen is different from other FL treatment options. ZEVALIN is:

- A single-course treatment delivered in three steps: two **rituximab** infusions, and one ZEVALIN injection
- The entire regimen can be completed over a period of 7–9 days
- Completely chemo-free in the relapsed setting



*Rituximab is used to reduce the amount of B-cells in your blood before the ZEVALIN injection.

Prior to each dose of rituximab, you will be premedicated with acetaminophen (e.g. Tylenol®) and diphenhydramine (e.g. Benadryl®). These help reduce the side effects of rituximab infusions.⁵

Patient Important Safety Information

Extravasation

A potential side effect of the ZEVALIN therapeutic regimen is extravasation. Extravasation happens when some of the drug in an IV infusion or injection, or the vein it is being injected into, leaks into the surrounding tissue. Immediately tell your doctor or infusion nurse if you have burning, pain, stinging, redness or swelling around the site in your arm where your medication is being given.

Rituximab

A drug used to treat certain types of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Rituximab binds to a protein called CD20, which is found on B-cells, and may destroy cancer cells. It is a type of monoclonal antibody.

Intravenous

Into or within a vein. Intravenous usually refers to a way of giving a drug or other substance through a needle or tube inserted into a vein. Also called IV.

Infusion

A method of putting fluids, including drugs, into the bloodstream. Also called intravenous infusion.

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In clinical trials, how effective was ZEVALIN treatment?

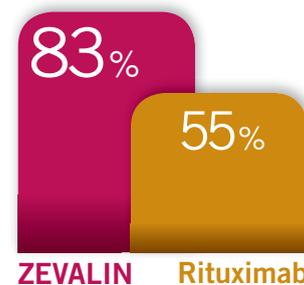
ZEVALIN was evaluated in two clinical studies of patients with FL where drugs were no longer working to fight their lymphoma.

One study of 130 patients compared ZEVALIN treatment versus rituximab therapy used alone.

ZEVALIN delivered an **overall response rate** of 83% vs. 55% for rituximab alone.⁵

More ZEVALIN patients had a measurable response to ZEVALIN therapy.

Overall response rate



ZEVALIN delivered a **complete response rate** of 38% vs. 18% for rituximab alone.⁵

More ZEVALIN patients showed a disappearance of signs of cancer in response to treatment.

Complete response rate



What are the typical side effects of ZEVALIN?

The most common side effects of ZEVALIN are:⁹

- Decreased blood counts
- Fatigue
- Stomach pain
- Nausea
- Weakness
- Diarrhea
- Cough
- Fever
- Nose and upper throat irritation

If you experience any of the above side effects, please discuss them with your doctor. Your doctor can also give you more information on ZEVALIN side effects. Since it is part of the ZEVALIN treatment, you should ask your doctor about rituximab side effects.

Another study examined the effect of ZEVALIN treatment in 54 patients who were **refractory** to rituximab—meaning their disease progressed while on rituximab or less than six months after receiving rituximab therapy.

ZEVALIN delivered a measurable response to treatment in 74% of patients, with 15% of patients achieving a complete response.⁵

Overall response rate



Patient Important Safety Information

Adverse Reactions (Side Effects):

- The most common adverse reactions ($\geq 10\%$) in clinical trials with ZEVALIN were: decreases in blood counts, tiredness, inflammation of the nose and upper throat, nausea (upset stomach), abdominal (stomach) pain, weakness, cough, diarrhea, and fever.
- The most serious adverse reactions of ZEVALIN are prolonged and severe reduction in the number of blood counts and secondary cancers.
- Grade 3/4 adverse reactions of ZEVALIN in recurring NHL patients include prolonged and severe reduction of blood cells (decrease in platelets [63%], decrease in neutrophils [60%], decrease in red blood cells or hemoglobin [17%], and ecchymosis (small blue or purple patch on the skin or mucous membrane [$< 1\%$])) and secondary cancers (5.2%). Serious infections occurred in 3% of patients (urinary tract infection, febrile neutropenia, sepsis, pneumonia, cellulitis (type of skin infection), colitis (swelling of the large intestine), diarrhea, osteomyelitis (bone infection), and upper-air passage infection). Life-threatening infections were reported in 2% of patients (sepsis, empyema (collection of pus in a cavity in the body), pneumonia, febrile neutropenia, fever, and biliary stent-associated cholangitis (bile duct infection)).

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Overall response rate

The percentage of patients whose cancer shrinks after treatment.

Complete response rate

The percentage of patients whose cancer disappears after treatment.

Refractory

Refers to a cancer when it does not respond to a particular treatment.



What happens after ZEVALIN treatment?

ZEVALIN is a short-course treatment. This means ZEVALIN treatment is completed after 7–9 days—no further cycles are required.

Generally, there is no need for a hospital stay after receiving ZEVALIN. You also **do not** need to avoid contact with others, since the radiation's effects stay mainly within your body and bodily fluids.

For 3 days after treatment⁸

- Clean up spilled urine and dispose of materials that are contaminated by bodily fluids, so that others will not handle it (flush down toilet or place in plastic bag in household trash)
- Wash hands thoroughly after using the toilet

For 1 week after treatment⁸

- Use condoms for sexual relations

For 6–12 weeks after treatment⁵

- Your doctor will monitor your blood counts
- Low blood counts following treatment are common and expected, since ZEVALIN is intentionally designed to destroy certain blood cells

You should call your doctor if you develop a fever, feel too tired to participate in daily activities, feel weak, develop bruises or pinpoint red or purple spots on your skin, or have unusual bleeding including blood in your urine or stool. These may be a sign of a severe decrease in blood counts.

For 1 year after treatment^{5,8}

- Avoid pregnancy
- Discontinue breastfeeding infants and use formula
- Avoid getting a vaccine that contains live virus



Learn more at
ZEVALIN.com

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When Considering ZEVALIN

It is important that you **stay informed** and **ask questions** about your disease and treatment options, because **it gives you some control over your cancer management.**

Talking to your doctor

It's important to have clear discussions with your doctor as you plan treatment. Here are some things to consider when entering a discussion:

- Ensure it's a two-way conversation—doctors need to know what is important to you to help advise the best-fit treatment for your disease
- Take plenty of notes, and if you have questions—don't hesitate to ask them
- If you don't understand something the doctor is saying, ask for a simpler explanation

Preparing for an appointment with your doctor

To ready yourself for your appointment, you may want to:

- Write down questions you'd like to ask, and bring a notebook (or an audio recorder) with you to record your doctor's answers
- Ask a family member or friend to accompany you for support, and to ask any questions you may not think of

Questions to ask your doctor

Your doctor will attempt to answer any questions you have about ZEVALIN treatment. Here are some examples of questions you may want to ask:

General information related to you

- What characterizes a typical ZEVALIN candidate?
- Are there reasons I may qualify for ZEVALIN treatment?

General information about your doctor

- Do you have experience with ZEVALIN?
- Have you ever referred a patient for ZEVALIN treatment? If not, is there someone I can talk to who has?
- Would you consider ZEVALIN if you had follicular lymphoma?

Treatment with ZEVALIN

- Who will be part of my treatment team, and what does each member do?
- Where do you refer patients for ZEVALIN treatment?
- How long will it take to complete a full course of ZEVALIN treatment?
- What are the short-term side effects of ZEVALIN?
- Are there any long-term side effects of ZEVALIN I should be aware of?
- Who should I contact with questions or concerns during my ZEVALIN treatment?

After ZEVALIN treatment

- What follow-up tests do I need, and how often will I need them?
- When will I come back to see you after ZEVALIN treatment?

Response to ZEVALIN

- For a patient like me, what are the expected responses to ZEVALIN treatment?
- How effective is ZEVALIN in comparison to rituximab alone in relapsed/refractory patients?

Your Questions

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What if your doctor is not familiar with ZEVALIN?

If your doctor has no prior experience with ZEVALIN, we can help you find a doctor who does. At ZEVALIN.com, you can find and connect with an oncologist in your area who has prescribed ZEVALIN before.

Most doctors will be very helpful and supportive if you express interest in speaking with a colleague of theirs who has firsthand experience prescribing ZEVALIN.

If your doctor doesn't have the answers you need, you or your doctor can contact Spectrum Pharmaceuticals for more information at:

ZEVALIN Support Services

Phone: 1-866-298-8433

E-mail: zevalinsupport@sppirx.com

What should you tell your doctor before ZEVALIN treatment?

Tell your doctor about all of your medical conditions, especially if you:⁹

- Had a severe infusion reaction to rituximab in the past
- Are taking any medications that increase your risk of bleeding, such as aspirin or warfarin
- Have, or have recently had, an infection
- Have recently received a vaccination, or are scheduled to be vaccinated (It is recommended you do not receive a live vaccine for 12 months after receiving ZEVALIN treatment)
- Are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. The ZEVALIN therapeutic regimen may cause harm to an unborn child. Use effective birth control during treatment and for at least one year after

- Are breastfeeding. It is not known if the different parts of the ZEVALIN therapeutic regimen pass into human breast milk. A decision should be made to discontinue breastfeeding or not to treat with the ZEVALIN therapeutic regimen

Tell your doctor about all substances you are currently taking, including prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins or herbal supplements.

ZEVALIN Reimbursement Support and Patient Assistance

With any treatment decision, health insurance and financial considerations may arise:

- How does my insurance cover ZEVALIN?
- If I need financial support, what are my options?

Spectrum is proud to offer the Spectrum Therapy Access Resources (STAR[®]) program, a reimbursement support, co-pay assistance, and patient assistance program designed to help patients gain appropriate access to certain Spectrum products.* Please call STAR at 1-888-537-8277 or visit www.SpectrumPatientAccess.com for more information.

As soon as you begin to consider ZEVALIN as a potential treatment, you'll want to educate yourself on health insurance benefits and financial considerations. It's never too early to educate yourself in the interest of making a qualified decision.

Ask your doctor for a STAR enrollment form, so you can enroll and discover your coverage details.

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* Spectrum Pharmaceuticals, Inc. does not guarantee coverage and/or reimbursement for its products. Coverage, coding, and reimbursement policies vary significantly by payer, patient, and setting of care. Actual coverage and reimbursement decisions are made by individual payers following the receipt of claims. Patients and healthcare professionals should always verify coverage, coding, and reimbursement guidelines on a payer and patient-specific basis. Spectrum Pharmaceuticals, Inc. reserves the right to change eligibility guidelines, terminate, or modify the STAR program at any time for any reason.

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oncologist at
ZEVALIN.com



Please call STAR at
1-888-537-8277
or visit the website
for more information

Frequently Asked Questions

ZEVALIN is a short-course treatment that is delivered over 7–9 days

How is ZEVALIN different from other treatments?

ZEVALIN is different from other non-Hodgkin's follicular lymphoma (FL) treatments in many ways:

- It is a short-course treatment that is delivered over 7–9 days
- ZEVALIN combines immunotherapy and radiotherapy. It delivers radiation to targeted and neighboring cells
- ZEVALIN is not a chemotherapy treatment
- ZEVALIN is typically administered in an outpatient setting
- Clinical trials in the **relapsed** setting have shown that ZEVALIN delivers more measurable responses than if FL is treated with rituximab alone

How is ZEVALIN given?

ZEVALIN is delivered in a single injection over 10 minutes, and is preceded by two **rituximab** infusions. The treatment takes 7–9 days.

For more information on how ZEVALIN is given, see page 16: *“How is ZEVALIN delivered?”*

Who administers ZEVALIN treatment?

Because ZEVALIN treatment involves multiple steps, you will be treated by a coordinated team of health care professionals who specialize in specific steps of your treatment.

An oncology nurse will likely administer your rituximab infusions, and a member of the radiation oncology or nuclear medicine team will administer your ZEVALIN injection.

How do I prepare for treatment with ZEVALIN?

Generally, you do not need to make any special preparations prior to treatment. You can continue with your normal daily activities and your regular diet. You may also wear regular clothing to receive treatment. Talk to your doctor before treatment—he or she may have recommendations for you to follow.

Where will I go to receive ZEVALIN?

On an outpatient basis, you may receive treatment at a nuclear medicine or radiation oncology facility. These facilities have special licenses and equipment to safely give treatments that involve radiation.

What safety precautions should I take after the radioactive component of ZEVALIN treatment is given?

Because ZEVALIN uses a different type of radiation than external beam radiation, you do not have to avoid contact with others after treatment. Your doctor will advise you on radiation safety precautions you should take.

What are the most common side effects of ZEVALIN?

See page 18 *“What are the typical side effects of ZEVALIN?”* for a list of the most common ZEVALIN side effects.

Ask your doctor for more information on the side effects of ZEVALIN treatment.

Since rituximab is given as part of ZEVALIN treatment, you should talk with your doctor about the potential side effects of rituximab.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including the BOXED WARNINGS, for ZEVALIN. Because ZEVALIN treatment includes the use of rituximab, please see the rituximab medication guide (www.rituxan.com).

Relapse

The return of signs and symptoms of cancer after improvement.

Rituximab

A drug used to treat certain types of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Rituximab binds to a protein called CD20, which is found on B-cells, and may destroy cancer cells. It is a type of monoclonal antibody.

What follow-up is needed after completing ZEVALIN treatment?

After you receive treatment with ZEVALIN, you will have weekly blood tests until your blood counts return to normal or as long as your doctor thinks it is necessary. Some patients may need more frequent testing. These blood tests are performed to check for potential side effects. Your doctor or nurse will speak with you about the details of your follow-up.

Where can I talk to other patients who have received ZEVALIN?

Organizations such as the Lymphoma Research Foundation and The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society have programs that can put you in touch with other lymphoma patients, including patients in your local area who have received treatment for FL. Both organizations offer nationwide support programs where patients can share their experiences and find emotional support and encouragement. For contact information for these and other organizations, visit our www.ZEVALIN.com Patient Resources page.

How can I get more information about ZEVALIN?

If you have questions or want more information, visit www.ZEVALIN.com, talk with your doctor, or contact Spectrum Pharmaceuticals:

ZEVALIN Support Services

Phone: 1-866-298-8433

E-mail: zevalinsupport@sppirx.com



Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including the **BOXED WARNINGS**, for ZEVALIN. Because ZEVALIN treatment includes the use of rituximab, please see the rituximab medication guide (www.rituxan.com).

ZEVALIN[®]
(ibritumomab tiuxetan)
INJECTION FOR INTRAVENOUS USE

Glossary

Definitions from glossary have been adapted from the National Cancer Institute's Dictionary of Cancer terms. The full dictionary is available at <http://www.cancer.gov/dictionary>

Antibodies: Proteins made by white blood cells in response to an antigen (a substance that causes the body to make a specific immune response). Each antibody can bind to only one specific antigen. The purpose of this binding is to help destroy the antigen.

Antigen: Any substance that causes the body to make a specific immune response.

Complete response: The disappearance of all signs of cancer in response to treatment. This does not always mean the cancer has been cured. Also called complete remission.

Complete response rate: The percentage of patients whose cancer disappears after treatment.

Cytopenias: A condition in which there is a lower-than-normal number of blood cells.

Ibritumomab: A monoclonal antibody that is used in ZEVALIN.

Infusion: A method of putting fluids, including drugs, into the bloodstream. Also called intravenous infusion.

Intravenous: Into or within a vein. Intravenous usually refers to a way of giving a drug or other substance through a needle or tube inserted into a vein. Also called IV.

Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH): A group of enzymes found in the blood. LDH levels are often increased in patients with lymphoma.¹⁰

Overall response rate: The percentage of patients whose cancer shrinks after treatment.

Partial response: A decrease in the size of a tumor, or in the extent of cancer in the body, in response to treatment. Also called partial remission.

Refractory: Refers to a cancer when it does not respond to a particular treatment.

Relapse: The return of signs and symptoms of cancer after improvement.

Remission: A decrease in or disappearance of signs and symptoms of cancer. In partial remission, some, but not all, signs and symptoms of cancer have disappeared. In complete remission, all signs and symptoms of cancer have disappeared, although cancer may still be in the body.

Rituximab: A drug used to treat certain types of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Rituximab binds to a protein called CD20, which is found on B-cells, and may destroy cancer cells. It is a type of monoclonal antibody.

Y-90 isotope: The isotope used in the radiotherapy portion of ZEVALIN. The "Y" stands for yttrium, a rare metal that is used in radiation therapy to treat some types of tumors. Y-90 can be linked to a monoclonal antibody, such as ibritumomab, to help it locate and bind to cancer cells in the body.

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including the **BOXED WARNINGS**, for ZEVALIN. Because ZEVALIN treatment includes the use of rituximab, please see the rituximab medication guide (www.rituxan.com).

Learn from ZEVALIN Patients



And then when I relapsed, that's when I found out that there was this other thing that combined a monoclonal antibody with a radioactive component.

Laura T. Chicago, IL
Goals: travel, enjoy retirement

Patient testimonial used with permission.



When I was diagnosed, my whole purpose in life was to be a grandma.

Jan W. Columbus, OH
Goal: spend time with grandchildren

For more information, visit www.ZEVALIN.com

Please see accompanying full Prescribing Information, including the **BOXED WARNINGS**, for ZEVALIN. Because ZEVALIN treatment includes the use of rituximab, please see the rituximab medication guide (www.rituxan.com).

ZEVALIN[®]
(ibrutinomab tiuxetan)
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ZEVALIN.com

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use ZEVALIN safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for ZEVALIN.

ZEVALIN® (ibritumomab tiuxetan)

Injection for intravenous use

Initial U.S. Approval: 2002

WARNING: SERIOUS INFUSION REACTIONS, PROLONGED AND SEVERE CYTOPENIAS, and SEVERE CUTANEOUS AND MUCOCUTANEOUS REACTIONS

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- Serious Infusion Reactions, some fatal, may occur within 24 hours of rituximab infusion. (5.1)
- Prolonged and Severe Cytopenias occur in most patients. (5.2)
- Severe Cutaneous and Mucocutaneous Reactions, some fatal, reported with Zevalin therapeutic regimen. (5.3, 6.2)
- Do not exceed 32 mCi (1184 MBq) of Y-90 Zevalin. (2.2)

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

- Dosage and Administration (2) 8/2013
- Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.2, 5.5) 8/2013

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Zevalin is a CD20-directed radiotherapeutic antibody administered as part of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen indicated for the treatment of patients with:

- relapsed or refractory, low-grade or follicular B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) (1.1).
- previously untreated follicular NHL who achieve a partial or complete response to first-line chemotherapy (1.2).

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- **Day 1:** Administer rituximab 250 mg/m² intravenous. (2.2)
- **Day 7, 8, or 9:**
 - Administer rituximab 250 mg/m² intravenous infusion. (2.2)
 - If platelets $\geq 150,000/\text{mm}^3$: Within 4 hours after rituximab infusion, administer 0.4 mCi/kg (14.8 MBq per kg) Y-90 Zevalin intravenous.
 - If platelets $\geq 100,000$ but $\leq 149,000/\text{mm}^3$ in relapsed or refractory patients: Within 4 hours after rituximab infusion, administer 0.3 mCi/kg (11.1 MBq per kg) Y-90 Zevalin intravenous.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

- 1.1 Relapsed or Refractory, Low-grade or Follicular NHL
- 1.2 Previously Untreated Follicular NHL

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

- 2.1 Overview of Dosing Schedule
- 2.2 Zevalin Therapeutic Regimen Dosage and Administration
- 2.3 Directions for Preparation of Radiolabeled Y-90 Zevalin Doses
- 2.4 Procedure for Determining Radiochemical Purity
- 2.5 Radiation Dosimetry

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- 5.1 Serious Infusion Reactions
- 5.2 Prolonged and Severe Cytopenias
- 5.3 Severe Cutaneous and Mucocutaneous Reactions
- 5.4 Altered Biodistribution
- 5.5 Risk of Developing Myelodysplastic Syndrome, Leukemia, and Other Malignancies
- 5.6 Extravasation
- 5.7 Risks of Immunization
- 5.8 Radionuclide Precautions
- 5.9 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

- 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

7 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

- 3.2 mg per 2 mL in a single-use vial. (3)

8 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

9 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Serious Infusion Reactions: Immediately discontinue rituximab and Y-90 Zevalin. (5.1, 6.1)
- Prolonged and Severe Cytopenias: Do not administer Zevalin to patients with $\geq 25\%$ lymphoma marrow involvement or impaired bone marrow reserve. (5.2, 6.1)
- Severe Cutaneous and Mucocutaneous Reactions: Discontinue rituximab and Zevalin infusions if patients develop severe cutaneous or mucocutaneous reactions. (5.3, 6.2)
- Altered Biodistribution (5.4)
- Development of Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndrome (5.5, 6.1)
- Extravasation: Monitor for extravasation and terminate infusion if it occurs. Resume infusion in another limb. (5.6, 6.2)
- Immunization: Do not administer live viral vaccines to patients who recently received Zevalin. (5.7)
- Embryo-fetal Toxicity: May cause fetal harm if given during pregnancy. (5.9, 8.1)

10 ADVERSE REACTIONS

Common adverse reactions ($\geq 10\%$) in clinical trials were: cytopenias, fatigue, nasopharyngitis, nausea, abdominal pain, asthenia, cough, diarrhea, and pyrexia. (6)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Spectrum Pharmaceuticals, Inc. at 1-866-298-8433 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch

11 DRUG INTERACTIONS

- Monitor patients receiving medications that interfere with platelet function or coagulation more frequently for thrombocytopenia. (7)

12 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

- Nursing Mother: Discontinue nursing. (8.3)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Revised: 8/2013

6.2 Post-Marketing Experience

6.3 Immunogenicity

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

8.3 Nursing Mothers

8.4 Pediatric Use

8.5 Geriatric Use

10 OVERDOSAGE

11 DESCRIPTION

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

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14 CLINICAL STUDIES

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Chemotherapy

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

WARNING: SERIOUS INFUSION REACTIONS, PROLONGED AND SEVERE CYTOPENIAS, and SEVERE CUTANEOUS AND MUCOCUTANEOUS REACTIONS

Serious Infusion Reactions: Deaths have occurred within 24 hours of rituximab infusion, an essential component of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen. These fatalities were associated with hypoxia, pulmonary infiltrates, acute respiratory distress syndrome, myocardial infarction, ventricular fibrillation, or cardiogenic shock. Most (80%) fatalities occurred with the first rituximab infusion [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.1) and *Adverse Reactions* (6.1)]. Discontinue rituximab and Y-90 Zevalin infusions in patients who develop severe infusion reactions.

Prolonged and Severe Cytopenias: Y-90 Zevalin administration results in severe and prolonged cytopenias in most patients. Do not administer Y-90 Zevalin to patients with $\geq 25\%$ lymphoma marrow involvement and/or impaired bone marrow reserve [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.2) and *Adverse Reactions* (6.1)].

Severe Cutaneous and Mucocutaneous Reactions: Severe cutaneous and mucocutaneous reactions, some fatal, can occur with the Zevalin therapeutic regimen. Discontinue rituximab and Y-90 Zevalin infusions in patients experiencing severe cutaneous or mucocutaneous reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions* (5.3) and *Adverse Reactions* (6.2)].

Dosing: The dose of Y-90 Zevalin should not exceed 32.0 mCi (1184 MBq) [see *Dosage and Administration* (2.2)].

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE

1.1 Relapsed or Refractory, Low-grade or Follicular NHL

Zevalin is indicated for the treatment of relapsed or refractory, low-grade or follicular B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL).

1.2 Previously Untreated Follicular NHL

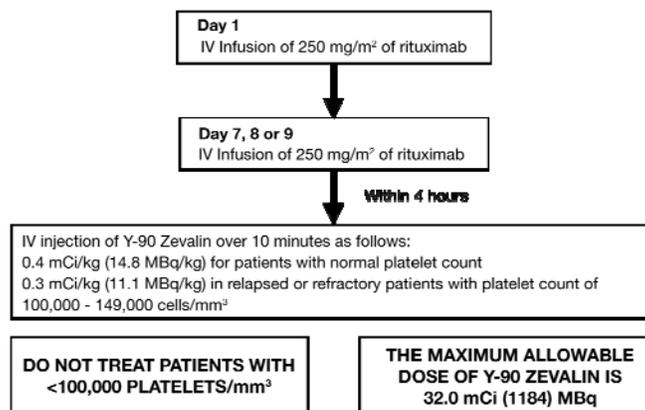
Zevalin is indicated for the treatment of previously untreated follicular NHL in patients who achieve a partial or complete response to first-line chemotherapy.

2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Recommended Dosing Schedule:

- Administer the Zevalin therapeutic regimen as outlined in Section 2.1.
- Initiate the Zevalin therapeutic regimen following recovery of platelet counts to $\geq 150,000/\text{mm}^3$ at least 6 weeks, but no more than 12 weeks, following the last dose of first-line chemotherapy.
- Only administer Rituxan/Zevalin in facilities where immediate access to resuscitative measures is available.

2.1 Overview of Dosing Schedule



2.2 Zevalin Therapeutic Regimen Dosage and Administration

Day 1:

- Premedicate with acetaminophen 650 mg orally and diphenhydramine 50 mg orally prior to rituximab infusion.
- Administer rituximab 250 mg/m² intravenously at an initial rate of 50 mg/hr. In the absence of infusion reactions, escalate the infusion rate in 50 mg/hr increments every 30 minutes to a maximum of 400 mg/hr. Do not mix or dilute rituximab with other drugs.
- Immediately stop the rituximab infusion for serious infusion reactions and discontinue the Zevalin therapeutic regimen [see *Boxed Warning* and *Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- Temporarily slow or interrupt the rituximab infusion for less severe infusion reactions. If symptoms improve, continue the infusion at one-half the previous rate.

Day 7, 8 or 9:

- Premedicate with acetaminophen 650 mg orally and diphenhydramine 50 mg orally prior to rituximab infusion.
- Administer rituximab 250 mg/m² intravenously at an initial rate of 100 mg/hr. Increase rate by 100 mg/hr increments at 30 minute intervals, to a maximum of 400 mg/hr, as tolerated. If infusion reactions occurred during rituximab infusion on Day 1 of treatment, administer rituximab at an initial rate of 50 mg/hr and escalate the infusion rate in 50 mg/hr increments every 30 minutes to a maximum of 400 mg/hr.
- Administer Y-90 Zevalin injection through a free flowing intravenous line within 4 hours following completion of rituximab infusion. Use a 0.22 micron low-protein-binding in-line filter between the syringe and the infusion port. After injection, flush the line with at least 10 mL of normal saline.
 - **If platelet count $\geq 150,000/\text{mm}^3$** , administer Y-90 Zevalin over 10 minutes as an intravenous injection at a dose of Y-90 0.4 mCi per kg (14.8 MBq per kg) actual body weight.
 - **If platelet count $\geq 100,000$ but $\leq 149,000/\text{mm}^3$** , in relapsed or refractory patients, administer Y-90 Zevalin over 10 minutes as an intravenous injection at a dose of Y-90 0.3 mCi per kg (11.1 MBq per kg) actual body weight.
 - **Do not administer more than 32 mCi (1184 MBq) Y-90 Zevalin dose regardless of the patient's body weight.**
- Monitor patients closely for evidence of extravasation during the injection of Y-90 Zevalin. Immediately stop infusion and restart in another limb if any signs or symptoms of extravasation occur [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].

2.3 Directions for Preparation of Radiolabeled Y-90 Zevalin Doses

A clearly-labeled kit is required for preparation of Yttrium-90 (Y-90) Zevalin. Follow the detailed instructions for the preparation of radiolabeled Zevalin [see *Dosage and Administration (2.4)*].

Required materials not supplied in the kit:

1. Yttrium-90 Chloride Sterile Solution
2. Three sterile 1 mL plastic syringes
3. One sterile 3 mL plastic syringe
4. Two sterile 10 mL plastic syringes with 18-20 G needles
5. ITLC silica gel strips
6. 0.9% Sodium Chloride aqueous solution for the chromatography solvent
7. Developing chamber for chromatography
8. Suitable radioactivity counting apparatus
9. Filter, 0.22 micrometer, low-protein-binding
10. Appropriate acrylic shielding for reaction vial and syringe for Y-90

Method:

1. Allow contents of the refrigerated Y-90 Zevalin kit (Zevalin vial, 50 mM sodium acetate vial, and formulation buffer vial) to reach room temperature.
2. Place the empty reaction vial in an appropriate acrylic shield.
3. Determine the amount of each component needed:
 - a. Calculate volume of Y-90 Chloride equivalent to 40 mCi based on the activity concentration of the Y-90 Chloride stock.
 - b. The volume of 50 mM Sodium Acetate solution needed is 1.2 times the volume of Y-90 Chloride solution determined in step 3.a, above.
 - c. Calculate the volume of formulation buffer needed to bring the reaction vial contents to a final volume of 10 mL.
4. Transfer the calculated volume of 50 mM Sodium Acetate to the empty reaction vial. Coat the entire inner surface of the reaction vial by gentle inversion or rolling.
5. Transfer 40 mCi of Y-90 Chloride to the reaction vial using an acrylic shielded syringe. Mix the two solutions by gentle inversion or rolling.
6. Transfer 1.3 mL of Zevalin (ibritumomab tiuxetan) to the reaction vial. **Do not shake or agitate the vial contents.**
7. Allow the labeling reaction to proceed at room temperature for 5 minutes. A shorter or longer reaction time may adversely alter the final labeled product.
8. **Immediately** after the 5-minute incubation period, transfer the calculated volume of formulation buffer from step 3.c. to the reaction vial. Gently add the formulation buffer down the side of the reaction vial. If necessary, withdraw an equal volume of air to normalize pressure.
9. Measure the final product for total activity using a radioactivity calibration system suitable for the measurement of Y-90.
10. Using the supplied labels, record the date and time of preparation, the total activity and volume, and the date and time of expiration, and affix these labels to the shielded reaction vial container.
11. Patient Dose: Calculate the volume required for a Y-90 Zevalin dose [*see Dosage and Administration (2.2)*]. Withdraw the required volume from the reaction vial. Assay the syringe in the dose calibrator suitable for the measurement of Y-90. The measured dose must be within 10% of the prescribed dose of Y-90 Zevalin and **must not exceed 32 mCi (1184 MBq)**. Using the supplied labels, record the patient identifier, total activity and volume and the date and time of expiration, and affix these labels to the syringe and shielded unit dose container.
12. Determine Radiochemical Purity [*see Dosage and Administration (2.4)*].
13. Store Yttrium-90 Zevalin at 2-8°C (36-46°F) until use and administer within 8 hours of radiolabeling. Immediately prior to administration, assay the syringe and contents using a radioactivity calibration system suitable for the measurement of Y-90.

2.4 Procedure for Determining Radiochemical Purity

Use the following procedures for radiolabeling Y-90 Zevalin:

1. Place a small drop of Y-90 Zevalin at the origin of an ITLC silica gel strip.

- Place the ITLC silica gel strip into a chromatography chamber with the origin at the bottom and the solvent front at the top. Allow the solvent (0.9% NaCl) to migrate at least 5 cm from the bottom of the strip. Remove the strip from the chamber and cut the strip in half. Count each half of the ITLC silica gel strip for one minute (CPM) with a suitable counting apparatus.
- Calculate the percent RCP as follows:

$$\% \text{ RCP} = \frac{\text{CPM bottom half}}{\text{CPM bottom half} + \text{CPM top half}} \times 100$$

- Repeat the ITLC procedure if the radiochemical purity is <95%. If repeat testing confirms that radiochemical purity is <95%, do not administer the Y-90 Zevalin dose.

2.5 Radiation Dosimetry

During clinical trials with Zevalin, estimations of radiation-absorbed doses for Y-90 Zevalin were performed using sequential whole body images and the MIRDOSE 3 software program. The estimated radiation absorbed doses to organs and marrow from a course of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen are summarized in Table 1. Absorbed dose estimates for the lower large intestine, upper large intestine, and small intestine have been modified from the standard MIRDOSE 3 output to account for the assumption that activity is within the intestine wall rather than the intestine contents.

Table 1. Estimated Radiation Absorbed Doses from Y-90 Zevalin

Organ	Y-90 Zevalin cGy /mCi (mGy/MBq)	
	Median	Range
Spleen ^a	34.78 (9.4)	6.66 - 74.00 (1.8 - 20.0)
Liver ^a	17.76 (4.8)	10.73 - 29.97 (2.9 - 8.1)
Lower Large Intestinal Wall ^a	17.39 (4.7)	11.47 - 30.34 (3.1 - 8.2)
Upper Large Intestinal Wall ^a	13.32 (3.6)	7.40 - 24.79 (2.0 - 6.7)
Heart Wall ^a	10.73 (2.9)	5.55 - 11.84 (1.5 - 3.2)
Lungs ^a	7.4 (2)	4.44 - 12.58 (1.2 - 3.4)
Testes ^a	5.55 (1.5)	3.70 - 15.91 (1.0 - 4.3)
Small Intestine ^a	5.18 (1.4)	2.96 - 7.77 (0.8 - 2.1)
Red Marrow ^b	4.81 (1.3)	2.22 - 6.66 (0.6 - 1.8)
Urinary Bladder Wall ^c	3.33 (0.9)	2.59 - 4.81 (0.7 - 1.3)
Bone Surfaces ^b	3.33 (0.9)	1.85 - 4.44 (0.5 - 1.2)
Total Body ^c	1.85 (0.5)	1.48 - 2.59 (0.4 - 0.7)
Ovaries ^c	1.48 (0.4)	1.11 - 1.85 (0.3 - 0.5)
Uterus ^c	1.48 (0.4)	1.11 - 1.85 (0.3 - 0.5)

Adrenals^c	1.11 (0.3)	0.74 - 1.85 (0.2 - 0.5)
Brain^c	1.11 (0.3)	0.74 - 1.85 (0.2 - 0.5)
Breasts^c	1.11 (0.3)	0.74 - 1.85 (0.2 - 0.5)
Gallbladder Wall^c	1.11 (0.3)	0.74 - 1.85 (0.2 - 0.5)
Muscle^c	1.11 (0.3)	0.74 - 1.85 (0.2 - 0.5)
Pancreas^c	1.11 (0.3)	0.74 - 1.85 (0.2 - 0.5)
Skin^c	1.11 (0.3)	0.74 - 1.85 (0.2 - 0.5)
Stomach^c	1.11 (0.3)	0.74 - 1.85 (0.2 - 0.5)
Thymus^c	1.11 (0.3)	0.74 - 1.85 (0.2 - 0.5)
Thyroid^c	1.11 (0.3)	0.74 - 1.85 (0.2 - 0.5)
Kidneys^a	0.37 (0.1)	0.00 - 1.11 (0.0 - 0.3)

- a) Organ region of interest
- b) Sacrum region of interest
- c) Whole body region of interest

3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

3.2 mg ibritumomab tiuxetan per 2 mL in a single-use vial.

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS

None.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Serious Infusion Reactions

See also prescribing information for rituximab.

Rituximab, alone or as a component of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen, can cause severe, including fatal, infusion reactions. These reactions typically occur during the first rituximab infusion with time to onset of 30 to 120 minutes. Signs and symptoms of severe infusion reactions may include urticaria, hypotension, angioedema, hypoxia, bronchospasm, pulmonary infiltrates, acute respiratory distress syndrome, myocardial infarction, ventricular fibrillation, and cardiogenic shock. Temporarily slow or interrupt the rituximab infusion for less severe infusion reactions. Immediately discontinue rituximab and Y-90 Zevalin administration for severe infusion reactions. Only administer Rituxan/Zevalin in facilities where immediate access to resuscitative measures is available [*see Boxed Warning and Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

5.2 Prolonged and Severe Cytopenias

Cytopenias with delayed onset and prolonged duration, some complicated by hemorrhage and severe infection, are the most common severe adverse reactions of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen. When used according to recommended doses, the incidences of severe thrombocytopenia and neutropenia are greater in patients with mild baseline thrombocytopenia ($\geq 100,000$ but $\leq 149,000/\text{mm}^3$) compared to those with normal pretreatment platelet counts. Severe cytopenias persisting more than 12 weeks following administration can occur. Monitor complete blood counts (CBC) and platelet counts following the Zevalin therapeutic regimen weekly until levels recover or as clinically indicated.

[*see Boxed Warning and Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

Do not administer the Zevalin therapeutic regimen to patients with $\geq 25\%$ lymphoma marrow involvement and/or impaired bone marrow reserve. Monitor patients for cytopenias and their complications (e.g., febrile neutropenia, hemorrhage) for up to 3 months after use of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen. Avoid using drugs which interfere with platelet function or coagulation following the Zevalin therapeutic regimen.

5.3 Severe Cutaneous and Mucocutaneous Reactions

Erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, bullous dermatitis, and exfoliative dermatitis, some fatal, were reported in post-marketing experience. The time to onset of these reactions was variable, ranging from a few days to 4 months after administration of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen. Discontinue the Zevalin therapeutic regimen in patients experiencing a severe cutaneous or mucocutaneous reaction [*see Boxed Warning and Adverse Reactions (6.2)*].

5.4 Altered Biodistribution

In a post-marketing registry designed to collect biodistribution images and other information in reported cases of altered biodistribution, there were 12 (1.3%) patients reported to have altered biodistribution among 953 patients registered.

5.5 Risk of Developing Myelodysplastic Syndrome, Leukemia, and Other Malignancies

The radiation dose resulting from therapeutic exposure to Y-90 radiolabeled Zevalin may result in secondary malignancies.

Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and/or acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) were reported in 5.2% (11/211) of patients with relapsed or refractory NHL enrolled in clinical studies and 1.5% (8/535) of patients included in the expanded-access trial, with median follow-up of 6.5 and 4.4 years, respectively. Among the 19 reported cases, the median time to the diagnosis of MDS or AML was 1.9 years following treatment with the Zevalin therapeutic regimen; however, the cumulative incidence continues to increase [*see Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

Among 204 patients receiving Y-90 Zevalin following first-line chemotherapy, 26 (12.7%) patients in the Zevalin arm developed a second primary malignancy compared to 14 (6.8%) of patients in the control arm. Seven patients (3.4%, 7/204) were diagnosed with MDS/AML after receiving Zevalin, compared to one patient (0.5%, 1/205) in the control arm, with a median follow-up of 7.3 years. Deaths due to second primary malignancy included 8 (3.9%) patients in the Zevalin arm compared to 3 (1.5%) patients in the control arm. Deaths due to MDS/AML included five (2.5%) patients in the Zevalin arm compared to no patients in the control arm.

5.6 Extravasation

Monitor patients closely for evidence of extravasation during Zevalin infusion. Immediately terminate the infusion if signs or symptoms of extravasation occur and restart in another limb [*see Dosage and Administration (2.2)*].

5.7 Risks of Immunization

The safety of immunization with live viral vaccines following the Zevalin therapeutic regimen has not been studied. Do not administer live viral vaccines to patients who have recently received Zevalin. The ability to generate an immune response to any vaccine following the Zevalin therapeutic regimen has not been studied.

5.8 Radionuclide Precautions

During and after radiolabeling Zevalin with Y-90, minimize radiation exposure to patients and to medical personnel, consistent with institutional good radiation safety practices and patient management procedures.

5.9 Embryo-Fetal Toxicity

Based on its radioactivity, Y-90 Zevalin may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. If the Zevalin therapeutic regimen is administered during pregnancy, the patient should be apprised of the potential hazard to a fetus. Advise women of childbearing potential to use adequate contraception for a minimum of twelve months [*see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)*].

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are discussed in greater detail in other sections of the label:

- Serious Infusion Reactions [*see Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- Prolonged and Severe Cytopenias [*see Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].

- Severe Cutaneous and Mucocutaneous Reactions [see Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].
- Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndrome [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

The most common adverse reactions of Zevalin are cytopenias, fatigue, nasopharyngitis, nausea, abdominal pain, asthenia, cough, diarrhea, and pyrexia.

The most serious adverse reactions of Zevalin are prolonged and severe cytopenias (thrombocytopenia, anemia, lymphopenia, neutropenia) and secondary malignancies.

Because the Zevalin therapeutic regimen includes the use of rituximab, see prescribing information for rituximab.

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

The reported safety data reflects exposure to Zevalin in 349 patients with relapsed or refractory, low-grade, follicular or transformed NHL across 5 trials (4 single arm and 1 randomized) and in 206 patients with previously untreated follicular NHL in a randomized trial (Study 4) who received any portion of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen. The safety data reflect exposure to Zevalin in 270 patients with relapsed or refractory NHL with platelet counts $\geq 150,000/\text{mm}^3$ who received 0.4 mCi/kg (14.8 MBq/kg) of Y-90 Zevalin (Group 1 in Table 4), 65 patients with relapsed or refractory NHL with platelet counts of $\geq 100,000$ but $\leq 149,000/\text{mm}^3$ who received 0.3 mCi/kg (11.1 MBq/kg) of Y-90 Zevalin (Group 2 in Table 4), and 204 patients with previously untreated NHL with platelet counts $\geq 150,000/\text{mm}^3$ who received 0.4 mCi/kg (14.8 MBq/kg) of Y-90 Zevalin; all patients received a single course of Zevalin.

Table 2 displays selected adverse reaction incidence rates in patients who received any portion of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen (n=206) or no further therapy (n=203) following first-line chemotherapy (Study 4).

Table 2.

Per-Patient Incidence (%) of Selected^a Adverse Reactions Occurring in $\geq 5\%$ of Patients with Previously Untreated Follicular NHL Treated with the Zevalin Therapeutic Regimen

	Zevalin (n=206)		Observation (n=203)	
	All Grades ^b	Grade ^b 3-4	All Grades ^b	Grade ^b 3-4
	%	%	%	%
Gastrointestinal Disorders				
Abdominal pain	17	2	13	<1
Diarrhea	11	0	3	0
Nausea	18	0	2	0
Body as a Whole				
Asthenia	15	1	8	<1
Fatigue	33	1	9	0
Influenza-like illness	8	0	3	0
Pyrexia	10	3	4	0
Musculoskeletal				
Myalgia	9	0	3	0
Metabolism				
Anorexia	8	0	2	0
Respiratory, Thoracic & Media				
Cough	11	<1	5	0
Pharyngolaryngeal pain	7	0	2	0
Epistaxis	5	2	<1	0
Nervous System				
Dizziness	7	0	2	0
Vascular				
Hypertension	7	3	2	<1
Skin & Subcutaneous				

Night sweats	8	0	2	0
Petechiae	8	2	0	0
Pruritus	7	0	1	0
Rash	7	0	<1	0
Infections & Infestations				
Bronchitis	8	0	3	0
Nasopharyngitis	19	0	10	0
Rhinitis	8	0	2	0
Sinusitis	7	<1	<1	0
Urinary tract infection	7	<1	3	0
Blood and Lymphatic System				
Thrombocytopenia	62	51	1	0
Neutropenia	45	41	3	2
Anemia	22	5	4	0
Leukopenia	43	36	4	1
Lymphopenia	26	18	9	5

a) Between-group difference of $\geq 5\%$

b) NCI CTCAE version 2.0

Table 3 shows hematologic toxicities in 349 Zevalin-treated patients with relapsed or refractory, low-grade, follicular or transformed B-cell NHL. Grade 2-4 hematologic toxicity occurred in 86% of Zevalin-treated patients.

Table 3.

Per-Patient Incidence (%) of Hematologic Adverse Reactions in

Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Low-grade, Follicular or Transformed B-cell NHL^a

(N = 349)

	All Grades %	Grade 3-4 %
Thrombocytopenia	95	63
Neutropenia	77	60
Anemia	61	17
Ecchymosis	7	<1

a) Occurring within the 12 weeks following the first rituximab infusion of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen

Prolonged and Severe Cytopenias

Patients in clinical studies were not permitted to receive hematopoietic growth factors beginning 2 weeks prior to administration of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen.

The incidence and duration of severe hematologic toxicity in previously treated NHL patients (N=335) and in previously untreated patients (Study 4) receiving Y-90 Zevalin are shown in Table 4.

Table 4.

Severe Hematologic Toxicity in Patients Receiving Zevalin

Baseline Platelet Count	Group 1 (n=270) $\geq 150,000/\text{mm}^3$	Group 2 (n=65) $\geq 100,000$ but $\leq 149,000/\text{mm}^3$	Study 4 (n=204) $\geq 150,000/\text{mm}^3$
Y-90 Zevalin Dose	0.4 mCi/kg (14.8 MBq/kg)	0.3 mCi/kg (11.1 MBq/kg)	0.4 mCi/kg (14.8 MBq/kg)
ANC Median nadir (per mm^3) Per Patient Incidence ANC $< 1000/\text{mm}^3$	800 57%	600 74%	721 65%

Per Patient Incidence ANC <500/mm ³	30%	35%	26%
Median Duration (Days) ^a ANC <1000/mm ³	22	29	29
Median Time to Recovery ^b	12	13	15
Platelets			
Median nadir (per mm ³)	41,000	24,000	42,000
Per Patient Incidence Platelets <50,000/mm ³	61%	78%	61%
Per Patient Incidence Platelets <10,000/mm ³	10%	14%	4%
Median Duration (Days) ^c Platelets <50,000/mm ³	24	35	26
Median Time to Recovery ^b	13	14	14

a) Day from last ANC $\geq 1000/\text{mm}^3$ to first ANC $\geq 1000/\text{mm}^3$ following nadir, censored at next treatment or death

b) Day from nadir to first count at level of Grade 1 toxicity or baseline

c) Day from last platelet count $\geq 50,000/\text{mm}^3$ to day of first platelet count $\geq 50,000/\text{mm}^3$ following nadir, censored at next treatment or death

Cytopenias were more severe and more prolonged among eleven (5%) patients who received Zevalin after first-line fludarabine or a fludarabine-containing chemotherapy regimen as compared to patients receiving non-fludarabine-containing regimens. Among these eleven patients, the median platelet nadir was $13,000/\text{mm}^3$ with a median duration of platelets below $50,000/\text{mm}^3$ of 56 days and the median time for platelet recovery from nadir to Grade 1 toxicity or baseline was 35 days. The median ANC was $355/\text{mm}^3$, with a median duration of ANC below $1,000/\text{mm}^3$ of 37 days and the median time for ANC recovery from nadir to Grade 1 toxicity or baseline was 20 days.

The median time to cytopenia was similar across patients with relapsed/refractory NHL and those completing first-line chemotherapy, with median ANC nadir at 61-62 days, platelet nadir at 49-53 days, and hemoglobin nadir at 68-69 days after Y-90-Zevalin administration.

Information on hematopoietic growth factor use and platelet transfusions is based on 211 patients with relapsed/refractory NHL and 206 patients following first-line chemotherapy. Filgrastim was given to 13% of patients and erythropoietin to 8% with relapsed or refractory disease; 14% of patients receiving Zevalin following first-line chemotherapy received granulocyte-colony stimulating factors and 5% received erythropoiesis-stimulating agents. Platelet transfusions were given to approximately 22% of all Zevalin-treated patients. Red blood cell transfusions were given to 20% of patients with relapsed or refractory NHL and 2% of patients receiving Zevalin following first-line chemotherapy.

Infections

In relapsed or refractory NHL patients, infections occurred in 29% of 349 patients during the first 3 months after initiating the Zevalin therapeutic regimen and 3% developed serious infections (urinary tract infection, febrile neutropenia, sepsis, pneumonia, cellulitis, colitis, diarrhea, osteomyelitis, and upper respiratory tract infection). Life-threatening infections were reported in 2% (sepsis, empyema, pneumonia, febrile neutropenia, fever, and biliary stent-associated cholangitis). From 3 months to 4 years after Zevalin treatment, 6% of patients developed infections; 2% were serious (urinary tract infection, bacterial or viral pneumonia, febrile neutropenia, perihilar infiltrate, pericarditis, and intravenous drug-associated viral hepatitis) and 1% were life-threatening infections (bacterial pneumonia, respiratory disease, and sepsis).

When administered following first-line chemotherapy (Table 2), Grade 3-4 infections occurred in 8% of Zevalin treated patients and in 2% of controls and included neutropenic sepsis (1%), bronchitis, catheter sepsis, diverticulitis, herpes zoster, influenza, lower respiratory tract infection, sinusitis, and upper respiratory tract infection.

Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndrome

Among 746 patients with relapsed/refractory NHL, 19 (2.6%) patients developed MDS/AML with a median follow-up of 4.4 years. The overall incidence of MDS/AML among the 211 patients included in the clinical studies was 5.2% (11/211), with a median follow-up of 6.5 years and median time to development of MDS/AML of 2.9 years. The cumulative Kaplan-Meier estimated incidence of MDS/secondary leukemia in this patient population was 2.2% at 2 years and 5.9% at 5 years. The incidence of MDS/AML among the 535 patients in the expanded access programs was 1.5% (8/535) with a

median follow-up of 4.4 years and median time to development of MDS/AML of 1.5 years. Multiple cytogenetic abnormalities were described, most commonly involving chromosomes 5 and/or 7. The risk of MDS/AML was not associated with the number of prior treatments (0-1 versus 2-10).

Among 204 patients receiving Y-90-Zevalin following first-line treatment, 7 (3%) patients developed MDS/AML between approximately 2 to 7 years after Zevalin administration [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*].

6.2 Post-Marketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen in hematologic malignancies. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. Decisions to include these reactions in labeling are typically based on one or more of the following factors: (1) seriousness of the reaction, (2) frequency of reporting, or (3) strength of causal connection to the Zevalin therapeutic regimen.

- Cutaneous and mucocutaneous reactions: erythema multiforme, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, bullous dermatitis, and exfoliative dermatitis [*see Boxed Warning and Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].
- Infusion site erythema and ulceration following extravasation [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*].
- Radiation injury in tissues near areas of lymphomatous involvement within a month of Zevalin administration.

6.3 Immunogenicity

As with all therapeutic proteins, there is a potential for immunogenicity. The incidence of antibody formation is highly dependent on the sensitivity and specificity of the assay. Additionally, the observed incidence of antibody (including neutralizing antibody) positivity in an assay may be influenced by several factors including assay methodology, sample handling, timing of sample collection, concomitant medications, and underlying disease. For these reasons, comparisons of the incidence of HAMA/HACA to the Zevalin therapeutic regimen with the incidence of antibodies to other products may be misleading.

HAMA and HACA response data on 446 patients from 8 clinical studies conducted over a 10-year time period are available. Overall, 11/446 (2.5%) had evidence of either HAMA formation (N=8) or HACA formation (N=4). Six of these patients developed HAMA/HACA after treatment with Zevalin and 5 were HAMA/HACA positive at baseline. Of the 6 who were HAMA/HACA positive, only one was positive for both. Furthermore, in 6 of the 11 patients, the HAMA/HACA reverted to negative within 2 weeks to 3 months. No patients had increasing levels of HAMA/HACA at the end of the studies.

Only 6/446 patients (1.3%) had developed evidence of antibody formation after treatment with Zevalin, and of these, many either reverted to negative or decreased over time. This data demonstrates that HAMA/HACA develop infrequently, are typically transient, and do not increase with time.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

No formal drug interaction studies have been performed with Zevalin. Patients receiving medications that interfere with platelet function or coagulation should have more frequent laboratory monitoring for thrombocytopenia.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Category D [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)*]

Risk Summary

Based on its radioactivity, Y-90 Zevalin may cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman. Immunoglobulins are known to cross the placenta. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Animal reproductive toxicology studies of Zevalin have not been conducted.

Advise women of childbearing potential to use adequate contraception for a minimum of twelve months. Inform women who become pregnant while receiving Zevalin of the potential fetal risks.

8.3 Nursing Mothers

Because human IgG is excreted in human milk, it is expected that Zevalin would be present in human milk. Because of the potential for adverse reactions in nursing infants from Y-90 Zevalin, a decision should be made to discontinue nursing or not administer the Zevalin therapeutic regimen, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of Zevalin have not been established in pediatric patients.

8.5 Geriatric Use

Of 349 patients with relapsed/refractory NHL treated with the Zevalin therapeutic regimen in clinical studies, 38% (132 patients) were age 65 years and over, while 12% (41 patients) were age 75 years and over.

Of 414 patients enrolled in Study 4 (Zevalin following first-line chemotherapy) 206 patients received Zevalin. Of these patients 14% (29 patients) were 65 years and over, while 2% (4 patients) were 75 years and older. In the control arm, 10% (21 patients) were 65 years or over and 0% (0 patients) were 75 years or older.

No overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between these subjects and younger subjects, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

10 OVERDOSAGE

Severe cytopenias which may require stem cell support have occurred at doses higher than the recommended maximum total dose of 32 mCi (1184 MBq).

11 DESCRIPTION

Zevalin (ibritumomab tiuxetan) is the immunoconjugate resulting from a stable thiourea covalent bond between the monoclonal antibody ibritumomab and the linker-chelator tiuxetan [N-[2-bis(carboxymethyl)amino]-3-(p-isothiocyanatophenyl)-propyl]-[N-[2-bis(carboxymethyl)amino]-2-(methyl)-ethyl]glycine. This linker-chelator provides a high affinity, conformationally restricted chelation site for Yttrium-90. The approximate molecular weight of ibritumomab tiuxetan is 148 kD. The antibody moiety of Zevalin is ibritumomab, a murine IgG₁ kappa monoclonal antibody directed against the CD20 antigen.

Ibritumomab tiuxetan is a clear, colorless, sterile, pyrogen-free, preservative-free solution that may contain translucent particles. Each single-use vial includes 3.2 mg of ibritumomab tiuxetan in 2 mL of 0.9% Sodium Chloride.

Physical/Radiochemical Characteristics of Y-90

Yttrium-90 decays by emission of beta particles, with a physical half-life of 64.1 hours (2.67 days). The product of radioactive decay is non-radioactive Zirconium-90. The range of beta particles in soft tissue (χ_{90}) is 5 mm. Radiation emission data for Y-90 are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5.
Principal Y-90 Radiation Emission Data

Radiation	Mean % per Disintegration	Mean Energy (keV)
Beta minus	100	750-935

External Radiation

The exposure rate for 1 mCi (37 MBq) of Y-90 is 8.3×10^{-3} C/kg/hr (32 R/hr) at the mouth of an open Y-90 vial.

To allow correction for physical decay of Y-90, the fractions that remain at selected intervals before and after the time of calibration are shown in Table 6.

Table 6.
Physical Decay Chart: Y-90 Half-life 2.67 Days (64.1 Hours)

Calibration Time (Hrs.)	Fraction Remaining	Calibration Time (Hrs.)	Fraction Remaining
-36	1.48	0	1.00
-24	1.30	1	0.99

-12	1.14	2	0.98
-8	1.09	3	0.97
-7	1.08	4	0.96
-6	1.07	5	0.95
-5	1.06	6	0.94
-4	1.04	7	0.93
-3	1.03	8	0.92
-2	1.02	12	0.88
-1	1.01	24	0.77
0	1.00	36	0.68

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action

Ibritumomab tiuxetan binds specifically to the CD20 antigen (human B-lymphocyte-restricted differentiation antigen, Bp35). The apparent affinity (K_D) of ibritumomab tiuxetan for the CD20 antigen ranges between approximately 14 to 18 nM. The CD20 antigen is expressed on pre-B and mature B lymphocytes and on > 90% of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHL). The CD20 antigen is not shed from the cell surface and does not internalize upon antibody binding.

The chelate tiuxetan, which tightly binds Y-90, is covalently linked to ibritumomab. The beta emission from Y-90 induces cellular damage by the formation of free radicals in the target and neighboring cells.

Ibritumomab tiuxetan binding was observed *in vitro* on lymphoid cells of the bone marrow, lymph node, thymus, red and white pulp of the spleen, and lymphoid follicles of the tonsil, as well as lymphoid nodules of other organs such as the large and small intestines.

12.2 Pharmacodynamics

In clinical studies, administration of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen resulted in sustained depletion of circulating B cells. At four weeks, the median number of circulating B cells was zero (range, 0-1084/mm³). B-cell recovery began at approximately 12 weeks following treatment, and the median level of B cells was within the normal range (32 to 341/mm³) by 9 months after treatment. Median serum levels of IgG and IgA remained within the normal range throughout the period of B-cell depletion. Median IgM serum levels dropped below normal (median 49 mg/dL, range 13-3990 mg/dL) after treatment and recovered to normal values by 6-months post therapy.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetic and biodistribution studies were performed using In-111 Zevalin (5 mCi [185 MBq] In-111, 1.6 mg ibritumomab tiuxetan). In an early study designed to assess the need for pre-administration of unlabeled antibody, only 18% of known sites of disease were imaged when In-111 Zevalin was administered without unlabeled ibritumomab. When preceded by unlabeled ibritumomab (1.0 mg/kg or 2.5 mg/kg), In-111 Zevalin detected 56% and 92% of known disease sites, respectively. These studies were conducted with a Zevalin therapeutic regimen that included unlabeled ibritumomab.

In pharmacokinetic studies of patients receiving the Zevalin therapeutic regimen, the mean effective half-life for Y-90 activity in blood was 30 hours, and the mean area under the fraction of injected activity (FIA) vs. time curve in blood was 39 hours. Over 7 days, a median of 7.2% of the injected activity was excreted in urine.

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenicity and mutagenicity studies have not been conducted. However, radiation is a potential carcinogen and mutagen.

No animal studies have been performed to determine the effects of Zevalin on fertility in males or females. In clinical studies, the Zevalin therapeutic regimen results in a significant radiation dose to the testes: the radiation dose to the ovaries has not been established [*see Dosage and Administration (2.5)*]. There is a potential risk that the Zevalin therapeutic regimen could cause toxic effects on the male and female gonads. Effective contraceptive methods should be used during treatment and for up to 12 months following the Zevalin therapeutic regimen.

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

Animal reproductive toxicology studies of the Zevalin therapeutic regimen have not been conducted. Because the Zevalin therapeutic regimen includes the use of rituximab, also see prescribing information for rituximab.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Relapsed or Refractory, Low-grade or Follicular Lymphoma

Study 1 was a single arm study of 54 patients with relapsed follicular lymphoma, who were refractory to rituximab treatment. Patients had a World Health Organization (WHO) Performance Status (PS) 0-2, <25% bone marrow involvement by NHL, no prior bone marrow transplantation, and acceptable hematologic, renal, and hepatic function. Refractoriness to rituximab was defined as failure to achieve a complete or partial response or time-to-disease-progression (TTP) of < 6 months. The main efficacy outcome measure of the study was the overall response rate (ORR) using the International Workshop Response Criteria (IWRC). Other efficacy outcome measures included time-to-disease-progression (TTP) and duration of response (DR). Table 7 summarizes efficacy data from Study 1.

Study 2 was a randomized (1:1), open-label, multicenter study comparing the Zevalin therapeutic regimen with rituximab. The trial was conducted in 130 patients with relapsed or refractory low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL); no patient had received prior rituximab. Patients had histologically confirmed NHL requiring therapy, a WHO PS 0-2, <25% bone marrow involvement by NHL, no prior bone marrow transplantation, and acceptable hematologic function. Sixty-four patients received the Zevalin therapeutic regimen, and 66 patients received rituximab given as an IV infusion at 375 mg per m² weekly times 4 doses. The main efficacy outcome measure of the study was ORR using the IWRC. The ORR was significantly higher for patients receiving the Zevalin therapeutic regimen (83% vs. 55%, p<0.001). Time-to-disease-progression was not significantly different between study arms. Table 7 summarizes efficacy data from Study 2.

Table 7.

Summary of Efficacy Data^a

	Study 1	Study 2	
	Zevalin therapeutic regimen N = 54	Zevalin therapeutic regimen N = 64	Rituximab N = 66
Overall Response Rate (%)	74	83	55
Complete Response Rate ^b (%)	15	38	18
Median DR ^{c,d} (Months) [Range ^e]	6.4 [0.5-49.9+]	14.3 [1.8-47.6+]	11.5 [1.2-49.7+]
Median TTP ^{c,f} (Months) [Range ^e]	6.8 [1.1-50.9+]	12.1 [2.1-49.0+]	10.1 [0.7-51.3+]

- a) IWRC: International Workshop Response Criteria
- b) CRu and CR: Unconfirmed and confirm complete response
- c) Estimated with observed range
- d) Duration of response: interval from the onset of response to disease progression
- e) “+” indicates an ongoing response
- f) Time to Disease Progression: interval from the first infusion to disease progression

Study 3 was a single arm study of 30 patients of whom 27 had relapsed or refractory low-grade, follicular NHL and a platelet count 100,000 to 149,000/mm³. Patients with ≥ 25% lymphomatous marrow involvement, prior myeloablative therapy with stem cell support, prior external beam radiation to > 25% of active marrow or neutrophil count <1,500/mm³ were ineligible for Study 3. All patients received Y-90 Zevalin [0.3 mCi per kg (11.1 MBq per kg)]. Objective, durable clinical responses were observed [89% ORR (95% CI: 70-97%) with a median duration of response of 11.6 months (range: 1.0-42.4+ months)].

14.2 Follicular, B-Cell NHL Upon Completion of First-Line Chemotherapy

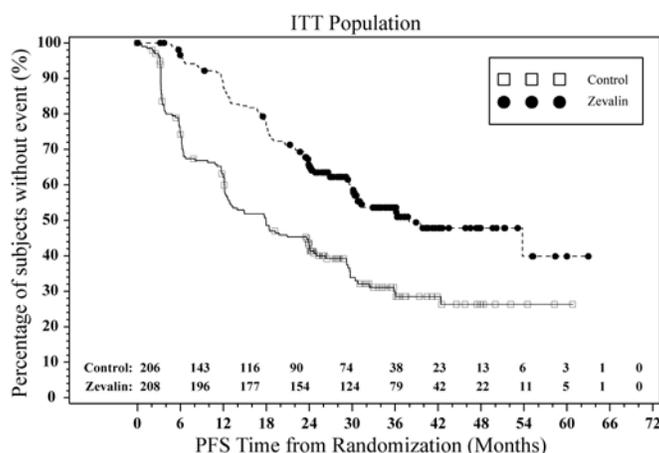
Study 4 was a multi-center, randomized, open-label study conducted in patients with follicular NHL with a partial (PR) or complete response (CR/CRu) upon completion of first-line chemotherapy. Randomization was stratified by center and response to first-line therapy (CR or PR). Key eligibility criteria were <25% bone marrow involvement, no prior external beam radiation or myeloablative therapy, and recovery of platelets to normal levels. Patients were randomized to receive Zevalin (n=208) or no further therapy (n=206). Y-90 Zevalin was administered at least 6 weeks but no more than 12 weeks following the last dose of chemotherapy. The main efficacy outcome measure was progression-free survival (PFS) assessed by study investigators using the International Workshop to Standardize Response Criteria for non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (1999).

Among the 414 patients, 49% were male, 99% were Caucasian, 12% were ≥65 years old, 83% had a WHO performance status of 0, and 65% had Stage IV disease. Thirty-nine (9.5%) patients received single agent chlorambucil, 22 (5%) patients received fludarabine or a fludarabine-containing regimen, 294 (71%) patients received cyclophosphamide-containing combination chemotherapy [CHOP (31%); CHOP-like (15%); CVP/COP (26%)] and 59 (14%) patients received rituximab-containing combination chemotherapy as first-line treatment.

Progression-free survival was significantly prolonged among Zevalin-treated patients compared to those receiving no further treatment [median PFS 38 months vs. 18 months; HR 0.46 (95% CI: 0.35, 0.60) p<0.0001 Cox model stratified by response to first-line therapy and initial treatment strategy (immediate vs. watch-and-wait)]. The number of patients who died was too small to permit a reliable comparison on survival.

The results for PFS are presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Study 4: Kaplan-Meier Estimator for Investigator-Assessed Progression Free Survival Time



16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

A kit is used for preparing Y-90 radiolabeled Zevalin (NDC 68152-103-03). The contents of all vials are sterile, pyrogen-free, contain no preservatives, and are not radioactive. The kit contains four identification labels and the following four vials:

1. One (1) Zevalin vial containing 3.2 mg ibritumomab tiuxetan in 2 mL 0.9% Sodium Chloride as a clear, colorless solution.
2. One (1) 50 mM Sodium Acetate Vial containing 13.6 mg Sodium Acetate trihydrate in 2 mL Water for Injection, USP as a clear, colorless solution.
3. One (1) Formulation Buffer Vial containing 750 mg Albumin (Human), 76 mg Sodium Chloride, 28 mg Sodium Phosphate Dibasic Dodecahydrate, 4 mg Pentetic Acid, 2 mg Potassium Phosphate Monobasic and 2 mg Potassium Chloride in 10 mL Water for Injection, pH 7.1 as a clear yellow to amber colored solution.
4. One (1) empty Reaction Vial.

Yttrium-90 Chloride Sterile Solution is shipped directly from the supplier upon placement of an order for the Y-90 Zevalin kit.

Rituximab (Rituxan[®], Biogen Idec and Genentech USA) must be ordered separately.

Storage

Store the kit at 2-8°C (36-46°F). Do not freeze.

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise patients:

- To contact a healthcare professional for severe signs and symptoms of infusion reactions.
- To take premedications as prescribed [*see Dosage and Administration (2.2) and Warnings and Precautions (5.1)*].
- To report any signs or symptoms of cytopenias (bleeding, easy bruising, petechiae or purpura, pallor, weakness or fatigue) [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].
- To avoid medications that interfere with platelet function, except as directed by a healthcare professional [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*].
- To seek prompt medical evaluation for diffuse rash, bullae, or desquamation of the skin or oral mucosa [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*].
- To immediately report symptoms of infection (e.g. pyrexia) [*see Adverse Reactions (6.2)*].
- That immunization with live viral vaccines is not recommended for 12 months following the Zevalin therapeutic regimen [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*].
- To use effective contraceptive methods during treatment and for a minimum of 12 months following Zevalin therapy [*see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)*], *Use in Specific Populations (8.1) and Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)*].
- To discontinue nursing during and after Zevalin treatment [*see Use In Specific Populations (8.3)*].

Zevalin[®] (ibritumomab tiuxetan)

Manufactured for:

Spectrum Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

157 Technology Drive

Irvine, CA 92618

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