

Cymevene®

Ganciclovir

Antiviral

Composition

Active ingredient: ganciclovir

Pharmaceutical form and quantity of active substance per unit

Each rubber-stoppered glass vial contains 500 mg ganciclovir as ganciclovir sodium. Powder for concentrate for solution for infusion.

Indications and special uses

Cymevene is indicated for the treatment of life-threatening or sight-threatening CMV infections in immunocompromised patients. These infections include retinitis, colitis, pneumonia, other visceral involvement and systemic infections without documented visceral involvement. The efficacy and tolerability of Cymevene have been established only in severe CMV infections, but not in congenital or neonatal CMV disease or in CMV infections in non-immunocompromised patients.

Cymevene is indicated for the prevention of CMV disease following heart, lung and heart-lung transplantation.

In order to confirm the etiological diagnosis, suitable laboratory tests (culture, demonstration of antigens, etc.) should be performed. Where retinitis is suspected, the diagnosis should be based on the presence of typical retinal damage in combination with positive cultures in blood, urine or other specimens. A diagnosis of CMV infection should not be made purely on the basis of the presence of antibodies or histological lesions such as viral inclusions in a biopsy sample.

Dosage and administration

Standard dosage

Initial therapy: Adults: 5 mg/kg given as an i.v. infusion over one hour, every 12 hours (10 mg/kg/day) for 14-21 days in patients with normal renal function.

Maintenance therapy

Adults: Patients whose immune system has not recovered and who are flare-free at their creatinine clearance, patients may be given a dosage of 6 mg/kg/day or 5 days per week.

Special dosage instructions

Patients with renal impairment: Depending on their creatinine clearance, patients with renal impairment receive the doses shown in the following table:

Creatinine clearance (ml/min)	Initial dose (mg/kg)	Maintenance dose (mg/kg)
≥ 70	5.0 (once daily)	5.0 (once daily)
40-69	2.5 (once daily)	2.5 (once daily)
25-39	1.25 (once daily)	1.25 (once daily)
10-24	1.25 (once daily)	0.625 (once daily)
≤ 10	1.25 (once daily)	0.625 (once daily)

Creatinine clearance is calculated as follows:

Men: $Cl_{cr} = (140 - \text{age in years}) \times \text{bodyweight [kg]} / (72 \times 0.0011 \times \text{serum creatinine [mmol/l]})$

Women: $Cl_{cr} = 0.85 \times \text{value in men}$

As dose adjustment is recommended in patients with renal impairment, serum creatinine or creatinine clearance should be closely monitored.

Data from dialysis patients indicate that ganciclovir plasma levels were reduced by approximately 50% after hemodialysis.

Patients with leukaemia, severe neutropenia, anaemia and thrombocytopenia: Granulocytopenia (neutropenia), anaemia, thrombocytopenia, bone marrow depression and aplastic anaemia have been observed in patients treated with ganciclovir.

Treatment should not be initiated if the absolute neutrophil count is less than 500 cells/ μl or the platelet count is less than 25,000/ μl or the hemoglobin level is less than 8 g/dl (see **Warnings and precautions** and **Undesirable effects**).

Geriatric patients

The efficacy and tolerability of Cymevene have not been investigated in geriatric patients. As geriatric patients often exhibit renal impairment, ganciclovir should be administered with particular attention to their renal function (see **Special dosage instructions**, **Patients with renal impairment**).

Pediatric Patients

Ganciclovir is not yet approved for treatment of pediatric patients under 18 years of age because of lack of clinical experience (see **Warnings and precautions**).

The safety and efficacy of ganciclovir in pediatric patients, including the treatment of congenital or neonatal CMV infections, has not been established. The use of ganciclovir in pediatrics requires extreme caution because of its potential for long-term carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity. The possible benefit of the treatment should justify the risks (see **Pharmacokinetics in special patient groups**).

Method of administration

Do not administer by rapid intravenous injection, since the toxicity of Cymevene may be increased as a result of excessive plasma levels. Intramuscular or subcutaneous injection may result in severe tissue irritation due to the high pH (9-11) of Cymevene solution.

Contraindications

Cymevene is contraindicated in patients who are hypersensitive to ganciclovir, valganciclovir or any of the excipients. Cymevene must not be given in neutropenia below 500/ μl or in thrombocytopenia below 25,000/ μl .

Cymevene is contraindicated during pregnancy and lactation and in men who wish to father a child.

Warnings and precautions

Cross-allergy Due to the similarity of the chemical structures of ganciclovir, acyclovir and penciclovir, a cross-allergy to these substances is possible. Therefore caution is indicated when Cymevene is prescribed for patients with known hypersensitivity to acyclovir or penciclovir (or their respective prodrugs valganciclovir and famciclovir). Because of its relatively high toxicity, ganciclovir may be used only in severe CMV infections and not in other viral diseases. Nursing staff should observe particular caution when handling ganciclovir, since it is a potential carcinogen.

Mutagenicity, teratogenicity, carcinogenicity, fertility and conception

In animal studies, ganciclovir was found to be mutagenic, teratogenic and carcinogenic, and had an adverse effect on fertility. Cymevene should therefore be considered a potential teratogen and carcinogen in humans, with the potential to cause both defects and cancers. Based on clinical and preclinical studies, Cymevene may cause temporary or permanent inhibition of spermatogenesis (see **Preclinical data**, **Pregnancy and lactation**, **Undesirable effects** and **Additional information**, **Instructions for use and handling**).

Before treatment with ganciclovir is initiated, patients should therefore be warned of the potential risks to the unborn child. Women of childbearing age must be advised to use a reliable method of contraception, preferably two methods, during and for at least 30 days after the treatment. Sexually active men must be warned to use barrier methods of contraception during treatment with Cymevene and for at least 90 days afterwards (see **Pregnancy and lactation**).

Bone marrow suppression

Cymevene should be used with caution in patients with pre-existing hematological cytopenia or a history of drug-related hematological cytopenia, or in patients receiving radiotherapy. Neutropenia (less than 1000/ mm^3) occurs in 38% of patients treated with Cymevene and before administration of a cumulative dose of 200 mg/kg. The leukocyte count generally returns to normal within 3 to 7 days after cessation of treatment or after dose reduction. Since no relationship has been found between the frequency of neutropenia and the leukocyte count before treatment, this risk cannot be predicted. Nevertheless, caution is advised in patients with a previous neutropenic reaction to other drugs.

Thrombocytopenia (less than 50,000/ mm^3) is observed in 19% of patients. This form of toxicity occurs more commonly in patients who have been treated with immunosuppressants than in AIDS patients. The risk of thrombocytopenia is greater if the initial platelet count is less than 100,000/ mm^3 .

Severe neutropenia, anaemia, thrombocytopenia, pancytopenia, bone marrow failure and aplastic anaemia have been observed in patients treated with Cymevene. Therefore, treatment should not be initiated if the absolute neutrophil count is less than 500 cells/ μl or the platelet count is less than 25,000/ μl or the hemoglobin level is less than 8 g/dl (see **Warnings and precautions**). In patients with severe leukaemia, neutropenia, anaemia and thrombocytopenia, it is recommended that treatment with hematopoietic growth factors and dose interruption be considered (see **Undesirable effects**).

It is recommended that full blood count including platelet count be monitored during therapy in all patients, particularly in those with renal impairment (see **Undesirable effects**, **Laboratory abnormalities**).

Renal function should be regularly monitored. In patients with impaired renal function, dosage adjustments based on creatinine clearance are required (see **Special dosage instructions** and **Pharmacokinetics in special patient groups**).

Co-administration with other medicinal products: Concomitant therapy with Cymevene in patients taking immunosuppressants and ganciclovir. Therefore, Cymevene should not be used concomitantly with immunosuppressants unless the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks (see **Interactions**).

Both zidovudine and Cymevene can cause neutropenia and anemia. One patient may not tolerate concomitant full-dose therapy with these two drugs (see **Interactions**).

Since plasma concentrations of didanosine can rise during concomitant therapy with Cymevene, patients must be closely monitored for toxic effects of didanosine (see **Interactions**).

Concomitant use of Cymevene and medicines that are known to be myelosuppressive or that can impair renal function can result in increased toxic effects (see **Interactions**).

Since Cymevene is eliminated via the kidneys, adequate hydration should be ensured during treatment.

Cymevene solutions have a high pH (9-11) and can cause phlebitis and/or pain at the infusion site. Therefore, in order to permit rapid infusion and distribution, they should be injected only into veins with adequate blood flow.

Geriatric Patients: As the efficacy and tolerability of Cymevene have not been investigated in elderly patients, it should be administered cautiously and with special consideration of renal function.

Pediatric patients: The safety and efficacy of ganciclovir in pediatric patients, including the treatment of congenital or neonatal CMV infections, has not been established. The use of ganciclovir in pediatrics warrants extreme caution because of its potential for long-term carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity. The potential benefits of treatment should justify the risks (see **Pharmacokinetics in special patient groups**).

Precautions for preparation of the ganciclovir solution: Because of its high pH (9-11) and carcinogenic potential, the ganciclovir solution must be prepared with caution. Use of rubber gloves and protective goggles is recommended.

Skin or mucous membrane that has come into accidental contact with the product should be washed thoroughly with soap and water; the eyes should be rinsed with water for 15 minutes. In addition, the precautions that apply to cytotoxic drugs are recommended for Cymevene.

Interactions

Immunosuppressants: Concomitant use has been observed in patients taking immunosuppressants concomitantly with ganciclovir and a pharmacodynamic interaction between these two substances seems possible. Therefore, these drugs should not be used concomitantly unless the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks (see **Warnings and precautions**).

Potential drug interactions: Toxicity may be enhanced when ganciclovir is administered concomitantly with other drugs that are known to be myelosuppressive or to impair renal function. These include nucleoside analogues (e.g. zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine), immunosuppressants (e.g. ciclosporin, tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil) and anti-infectives (e.g. doxorubicin, vincristine, vinorelbine, hydroxyurea) and anti-infectives (e.g. trimethoprim/sulphonamide, dapson, amphotericin B, fluconazole, pentamidine). These substances should therefore be considered for co-administration with ganciclovir only if the potential benefit outweighs the potential risks (see **Warnings and precautions**, **Co-administration with other medicinal products**).

Zidovudine (AZT): Both zidovudine and Cymevene can cause neutropenia and anemia, and when these two substances are co-administered, a pharmacodynamic interaction can occur. Some patients may not tolerate concomitant full-dose therapy with these two drugs (see **Warnings and precautions**, **Co-administration with other medicinal products**).

Didanosine: Didanosine plasma concentrations were found to be consistently raised when the drug was given with i.v. ganciclovir. At intravenous doses of 15 and 30 mg/kg/day an increase in the AUC of didanosine ranging from 38 to 67% was observed, which confirms a pharmacokinetic interaction when these substances are co-administered. There was no significant effect on plasma concentrations. In view of the increase in didanosine plasma concentration in the presence of ganciclovir, patients should be closely monitored for toxic effects of didanosine (e.g. pancreatitis) (see **Warnings and precautions**).

Probenecid

Concomitant administration of probenecid and oral ganciclovir resulted in statistically significantly reduced renal clearance of ganciclovir (20%) leading to statistically significantly increased exposure (40%). These changes were consistent with a mechanism of interaction involving competition for renal tubular secretion. Therefore, patients taking probenecid and Cymevene should be closely monitored for ganciclovir toxicity.

Since ganciclovir is excreted through the kidneys (see **Pharmacokinetics**), toxicity may also be enhanced when Cymevene is administered concomitantly with drugs that could reduce the renal clearance of ganciclovir and thereby increase its concentration in the body. The renal clearance of ganciclovir could be inhibited by two mechanisms: (a) nephrotoxicity, caused by drugs such as cisplatin and foscarnet, and (b) competitive inhibition of active tubular secretion in the kidney by, for example, other nucleoside analogues.

Therefore, these drugs should not be administered concomitantly with ganciclovir unless the potential benefits outweigh the potential risks (see **Warnings and precautions**).

Pregnancy and lactation

No data are available on the use of Cymevene in pregnant women. Ganciclovir readily crosses the human placenta.

Based on the pharmacological mechanism of action of the substance and the reproductive toxicity and teratogenicity observed in animal experiments with ganciclovir (see **Preclinical data**), there is a risk of teratogenic effects in humans.

Females and males of reproductive potential: Fertility: Thrombocytopenia (less than 50,000/ mm^3) is observed in 19% of patients. In a clinical study, renal transplant patients receiving Valcyte (a prodrug of Cymevene) for CMV prophylaxis for up to 200 days were compared to an untreated control group. Spermatogenesis was inhibited during treatment with Valcyte. At follow-up, approximately six months after treatment discontinuation, the mean sperm density in treated patients was comparable to that observed in the untreated control group. In Valcyte-treated patients, all patients with normal sperm density (7×10^6 and 8×10^6) patients with low sperm density at baseline had normal sperm counts after treatment cessation. In the control group, all patients with normal sperm density (6×10^6 and 2.4×10^6) patients with low sperm density at baseline had normal sperm density at the end of follow-up.

Contraception

Before treatment with ganciclovir is initiated, female patients should therefore be warned of the potential risks to the unborn child and advised to use a reliable method of contraception, preferably two methods, during treatment and for at least 30 days afterwards.

Cymevene can cause temporary or permanent inhibition of spermatogenesis in men. Sexually active men must be advised to use barrier methods of contraception during treatment with Cymevene and for at least 90 days afterwards (see **Preclinical data**).

Pregnancy

Cymevene must not be used during pregnancy unless the therapeutic benefit to the mother outweighs the potential risk of teratogenic damage to the child.

The safe use of Cymevene during labour and delivery has not been studied.

Lactation

It is not known whether ganciclovir is secreted in human breast milk. Data from animal studies show that ganciclovir is excreted in the milk of lactating rats. It is therefore likely that ganciclovir passes into breast milk and may cause serious side effects in breastfed children. Therefore breastfeeding should be stopped (see **Contraindications**).

Effects on ability to drive and operate machinery

There have been no studies of the effects of this product on the ability to drive or use machines. Patients receiving Cymevene may experience adverse reactions such as dizziness, fatigue, dizziness and confusion (see **Undesirable effects**). Such effects may impair the performance of tasks that require alertness, such as driving vehicles and operating machinery.

Undesirable effects

Valganciclovir is a prodrug of ganciclovir, and it can be assumed that undesirable effects of valganciclovir also occur when ganciclovir is administered. Therefore, the adverse reactions that are listed in this table are those that are common adverse drug reactions (not listed in table) or with administration of valganciclovir are included in the table of undesirable effects (see Table 2).

In patients on treatment with ganciclovir/valganciclovir, hematological reactions such as neutropenia, anaemia and thrombocytopenia are the most common adverse drug reactions. The exceptions to this are the frequencies stated in the undesirable effects in the table come from a combined group of HIV-infected patients (n=170) on maintenance treatment with ganciclovir (GAN067, GAN065).

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The frequencies are stated as percentages and as CIOMS frequency categories, defined as very common ($\geq 1/100$), common ($\geq 1/1000$ to $< 1/100$), uncommon ($\geq 1/10000$ to $< 1/1000$), rare ($\geq 1/100000$ to $< 1/10000$) and very rare ($< 1/100000$).

The safety profile of ganciclovir/valganciclovir is overall consistent in HIV patients and transplant patients, except that retinal detachment has been described only in HIV patients with CMV retinitis. There are however certain differences in the frequency of specific reactions. Intravenously administered ganciclovir is associated with a lower risk of diarrhea than orally administered ganciclovir. Fever, Candida infections, depression, severe neutropenia (ANC $< 500/\text{mm}^3$) and skin reactions are reported more frequently in patients with HIV. Kidney and liver function disorders, on the other hand, are reported more frequently in organ transplant patients.

Table 2: Frequency of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) of ganciclovir/valganciclovir in HIV patients on maintenance treatment (n=170).

ADR (MedDRA)	Percentage	Frequency category
System organ class		
Infections and infestations:		
Candida infections, including oral candidiasis	22%	Very common
Upper respiratory tract infection	16%	Common
Sepsis	7%	Common
Influenza	3%	Common
Urinary tract infection	2%	Common
Cellulitis	1%	Common
Blood and lymphatic system disorders:		
Neutropenia	26%	Very common
Anemia	20%	Common
Thrombocytopenia	7%	Common
Leukopenia	4%	Common
Pancytopenia	1%	Common
Bone marrow failure	0.3%	Uncommon
Aplastic anaemia	0.1%	Rare
Aglycemia*	0.02%	Rare
Hyperglycemia*	0.02%	Rare
Prothrombin level decreased*	0.02%	Rare
Immune system disorders:		
Hypersensitivity	1%	Common
Allergic reaction*	0.02%	Rare

ADR (MedDRA)	Percentage	Frequency category
System organ class		
Metabolism and nutrition disorders:		
Reduced appetite	17%	Very common
Weight loss	6%	Common

Psychiatric disorders:		
Depression	7%	Common
Confusion	3%	Common
Anxiety disorder	3%	Common
Agitation	1%	Uncommon
Psychotic disorder	0.2%	Rare
Abnormal thoughts	0.2%	Rare
Hallucinations	0.2%	Rare

Neovus system disorders:		
Headache	17%	Very common
Insomnia	7%	Common
Peripheral neuropathy	6%	Common
Paresthesia	6%	Common
Paresis	4%	Common
Hypoaesthesia	3%	Common
Stature	2%	Common
Dysgeusia (change in sense of taste)	1%	Common
Tremor	1%	Uncommon

Eye disorders:		
Retinal detachment**	6%	Common
Visual disturbances	2%	Common
Flare	4%	Common
Retinitis	3%	Common
Blurred vision	2%	Common
Macular edema	1%	Common

Ears and labyrinth disorders:		
Earache	1%	Common
Dizziness	1%	Common
Vertigo	0.5%	Uncommon

Vascular disorders:		
Hypotension	2%	Common

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders:		
Dyspnea	18%	Very common
Dyspepsia	12%	Common

Gastrointestinal disorders:		
Diarrhea	24%	Very common
Nausea	20%	Common
Vomiting	15%	Common
Abdominal pain	11%	Common
Constipation	4%	Common
Dyspepsia	5%	Common
Flatulence	5%	Common
Upper abdominal pain	5%	Common
Mouth ulcers	3%	Common
Dysphagia	2%	Common
Abdominal distension	2%	Common
Peritonitis	2%	Common

Hemiparalytic disorders:		
Elevated alkaline phosphatase in the blood	4%	Common
Hyperkalemia	2%	Common
Elevated aspartate aminotransferase	2%	Common
Elevated alanine aminotransferase	2%	Common
Hyperuricemia	2%	Common

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders:		
Rash	12%	Very common
Pruritus	8%	Common
Prick	5%	Common
Urticaria	5%	Common
Diets	1%	Uncommon
Dry skin	1%	Uncommon
Onychomycosis	1%	Uncommon
Perioral dermatitis	1%	Uncommon

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders:		
Back pain	4%	Common
Myalgia	4%	Common
Arthralgia	3%	Common
Muscle cramps	3%	Common

Renal and urinary disorders:		
Renal impairment	3%	Common
Reduced creatinine clearance	2%	Common
Elevated serum creatinine	2%	Common
Renal failure	1%	Uncommon
Hematuria	1%	Uncommon
Acute kidney injury*	1%	Uncommon

Genital disorders:		
Onychomycosis	0.2%	Uncommon

General disorders and administration site conditions:		
Fever	34%	Very common
Severe tiredness	19%	Common
Injection site reaction	7%	Common
Pain	6%	Common
Chills	5%	Common
Malaise	2%	Common
Arthemia	2%	Common
Chest pain	1%	Uncommon

Investigations:		
Prothrombin level decreased*	0.02%	Rare

Reproductive system and breast disorders:		
Male infertility	0.2%	Uncommon

Other disorders:		
Amnia*	0.02%	Rare
Optic neuropathy*	0.02%	Rare

Retinal detachment:		
Retinal detachment	6%	Common

Retinal detachment:		
Retinal detachment	6%	Common

* The frequencies of these adverse reactions are derived from postmarketing surveillance.

** Ganciclovir should be reported only in studies with AIDS patients on treatment with Cymevene for CMV retinitis.

Description of selected adverse reactions: **Neutropenia:** It is not possible to predict the risk of neutropenia on the basis of the neutrophil count before treatment. Neutropenia usually occurs in the first or second week of induction therapy. After discontinuation of the medicinal product or dose reduction, the cell count usually returns to normal within 2 to 5 days (see **Warnings and precautions**).

Thrombocytopenia: Patients with a low initial platelet count ($< 100,000/\text{mm}^3$) have a higher risk of developing thrombocytopenia. Patients with intravenous immunosuppression due to treatment with immunosuppressants have a higher risk of thrombocytopenia than AIDS patients (see **Warnings and precautions**). Severe thrombocytopenia can be associated with potentially life-threatening hemorrhage.

The changes in laboratory values that occurred in association with treatment with valganciclovir in the two clinical studies (n=370) are listed in Table 3.

Change in laboratory values

The changes in laboratory values documented in adult patients with CMV retinitis and in adult recipients of solid organ transplants who received valganciclovir up to the 100th day after transplant are listed in Table 3. The incidence of changes in laboratory values was similar to that in prophylaxis prolonged up to 200 days in high-risk renal transplant recipients.

Table 3: Changes in laboratory values

Change in laboratory values	Patients with CMV retinitis (n=370)	Patients after solid organ transplants (n=244)	Oral ganciclovir (n=126)
Neutropenia: ANC/ μl			
< 500	16	5	3
500 -			

Table 4. Masked assessment of fundus photographs at week 4 of study W15376

	Cymevene® (n=80)	Valcety (n=80)
Assessment of CMV retinitis progression at week 4		
Progression	7	7
No progression	63	64
Death	2	1
Treatment stopped because of adverse events	1	2
CMV not assessed at baseline examination	1	1
CMV not confirmed at baseline examination or photographs not assessable at baseline examination	6	5

Maintenance therapy of CMV retinitis
No comparative clinical data are available regarding the efficacy of Valcety in the maintenance therapy of CMV retinitis, since in study W15376 Valcety was administered in open fashion to all patients after week 4. Nevertheless, the data under the plasma-concentration-versus-time curve (AUC) of ganciclovir after administration of 900 mg valganciclovir (Valcety) one day is similar to that after intravenous administration of 5 mg/kg ganciclovir (Cymevene®) once daily. Although the C_{max} of ganciclovir after oral administration of valganciclovir is lower than that after intravenous administration of ganciclovir, it is higher than the C_{max} achieved after oral administration of ganciclovir. The use of valganciclovir for maintenance therapy is thus supported by a plasma-concentration-versus-time profile that is similar to that of two products that are licensed for use in the maintenance therapy of CMV retinitis. The mean (median) time from randomisation to progression of CMV retinitis was 225 (100) days following intravenous induction of disease with maintenance therapy with Valcety and 219 (126) days in the group receiving induction therapy with intravenous ganciclovir and maintenance therapy with Valcety. Although not directly comparable data are available, use of Valcety to achieve a systemic exposure similar to that achieved with recommended doses of intravenous ganciclovir has been shown to be effective in the treatment of CMV retinitis. The AUC of ganciclovir has been shown to correlate with time to progression of CMV retinitis.

Pharmacokinetics

Because of the relatively high toxicity, no pharmacokinetic studies have been performed in healthy volunteers. Consequently, all data are from patients.
The systemic exposure (AUC₀₋₂₄) reported following dosing with a single 1-hour intravenous infusion of 5 mg/kg intravenous ganciclovir (CMV) or in adult AIDS patients ranged from 18.8 to 26.0 ng·h/ml. In this patient population peak plasma concentrations (C_{max}) ranged from 7.59 to 9.03 µg/ml.

Absorption

Not applicable.
Distribution
After intravenous administration of ganciclovir the volume of distribution is correlated with body weight. Values for the steady-state volume of distribution ranged from 0.54 to 0.87 kg. Ganciclovir binds to the cytoskeletal fluid and organs. The precise distribution to the various tissues with body fluids in man is not known. In autopsy ganciclovir has been found to be concentrated in the kidneys, with smaller quantities in the liver, lungs and testes. Binding to plasma proteins was 1.2% for ganciclovir concentrations between 0.5 and 51 µg/ml.

Metabolism and elimination

Ganciclovir is barely metabolised.
Renal excretion of unchanged drug by glomerular filtration and active tubular secretion is the major route of elimination of ganciclovir. In patients with normal renal function, more than 90% of intravenously administered ganciclovir was recovered in the urine within 24 hours. In patients with normal renal function, systemic clearance ranged from 0.38 ml/min/kg (n=15) to 0.45 ± 2.79 ml/min/kg (n=6) and renal clearance ranged from 1.57 ± 0.69 ml/min/kg (n=15) to 3.48 ± 0.68 ml/min/kg (n=20), corresponding to 90% (10% of administered ganciclovir). Half-lives in patients without renal impairment ranged from 2.73 ± 1.29 (n=6) to 3.98 ± 1.78 hours (n=7).

Pharmacokinetics in special patient groups

Patients with renal impairment
Renal impairment resulted in decreased clearance of ganciclovir and valganciclovir and a corresponding increase in terminal half-life.

Creatinine clearance (ml/min)	Number of subjects	AUC ₀₋₂₄ (µg·h/ml)	C _{max} (µg/ml)	t _{1/2} (h)
> 70	8	27.8 ± 7.0	5.86 ± 1.61	3.46 ± 0.66
51-70	6	50.5 ± 23.2	6.88 ± 2.54	4.85 ± 1.36
21-50	8	99.7 ± 54.8	7.08 ± 1.62	10.2 ± 4.41
11-20	6	282 ± 63	8.54 ± 1.20	21.8 ± 5.2

Therefore, dosage adjustment is required for renal impaired patients (see *Dosage and administration* and *Warnings and precautions*).
Whole body clearance of ganciclovir shows a linear correlation with creatinine clearance. Mean systemic clearance values of 2.1, 1.0 and 0.3 ml/min/kg, respectively, were measured in patients with mild, moderate and severe renal impairment. The elimination half-life is increased in patients with renal impairment. In patients with severe renal impairment, the elimination half-life was increased 10-fold (see *Dosage and administration*, *Special dosage instructions*, *Patients with renal impairment*).

Urinary excretion

The pharmacokinetics of valganciclovir in stable liver transplant recipients were investigated in an open-label four-part crossover study (n=28). The absolute bioavailability of ganciclovir from valganciclovir following a single dose of 900 mg valganciclovir taken with a meal was approximately 60%, in agreement with estimates obtained in other patient populations. Ganciclovir AUC₀₋₂₄ was comparable to that achieved by 5 mg/kg intravenous ganciclovir in liver transplant recipients.

Dialysis patients
In a 4-hour hemodialysis, plasma concentrations of ganciclovir are reduced by about 50% (see *Overdosage*).
During intermittent hemodialysis, estimates for the clearance of ganciclovir ranged from 42 to 92 ml/min, resulting in intra-dialytic half-lives of 3.5 to 4.5 hours. Estimates of ganciclovir clearance for continuous dialysis were lower (40 to 69 ml/min) but resulted in greater removal of ganciclovir over a dose interval. For intermittent hemodialysis, the fraction of ganciclovir removed in a single dialysis session varied from 50% to 67%.

Patients with liver failure

No pharmacokinetic studies have been conducted on patients with hepatic impairment on treatment with ganciclovir, and no pharmacokinetic data on such patients have been obtained. Hepatic impairment should not influence the pharmacokinetics of ganciclovir, as ganciclovir is excreted renally (see *Pharmacokinetics*, *Elimination*).

Neonates

The pharmacokinetics of ganciclovir were investigated in 27 neonates aged from 2 to 49 days after intravenous administration of 4 mg/kg (n=14) and 6 mg/kg (n=13). Mean C_{max} was 5.5 ± 0.6 µg/ml and 7.0 ± 1.0 µg/ml with the low and high dose, respectively. The mean steady-state volume of distribution (0.71 kg) and the systemic clearance (1.5 ± 0.47 ml/min/kg with 4 mg/kg and 3.55 ± 0.53 ml/min/kg with 6 mg/kg) were comparable to those of adults with normal renal function.

Children

Ganciclovir pharmacokinetics were also studied in 10 children with normal renal function aged between 9 months and 12 years.

The pharmacokinetic parameters of ganciclovir were the same after single and multiple (every 12 hours) intravenous doses (5 mg/kg). Exposure as measured by mean AUC₀₋₂₄ on days 1 and 14 was 19.4 ± 7.1 and 24.1 ± 14.4 µg·h/ml, respectively. The corresponding C_{max} values were 7.59 ± 3.21 µg/ml (day 1) and 8.31 ± 4.9 µg/ml (day 14). This range of exposure is comparable to that observed in adults. The steady-state volume of distribution after a single dose on day 1 and at the end of the period of multiple-dose administration (day 14) was 0.68 ± 0.20 kg. Systemic clearance on the same days of this study was 4.66 ± 1.72 ml/min/kg (day 1) and 4.86 ± 2.36 ml/min/kg (day 14). The corresponding mean values for renal clearance (0-12 h) were 3.49 ± 2.40 (day 1) and 3.49 ± 1.19 ml/min/kg (day 14). The corresponding mean values for t_{1/2} were 2.49 ± 0.57 hours (day 1) and 2.22 ± 0.70 hours (day 14). The pharmacokinetics of ganciclovir in this study responded to those of neonates and adults.

Elderly patients
No studies on the pharmacokinetics of ganciclovir were performed in adults over 65 years of age. However, as ganciclovir is excreted mainly through the kidneys, and as renal clearance decreases with age, there will probably be reduced whole body clearance of ganciclovir and a prolonged elimination half-life of ganciclovir in elderly patients (see *Dosage and administration*, *Special dosage instructions*, *Elderly patients*).

Preclinical data

Toxicity, mutagenicity and carcinogenicity
The safety observed in preclinical studies consisted of reversible gonadotoxicity (testicular cell loss) and nephrotoxicity (tubular cell degeneration) and reversible myelotoxicity (anaemia, neutropenia, lymphopenia) and reversible retinotoxicity (retinal cell necrosis). Further preclinical studies have shown ganciclovir to be mutagenic, carcinogenic and teratogenic in rodents and monkeys. Ganciclovir (i.e. temporarily or permanently impairs male fertility) and to impair female fertility.

Additional information

Incompatibilities

Ganciclovir precipitates in paraben-containing solutions.

Stability

This product must not be used after the expiry date (EXP) shown on the label. The medicinal product must be kept out of the sight and reach of children.

Safety and storage conditions of the reconstituted solution
After dissolution of the dry substance, the solution can be stored at 25°C ± 2°C is chemically and physically stable for 12 hours. Do not refrigerate or freeze. For microbiological reasons, the reconstituted solution should be used immediately after reconstitution.

Safety and storage conditions of the infusion solution
The chemical and physical in-use stability of the ready-to-use infusion solution has been demonstrated for 24 hours at 25°C.

Do not freeze. For microbiological reasons, the ready-to-use infusion solution should be used immediately after dilution.

Special precautions for storage

Do not store the product (dry substance) above 30°C.

Instructions for use and handling

Because of its carcinogenic and mutagenic potential, Cymevene should be handled with care. Avoid inhalation or direct contact of the powder or direct contact with mucous membranes (skin or mucous membranes). Cymevene solutions are alkaline (pH approximately 11). Use of rubber gloves and protective goggles is recommended. In the event of contact with the skin or mucous membranes, wash thoroughly at once with soap and water. For eye exposure, flush thoroughly with plain water for 15 minutes. It is recommended that disposable gloves be worn during reconstitution and when wiping down the outer surfaces of the vial/ampoule and the table after reconstitution.

Incompatibilities

Excipients must not be mixed with other intravenous medicines.

Evolution of the reconstituted Cymevene solution

1. Dissolve the contents of one vial of lyophilised Cymevene into 50 ml of water for injection by vigorous shaking.
2. Check the clarity of the reconstituted solution. Do not use paraben-containing hypertonic water for injection, since it is incompatible with the sterile lyophilised active substance of Cymevene and may cause precipitation.
3. Carefully wash the vial to ensure complete wetting of the medicinal product. Do not use a syringe until a clear reconstituted solution is present. Inspect the reconstituted solution for the presence of solid particles before continuing with the preparation of the mixture.
4. For microbiological reasons, the reconstituted solution should be used immediately. If it is not used immediately, the duration and conditions of the storage of the ready-to-use solution before use are the responsibility of the user.

Infusion solution

Withdraw the required volume of reconstituted solution (50 mg/ml) and add it to the infusion solution (usually 100 ml; concentration no higher than 10 mg/ml) for administration over the course of one hour. The following infusion fluids are compatible with Cymevene: physiological saline, 5% dextrose, Ringer's injection and lactated Ringer's injection.

The infusion solution is to be administered as soon as possible. If it is not administered immediately after preparation, the duration and conditions of the storage of the infusion solution before use are the responsibility of the user. However, the infusion solution should be stored for no longer than 24 hours at 2 to 8°C.

Disposal of unused/expired medicinal products

Residues of medicines into the environment should be kept to a minimum. Medicinal products should not be disposed of via wastewater, and disposed in household waste should be avoided. With regard to the use and disposal of syringes and other sharp medical items, the following points must be strictly adhered to:
• Never reuse needles and syringes.
• Dispose of all used needles and syringes in a dedicated pierce-proof container.
• Dispose of the full container and the system for administering the product in accordance with local regulations.

Packs

Vial containing 500 mg of the sterile lyophilised drug

THIS IS A MEDICAMENT

- A Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you.
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions the pharmacist has sold the medicine.
- The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, their benefits and risks.
- Do not interrupt the period of treatment prescribed.
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor.
- Keep all medications out of reach of children.

Council of Arab Health Ministers

Union of Arab Pharmacists

Current at May 2020
Made for CHPI APHARM Arzneimittel GmbH, Ziegelhof 24, 17489 Graefswald, Germany
by BSP Pharmaceuticals S.p.A., Latina Scalo, Italy

Cymevene®

Ganciclovir

Composition

Principe actif: Ganciclovir.

Forme galénique et quantité de principe actif par unité

Un flacon-ampoule contient 500 mg de ganciclovir sous forme de ganciclovir sodique.

Poudre pour solution à diluer pour perfusion.

Indications/Possibilités d'emploi

Cymevene est indiqué dans le traitement des infections à CMV qui compromettent le pronostic vital ou la vision des immunodéprimés. De telles infections sont notamment la rétiné, la colite, la pneumonie et d'autres atteintes viscérales, ou encore une infection systémique sans lésion viscérale établie. L'efficacité et la tolérance de Cymevene ont été démontrées en présence d'infections sévères à CMV et non les maladies à CMV congénitales ou néonatales, pas plus que les infections à CMV chez le patient non immunodéprimé.

Cymevene est indiqué dans la prévention des maladies à CMV après transplantation cardiaque, pulmonaire et cœur-poumon.
Afin de confirmer le diagnostic étiologique, il convient de faire pratiquer les tests biologiques appropriés (culture, mise en évidence d'un antigène à CMV ou de l'ADN du virus de l'herpès humain) et être confirmé par la présence de lésions typiques de la rétiné avec culture positive dans le sang, l'urine ou d'autres prélèvements. Le diagnostic d'une infection à CMV ne doit pas uniquement reposer sur la présence d'anticorps ou de lésions histologiques telles que des inclusions virales dans un échantillon de biopsie.

Posologie/Mode d'emploi

1. Posologie usuelle
a) Traitement initial
Adultes: chez les patients dont la fonction rénale est normale, 5 mg/kg en 12 heures i.v., pendant une semaine toutes les 12 heures (10 mg/kg/jour) pendant 14 à 21 jours.

Traitement d'entretien
Adultes: chez les patients dont le système immunitaire demeure affaibli et qui sont donc exposés à un risque de rechute, une dose de 6 mg/kg/jour peut être administrée 5 jours par semaine.

Indications spéciales pour la posologie
Insuffisance rénale
Les patients présentant une insuffisance rénale doivent recevoir, en fonction de la clairance de la créatinine, les doses indiquées dans le tableau suivant:

Clairance de la créatinine (ml/min)	Dose initiale (mg/kg)	Dose d'entretien (mg/kg)
> 70 ml	5,0 (2 x/jour)	5,0 (1 x/jour)
50-69	2,5 (2 x/jour)	2,5 (1 x/jour)
10-24	2,5 (1 x/jour)	0,625 (1 x/jour)
< 10	1,25 (1 x/jour après l'hémodialyse)	0,625 (2 x/semaine)

La clairance de la créatinine se calcule de la manière suivante:

Hommes: $Cl_{cr} = [(140 - \text{âge [en années]}) \text{ poids corporel [kg]}] / (72 \times (0,011 \times \text{créatinine sérique [mg/dl]}))$

Femmes: $Cl_{cr} = 0,85 \times \text{valeur chez l'homme}$

Afin de confirmer le diagnostic étiologique, il est recommandé de faire pratiquer l'insuffisant rénal, il convient de contrôler soigneusement le taux sérique ou la clairance de la créatinine.

Le traitement ne doit pas être instauré lorsque le nombre absolu de neutrophiles est inférieur à 500 cellules/µl, le nombre de thrombocytes inférieur à 25 000/µl ou le taux d'hémoglobine inférieur à 8 g/dl (voir «Mises en garde et précautions» et «Effets indésirables»).

Patients gérontiques
Chez les patients âgés, l'efficacité et la tolérance de Cymevene ont été démontrées chez les patients gérontiques.

Les personnes gérontiques étant souvent atteintes d'une insuffisance rénale, ne leur administrer le ganciclovir qu'après avoir pris connaissance de leur bilan rénal (voir «Indications spéciales pour la posologie/Insuffisance rénale»).

Patients pédiatriques
Le ganciclovir n'est pas pharmacologique pour le traitement des patients pédiatriques de moins de 18 ans. (voir «Expérience clinique (voir «Mises en garde et précautions»)).

La sécurité et l'efficacité du ganciclovir n'ont pas été établies chez les patients pédiatriques ainsi que dans le traitement des infections à CMV congénitales et néonatales. L'utilisation du ganciclovir en pédiatrie requiert une prudence extrême en raison du potentiel de carcinogénicité et de toxicité de reproduction à long terme.

Le bénéfice éventuel du traitement doit l'emporter sur les risques encourus (voir «Contre-indications pour certains groupes de patients»).

Mode d'administration
Ne pas administrer en injection intraveineuse rapide, car la toxicité de Cymevene pourrait s'en trouver accrue par suite de concentrations plasmatiques excessives.
L'injection intraveineuse ou sous-cutanée peut entraîner une sévère irritation tissulaire en raison du pH élevé (9 - 11) de la solution de Cymevene.

Contre-indications

Cymevene est contre-indiqué chez les patients présentant une hypersensibilité au ganciclovir, au valganciclovir ou à l'un des excipients.

Faible efficacité
En cas de neutropénie (< 500/µl) et/ou de thrombopénie (< 25 000/µl), Cymevene ne doit pas être administré.

En cas de neutropénie et/ou de thrombopénie, il est recommandé de suspendre le traitement et de surveiller les signes et symptômes d'une infection à CMV. Cymevene est contre-indiqué.

Mise en garde et précautions

Effets croisés
Compte tenu de la similarité de la structure chimique du ganciclovir, de l'acidovalaciclovir et de la penciclovir, une allergie croisée entre ces substances est possible. La prudence est donc recommandée lorsque Cymevene est prescrit à des patients présentant une hypersensibilité connue à l'acidovalaciclovir ou au penciclovir (ou à leurs précurseurs le valaciclovir et le foscarnovir).

En raison de sa toxicité relativement élevée, le ganciclovir ne doit être utilisé que dans les cas d'infections à CMV sévères, et pas lors d'autres maladies virales. Le personnel soignant qui manipule le ganciclovir doit faire preuve d'une prudence particulière en raison de la carcinogénicité potentielle de la substance.

Mutagenicité, tératogénicité, carcinogénicité, fertilité et contraception

En cours de l'expérience animale, le ganciclovir s'est avéré mutagène, tératogène et cancérogène et à altérer la fertilité. Cymevene doit être considéré comme une substance potentiellement tératogène et cancérogène chez l'homme, de nature à provoquer des malformations à la naissance et des affections congénitales. Sur la base d'études cliniques et précliniques, Cymevene peut entraîner une diminution passagère ou permanente de la spermatozoïtes (voir «Effets indésirables», «Remarques particulières, Remarques concernant la manipulation»).

Avant l'instauration d'un traitement par le ganciclovir, les patients doivent donc être avisés des risques éventuels pour l'enfant à naître. Les femmes en âge de procréer doivent évaluer de la nécessité d'utiliser une ou, de préférence, deux méthodes de contraception efficaces pendant le traitement et au moins 30 jours après la fin de celui-ci. Les hommes sexuellement actifs doivent être informés de la nécessité d'utiliser une méthode de contraception barrière pendant le traitement par Cymevene et au moins 90 jours après celui-ci (voir «Grossesse, allaitement»).

Mutagenicité

Cymevene doit être utilisé avec prudence chez les patients présentant une cytopénie préexistante ou des antécédents de cytopénie d'origine médicamenteuse, ainsi que chez les patients recevant une radiothérapie.

Une neutropénie (< 1000/mm³) est observée chez 38% des patients traités par Cymevene, généralement pendant la première ou la deuxième semaine du traitement initial et avant administration d'une dose de 200 mg/kg/jour pendant 14 à 21 jours. Les patients avec leucocytes normaux (≥ 3 à 7 jours après arrêt du traitement ou réduction de la dose). Froid, douleur qui accompagnent le traitement ne disparaissent pas pendant le traitement. Le traitement ne doit pas être instauré lorsque le nombre absolu de neutrophiles est inférieur à 500 cellules/µl, le nombre de thrombocytes inférieur à 25 000/µl ou le taux d'hémoglobine inférieur à 8 g/dl (voir «Effets indésirables»).

Une thrombopénie (< 50 000/mm³) est observée chez 10% des patients. Cette toxicité touche davantage les patients ayant été traités par des immunosuppresseurs que les saines. Le risque de thrombopénie est plus élevé lorsque le nombre initial de thrombocytes est inférieur à 100 000/mm³.

Leucopénie, neutropénie, anémie, thrombopénie, pancytopénie, insuffisance médullaire et anémie aplasique ont été observés chez des patients traités par Cymevene. Le traitement ne doit pas être instauré lorsque le nombre absolu de neutrophiles est inférieur à 500 cellules/µl, le nombre de thrombocytes inférieur à 25 000/µl ou le taux d'hémoglobine inférieur à 8 g/dl (voir «Effets indésirables»).

Chez les patients avec leucopénie, neutropénie, anémie ou cytopénie sévères, il est recommandé de surveiller la numération-formule sanguine, y compris le nombre de thrombocytes, chez tous les patients, notamment chez ceux présentant une insuffisance rénale (voir «Effets indésirables, Anémies/hématologies»).

La fonction rénale doit être contrôlée régulièrement. Chez les patients avec insuffisance rénale, une adaptation de la dose est nécessaire en fonction de la clairance de la créatinine (voir «Posologie/Mode d'emploi» et «Indications spéciales pour la posologie»).

Utilisation avec d'autres médicaments

Ces deux convulsives ont été observées chez des patients prenant l'association imipénem-clastinate et le ganciclovir. Ainsi Cymevene est contre-indiqué avec l'association imipénem-clastinate qui se bénéficie potentiellement l'emporter sur les risques encourus (voir «Interactions»).

La zidovudine que Cymevene peuvent entraîner une neutropénie et une anémie. Certains patients ne tolèrent pas l'administration simultanée de ces deux médicaments à pleine posologie (voir «Interactions»).

En tant que les concentrations plasmatiques de diazépam peuvent augmenter sous traitement concomitant par Cymevene, l'apparition éventuelle d'effets toxiques de la diazépam doit être surveillée de près pendant l'application dans des voies à effet sanguin permettant une dilution et une distribution rapides de la substance.

Un traitement simultané par Cymevene et des médicaments connus pour entraîner une insuffisance rénale (voir «Interactions») peut entraîner un renforcement des effets toxiques (voir «Interactions»).

Etant donné que Cymevene est éliminé par les reins, une hydratation adéquate est recommandée pendant le traitement par Cymevene et au moins 90 jours après celui-ci (voir «Données précliniques»).

Les solutions de Cymevene ont un pH élevé (9 - 11) et peuvent provoquer une phlébite et/ou une douleur au site de perfusion. Avant l'application de Cymevene, il est recommandé de bien agiter soigneusement la solution et de surveiller la température de la solution.

Patients gérontiques
Chez les patients âgés, l'efficacité et la tolérance de Cymevene n'ont pas été étudiées, de sorte que le médicament ne doit être administré que sous surveillance, en tenant tout particulièrement compte de la fonction rénale.

Patients pédiatriques

Les personnes pédiatriques étant souvent atteintes d'une insuffisance rénale, ne leur administrer le ganciclovir qu'après avoir pris connaissance de leur bilan rénal (voir «Indications spéciales pour la posologie/Insuffisance rénale»).

Précautions pour la préparation de la solution de ganciclovir
La solution de ganciclovir doit être préparée avec précaution en raison de son pH élevé (9 - 11) et de son potentiel cancérogène. Il est recommandé de porter des gants de caoutchouc et des lunettes de protection.

En cas de contact accidentel avec le produit, laver soigneusement à l'eau et au savon la zone de peau ou la muqueuse concernée, rincer les yeux à l'eau durant 15 minutes. Par ailleurs, il convient d'utiliser et Cymevene les préparations valent pour les cytotoxiques.

Interactions

Association imipénem-clastinate
Chez des patients ayant suivi simultanément le ganciclovir et l'association imipénem-clastinate, des crises convulsives ont été signalées et une interaction pharmacodynamique entre ces deux substances semble possible. Ces médicaments ne doivent donc être administrés conjointement que lorsque le bénéfice attendu l'emporte sur les risques encourus (voir «Mises en garde et précautions»).

Interactions médicamenteuses potentielles
Cymevene doit être utilisé avec prudence lorsque le ganciclovir est administré en même temps que d'autres médicaments dont on sait qu'ils interagissent avec le ganciclovir (voir «Interactions»).
En cas de neutropénie et/ou de thrombopénie, il est recommandé de suspendre le traitement et de surveiller les signes et symptômes d'une infection à CMV. Cymevene est contre-indiqué.

Mise en garde et précautions
Effets croisés
Compte tenu de la similarité de la structure chimique du ganciclovir, de l'acidovalaciclovir et de la penciclovir, une allergie croisée entre ces substances est possible. La prudence est donc recommandée lorsque Cymevene est prescrit à des patients présentant une hypersensibilité connue à l'acidovalaciclovir ou au penciclovir (ou à leurs précurseurs le valaciclovir et le foscarnovir).

Zidovudine (AZT)

Tant la zidovudine que Cymevene peuvent entraîner une neutropénie et une anémie. Une interaction pharmacodynamique peut survenir en cas d'administration concomitante de ces deux substances. Certains patients peuvent éventuellement ne pas tolérer l'administration simultanée de ces deux médicaments à pleine posologie (voir «Mises en garde et précautions», Utilisation avec d'autres médicaments).

Diazépam

Les concentrations plasmatiques de diazépam ont été systématiquement augmentées lors de l'administration i.v. de ganciclovir. Après doses de 5 à 10 mg/kg/jour de ganciclovir, l'AUC de la diazépam a augmenté de 34 à 67%, ce qui confirme l'existence d'une interaction pharmacocinétique lors de l'administration concomitante de ces substances. Il n'y a pas eu constaté d'effet clinique significatif sur les concentrations de ganciclovir. Néanmoins, il convient de surveiller étroitement les patients quant à l'apparition d'effets toxiques de la diazépam (parésie, p. ex.) par suite de l'augmentation de ses concentrations plasmatiques en présence de ganciclovir (voir «Mises en garde et précautions»).

Les profils de sécurité du ganciclovir/valganciclovir sont globalement concordants chez les patients VIH-positifs et chez les patients transplantés, à l'exception du décollement de la rétine qui n'a été décrit que chez les patients VIH-positifs atteints de rétinopathie à CMV. Certaines différences existent concernant la fréquence de certaines réactions. Le ganciclovir administré par voie intraveineuse est associé à un plus faible risque de diarrhée que le valganciclovir administré par voie orale. Réponses, infections à Candida, dépression, neuropathie sévère (ANC < 500 /l) et réactions cutanées sont rapportées plus fréquemment chez les patients atteints de VIH. Des altérations de la fonction rénale et hépatique sont en revanche rapportées plus fréquemment chez les receveurs d'une greffe d'organe.

Tableau 2. Fréquence des effets indésirables (ADR) du ganciclovir/valganciclovir chez les patients VIH-positifs sous traitement d'entretien (n = 714).

ADR (MedDRA) Classe de systèmes d'organes	Pourcentage	Catégorie de fréquence
Affections du rein et des voies urinaires:		
Influenza rénale	1%	Fréquents
Réduction de la clairance rénale de la créatinine	2%	Fréquents
Augmentation de la créatinine sanguine	2%	Fréquents
Dysfonction rénale	1%	Occasionnels
Hématurie	1%	Occasionnels
Influenza rénale aiguë*	1%	Occasionnels
Oligurie*	1%	Occasionnels
Anurie*	1%	Occasionnels
Affections des organes de reproduction et du sein:		
Sexe chez l'homme	1%	Occasionnels
Troubles généraux et anomalies au site d'administration:		
Pressac	34%	Très fréquents
Fort fatigue	19%	Fréquents
Réaction au site d'injection	7%	Fréquents
Douleurs	6%	Fréquents
Frissons	5%	Fréquents
Sensation de malaise	2%	Fréquents
Arthralgie	2%	Fréquents
Douleurs thoraciques	1%	Occasionnels
* Les fréquences de ces effets indésirables sont tirées de l'expérience post-commercialisation.		
De la détection de la rétine n'a été rapporté que dans des données ponctuelles chez des patients atteints de rétinopathie à CMV en raison d'une rétinopathie à CMV. Description d'effets indésirables sélectionnés.		
Neuropathie		
Le risque de neuropathie ne peut pas être prédit sur la base du nombre de neutrophiles avant le traitement. La neuropathie apparaît généralement durant la première ou la deuxième semaine du traitement par le ganciclovir. La numération des neutrophiles se normalise la plus souvent en 2 à 5 jours après l'arrêt du médicament ou une réduction de la dose (voir rubrique «Mises en garde et précautions»).		
Thrombopénie		
Le risque de développement d'une thrombopénie est plus élevé chez les patients ayant un nombre de thrombocytes initialement faible (< 100 000/ml). Les patients présentant une immunosuppression initiale due à un traitement par des immunosuppresseurs sont exposés à un risque plus élevé de thrombopénie que les patients atteints de sida (voir «Mises en garde et précautions»).		
Thrombopénie sévère peut être associée à une hémorragie pouvant entraîner des décès cliniques (n=370) figurant au Tableau 3.		
Les anomalies biologiques survenues sous valganciclovir dans les études de phase III sont présentées dans le Tableau 3.		
Anomalies biologiques		
Les anomalies biologiques documentées chez des patients adultes atteints de rétinopathie à CMV et chez des patients adultes ayant reçu une greffe d'organe solide, qui ont été traités par le valganciclovir jusqu'à 100 jours après la transplantation, sont mentionnées dans le tableau 3. L'incidence des anomalies biologiques était comparable à celle observée lors d'une prophylaxie prolongée jusqu'à 200 jours chez les patients transplantés rénaux à haut risque.		
Tableau 3. Anomalies biologiques		
	Patients avec rétinopathie à CMV	Patients ayant reçu une greffe d'organe solide
	n = 370	n = 244
	%	n = 244
		%
Neutropénie (ANC)†		
< 500	16	5
500 - 750	17	3
750 - 1000	17	5
≥ 1000	50	77
Agénie	0	0
Neutrophilie g/l		
< 6,5	7	1
6,5 - 8,0	14	2
8,0 - 10,0	14	5
10,0 - 15,0	31	27
Thrombopénie		
Thrombocytes/		
mm ³		
< 25 000	3	0
25 000 - 50 000	5	1
50 000 - 100 000	21	3
≥ 100 000	72	87
Céramine sérique mg/dl		
< 2,5	2	14
2,5 - 5	11	21
5 - 10	11	21
10 - 20	11	21
20 - 40	11	21
40 - 80	11	21
80 - 160	11	21
160 - 320	11	21
320 - 640	11	21
640 - 1280	11	21
1280 - 2560	11	21
2560 - 5120	11	21
5120 - 10240	11	21
10240 - 20480	11	21
20480 - 40960	11	21
40960 - 81920	11	21
81920 - 163840	11	21
163840 - 327680	11	21
327680 - 655360	11	21
655360 - 1310720	11	21
1310720 - 2621440	11	21
2621440 - 5242880	11	21
5242880 - 10485760	11	21
10485760 - 20971520	11	21
20971520 - 41943040	11	21
41943040 - 83886080	11	21
83886080 - 167772160	11	21
167772160 - 335544320	11	21
335544320 - 671088640	11	21
671088640 - 1342177280	11	21
1342177280 - 2684354560	11	21
2684354560 - 5368709120	11	21
5368709120 - 10737418240	11	21
10737418240 - 21474836480	11	21
21474836480 - 42949672960	11	21
42949672960 - 85899345920	11	21
85899345920 - 171798691840	11	21
171798691840 - 343597383680	11	21
343597383680 - 687194767360	11	21
687194767360 - 1374389534720	11	21
1374389534720 - 2748779069440	11	21
2748779069440 - 5497558138880	11	21
5497558138880 - 10995116277760	11	21
10995116277760 - 21990232555520	11	21
21990232555520 - 43980465111040	11	21
43980465111040 - 87960930222080	11	21
87960930222080 - 175921860444160	11	21
175921860444160 - 351843720888320	11	21
351843720888320 - 703687441776640	11	21
703687441776640 - 1407374883553280	11	21
1407374883553280 - 2814749767106560	11	21
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