

PRODUCT MONOGRAPH
INCLUDING PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

PrRITUXAN®

rituximab for injection

10 mg/mL Intravenous Infusion

Professed Standard

Antineoplastic

Hoffmann-La Roche Limited
7070 Mississauga Road
Mississauga, Ontario
L5N 5M8
www.rochecanada.com

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RECENT MAJOR LABEL CHANGES

| | |
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| 7 Warnings and Precautions, 7.1.2 Breast-feeding | 05/2023 |
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Sections or subsections that are not applicable at the time of authorization are not listed.

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PART I: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

1 INDICATIONS

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL)

RITUXAN (rituximab for injection) is indicated for:

- the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory low-grade or follicular, CD20 positive, B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- the treatment of patients with CD20 positive, diffuse large B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (DLBCL) in combination with CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone) chemotherapy.
- the treatment of patients with previously untreated Stage III/IV follicular, CD20 positive, B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in combination with CVP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine and prednisolone) chemotherapy.
- the maintenance treatment of patients with follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma who have responded to induction therapy with either CHOP or CHOP plus Rituxan.
- single-agent maintenance treatment of previously untreated patients with advanced follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma with high tumour burden and who have responded to induction therapy with either CHOP plus RITUXAN or CVP plus Rituxan.

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

RITUXAN (rituximab for injection) is indicated for:

- the treatment of patients with previously untreated or previously treated B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL), Binet Stage B or C, in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide.

The use of Rituxan in CLL is based on an improvement in progression-free survival. Overall survival benefit has not been demonstrated in patients with previous treatment for CLL. The efficacy of treatment with R-FC (RITUXAN-fludarabine and cyclophosphamide) in CLL patients who were previously treated with RITUXAN in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide has not been studied (see [14 CLINICAL TRIALS](#) for details).

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA)

RITUXAN (rituximab for injection) in combination with methotrexate is indicated in adult patients:

- to reduce signs and symptoms in adult patients with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis who have had an inadequate response or intolerance to one or more tumour necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitor therapies.

Rituxan in combination with methotrexate has been shown to reduce the rate of progression of joint damage as measured by x-ray.

Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

RITUXAN (rituximab for injection) in combination with glucocorticoids is indicated for

- the induction of remission in adult patients with severely active Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA).

Consideration should be given to current treatment guidelines for vasculitis.

1.1 Pediatrics

Pediatrics (< 18 years of age): The safety and effectiveness of RITUXAN in pediatric patients have not been established; therefore, Health Canada has not authorized an indication for pediatric use.

1.2 Geriatrics

Geriatrics (≥ 65 years of age): In the CLL setting, exploratory subgroup analysis indicates that use in the geriatric population is associated with differences in efficacy and safety. See [14 CLINICAL TRIALS](#) and [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#) for details.

2 CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Rituxan is contraindicated in patients with known Type I hypersensitivity or anaphylactic reactions to murine proteins, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell proteins (See [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)), or to any component of this product. For a complete listing, see [6 DOSAGE FORMS, STRENGTHS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING](#).
- Rituxan is also contraindicated in patients who have or have had progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML).
- Rituxan is not recommended for use in patients with severe, active infections.

3 SERIOUS WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS BOX

Serious Warnings and Precautions

- **General:** Rituxan is a potent drug. Several adverse reactions are associated with Rituxan, some of which are severe and life-threatening (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)). This drug should only be used by health professionals experienced in treating Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL), Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL), Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA), Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA). Patients should be treated in a setting where full resuscitation facilities are immediately available, and where medications and supportive care measures for the treatment of hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., epinephrine, antihistamines, glucocorticoids) are immediately available in the event of an allergic reaction during administration (see [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#)).
- **Infusion Reactions:** Deaths within 24 hours of Rituxan infusion have occurred. Approximately 80% of fatal infusion reactions occurred in association with the first infusion. Carefully monitor patients during infusions. Discontinue Rituxan infusion and provide medical treatment for Grade 3 or 4 infusion reactions (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#), Infusion-Related Events).
- **Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML):** Patients with RA, NHL and CLL who received treatment with Rituxan may have an increased risk of PML. PML can cause disability or death. Healthcare professionals should monitor patients on Rituxan for any new sign or symptom that may be suggestive of PML. Further treatment with Rituxan should be withheld immediately at the first sign or symptom suggestive of PML (see [7 WARNINGS AND](#)

[PRECAUTIONS](#), Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy).

- **Tumor Lysis Syndrome (TLS):** Acute renal failure requiring dialysis with instances of fatal outcome has been reported in the setting of TLS following treatment of NHL patients with Rituxan (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#), Infusion-Related Events).
- **Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Reactivation:** HBV reactivation has occurred in patients treated with Rituxan, in some cases resulting in fulminant hepatitis, hepatic failure, and death. All patients should be screened for HBV infection before treatment initiation, and should be monitored during and after treatment with Rituxan. In the event of HBV reactivation, Rituxan and concomitant medications should be discontinued.
- **Mucocutaneous Reactions:** Severe, including fatal, mucocutaneous reactions including Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) and Stevens Johnson Syndrome (SJS) have occurred in patients treated with Rituxan. Patients experiencing a severe mucocutaneous reaction should discontinue treatment with Rituxan and seek prompt medical evaluation (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#), Skin).
- **Infections:** Serious, including fatal, bacterial, fungal, and new or reactivated viral infections can occur during or following the completion of Rituxan-based therapy. Rituxan treatment should not be initiated in patients with severe active infections. Patients should be screened for infectious disease history (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#), Infections).
- **Cardiovascular:** Serious and potentially fatal cardiovascular events have been reported rarely following administration of Rituxan (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)).

4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Dosing Considerations

- Hypersensitivity reactions and severe infusion-related reaction may occur with administration of Rituxan (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)). Since transient hypotension may occur during infusion with Rituxan, consideration should be given to withholding anti-hypertensive medications 12 hours prior to and throughout infusion with Rituxan.
- Patients who develop clinically significant arrhythmias should undergo cardiac monitoring during and after subsequent infusions of Rituxan. Patients with pre-existing cardiac conditions such as angina and arrhythmias should be monitored during and after the infusion of Rituxan.

4.2 Recommended Dose and Dosage Adjustment

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Usual Dose

Low Grade or Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Premedication

Premedication consisting of an analgesic or anti-pyretic (e.g. acetaminophen) and an antihistaminic drug (e.g. diphenhydramine) should always be administered before each infusion of Rituxan.

Premedication with glucocorticoids should also be considered, particularly if Rituxan is not given in

combination with steroid-containing chemotherapy (See [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#): Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia-Infusion-Related Events).

Initial treatment

The recommended dosage of Rituxan as a single agent is 375 mg/m² given as an IV infusion once weekly for four doses (on days 1, 8, 15, and 22).

The recommended dosage of Rituxan in combination with CVP chemotherapy is 375 mg/m² for 8 cycles (21 days/cycle), administered as an IV infusion on day 1 of each chemotherapy cycle after IV administration of the corticosteroid component of CVP.

Maintenance treatment

In previously untreated patients with advanced high-tumour burden follicular lymphoma, after complete or partial response to induction treatment the recommended dose of Rituxan maintenance therapy is 375 mg/m² body surface area. Rituxan maintenance therapy should be initiated eight weeks following completion of Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy. Rituxan as a single agent should be administered every 8 weeks for a maximum of 12 doses (two years).

The recommended dose of Rituxan for relapsed or refractory patients after response to induction treatment is 375 mg/m² every 3 months until disease progression or for a maximum period of two years.

Diffuse Large B-cell Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Premedication

Premedication consisting of an analgesic/anti-pyretic (e.g. acetaminophen) and an antihistaminic drug (e.g. diphenhydramine) should always be administered before each infusion of Rituxan.

Premedication with glucocorticoids should also be considered, particularly if Rituxan is not given in combination with steroid-containing chemotherapy (See [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)/ Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia/Infusion-Related Events).

Rituxan should be used in combination with CHOP chemotherapy. The recommended dosage of Rituxan is 375 mg/m² administered on day 1 of each chemotherapy cycle after IV administration of the glucocorticoid component of CHOP. The other components of CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine) should be given after the administration of Rituxan.

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Premedication

Premedication consisting of an analgesic or anti-pyretic (e.g. acetaminophen) and an antihistaminic drug (e.g. diphenhydramine) should always be administered before each infusion of Rituxan.

Premedication with glucocorticoids should also be considered, particularly if Rituxan is not given in combination with steroid-containing chemotherapy (See [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#): Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia-Infusion-Related Events).

The recommended dosage of Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy for previously untreated and previously treated patients is 375 mg/m² body surface area administered on day 1 of the first treatment cycle followed by 500mg/m² body surface area administered on day 1 of each subsequent cycle for 6 cycles in total. The chemotherapy should be given after Rituxan infusion.

Prophylaxis with adequate hydration and administration of uricostatics (such as allopurinol) starting 48 hours prior to start of therapy is recommended for CLL patients to reduce the risk of tumour lysis syndrome. For CLL patients whose lymphocyte counts are $> 25 \times 10^9/L$ it is recommended to administer methylprednisolone IV shortly before infusion with Rituxan to decrease the rate and severity of acute infusion reactions and/or cytokine release syndrome. In study ML17102 an equivalent of 80mg of methylprednisolone (100 mg prednisone IV) was given prior to infusions with Rituxan. Seventy-four percent (74%) of patients in the R-FC arms of study ML17102 received at least one dose of corticosteroids, with 27% receiving two or more doses.

Dosage Adjustments During Treatment

No dose reductions of Rituxan are recommended but 47% of patients in the clinical trial ML17102 for CLL required a delayed and/or slowed infusion, and 17% required their first dose split over two days. When Rituxan is given in combination with CHOP chemotherapy, standard dose reductions for the chemotherapeutic drugs should be applied. When Rituxan is given as maintenance treatment, treatment should be delayed in case of significant clinical toxicity according to standard practice.

Rituxan as a Component of ZEVALIN® (Ibritumomab Tiuxetan) Therapeutic Regimen

As a required component of the ZEVALIN therapeutic regimen, Rituxan is administered twice. The first administration of Rituxan is a single infusion of 250 mg/m^2 and should precede the second administration by 7-9 days. At the second administration, Rituxan 250 mg/m^2 should be infused within 4 hours prior to the administration of ^{90}Y -ibritumomab tiuxetan. Refer to the ZEVALIN product monograph for full prescribing information.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Premedication

Premedication consisting of an analgesic or anti-pyretic (e.g. acetaminophen) and an antihistaminic drug (e.g. diphenhydramine) should always be administered before each infusion of Rituxan.

Premedication with glucocorticoids should also be administered in order to reduce the frequency and severity of infusion-related reactions. Patients should receive 100 mg IV methylprednisolone to be completed 30 minutes prior to each Rituxan infusion (See [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS: Rheumatoid Arthritis-Infusion-Related Events](#)).

Usual Dose

A course of Rituxan consists of two 1000 mg IV infusions. The recommended dosage of Rituxan is 1000 mg by IV infusion followed two weeks later by the second 1000 mg IV infusion.

Retreatment in Patients with RA

The need for further courses should be evaluated 24 weeks following the previous course with retreatment given based on residual disease or disease activity returning to a level above a DAS28-ESR of 2.6 (treatment to remission). Patients may receive further courses no sooner than 16 weeks following the previous course.

Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

The recommended dosage of Rituxan for treatment of GPA/MPA is 375 mg/m^2 body surface area, administered as an IV infusion once weekly for 4 weeks.

Glucocorticoids administered as methylprednisolone 1000 mg intravenously per day for 1 to 3 days followed by oral prednisone 1 mg/kg/day (not to exceed 80 mg/day and tapered per clinical need) are recommended to treat severe vasculitis symptoms. This regimen should begin within 14 days prior to or with the initiation of Rituxan and may continue during and after the 4 week course of Rituxan treatment.

The efficacy and safety of subsequent courses of Rituxan have not been established (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#) and [14 CLINICAL TRIALS](#)).

4.3 Reconstitution

Parenteral Products:

Preparation for Administration:

Use appropriate aseptic technique. Use a sterile needle and syringe to prepare Rituxan. Rituxan does not contain any preservative or bacteriostatic agent. Withdraw the necessary amount of Rituxan and dilute to a final concentration of 1 to 4 mg/mL into an infusion bag containing either 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection USP or 5% Dextrose Injection USP. To avoid foaming, gently invert the bag to mix the solution. Discard any unused portion left in the vial. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. For in-use stability information see [11 STORAGE, STABILITY AND DISPOSAL](#).

Incompatibilities

No incompatibilities between Rituxan and polyvinylchloride or polyethylene bags have been observed.

4.4 Administration

Rituxan infusions should be administered in a setting where full resuscitation facilities (see [3 SERIOUS WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)) are immediately available, and under the close supervision of someone experienced and capable of dealing with severe infusion-related reactions. Rituxan should be administered as an IV infusion through a dedicated line. Do not administer as an intravenous push or bolus.

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Do not administer as an intravenous push or bolus. Premedication with glucocorticoids should be considered, particularly if Rituxan is not given in combination with steroid-containing chemotherapy. Premedication may attenuate infusion-related events. In the clinical trial ML17102 for CLL, the equivalent of 80 mg methylprednisolone (100 mg prednisone IV) was given to most patients prior to each infusion.

First Infusion

The Rituxan solution for infusion should be administered intravenously at an initial rate of 50 mg/hr. Rituxan should not be mixed or diluted with other drugs. If hypersensitivity or infusion-related events do not occur, escalate the infusion rate in 50 mg/hr increments every 30 minutes, to a maximum of 400 mg/hr. This rate corresponds to an administration time of 4.25 hours. If hypersensitivity or an infusion related event develops, the infusion should be temporarily slowed or interrupted (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)). The infusion can continue at one-half the previous rate upon improvement of patient symptoms.

Subsequent Infusions

Subsequent infusions of Rituxan can be administered at an initial rate of 100 mg/hr, and increased by 100 mg/hr increments at 30-minute intervals, to a maximum of 400 mg/hr as tolerated. This rate corresponds to an administration time of 3.25 hours.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

First infusion of each course

The recommended initial rate for infusion is 50 mg/hr; after the first 30 minutes, it can be escalated in 50 mg/hr increments every 30 minutes, to a maximum of 400 mg/hr. This rate corresponds to an administration time of 4.25 hours.

Second infusion of each course

Subsequent doses of Rituxan can be infused at an initial rate of 100 mg/hr, and increased by 100 mg/hr increments at 30 minutes intervals, to a maximum of 400 mg/hr. This rate corresponds to an administration time of 3.25 hours.

Alternative 120-minute subsequent infusions with the concentration of 4 mg/mL in a 250 mL volume (Rheumatoid Arthritis Only)

If patients did not experience a serious infusion-related adverse event during the previous infusion administered using the standard administration schedule, an alternative 120-minute infusion of a concentration at 4 mg/mL in a 250 mL volume can be administered for the second infusion. Initiate at a rate of 62.5 mL/hour (125 mg) given in the first 30 minutes and 150 mL/hour (875 mg) given over the next 90 minutes. If the 120-minute infusion is tolerated, the same alternative 120-minute infusion rate can be used when administering subsequent infusions and courses.

Patients who have clinically significant cardiovascular disease including arrhythmias or previous serious infusion reactions to any prior biologic therapy or to rituximab, should not be administered the alternative 120-minute infusion.

The JointEffort[®] program has been established to facilitate the administration of Rituxan in RA and GPA/MPA. Information about the JointEffort[®] program can be obtained by calling 1-888-748-8926.

Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

First infusion

The recommended initial infusion rate for Rituxan is 50 mg/h; subsequently, the rate can be escalated in 50 mg/h increments every 30 minutes to a maximum of 400 mg/h. This rate corresponds to an administration time of 4.25 hours.

Subsequent infusions

Subsequent infusions of Rituxan can be started at a rate of 100 mg/h and increased by 100 mg/h increments every 30 minutes to a maximum of 400 mg/h. This rate corresponds to an administration time of 3.25 hours.

Pneumocystis Jiroveci Pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis is recommended for patients with GPA/MPA during and following treatment.

The JointEffort[®] program has been established to facilitate the administration of Rituxan in RA and GPA/MPA. Information about the JointEffort[®] program can be obtained by calling 1-888-748-8926.

4.5 Missed Dose

Missed or delayed doses should not be omitted but administered at a later time point, based on professional judgment observing the total number of planned cycles and the planned interval between doses.

5 OVERDOSAGE

There has been no experience with overdosage in human clinical trials. Single doses higher than 1000 mg have not been tested in controlled clinical studies. The highest dose tested to date is 5g in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia. No additional safety signals were identified. Patients who experience overdose should have immediate interruption of their infusion and be closely monitored. Consideration should be given to the need for regular monitoring of blood cell count and for increased risk of infections while patients are B cell-depleted.

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional poison control centre.

6 DOSAGE FORMS, STRENGTHS, COMPOSITION AND PACKAGING

To help ensure the traceability of biologic products, including biosimilars, health professionals should recognise the importance of recording both the brand name and the non-proprietary (active ingredient) name as well as other product-specific identifiers such as the Drug Identification Number (DIN) and the batch/lot number of the product supplied.

Table 1 Dosage Forms, Strengths, Composition and Packaging

| Route of Administration | Dosage Form / Strength/Composition | Non-medicinal Ingredients |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Intravenous | Injection - 10 mg/mL | Hydrochloric acid, polysorbate 80, sodium chloride, sodium citrate, sodium hydroxide and water for injection. |

RITUXAN is a sterile, clear, colourless, preservative-free liquid concentrate for intravenous (IV) administration. Rituxan is supplied at a concentration of 10 mg/mL in either 100 mg (10 mL) or 500 mg (50 mL) single-use vials.

100 mg: each carton contains two 100 mg/10 mL vials (10 mg/mL).

500 mg: each carton contains one 500 mg/50 mL vial (10 mg/mL).

The product is formulated for intravenous administration in 9.0 mg/mL sodium chloride, 7.14 mg/mL sodium citrate dihydrate, 0.14 mg citric acid anhydrous, 0.7 mg/mL polysorbate 80, and Sterile Water for Injection. The pH is adjusted to 6.5.

7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Please see [3 SERIOUS WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS BOX](#).

Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis

No long-term animal studies have been performed to establish the carcinogenic or mutagenic potential

of Rituxan, or to determine its effects on fertility in males or females. Individuals of childbearing potential should use effective contraceptive methods during treatment and for up to 12 months following therapy with Rituxan.

Cardiovascular

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Since transient hypotension may occur during infusion with Rituxan, consideration should be given to withholding anti-hypertensive medications 12 hours prior to and throughout infusion with Rituxan. Serious and potentially fatal cardiovascular events have been reported rarely following administration of Rituxan. These events included: angina pectoris, cardiac arrhythmias such as atrial flutter and fibrillation, heart failure, myocardial infarction and cardiogenic shock. Infusions with Rituxan should be discontinued in the event of serious or life threatening cardio-pulmonary events. Patients who develop clinically significant cardiovascular events should undergo cardiac monitoring during and after subsequent infusions of Rituxan. Patients with pre-existing cardiac conditions including arrhythmias and angina have had recurrences of these events during therapy with Rituxan and should be monitored throughout the infusion and immediate post-infusion period.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) and Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

Since hypotension may occur during infusion with Rituxan, consideration should be given to withholding anti-hypertensive medications 12 hours prior to the infusion of Rituxan.

Angina pectoris, cardiac arrhythmias such as atrial flutter and fibrillation, heart failure or myocardial infarction have occurred in patients treated with Rituxan. Patients who develop clinically significant arrhythmias should undergo cardiac monitoring during and after subsequent infusions of Rituxan. Patients with a history of cardiac disease such as angina and arrhythmias should be monitored closely (see [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#)).

Driving and Operating Machinery

It is not known whether Rituxan has an effect on the ability to drive and operate machines, though the pharmacologic activity and adverse events reported to date do not indicate that such an effect is to be expected.

Endocrine and Metabolism

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Tumour Lysis Syndrome

Rituxan mediates the rapid lysis of benign and malignant CD20 positive cells. Signs and symptoms (e.g., hyperuricemia, hyperkalemia, hypocalcemia, hyperphosphatemia, acute renal failure, elevated LDH, high fevers) consistent with Tumour Lysis Syndrome (TLS) have been reported to occur within 1 to 2 hours though initial reports of TLS were not diagnosed until 12-24 hours after the first infusion in NHL patients with high numbers of circulating malignant lymphocytes. Acute renal failure requiring dialysis with instances of fatal outcome has been reported in the setting of TLS in NHL patients. Prophylaxis for TLS should be considered for patients at risk of developing rapid tumour lysis (e.g. patients with a high tumour burden or with a high number ($>25 \times 10^9/L$) of circulating malignant cells such as patients with CLL and mantle cell lymphoma). These patients should be followed closely and appropriate laboratory monitoring performed. Appropriate medical therapy should be provided for patients who develop signs and symptoms consistent with rapid tumour lysis. Following treatment for and complete resolution of

signs and symptoms, subsequent Rituxan therapy has been administered in conjunction with prophylactic therapy for TLS in a limited number of cases.

Gastrointestinal

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Abdominal pain, bowel obstruction and perforation, in some cases leading to death, were observed in patients receiving Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy for DLBCL. A causal association with Rituxan has not been established.

In post-marketing reports, which include both patients with low-grade or follicular NHL and DLBCL, the mean time to onset of symptoms was 6 days (range 1-77) in patients with documented gastro-intestinal perforation. Complaints of abdominal pain, especially early in the course of treatment, should prompt a thorough diagnostic evaluation and appropriate treatment.

Hematologic

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Myelosuppression

Although Rituxan is not myelosuppressive in monotherapy, caution should be exercised when considering treatment of patients with neutrophil counts $< 1.5 \times 10^9/L$ and/or platelet counts of $< 75 \times 10^9/L$, as clinical experience with such patients is limited. Rituxan has been used in patients who underwent autologous bone marrow transplantation and in other risk groups with a presumable reduced bone marrow function without inducing myelotoxicity.

Grade 3-4 neutropenia and decreased white blood cell counts were very common in ML17102 with combination therapy of Rituxan with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide. Grade 4 lymphopenia was not captured. Neutropenia and febrile neutropenia occurred in higher frequencies in the R-FC arm. This increase did not result in a statistically significant increase in hospitalization rates.

Immune

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

HAMA/HACA Formation

Human anti-murine antibody (HAMA) was not detected in 67 patients evaluated. Of 356 patients evaluated for human anti-chimeric antibody (HACA), 1.1% (4 patients) were positive. Patients who develop HAMA/HACA titers may have allergic or hypersensitivity reactions when treated with Rituxan or other murine or chimeric monoclonal antibodies.

Immunization

The safety of immunization with live viral vaccines, following therapy with Rituxan has not been studied. Therefore, vaccination with live virus vaccines is not recommended while receiving Rituxan or during peripheral B-cell depletion.

Patients treated with Rituxan may receive non-live vaccinations. However, with non-live vaccines response rates to the vaccination could be reduced. In a non-randomized study, patients with relapsed or refractory low-grade NHL who received Rituxan monotherapy when compared to healthy untreated controls had a lower rate of response to vaccination with tetanus recall antigen (16% vs 81%) and Keyhole Limpet Haemocyanin (KLH) neoantigen (4% vs 76%) when assessed for >2-fold increase in antibody titer.

Mean pre-therapeutic antibody titers against a panel of antigens (Streptococcus pneumoniae, influenza A, mumps, rubella, varicella) were maintained for at least 6 months after treatment with Rituxan.

Infections

Infections have been reported in some patients with prolonged hypogammaglobulinemia (defined as hypogammaglobulinemia >11 months after Rituxan exposure).

Hepatitis B Reactivation with Related Fulminant Hepatitis

Cases of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) reactivation, occasionally with fulminant hepatitis, hepatic failure, and death has been reported in some patients with hematologic malignancies treated with Rituxan. The majority of patients received Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy. Isolated cases have been reported in patients who either had evidence of antibodies against Hepatitis B surface antigen before treatment or did not have any such antibodies. The median time to diagnosis of hepatitis was approximately 4 months after the initiation of Rituxan and approximately one month after the last dose (see [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#)).

Hepatitis B reactivation can occur in oncology patients even if Hepatitis B surface antigen status is normal. HBV screening should be performed in all patients before initiation of treatment with Rituxan. At minimum, this should include HBsAg-status and HbCAb-status. These can be complemented with other appropriate markers as per local guidelines. Reactivation of HBV infection is a well-known complication in patients with chronic hepatitis B, especially in those receiving cytotoxic or immunosuppressive therapy. In addition, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of itself may be an independent risk factor for HBV reactivation. Patients with active hepatitis B disease should not be treated with Rituxan. Patients with positive hepatitis B serology should consult liver disease experts before start of treatment and should be monitored and managed following local medical standards to prevent hepatitis B reactivation.

In patients who develop reactivation of viral hepatitis B, Rituxan and any concomitant chemotherapy should be discontinued and appropriate treatment including antiviral therapy initiated. There are insufficient data regarding the safety of resuming therapy with Rituxan in patients who develop hepatitis subsequent to HBV reactivation.

Additional Serious Viral Infections

The following additional serious viral infections, either new, reactivated or exacerbated, have been identified in clinical studies or post-marketing reports. The majority of patients were profoundly immune-suppressed. These viral infections included JC virus [progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#): Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia, Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy)], cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex virus, parvovirus B19, varicella zoster virus, West Nile virus, and hepatitis C. In some cases, the viral infections occurred up to one year following discontinuation of Rituxan and have resulted in death. Rituxan treatment should not be initiated in patients with an active and/or severe infection or severely immunocompromised patients.

Tuberculosis Reactivation

In the CLL clinical trial ML17102, one patient treated with Rituxan plus fludarabine and cyclophosphamide experienced reactivation of tuberculosis. Patients who develop reactivation of tuberculosis should be treated as per current medical practice and Rituxan should be discontinued. There are no data regarding the safety of resuming therapy with Rituxan in patients who develop tuberculosis reactivation.

Pneumocystis Jiroveci Pneumonia

Cases of Pneumocystis Jiroveci Pneumonia (PJP) have been reported in patients receiving Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy. These cases included patients with multiple risk factors for PJP, including the underlying disease state and other immunosuppressive therapies. The use of PJP prophylaxis should be considered according to local guidelines.

Infusion-Related Events

Rituxan is associated with infusion-related reactions, which may be related to release of cytokines and/or other chemical mediators. Severe infusion-related reactions might be clinically indistinguishable from hypersensitivity reactions or cytokine release syndrome. Severe infusion-related reactions with fatal outcome have been reported during post-marketing use. Severe infusion-related reactions usually manifested within 30 minutes to 2 hours after starting the first infusion with Rituxan. These reactions were characterized by pulmonary events, and included, in some cases, rapid tumour lysis and features of tumour lysis syndrome in addition to fever, chills, rigors, hypotension, urticaria, bronchospasm, acute respiratory distress syndrome, angioedema and other symptoms (see [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS: Experience From Clinical Trials in Hemato-Oncology](#)).

Infusion related deaths (death within 24 hours of infusion) have been reported at a rate of approximately 0.04-0.07% (4-7 per 10,000 patients treated). Nearly all fatal events occurred in association with the first infusion.

Patients with a high number ($> 25 \times 10^9/L$) of circulating malignant cells or high tumour burden such as patients with CLL and mantle cell lymphoma, who may be at higher risk of especially severe cytokine release syndrome, should only be treated with extreme caution and when other therapeutic alternatives have been exhausted. These patients should be very closely monitored throughout the first infusion. Consideration should be given to the use of a reduced infusion rate for the first infusion in these patients or a split dosing over two days during the first cycle and any subsequent cycles if the lymphocyte count is still $>25 \times 10^9/L$; in the CLL ML17102 trial, 47% of patients required a delayed and/or slowed infusion, and 17% of patients required split dosing.

Premedication consisting of an anti-pyretic and an antihistaminic (e.g. acetaminophen and diphenhydramine) should always be administered before each infusion of Rituxan. Premedication with glucocorticoids should also be considered, particularly if Rituxan is not given in combination with steroid-containing chemotherapy (see [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#)).

Medications for the treatment of hypersensitivity reactions, e.g., epinephrine, antihistamines and glucocorticoids should be available for immediate use in the event of a reaction during administration. In the CLL clinical trials, most patients received high-dose boluses intravenous corticosteroids [100 mg Prednisone IV] before each Rituxan infusion.

Patients should be monitored closely throughout the infusion. Patients with a high tumour burden or with a high number ($>25 \times 10^9/L$) of circulating malignant cells such as patients with CLL and mantle cell lymphoma may be at higher risk of developing severe infusion-related reactions. If mild, the symptoms are usually reversible with interruption of Rituxan infusion. Treatment of infusion-related symptoms with diphenhydramine and acetaminophen is recommended. Additional treatment with bronchodilators or IV saline or IV corticosteroids may be indicated and should be immediately available. In patients with severe reaction, the infusion should be interrupted immediately (see [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#)) and they should receive aggressive symptomatic treatment. Since initial improvement may be followed by deterioration, these patients should be closely monitored until Tumour Lysis Syndrome (TLS) and pulmonary infiltration have been ruled out. In most cases, the

infusion can be resumed at a 50% reduction in rate (e.g., from 100 mg/hr to 50 mg/hr) when symptoms have completely resolved. Most patients who have experienced non-life-threatening reactions have been able to complete the full course of therapy (see [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#)). Further treatment of patients after complete resolution of signs and symptoms has rarely resulted in repeated severe infusion-related reactions. In the patients with a severe reaction, the decision to administer further infusions should be made by the treating physician on a case-by-case basis after assessing the risk versus benefit to the patient.

Anaphylaxis

Anaphylactic reactions, including fatalities, have been reported in patients treated with Rituxan. These reactions may be clinically indistinguishable from severe infusion-related reactions, other hypersensitivity reactions or cytokine release syndrome. True hypersensitivity reactions typically occur after starting the second or subsequent infusion of Rituxan. Epinephrine, antihistamines and glucocorticoids should be available for immediate use in the event of a hypersensitivity reaction to Rituxan.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) and Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

A total of 96/1039 (9.2%) patients with rheumatoid arthritis tested positive for HACA in clinical studies. The emergence of HACA was not associated with clinical deterioration or with an increased risk of reactions to subsequent infusions in the majority of patients. The presence of HACA could be associated with worsening of infusion or allergic reactions after the second infusion of subsequent courses. Such events could include hypersensitivity or anaphylactic reactions or anaphylactic shock. Failure to deplete B cells after receipt of further treatment courses has also been observed rarely.

A total of 23/99 (23%) Rituxan-treated patients with GPA/MPA tested positive for HACA by 18 months. The clinical relevance of HACA formation in Rituxan-treated patients is unclear.

Immunization

Physicians should review the patient's vaccination status and patients should, if possible, be brought up-to-date with all immunizations in agreement with current immunization guidelines prior to initiating Rituxan therapy. Vaccinations should be completed at least 4 weeks prior to first administration of Rituxan.

The safety of immunization with live viral vaccines following Rituxan therapy has not been studied. Therefore vaccination with live virus vaccines is not recommended while on Rituxan or while peripherally B cell depleted.

Patients treated with Rituxan may receive non-live vaccinations. However, response rates to non-live vaccines may be reduced. In a randomized study, patients with RA treated with Rituxan and methotrexate had comparable response rates to tetanus recall antigen (39% vs 42%), reduced rates to pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (43% vs 82% to at least 2 pneumococcal antibody serotypes), and KLH neoantigen (47% vs 93%), when given at least 6 months after Rituxan as compared to patients only receiving methotrexate. Should non-live vaccinations be required while receiving Rituxan therapy, these should be completed at least 4 weeks prior to commencing the next course of Rituxan.

In the overall experience of Rituxan repeat treatment over one year, the proportions of patients with positive antibody titers against *S. pneumoniae*, influenza, mumps, rubella, varicella and tetanus toxoid were generally similar to the proportions at baseline.

Infections

Infections have been reported in some patients with prolonged hypogammaglobulinemia (defined as hypogammaglobulinemia >11 months after Rituxan exposure).

Serious infections can occur during therapy with Rituxan. Based on the mechanism of action of Rituxan and the knowledge that B cells play an important role in maintaining normal immune response, patients may have increased risk of infection following Rituxan therapy (see [10 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY](#)). Rituxan should not be administered to patients with an active and/or severe infection or severely immuno-compromised patients (e.g. AIDS where levels of CD4 or CD8 are very low). Physicians should exercise caution when considering the use of Rituxan in patients with a history of recurring or chronic infections or with underlying conditions which may further predispose patients to serious infection (see [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#): Rheumatoid Arthritis). Patients who develop infection following therapy with Rituxan should be promptly evaluated and treated appropriately.

Hepatitis B Reactivation

Cases of hepatitis B reactivation including those with a fatal outcome, have been reported in RA and GPA/MPA patients receiving Rituxan.

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) screening should be performed in all patients before initiation of treatment with Rituxan. At minimum, this should include HBsAg-status and HBCAb-status. These can be complemented with other appropriate markers as per local guidelines. Patients with active hepatitis B disease should not be treated with Rituxan. Patients with positive hepatitis B serology should consult liver disease experts before start of treatment and should be monitored and managed following local medical standards to prevent hepatitis B reactivation.

Infusion-Related Events

Rituxan is associated with infusion-related reactions, which may be related to release of cytokines and/or other chemical mediators. For RA patients premedication consisting of an anti-pyretic and an antihistaminic (e.g. acetaminophen and diphenhydramine) should always be administered before each infusion of Rituxan. For RA patients, premedication with glucocorticoids should also be administered before each infusion of Rituxan, in order to reduce the frequency and severity of infusion-related reactions (see [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#): Rheumatoid Arthritis and [DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#): Rheumatoid Arthritis).

For GPA/MPA patients, Rituxan was given in combination with higher doses of IV glucocorticoids (see [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#): GPA/MPA), which may reduce the incidence and severity of these events. Infusion related reactions (IRRs) in the GPA/MPA clinical study were defined as any adverse event occurring within 24 hours of an infusion and considered to be infusion-related by investigators in the safety population. Ninety nine patients were treated with Rituxan and 12% experienced at least one IRR. All IRRs were CTC Grade 1 or 2. The most common IRRs included cytokine release syndrome, flushing, throat irritation, and tremor.

Rituxan has caused severe infusion reactions. In spontaneous reports, fatal infusion reactions were reported very rarely in patients with autoimmune diseases and other co-morbidities (e.g. pulmonary fibrosis and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)). The co-morbidities may have contributed to the fatal outcome (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#): Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia).

Severe infusion-related reactions with fatal outcome have been reported in the post-marketing setting (see [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#): Rheumatoid Arthritis, Post-Market Adverse Drug Reactions) and co-morbidities may have contributed to the fatal outcome. Closely monitor patients with pre-existing cardiac conditions and those who experienced prior cardiopulmonary adverse reactions.

In clinical studies, 10/990 (1%) patients with rheumatoid arthritis who received a first infusion of Rituxan at any dose experienced a serious reaction during the infusion. Four out of ten patients that experienced serious infusion reactions did not receive premedication with IV steroids. No infusion reactions in the RA population were fatal. Most infusion events reported were mild to moderate in severity. The most common symptoms were headache, pruritus, throat irritation, flushing, rash, urticaria, hypertension, and pyrexia. In general, the proportion of patients experiencing any infusion reaction was higher following the first infusion of any treatment course than following the second infusion. Subsequent Rituxan infusions were better tolerated by patients than the initial infusion. Less than 1% of patients experienced serious IRRs, with most of these reported during the first infusion of the first course. (See [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS: Rheumatoid Arthritis](#)). The infusion-related reactions reported with Rituxan were usually reversible with a reduction in rate, or interruption, of the infusion and administration of appropriate symptomatic treatment, if required. In most cases, the infusion can be resumed at a 50% reduction in rate (e.g. from 100 mg/h to 50 mg/h) when symptoms have completely resolved.

Depending on the severity of the infusion-related reaction and the required interventions, temporarily or permanently discontinue Rituxan.

Anaphylaxis

Anaphylactic and other hypersensitivity reactions have been reported following the IV administration of proteins to patients. Medicinal products for the treatment of hypersensitivity reactions, e.g., epinephrine, antihistamines and glucocorticoids, should be available for immediate use in the event of an allergic reaction during administration of Rituxan.

Concomitant use with Biologic Agents and Disease-Modifying Antirheumatic Drugs (DMARDs) other than Methotrexate in RA

Limited data are available on the safety of the use of biologic agents or DMARDs other than methotrexate in patients exhibiting peripheral B cell depletion following treatment with Rituxan. Patients should be closely observed for signs of infection if biologic agents and/or DMARDs are used concomitantly.

Use in Patients with RA who had no Prior Inadequate Response to TNF Antagonists

A favourable benefit-risk relationship has not been established in patients with RA with prior inadequate responses to non-biologic DMARDs, and in MTX-naïve patients. The use of Rituxan in patients with RA who have no prior inadequate response to one or more TNF antagonists is not recommended.

Retreatment in Patients with GPA and MPA

The safety and efficacy of retreatment with Rituxan have not been established.

The efficacy and safety of Rituxan for the treatment of autoimmune diseases other than rheumatoid arthritis and GPA/MPA has not been established.

Monitoring and Laboratory Tests

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Complete blood counts (CBC) and platelet counts should be obtained at regular intervals in patients with hematologic malignancies during therapy with Rituxan and more frequently in patients who develop cytopenias (see [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#)).

Neurologic

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Four cases of stroke or cerebral ischemia originated from a clinical study (GELA, LNH98-5) and concerned patients from 72 to 79 years of age, who had received Rituxan in combination with CHOP chemotherapy, all with a history of cardiovascular disease or cardiovascular risk factors. In particular, lacunar lesions were seen in two patients, both of whom had a medical history of hypertension, the major risk factor of such small vessel disease. In 2 of these reports, the events were fatal and in the other two, the events were reported to have resolved. Furthermore, if the accepted definition of transient ischemic attack (TIA) (duration of signs/symptoms <24 hours) is applied, then one of the four patients with reported stroke experienced a TIA.

Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy

Cases of Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy have been reported during the use of Rituxan in hematologic malignancies (NHL, CLL) (see [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#)). The majority of patients had received Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy or as part of a hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

Patients being treated with Rituxan should be instructed to report any new neurological signs or symptoms to their physician. Physicians treating patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia should be alert to any new signs or symptoms that may be suggestive of PML and consider PML in the differential diagnosis of patients reporting new-onset neurological symptoms. Consultation with a neurologist should be considered as clinically indicated. Symptoms of PML are diverse, progress over days to weeks, and can include progressive weakness on one side of the body or clumsiness of limbs, disturbance of vision, and changes in thinking, memory and orientation leading to confusion and personality changes. Further treatment with Rituxan should be withheld immediately at the first sign or symptom suggestive of PML and an evaluation that includes a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan without and, where clinically indicated, with gadolinium-enhancement of the brain should be performed. Cerebrospinal fluid analysis for JC viral DNA is recommended to confirm a diagnosis of PML. Discontinue Rituxan and consider discontinuation or reduction of any concomitant chemotherapy or immunosuppressive therapy in patients with confirmed PML.

The absolute risk for PML in patients treated with Rituxan cannot be precisely estimated and factors that might increase an individual patient's risk for PML have not been identified. There are no known interventions that can reliably prevent or adequately treat PML if it occurs. It is not known whether early detection of PML and discontinuation of Rituxan will mitigate the disease. The relationship between the risk of PML and the duration of treatment is unknown.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) and Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy

Cases of fatal progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy have been reported following use of Rituxan for the treatment of autoimmune diseases (including RA). Several, but not all of the reported cases had potential risk factors for PML, including the underlying disease, long-term immunosuppressive therapy or chemotherapy. PML has also been reported in patients with autoimmune disease not treated with Rituxan.

Patients being treated with Rituxan should be instructed to report any new neurological signs or symptoms to their physician. Physicians treating patients with autoimmune diseases should be alert to any new signs or symptoms that may be suggestive of PML and consider PML in the differential diagnosis of patients reporting new-onset neurological symptoms. Consultation with a neurologist should be considered as clinically indicated. Symptoms of PML are diverse, progress over days to

weeks, and can include progressive weakness on one side of the body or clumsiness of limbs, disturbance of vision, and changes in thinking, memory and orientation leading to confusion and personality changes. Further treatment with Rituxan should be withheld immediately at the first sign or symptom suggestive of PML and an evaluation that includes a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan without and, where clinically indicated, with gadolinium-enhancement of the brain should be performed. Cerebrospinal fluid analysis for JC viral DNA is recommended to confirm a diagnosis of PML. Discontinue Rituxan and consider discontinuation or reduction of any concomitant chemotherapy or immunosuppressive therapy in patients with confirmed PML.

The absolute risk for PML in patients treated with Rituxan cannot be precisely estimated and factors that might increase an individual patient's risk for PML have not been identified. There are no known interventions that can reliably prevent or adequately treat PML if it occurs. It is not known whether early detection of PML and discontinuation of Rituxan will mitigate the disease. The relationship between the risk of PML and the duration of treatment is unknown.

Respiratory

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Pulmonary Events

Pulmonary events have included hypoxia, lung infiltration and acute respiratory failure. Some of these events have been preceded by severe bronchospasm and dyspnea. Patients with a history of pulmonary insufficiency or those with pulmonary tumour infiltration may be at greater risk of poor outcome and should be treated with increased caution.

Acute respiratory failure may be accompanied by events such as pulmonary interstitial infiltration or edema, visible on a chest x-ray. The syndrome usually manifests itself within one or two hours of initiating the first infusion. Patients who experience severe pulmonary events should have their infusion interrupted immediately (see [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#)) and should receive aggressive symptomatic treatment. In some cases, symptoms worsened over time, while in others initial improvement was followed by clinical deterioration. Therefore, patients experiencing pulmonary events or other severe infusion-related symptoms should be closely monitored until complete resolution of their symptoms.

Skin

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Severe mucocutaneous reactions including Stevens Johnson Syndrome (SJS), lichenoid dermatitis, vesiculobullous dermatitis, Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) and paraneoplastic pemphigus have been reported rarely. Some of these cases were fatal. The onset varied from days to several months following exposure to Rituxan. Patients experiencing a severe mucocutaneous reaction should discontinue treatment with Rituxan and seek prompt medical evaluation. In case of such an event, with a suspected relationship to Rituxan, treatment should be permanently discontinued. Skin biopsy may help to establish a diagnosis and guide subsequent treatment.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) and Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

Severe skin reactions such as Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) and Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS), some with fatal outcome, have been reported. In case of such an event, with a suspected relationship to Rituxan, treatment should be permanently discontinued.

7.1 Special Populations

7.1.1 Pregnant Women

IgG immunoglobulins are known to pass the placental barrier. Developmental toxicity studies performed in cynomolgus monkeys revealed no evidence of embryotoxicity in utero. Newborn offspring of maternal animals exposed to Rituxan were noted to have depleted B-cell populations during the postnatal phase. B cell levels in human neonates following maternal exposure to Rituxan have not been studied in clinical trials. There are no adequate and well-controlled data from studies in pregnant women, however, transient B-cell depletion and lymphocytopenia have been reported in some infants born to mothers exposed to Rituxan during pregnancy. For these reasons, Rituxan should not be administered to pregnant women unless the possible benefit outweighs the potential risk. Women of childbearing age should employ effective contraceptive methods during and for up to 12 months after treatment with Rituxan.

The potential risk of transmissible maternal infections either recently acquired or reactivated through the use of Rituxan should also be considered when prescribing Rituxan to pregnant women.

7.1.2 Breast-feeding

There are limited data on the presence of rituximab in human milk and the effect on the breastfed child, and there are no data on the effect on milk production. Rituximab is detected in the milk of lactating cynomolgus monkeys, and maternal IgG is present in human breast milk. Rituximab has also been reported to be excreted at low concentrations in human breast milk. Given that the clinical significance of this finding for children is not known, advise women not to breastfeed during treatment with Rituxan and for 6 months after the last dose due to the potential of serious adverse reactions in breastfed children.

7.1.3 Pediatrics

Pediatrics (< 18 years of age): The safety and effectiveness of Rituxan in pediatric patients have not been established; therefore, Health Canada has not authorized an indication for pediatric use. Hypogammaglobulinemia has been observed in pediatric patients treated with Rituxan, in some cases severe and requiring long-term immunoglobulin substitution therapy.

7.1.4 Geriatrics

No dose adjustment is required in geriatric patients (aged > 65 years). In diffuse large B-cell lymphoma clinical studies, no overall differences in effectiveness were observed between elderly and younger subjects. However, geriatric patients were more likely to experience cardiac adverse events, mostly supraventricular arrhythmias. Serious pulmonary adverse events were also more common among the elderly, including pneumonia and pneumonitis.

In low-grade or follicular lymphoma clinical studies, no overall differences in safety or effectiveness were observed between geriatric and younger subjects.

In the trial of previously untreated CLL patients, patients over the age of 65 had, in general, more Grade 3/4 AEs with increasing age, and more AEs were recorded in the R-FC arm compared with FC alone. Similar patterns were observed for SAEs (See [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#)). The effect of Rituxan when added to FC seems to be most pronounced with younger age. Due to the small size of the subgroup of

patients over the age of 70 (FC n=25, R-FC n=33), no meaningful conclusion can be drawn for the effect Rituxan might have in this age category (see [14 CLINICAL TRIALS](#)).

Safety findings were similar in the BO17072 trial in previously treated CLL patients. Grade 3/4 AEs and SAEs generally increased with age in both arms of the study and were more frequently reported in the R-FC arm than the FC arm. However, the incidence of Grade 3/4 AEs was the same in R-FC and FC-treated patients over the age of 70 years (see [14 CLINICAL TRIALS](#)).

In RA clinical studies, adverse reactions, including incidence, severity and type of adverse reaction were similar between older and younger patients.

8 ADVERSE REACTIONS

8.1 Adverse Reaction Overview

Hemato-Oncology

Clinical trials have been conducted in patients with various malignancies and benign disorders in hematology treated with Rituxan, predominantly in combination with chemotherapy. Across all hematologic indications, the most frequently observed serious adverse drug reactions were:

- bacterial infections, viral infections, bronchitis
- neutropenia, leucopenia, febrile neutropenia, thrombocytopenia
- infusion related reactions, angioedema

The majority of serious infusion-related reactions occurred during the first infusion of Rituxan.

8.2 Clinical Trial Adverse Reactions

Clinical trials are conducted under very specific conditions. The adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials; therefore, may not reflect the rates observed in practice and should not be compared to the rates in the clinical trials of another drug. Adverse reaction information from clinical trials may be useful in identifying and approximating rates of adverse drug reactions in real-world use.

Experience from Clinical Trials in Hemato-Oncology

The frequencies of adverse drug reactions (ADRs) reported with Rituxan alone or in combination with chemotherapy are summarised in the tables below and are based on data from clinical trials. These ADRs had either occurred in single-arm studies or had occurred with at least a 2% difference compared to the control-arm in at least one of the major randomized clinical trials. ADRs are added to the appropriate category in the tables below according to the highest incidence seen in any of the major clinical trials. Within each frequency grouping ADRs are listed in descending order of severity. Frequencies are defined as very common $\geq 1/10$, common $\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$ and uncommon $\geq 1/1,000$ to $< 1/100$.

Rituxan Monotherapy/Maintenance Therapy

The ADRs in [Table 2](#) are based on data from single-arm studies including 356 patients with low-grade or follicular lymphoma treated with Rituxan weekly as single-agent for the treatment or re-treatment of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma up to 4 weeks in most patients and from 25 patients who received doses other than 375 mg/m² for four doses and up to 500 mg/m² single dose in the Phase I setting. The table also contains ADRs based on data from 671 patients with follicular lymphoma who received Rituxan as maintenance therapy for up to 2 years following response to initial induction with CHOP or R-CHOP, R-

CVP or R-FCM (see [14 CLINICAL TRIALS](#) for further details). The ADRs were reported up to 12 months after treatment with monotherapy and up to 1 month after treatment with Rituxan maintenance.

Table 2 Summary of ADRs Reported in Patients with Low-Grade or Follicular Lymphoma Receiving Rituxan Monotherapy (N = 356) or Rituxan Maintenance Treatment (N = 166) in Clinical Trials

| System Organ Class | Very Common (≥ 10%) | Common (≥1% to < 10%) | Uncommon (≥0.1% to < 1%) |
|--|--|---|--|
| Infections and infestations | bacterial infections, viral infections | sepsis, *pneumonia, *febrile infection, *herpes zoster, *respiratory tract infection, fungal infections, infections of unknown etiology | |
| Blood and the lymphatic system disorders | neutropenia, leucopenia | anemia, thrombocytopenia | coagulation disorders, transient aplastic anemia, hemolytic anemia, lymphadenopathy |
| Immune system disorders | angioedema | hypersensitivity | |
| Metabolism and nutrition disorders | | hyperglycemia, weight decrease, peripheral edema, face edema, increased LDH, hypocalcemia | |
| Psychiatric disorders | | | depression, nervousness |
| Nervous system disorders | | paresthesia, hypoesthesia, agitation, insomnia, vasodilatation, dizziness, anxiety | dysgeusia |
| Eye disorders | | lacrimation disorder, conjunctivitis | |
| Ear and labyrinth disorders | | tinnitus, ear pain | |
| Cardiac disorders | | *myocardial infarction, arrhythmia, *atrial fibrillation, tachycardia, *cardiac disorder | *left ventricular failure, *supraventricular tachycardia, *ventricular tachycardia, *angina, *myocardial ischemia, bradycardia |
| Vascular disorders | | hypertension, orthostatic hypotension, hypotension | |

| System Organ Class | Very Common (≥ 10%) | Common (≥1% to < 10%) | Uncommon (≥0.1% to < 1%) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders | | bronchospasm, respiratory disease, chest pain, dyspnea, cough, rhinitis | asthma, bronchiolitis obliterans, lung disorder, hypoxia |
| Gastrointestinal disorders | nausea | vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, dysphagia, stomatitis, constipation dyspepsia, anorexia, throat irritation | abdominal enlargement |
| Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders | pruritus, rash | urticaria, alopecia, sweating, night sweats | |
| Musculoskeletal, connective tissue and bone disorders | | hypertonia, myalgia, arthralgia, back pain, neck pain, pain | |
| General disorders and administration site conditions | fever, chills, asthenia, headache | tumour pain, flushing, malaise, cold syndrome | infusion site pain |
| Investigations | decreased IgG levels | | |

For each term, the frequency count was based on reactions of all grades (from mild to severe), except for terms marked with "+" where the frequency count was based only on severe (≥ Grade 3 NCI common toxicity criteria) reactions. Only the highest frequency observed in either trial is reported.

Rituxan as Monotherapy

The adverse events listed below were considered by the investigator to be related or of unknown relationship to Rituxan and were reported during or up to 12 months after treatment. Adverse events were graded according to the four scale National Cancer Institute (NCI) Common Toxicity Criteria.

Table 3 Summary of Adverse Events Reported in ≥ 1% of 356 NHL Patients Receiving Rituxan Monotherapy in Clinical Trials

| Body system Adverse event | All grades | | Grade 3 and 4 | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------|---------------|------|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Any adverse event | 324 | 91.0 | 63 | 17.7 |
| Blood and lymphatic system | | | | |
| Leukopenia | 44 | 12.4 | 10 | 2.8 |
| Neutropenia | 40 | 11.2 | 15 | 4.2 |
| Thrombocytopenia | 34 | 9.6 | 6 | 1.7 |
| Anemia | 13 | 3.7 | 4 | 1.1 |
| Body as a whole | | | | |
| Fever | 172 | 48.3 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Chills | 113 | 31.7 | 8 | 2.2 |

| Body system | All grades | | Grade 3 and 4 | |
|--|------------|------|---------------|-----|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Adverse event | | | | |
| Asthenia | 64 | 18.0 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Headache | 45 | 12.6 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Throat irritation | 27 | 7.6 | - | - |
| Abdominal pain | 25 | 7.0 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Back pain | 16 | 4.5 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Flushing | 15 | 4.2 | - | - |
| Pain | 15 | 4.2 | - | - |
| Chest pain | 8 | 2.2 | - | - |
| Infection | 7 | 2.0 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Malaise | 7 | 2.0 | - | - |
| Tumour pain | 6 | 1.7 | - | - |
| Cold syndrome | 5 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Neck pain | 4 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Cardiovascular system | | | | |
| Hypotension | 35 | 9.8 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Hypertension | 16 | 4.5 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Arrhythmia | 5 | 1.4 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Tachycardia | 5 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Hypotension orthostatic | 4 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Digestive system | | | | |
| Nausea | 61 | 17.1 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Vomiting | 24 | 6.7 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Diarrhea | 15 | 4.2 | - | - |
| Anorexia | 10 | 2.8 | - | - |
| Dyspepsia | 10 | 2.8 | - | - |
| Dysphagia | 5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Stomatitis | 5 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Constipation | 4 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Metabolic and nutritional disorders | | | | |
| Angioedema | 38 | 10.7 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Hyperglycemia | 19 | 5.3 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Peripheral edema | 17 | 4.8 | - | - |
| Hypocalcemia | 8 | 2.2 | - | - |
| Increased lactate-dehydrogenase | 8 | 2.2 | - | - |
| Face edema | 4 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Decreased weight | 4 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Musculoskeletal system | | | | |
| Myalgia | 29 | 8.1 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Arthralgia | 21 | 5.9 | 2 | 0.6 |
| Hypertonia | 5 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Pain | 4 | 1.1 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Nervous system | | | | |
| Dizziness | 26 | 7.3 | - | - |
| Paresthesia | 9 | 2.5 | - | - |

| Body system Adverse event | All grades | | Grade 3 and 4 | |
|------------------------------|------------|------|---------------|-----|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Anxiety | 8 | 2.2 | - | - |
| Insomnia | 8 | 2.2 | - | - |
| Vasodilatation | 6 | 1.7 | - | - |
| Agitation | 5 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Hypesthesia | 5 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Respiratory system | | | | |
| Bronchospasm | 28 | 7.9 | 5 | 1.4 |
| Rhinitis | 26 | 7.3 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Increased cough | 18 | 5.1 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Dyspnea | 8 | 2.2 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Pneumonia | 7 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Infection | 6 | 1.7 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Sinusitis | 6 | 1.7 | - | - |
| Pharyngitis | 5 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Bronchitis | 4 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Chest pain | 4 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Respiratory disease | 4 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Skin and appendages | | | | |
| Pruritus | 44 | 12.4 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Rash | 40 | 11.2 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Urticaria | 26 | 7.3 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Sweat | 10 | 2.8 | - | - |
| Night sweat | 10 | 2.8 | - | - |
| Herpes zoster | 8 | 2.2 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Herpes simplex | 5 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Special senses | | | | |
| Lacrimation disorder | 11 | 3.1 | - | - |
| Conjunctivitis | 5 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Ear pain | 4 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Tinnitus | 4 | 1.1 | - | - |

Subpopulations

Elderly patients (≥ 65 years): The incidence of any adverse event and of Grade 3 and 4 adverse events was similar in elderly (N=94) and younger (N=237) patients (88.3% versus 92.0% for any adverse event and 16.0% versus 18.1% for Grade 3 and 4 adverse events).

Bulky disease: Patients with bulky disease (N=39) had a higher incidence of Grade 3 and 4 adverse events than patients without bulky disease (N=195; 25.6% versus 15.4%). The incidence of any adverse event was similar in these two groups (92.3% in bulky disease versus 89.2% in non-bulky disease).

Retreatment: The percentage of patients reporting any adverse event and Grade 3 and 4 adverse events upon re-treatment (N=60) with further courses of Rituxan was similar to the percentage of patients reporting any adverse event and Grade 3 and 4 adverse events upon initial exposure (N=203; 95.0% versus 89.7% for any adverse event and 13.3% versus 14.8% for Grade 3 and 4 adverse events).

Rituxan Maintenance Treatment

Previously Untreated Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

In a study (MO18264) of patients with previously untreated Follicular non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (see [14 CLINICAL TRIALS](#)), detailed safety data collection was limited to Grade ≥ 2 infections, Grade ≥ 3 adverse events, and serious adverse events (see [Table 4](#)).

Table 4 Summary of Adverse Events Reported in $\geq 1\%$ of Patients Receiving Rituxan Maintenance Therapy in MO18264

| Body System Adverse Event | Observation N = 508 n (%) | Rituxan N = 501 n (%) |
|---|--|--|
| All Body Systems | 179 (35.2) | 263 (52.5) |
| Infections and Infestations | 114 (22.4) | 184 (36.7) |
| Bronchitis | 24 (4.7) | 47 (9.4) |
| Upper respiratory tract infection | 11 (2.2) | 26 (5.2) |
| Sinusitis | 8 (1.6) | 19 (3.8) |
| Infection | 10 (2.0) | 12 (2.4) |
| Nasopharyngitis | 14 (2.8) | 8 (1.6) |
| Urinary tract infection | 8 (1.6) | 13 (2.6) |
| Oral herpes | 2 (0.4) | 10 (2.0) |
| Rhinitis | 2 (0.4) | 10 (2.0) |
| Lung infection | 4 (0.8) | 7 (1.4) |
| Pharyngitis | 4 (0.8) | 7 (1.4) |
| Pneumonia | 4 (0.8) | 7 (1.4) |
| Respiratory tract infection | 3 (0.8) | 8(1.6) |
| Viral infection | 3 (0.6) | 5 (1.0) |
| Ear infection | 1 (0.2) | 5(1.0) |
| Gastroenteritis | 1 (0.2) | 5 (1.0) |
| Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders | 7 (1.4) | 26 (5.2) |
| Neutropenia | 5 (1.0) | 19 (3.8) |
| Leukopenia | 1 (0.2) | 8 (1.6) |
| Neoplasms Benign, Malignant and Unspecified (incl. cysts and polyps) | 19 (3.7) | 22 (4.4) |
| Basal cell carcinoma | 4 (0.8) | 5 (1.0) |

Table 5 Summary of Grade 3–5 AEs by Age Group (MSAP) in MO18264

| Age Group (years) | Observation | Rituxan |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | N = 508 n (%) | N = 501 n (%) |
| < 65 | n = 387 | n = 379 |
| Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 AE | 54 (13.9) | 84 (22.2) |
| Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 Infection & Infestations AE | 2 (0.5) | 16 (4.2) |
| Total patients with a Grade 5 AE | 1 (0.2) | 2 (0.5) |
| Total patients with a Grade 5 Infection & Infestations AE | – | –* |
| 65–74 inclusive | n = 97 | n = 99 |
| Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 AE | 18 (18.6) | 24 (24.2) |
| Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 Infection & Infestations AE | 2 (2.1) | 4 (4.0) |
| Total patients with a Grade 5 AE | 1 (1.0) | – |
| Total patients with a Grade 5 Infection & Infestations AE | – | – |
| ≥ 75 | n = 24 | n = 23 |
| Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 AE | 9 (37.5) | 6 (26.1) |
| Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 Infection & Infestations AE | 1 (4.2) | 2 (8.7) |
| Total patients with a Grade 5 AE | – | 1 (4.3) |
| Total patients with a Grade 5 Infection & Infestations AE | – | – |

MSAP: Maintenance Safety Analysis Population

Percentages are based on the corresponding number (n).

* One patient died of fulminant hepatitis B (categorized as a hepatobiliary AE rather than an Infection & Infestation AE).

The results of Rituxan maintenance treatment in patients older than 75 years of age should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of patients in this subgroup.

Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

The following data are from a Phase III clinical trial where patients with relapsed or refractory follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma were randomized in a first phase to induction treatment with CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone) or Rituxan plus CHOP (R-CHOP). Patients who responded to induction treatment with CHOP or R-CHOP were randomized in a second phase to receive no further treatment (observation) or maintenance treatment with Rituxan.

In the induction phase of the trial, a total of 462 patients (228 on CHOP, 234 on R-CHOP) contributed to the safety evaluation of the two induction regimens.

Table 6 Induction Phase: Summary of NCIC-CTC Grade 3 and 4 Adverse Events Reported in ≥ 1% of 462 Patients in Either Treatment Group (CHOP or R-CHOP)

| System Organ Class | Incidence N (%) | |
|---|-----------------|----------|
| | CHOP | R-CHOP |
| | 152 (67) | 185 (79) |
| Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders | | |
| Neutropenia* | 108 (47) | 129 (55) |
| Leucopenia | 106 (46) | 111 (47) |
| Thrombocytopenia | 18 (8) | 17 (7) |
| Febrile neutropenia* | 8 (4) | 14 (6) |
| Hematotoxicity | 12 (5) | 9 (4) |
| Anemia | 5 (2) | 6 (3) |
| Lymphopenia | 3 (1) | 2 (<1) |
| Cardiac Disorders | | |
| Cardiac disorder | 6 (3) | 2 (<1) |
| Gastrointestinal Disorders | | |
| Nausea* | 9 (4) | 13 (6) |
| Vomiting | 8 (4) | 7 (3) |
| Diarrhea | 5 (2) | 6 (3) |
| Abdominal pain | 6 (3) | 4 (2) |
| Constipation* | 1 (<1) | 7 (3) |
| Stomatitis* | 1 (<1) | 4 (2) |
| General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions | | |
| Asthenia | 10 (4) | 5 (2) |
| Pyrexia | 6 (3) | 7 (3) |
| Pain | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) |
| Immune System Disorders | | |
| Hypersensitivity* | - | 10 (4) |
| Infections and Infestations | | |
| Neutropenic infection | 18 (8) | 15 (6) |
| Sepsis | 5 (2) | 3 (1) |
| Urinary tract infection | 4 (2) | 3 (1) |
| Pneumonia | - | 3 (1) |
| Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders | | |

| System Organ Class | Incidence N (%) | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | CHOP | R-CHOP |
| Adverse Event | 152 (67) | 185 (79) |
| Hyperglycemia | 5 (2) | 4 (2) |
| Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders | | |
| Back pain* | 1 (<1) | 4 (2) |
| Pain in extremity | 3 (1) | - |
| Nervous System Disorders | | |
| Sensory disturbance | 4 (2) | 7 (3) |
| Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders | | |
| Dyspnea | 6 (3) | 3 (1) |
| Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders | | |
| Alopecia* | 15 (7) | 30 (13) |
| Skin disorder* | 2 (<1) | 4 (2) |
| Vascular Disorders | | |
| Deep vein thrombosis | 3 (1) | 2 (<1) |

* Adverse events that were reported at a higher incidence ($\geq 2\%$ difference) in the R-CHOP group compared to the CHOP group and, therefore, may be attributable to Rituxan.

A total of 333 patients (167 observations, 166 Rituxan) were included in the safety evaluation of the maintenance phase of the study. Maintenance treatment with Rituxan consisted of a single infusion of Rituxan at 375 mg/m² body surface area administered every 3 months for a maximum period of 2 years or until disease progression.

Table 7 Maintenance Phase: Summary of NCIC-CTC Adverse Events (Grades 1–4 and Grades 3-4) Reported in $\geq 1\%$ of 333 Patients in Either Treatment Group (Observation or Rituxan Maintenance)

| System Organ Class | Incidence | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Observation N= 167 | | Rituxan N=166 | |
| | Grades 1-4 N (%) | Grades 3-4 N (%) | Grades 1-4 N (%) | Grades 3-4 N (%) |
| Adverse Event | | | | |
| Total patients with at least one adverse event | 138 (83) | 41 (25) | 151 (91) | 64 (39) |

| System Organ Class | Incidence | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Observation N= 167 | | Rituxan N=166 | | | |
| | Grades 1-4 (%) | N | Grades 3-4 (%) | N | Grades 1-4 N (%) | Grades 3-4 N (%) |
| Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders | | | | | | |
| Leukopenia* # | 37 (22) | | 4 (2) | | 50 (30) | 9 (5) |
| Neutropenia* # | 22 (13) | | 8 (5) | | 40 (24) | 18 (11) |
| Thrombocytopenia | 23 (14) | | 2 (1) | | 20 (12) | 1 (<1) |
| Hematotoxicity | 4 (2) | | 4 (2) | | 2 (1) | 2 (1) |
| Lymphopenia | 2 (1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Cardiac Disorders | | | | | | |
| Cardiac disorder # | 9 (5) | | 4 (2) | | 10 (6) | 6 (4) |
| Palpitations* | - | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Angina pectoris | 2 (1) | | 2 (1) | | - | - |
| Arrhythmia | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Ear and Labyrinth Disorders | | | | | | |
| Hearing impaired | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Eye Disorders | | | | | | |
| Conjunctivitis* | - | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Gastrointestinal Disorders | | | | | | |
| Diarrhea* | 14 (8) | | 2 (1) | | 17 (10) | 2 (1) |
| Abdominal pain* | 11 (7) | | - | | 17 (10) | - |
| Nausea | 14 (8) | | - | | 14 (8) | - |
| Stomatitis* | 2 (1) | | - | | 14 (8) | - |
| Dyspepsia | 6 (4) | | - | | 8 (5) | - |
| Vomiting* | 4 (2) | | - | | 9 (5) | - |
| Constipation* | 2 (1) | | - | | 8 (5) | - |
| Abdominal pain upper | 3 (2) | | - | | 4 (2) | - |
| Abdominal distension | 3 (2) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Dry mouth | 3 (2) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Reflux esophagitis | 3 (2) | | - | | - | - |
| Gastric ulcer | 2 (1) | | - | | - | - |
| Gastrointestinal ulcer | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Intestinal obstruction | - | | - | | 2 (1) | 2 (1) |

| System Organ Class | Incidence | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Observation N= 167 | | Rituxan N=166 | | | |
| | Grades 1-4 (%) | N | Grades 3-4 (%) | N | Grades 1-4 N (%) | Grades 3-4 N (%) |
| General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions | | | | | | |
| Asthenia* | 43 (26) | | 4 (2) | | 50 (30) | 1 (<1) |
| Pyrexia* | 6 (4) | | 1 (<1) | | 12 (7) | 2 (1) |
| Influenza like illness* | 6 (4) | | - | | 10 (6) | - |
| Pain* | 2 (1) | | - | | 7 (4) | - |
| Chest Pain | 5 (3) | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Edema due to cardiac disease | 3 (2) | | - | | 4 (2) | - |
| Edema peripheral | 3 (2) | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Chills* | - | | - | | 5 (3) | - |
| Chest discomfort | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Immune System Disorders | | | | | | |
| Hypersensitivity* | 1 (<1) | | - | | 12 (7) | - |
| Infections and Infestations | | | | | | |
| Nasopharyngitis* | 5 (3) | | - | | 14 (8) | - |
| Upper respiratory tract infection* | 4 (2) | | - | | 13 (8) | - |
| Sinusitis* | 2 (1) | | - | | 10 (6) | - |
| Herpes zoster* | 4 (2) | | - | | 7 (4) | 2 (1) |
| Bronchitis | 6 (4) | | - | | 4 (2) | - |
| Lower Respiratory tract infection* | 2 (1) | | - | | 7 (4) | - |
| Urinary tract infection | 4 (2) | | - | | 5 (3) | - |
| Herpes simplex* | 2 (1) | | - | | 6 (4) | - |
| Influenza | 3 (2) | | - | | 5 (3) | - |
| Pharyngitis* | 1 (<1) | | - | | 6 (4) | - |
| Pneumonia* | 2 (1) | | 1 (<1) | | 5 (3) | 4 (2) |
| Respiratory tract infection* | - | | - | | 7 (4) | 3 (2) |
| Candidiasis | 1 (<1) | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Gastroenteritis | 2 (1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Lung infection | 1 (<1) | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Rhinitis | 1 (<1) | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Cystitis | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Diverticulitis | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Ear infection | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Eye infection* | - | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Localized infection | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |

| System Organ Class | Incidence | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Observation N= 167 | | Rituxan N=166 | | | |
| | Grades 1-4 (%) | N | Grades 3-4 (%) | N | Grades 1-4 N (%) | Grades 3-4 N (%) |
| Onychomycosis | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Oral infection | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Vaginal candidiasis | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Viral infection* | - | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Cellulitis | 2 (1) | | - | | - | - |
| Febrile infection | - | | - | | 2 (1) | 2 (1) |
| Infection | 2 (1) | | - | | - | - |
| Otitis externa | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Investigations | | | | | | |
| Weight decreased | 6 (4) | | - | | 8 (5) | - |
| Weight increased* | 3 (2) | | - | | 7 (4) | - |
| Blood lactate dehydrogenase increased | 1 (<1) | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Blood alkaline phosphatase increased | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders | | | | | | |
| Anorexia | 8 (5) | | - | | 5 (3) | - |
| Hyperglycemia | 3 (2) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Hypokalemia | 2 (1) | | - | | 1 (<1) | - |
| Diabetes mellitus | 2 (1) | | - | | - | - |
| Gout | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders | | | | | | |
| Arthralgia* | 13 (8) | | - | | 20 (12) | - |
| Myalgia* | 12 (7) | | - | | 17 (10) | - |
| Back pain | 8 (5) | | - | | 12 (7) | - |
| Pain in extremity* | 2 (1) | | - | | 11 (7) | - |
| Bone pain | 5 (3) | | - | | 7 (4) | - |
| Shoulder pain | 2 (1) | | - | | 5 (3) | - |
| Groin pain | 2 (1) | | - | | 4 (2) | - |
| Musculoskeletal pain | 3 (2) | | - | | 1 (<1) | - |
| Neck pain | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Flank pain | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Muscle spasms | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Muscular weakness | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |

| System Organ Class | Incidence | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Observation N= 167 | | Rituxan N=166 | | | |
| | Grades 1-4 (%) | N | Grades 3-4 (%) | N | Grades 1-4 N (%) | Grades 3-4 N (%) |
| Neoplasms Benign, Malignant and Unspecified (including Cysts and Polyps) | | | | | | |
| Cancer pain | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Nervous System Disorders | | | | | | |
| Sensory disturbance | 40 (24) | | 2 (1) | | 38 (23) | 3 (2) |
| Headache | 8 (5) | | - | | 9 (5) | - |
| Dizziness | 6 (4) | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Insomnia | 5 (3) | | - | | 4 (2) | - |
| Dysgeusia | 2 (1) | | - | | 1 (<1) | - |
| Vertigo | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Syncope | 2 (1) | | - | | - | - |
| Psychiatric Disorders | | | | | | |
| Anxiety | 6 (4) | | - | | 6 (4) | - |
| Depression | 4 (2) | | - | | 4 (2) | - |
| Mood altered | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Renal and Urinary Disorders | | | | | | |
| Dysuria | 3 (2) | | - | | 4 (2) | - |
| Pollakisuria | 1 (<1) | | - | | 4 (2) | - |
| Nephrolithiasis | 2 (1) | | - | | 1 (<1) | - |
| Nocturia | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Hematuria | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Renal colic | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Urinary incontinence | 2 (1) | | - | | - | - |
| Reproductive System and Breast Disorders | | | | | | |
| Amenorrhea | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Testicular pain | 2 (1) | | - | | - | - |
| Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders | | | | | | |
| Cough* | 15 (9) | | - | | 22 (13) | 2 (1) |
| Dyspnea | 7 (4) | | - | | 5 (3) | - |
| Dyspnea exertional | 2 (1) | | - | | 4 (2) | - |
| Rhinitis allergic | 2 (1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |

| System Organ Class | Incidence | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Observation N= 167 | | Rituxan N=166 | | | |
| | Grades 1-4 (%) | N | Grades 3-4 (%) | N | Grades 1-4 N (%) | Grades 3-4 N (%) |
| Nasal congestion | - | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Pharyngolaryngeal pain | - | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Lung disorder | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Pleural effusion | 2 (1) | | - | | - | - |
| Pleuritic pain | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders | | | | | | |
| Alopecia | 12 (7) | | - | | 12 (7) | 3 (2) |
| Rash | 11 (7) | | - | | 10 (6) | - |
| Hyperhidrosis | 10 (6) | | 2 (1) | | 7 (4) | - |
| Night sweats | 10 (6) | | - | | 6 (4) | - |
| Pruritus | 6 (4) | | - | | 6 (4) | - |
| Skin disorder | 4 (2) | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Rash pruritic | 3 (2) | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Nail disorder | 2 (1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Dermatitis | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Psoriasis | 3 (2) | | - | | - | - |
| Rash erythematous | 1 (<1) | | - | | 2 (1) | - |
| Periorbital edema | 2 (1) | | - | | - | - |
| Vascular Disorders | | | | | | |
| Hot Flush* | 3 (2) | | - | | 7 (4) | - |
| Hemorrhage | 3 (2) | | - | | 3 (2) | - |
| Hypertension | 3 (2) | | 2 (1) | | 3 (2) | 3 (2) |
| Lymphedema | - | | - | | 2 (1) | - |

* Adverse events (Grades 1-4) that were reported at a higher incidence ($\geq 2\%$ difference) in the Rituxan maintenance group compared to observation and, therefore, may be attributable to Rituxan.

Adverse events (Grades 3-4) that were reported at a higher incidence ($\geq 2\%$ difference) in the Rituxan maintenance group compared to observation and, therefore, may be attributable to Rituxan.

Rituxan in Combination with Chemotherapy in NHL and CLL

The ADRs listed in the table below are based on Rituxan-arm data from controlled clinical trials that occurred in addition to those seen with monotherapy/maintenance therapy and/or at a higher frequency grouping: 202 patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) treated with R-CHOP, and from 234 and 162 patients with follicular lymphoma treated with R-CHOP or R-CVP, respectively, and from 397 previously untreated CLL patients and 274 previously treated CLL patients, treated with Rituxan in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (R-FC) (see [14 CLINICAL TRIALS](#) for further details).

Table 8 Summary of Severe ADRs Reported in Patients Receiving R-CHOP in DLBCL (N = 202), R-CHOP in Follicular Lymphoma (N = 234) and R-CVP in Follicular Lymphoma (N = 162) and R-FC in Previously Untreated CLL (N = 397) or Previously Treated CLL (N = 274)

| System Organ Class | Very Common (≥ 10%) | Common (≥ 1% to <10%) |
|--|---|---|
| Infections and infestations | bronchitis | acute bronchitis, sinusitis, hepatitis B* |
| Blood and the lymphatic system disorders | neutropenia# febrile neutropenia thrombocytopenia | pancytopenia granulocytopenia |
| Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders | alopecia | skin disorder |
| General disorders and administration site conditions | | fatigue, shivering |

*includes reactivation and primary infections; frequency based on R-FC regimen in previously treated CLL Frequency count was based on only severe reactions defined in clinical trials as ≥ Grade 3 NCI common toxicity criteria

Only the highest frequency observed in any trial is reported

prolonged and/or delayed onset neutropenia after completion of an R-FC course in previously untreated or relapsed/refractory CLL

Rituxan in Combination with CVP Chemotherapy

The following data are based on 321 patients from a randomized Phase III clinical trial comparing Rituxan plus CVP (R-CVP) to CVP alone (162 R-CVP, 159 CVP). Differences between the treatment groups with respect to the type and incidence of adverse event were mainly accounted for by typical adverse events associated with Rituxan monotherapy.

Table 9 Summary of Adverse Events (all Intensities) Reported in ≥ 1% of 321 Patients in Either Treatment Group (CVP or R-CVP)

| | Incidence | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| | CVP N= 159 | R-CVP N = 162 |
| Body System | N (%) | N (%) |
| Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders | | |
| Neutropenia | 3 (1.9) | 13 (8.0) |
| Anemia NOS | 4 (2.5) | 4 (2.5) |
| Leukopenia NOS | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Lymphadenopathy | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Cardiac Disorders | | |
| Palpitations | 2 (1.3) | 2 (1.2) |
| Tachycardia NOS | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |

| | Incidence | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | CVP N= 159 | R-CVP N = 162 |
| Body System | N (%) | N (%) |
| Ear and Labyrinth Disorders | | |
| Ear Pain | 3 (1.9) | 4 (2.5) |
| Tinnitus | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Vertigo | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Eye Disorders | | |
| Vision Blurred | 4 (2.5) | 5 (3.1) |
| Eye Pain | 1 (0.6) | 4 (2.5) |
| Dry Eye NOS | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Eye Irritation | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Gastrointestinal Disorders | | |
| Nausea | 56 (35.2) | 55 (24.0) |
| Constipation | 43 (27.0) | 42 (25.9) |
| Abdominal Pain NOS | 21 (13.2) | 23 (14.2) |
| Vomiting NOS | 25 (15.7) | 19 (11.7) |
| Dyspepsia | 16 (10.1) | 23 (14.2) |
| Diarrhea NOS | 19 (11.9) | 19 (11.7) |
| Abdominal Pain Upper | 10 (6.3) | 11 (6.8) |
| Stomatitis | 11 (6.9) | 7 (4.3) |
| Oral Pain | 3 (1.9) | 9 (5.6) |
| Abdominal Distension | 3 (1.9) | 4 (2.5) |
| Abdominal Discomfort | 2 (1.3) | 4 (2.5) |
| Flatulence | 2 (1.3) | 4 (2.5) |
| Mouth Ulceration | 3 (1.9) | 3 (1.9) |
| Ascites | 3 (1.9) | 1 (0.6) |
| Gastritis NOS | 1 (0.6) | 3 (1.9) |
| Abdominal Pain Lower | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Aphthous Stomatitis | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Rectal Hemorrhage | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Toothache | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Dysphagia | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Hypoesthesia Oral | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Loose Stools | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Tongue Ulceration | 2 (1.3) | - |

| | Incidence | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| | CVP N= 159 | R-CVP N = 162 |
| Body System | N (%) | N (%) |
| General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions | | |
| Fatigue | 39 (24.5) | 38 (23.5) |
| Pyrexia | 14 (8.8) | 21 (13.0) |
| Asthenia | 14 (8.8) | 8 (4.9) |
| Lethargy | 9 (5.7) | 12 (7.4) |
| Influenza like illness | 7 (4.4) | 13 (8.0) |
| Rigors | 3 (1.9) | 16 (9.9) |
| Pain NOS | 5 (3.1) | 12 (7.4) |
| Chest Pain | 5 (3.1) | 11 (6.8) |
| Chest Tightness | 2 (1.3) | 11 (6.8) |
| Edema Peripheral | 8 (5.0) | 5 (3.1) |
| Mucosal Inflammation NOS | 4 (2.5) | 5 (3.1) |
| Axillary Pain | 4 (2.5) | - |
| Feeling Hot | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Malaise | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Chest Discomfort | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Hyperpyrexia | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Immune System Disorders | | |
| Hypersensitivity NOS | 1 (0.6) | 5 (3.1) |
| Seasonal Allergy | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Infections and Infestations | | |
| Nasopharyngitis | 11 (6.9) | 15 (9.3) |
| Upper Respiratory Tract Infection NOS | 9 (5.7) | 4 (2.5) |
| Urinary Tract Infection NOS | 6 (3.8) | 6 (3.7) |
| Herpes Simplex | 4 (2.5) | 4 (2.5) |
| Pneumonia NOS | 2 (1.3) | 6 (3.7) |
| Lower Respiratory Tract Infection NOS | 1 (0.6) | 6 (3.7) |
| Influenza | 4 (2.5) | 2 (1.2) |
| Pharyngitis | 3 (1.9) | 1 (0.6) |
| Viral Infection NOS | - | 4 (2.5) |
| Gastroenteritis Viral NOS | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Herpes Zoster | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Oral Candidiasis | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Tooth Abscess | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Infection NOS | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Neutropenic Sepsis | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Respiratory Tract Infection NOS | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Sinusitis NOS | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Injury, Poisoning and Procedural Complications | | |
| Excoriation | 3 (1.9) | 1 (0.6) |
| Joint Sprain | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Investigations | | |

| | Incidence | |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| | CVP N= 159 | R-CVP N = 162 |
| Body System | N (%) | N (%) |
| Weight Increased | 2 (1.3) | 6 (3.7) |
| Weight Decreased | 4 (2.5) | 3 (1.9) |
| Blood Glucose Increased | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Blood Lactate Dehydrogenase Increased | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders | | |
| Anorexia | 5 (3.1) | 2 (1.2) |
| Appetite Increased NOS | 2 (1.3) | 2 (1.2) |
| Hyperglycemia NOS | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders | | |
| Back Pain | 16 (10.1) | 13 (8.0) |
| Arthralgia | 11 (6.9) | 14 (8.6) |
| Pain in Extremity | 9 (5.7) | 10 (6.2) |
| Myalgia | 7 (4.4) | 9 (5.6) |
| Muscle Cramp | 3 (1.9) | 10 (6.2) |
| Bone Pain | 5 (3.1) | 5 (3.1) |
| Groin Pain | 5 (3.1) | 2 (1.2) |
| Pain in Jaw | 3 (1.9) | 4 (2.5) |
| Neck Pain | 6 (3.8) | - |
| Chest Wall Pain | 2 (1.3) | 3 (1.9) |
| Joint Swelling | 3 (1.9) | 2 (1.2) |
| Buttock Pain | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Facial Pain | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Nervous System Disorders | | |
| Headache | 30 (18.9) | 29 (17.9) |
| Peripheral Neuropathy NOS | 25 (15.7) | 30 (18.5) |
| Paresthesia | 25 (15.7) | 28 (17.3) |
| Hypoesthesia | 11 (6.9) | 14 (8.6) |
| Dizziness | 13 (8.2) | 9 (5.6) |
| Dysgeusia | 8 (5.0) | 11 (6.8) |
| Peripheral Sensory Neuropathy | 5 (3.1) | 1 (0.6) |
| Polyneuropathy NOS | 3 (1.9) | 2 (1.2) |
| Neuropathy NOS | 2 (1.3) | 2 (1.2) |
| Parosmia | 4 (2.5) | - |
| Dysphonia | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Hyperesthesia | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Paresthesia oral | - | 3 (1.9) |
| Tremor | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Burning Sensation NOS | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Sinus Headache | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Psychiatric Disorders | | |
| Insomnia | 16 (10.1) | 20 (12.3) |
| Depression | 7 (4.4) | 4 (2.5) |

| | Incidence | |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| | CVP N= 159 | R-CVP N = 162 |
| Body System | N (%) | N (%) |
| Anxiety | 4 (2.5) | 3 (1.9) |
| Mood Alteration NOS | 1 (0.6) | 3 (1.9) |
| Sleep Disorder NOS | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Irritability | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Renal and Urinary Disorders | | |
| Dysuria | 4 (2.5) | 2 (1.2) |
| Pollakiuria | 2 (1.3) | 4 (2.5) |
| Micturition Urgency | 2 (1.3) | 3 (1.9) |
| Cystitis NOS | 2 (1.3) | 2 (1.2) |
| Hematuria | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Renal Failure Acute | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Urinary Retention | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Reproductive System and Breast Disorders | | |
| Breast Pain | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Vaginal Hemorrhage | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Amenorrhea NOS | - | 2 (1.2) |
| Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders | | |
| Cough | 8 (5.0) | 25 (15.4) |
| Pharyngolaryngeal Pain | 15 (9.4) | 17 (10.5) |
| Dyspnea | 9 (5.7) | 14 (8.6) |
| Bronchitis NOS | 3 (1.9) | 6 (3.7) |
| Nasal Congestion | 3 (1.9) | 4 (2.5) |
| Throat Irritation | - | 6 (3.7) |
| Asthma NOS | 3 (1.9) | 1 (0.6) |
| Dyspnea Exertional | 3 (1.9) | 1 (0.6) |
| Pleural Effusion | 2 (1.3) | 2 (1.2) |
| Rhinitis NOS | 3 (1.9) | 1 (0.6) |
| Throat Tightness | - | 4 (2.5) |
| Bronchospasm NOS | - | 3 (1.9) |
| Hiccups | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Hoarseness | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Productive Cough | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Respiratory Tract Congestion | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Wheezing | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Sinus Pain | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders | | |
| Alopecia | 21 (13.2) | 22 (13.6) |
| Rash NOS | 7 (4.4) | 22 (13.6) |
| Pruritus | 1 (0.6) | 15 (9.3) |
| Night Sweats | 8 (5.0) | 5 (3.1) |
| Sweating Increased | 5 (3.1) | 6 (3.7) |
| Urticaria NOS | - | 9 (5.6) |

| | Incidence | |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | CVP N= 159 | R-CVP N = 162 |
| Body System | N (%) | N (%) |
| Erythema | - | 5 (3.1) |
| Acne NOS | - | 4 (2.5) |
| Dry Skin | 1 (0.6) | 3 (1.9) |
| Hypotrichosis | 1 (0.6) | 3 (1.9) |
| Rash Generalized | 2 (1.3) | 2 (1.2) |
| Contusion | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Psoriasis | 2 (1.3) | 1 (0.6) |
| Rash Pruritic | 1 (0.6) | 2 (1.2) |
| Skin Lesion NOS | - | 3 (1.9) |
| Pain of Skin | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Vascular Disorders | | |
| Flushing | 4 (2.5) | 21 (13.0) |
| Hypertension NOS | 3 (1.9) | 8 (4.9) |
| Hypotension NOS | 1 (0.6) | 6 (3.7) |
| Lymphedema NOS | 2 (1.3) | - |
| Phlebitis NOS | - | 2 (1.2) |

Rituxan in Combination with CHOP Chemotherapy

The following table shows all Grade 3 to 4 clinical adverse events, including Grade 2 infections, reported in $\geq 1\%$ of patients in either treatment group (CHOP and Rituxan plus CHOP [R-CHOP]) in a randomized Phase III clinical trial in the total safety population (n=398). Adverse events were graded according to the four-scale National Cancer Institute of Canada (NCIC) Common Toxicity Criteria.

Table 10 Summary of Grade 3 and 4 Adverse Events (Including Grade 2 Infections) Reported in $\geq 1\%$ of 398 Patients in Either Treatment Group (CHOP or R-CHOP)

| Any Grade 3 and 4 Adverse Event (including Grade 2 Infections) | Incidence | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| | CHOP N= 196 | R-CHOP N = 202 |
| Body System | N (%) | N (%) |
| Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders | | |
| Febrile neutropenia [#] | 47 (24.0) | 46 (22.8) |
| Neutropenia | 10 (5.1) | 11 (5.4) |
| Anemia | 10 (5.1) | 9 (4.5) |
| Pancytopenia | 2 (1.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Thrombocytopenia | 2 (1.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Cardiac Disorder | | |
| Cardiac failure | 11 (5.6) | 9 (4.5) |

| Any Grade 3 and 4 Adverse Event (including Grade 2 Infections) | Incidence | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| | CHOP N= 196 | R-CHOP N = 202 |
| | N (%) | N (%) |
| Atrial fibrillation* | 1 (0.5) | 5 (2.5) |
| Pulmonary edema | 2 (1.0) | 4 (2.0) |
| Tachycardia | 1 (0.5) | 3 (1.5) |
| Cardiomyopathy | 3 (1.5) | - |
| Left ventricular dysfunction | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Endocrine Disorders | | |
| Diabetes mellitus inadequate control | 4 (2.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Gastrointestinal Disorders | | |
| Vomiting | 13 (6.6) | 8 (4.0) |
| Abdominal pain* | 9 (4.6) | 13 (6.4) |
| Constipation | 8 (4.1) | 6 (3.0) |
| Nausea | 9 (4.6) | 4 (2.0) |
| Diarrhea | 5 (2.6) | 5 (2.5) |
| Gastrointestinal disorder | 3 (1.5) | 2 (1.0) |
| Abdominal pain upper | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Dysphagia | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Gastritis | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Ileus paralytic | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Melaena | 2 (1.0) | - |
| General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions | | |
| Pyrexia | 34 (17.3) | 26 (12.9) |
| Fatigue | 14 (7.1) | 9 (4.5) |
| General physical health deterioration | 10 (5.1) | 10 (5.0) |
| Mucosal inflammation | 5 (2.6) | 8 (4.0) |
| Shivering* | 2 (1.0) | 7 (3.5) |
| Chest pain | 4 (2.0) | 4 (2.0) |
| Influenza-like illness | 3 (1.5) | 4 (2.0) |
| Fall | 4 (2.0) | 3 (1.5) |
| Malaise | 4 (2.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Multi-organ failure | 4 (2.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Asthenia | 1 (0.5) | 4 (2.0) |
| Edema lower limb | 1 (0.5) | 4 (2.0) |
| Edema | - | 3 (1.5) |
| Ulcer | 2 (1.0) | 1 (0.5) |
| Hepato-Biliary Disorders | | |
| Cholestasis | 1 (0.5) | 3 (1.5) |
| Infections and Infestations | | |
| Bronchitis* | 16 (8.2) | 24 (11.9) |

| Any Grade 3 and 4 Adverse Event (including Grade 2 Infections) | Incidence | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| | CHOP N= 196 | R-CHOP N = 202 |
| | N (%) | N (%) |
| Urinary tract infection | 18 (9.2) | 20 (9.9) |
| Pneumonia | 15 (7.7) | 11 (5.4) |
| Sepsis | 7 (3.6) | 4 (2.0) |
| Septic shock | 7 (3.6) | 4 (2.0) |
| Herpes zoster* | 3 (1.5) | 8 (4.0) |
| Implant infection | 5 (2.6) | 4 (2.0) |
| Staphylococcal septicemia | 3 (1.5) | 5 (2.5) |
| Superinfection lung | 4 (2.0) | 5 (2.5) |
| Acute bronchitis* | 1 (0.5) | 5 (2.5) |
| Lung infection | 4 (2.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Sinusitis* | - | 5 (2.5) |
| Herpes simplex | 3 (1.5) | 3 (1.5) |
| Tonsillitis | 3 (1.5) | 3 (1.5) |
| Infection | 3 (1.5) | 2 (1.0) |
| Nasopharyngitis | 3 (1.5) | 2 (1.0) |
| Cystitis | 2 (1.0) | 1 (0.5) |
| Erysipelas | 2 (1.0) | 1 (0.5) |
| Gastroenteritis helicobacter | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Septicemia escherichial | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Tooth infection | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Injury and Poisoning | | |
| Femoral neck fracture | 2 (1.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Investigations | | |
| Abnormal ejection fraction | 4 (2.0) | 4 (2.0) |
| Positive blood cultures | 4 (2.0) | 1 (0.5) |
| Metabolism and Nutrition Disorder | | |
| Anorexia | 5 (2.6) | 4 (2.0) |
| Dehydration | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Hyperglycemia | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Musculoskeletal, Connective Tissue and Bone Disorder | | |
| Back pain* | 2 (1.0) | 5 (2.5) |
| Sciatica | 2 (1.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Nervous System Disorder | | |
| Paresthesia | 2 (1.0) | 5 (2.5) |
| Dizziness (excluding vertigo) | 3 (1.5) | 2 (1.0) |
| Cerebrovascular accident | 1 (0.5) | 3 (1.5) |
| Polyneuropathy | 2 (1.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Depressed level of consciousness | 2 (1.0) | - |

| Any Grade 3 and 4 Adverse Event (including Grade 2 Infections) | Incidence | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| | CHOP N= 196 | R-CHOP N = 202 |
| | N (%) | N (%) |
| Psychiatric Disorders | | |
| Confusion | 5 (2.6) | - |
| Depression | 2 (1.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Renal and Urinary Disorders | | |
| Renal colic | 2 (1.0) | 2 (1.0) |
| Urinary retention | 2 (1.0) | 1 (0.5) |
| Renal failure | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders | | |
| Dyspnea* | 7 (3.6) | 18 (8.9) |
| Cough | 7 (3.6) | 8 (4.0) |
| Rhinitis | 5 (2.6) | 2 (1.0) |
| Rhinorrhea | 4 (2.0) | 1 (0.5) |
| Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders | | |
| Pruritus | 3 (1.5) | 3 (1.5) |
| Vascular Disorders | | |
| Venous thrombosis deep limb | 6 (3.1) | 6 (3.0) |
| Hypotension | 3 (1.5) | 5 (2.5) |
| Hypertension* | 1 (0.5) | 5 (2.5) |
| Pulmonary embolism | 3 (1.5) | 2 (1.0) |
| Venous thrombosis | 1 (0.5) | 4 (2.0) |
| Peripheral ischemia | 2 (1.0) | - |
| Phlebitis | 2 (1.0) | - |

* Adverse events that were reported at a higher incidence ($\geq 2\%$ difference) in the R-CHOP group as compared to the CHOP group and, therefore, may be attributable to R-CHOP.

Febrile neutropenia as reported by investigators: Fever and neutropenia with or without documented infection (see below, subsection Infections).

The following terms have been reported as adverse events, however, were reported at a similar (< 2% difference between the groups) or lower incidence in the Rituxan-arms compared to control arms: Hematotoxicity, neutropenic infection, urinary tract infection, septic shock, superinfection lung, implant infection, septicemia staphylococcal, lung infection, rhinorrhea, pulmonary edema, cardiac failure, sensory disturbance, venous thrombosis, mucosal inflammation NOS, influenza-like illness, edema lower limb, abnormal ejection fraction, pyrexia, general physical health deterioration, fall, multi-organ failure, venous thrombosis deep limb, abnormal ejection fraction, positive blood culture, anorexia, diabetes mellitus inadequate control.

The safety profile for Rituxan in combination with other chemotherapies (e.g. MCP, CHVP-IFN) is comparable to the safety profile as described for the combination of Rituxan and CVP, CHOP or FC in equivalent populations.

Rituxan in Combination with FC Chemotherapy

The following table shows all Grade 3 to 4 clinical adverse events and serious adverse events reported with a $\geq 2\%$ difference in frequency between either treatment group (R-FC and FC) in ML17102 and BO17072. Grade 1 and 2 adverse events and Grade 4 lymphocytopenia were not captured in study ML17102. A total of 550 SAEs in 344 patients were reported across the two arms in the primary analysis of ML17102. Infections and infestations (15% in FC vs 18% in R-FC) and blood and lymphatic system disorders (11% in FC vs 17% in R-FC) were reported at higher frequencies, as expected, for the Rituxan-containing arm. One case of tuberculosis was recorded as an adverse event in the R-FC arm. In the updated overall survival results (final analysis) of study ML17102 after a median of 66.4 months of observation (additional four years of follow-up data beyond that for the primary analysis), the safety profile of rituximab in combination with FC remained unchanged compared with that reported at the time of the primary analysis.

Table 11 Summary of Grade 3 & 4 Adverse Events and Serious Adverse Events that Occurred with a Difference in Incidence of $\geq 2\%$ Between Either the R-FC Arm or the FC Arm

| | Incidence | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | ML17102 (previously untreated CLL**) | | BO17072 (previously treated CLL) | |
| | FC N= 396 | R-FC N = 397 | FC N=272 | R-FC N =274 |
| | N (%) | N (%) | N (%) | N (%) |
| Any Grade 3 and 4 Adverse Event* | | | | |
| Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders | | | | |
| Neutropenia | 75 (18.9) | 119 (30.0) | 108 (39.7) | 116 (42.3) |
| Leukopenia | 46 (11.6) | 93 (23.4) | - | - |
| Thrombocytopenia | 39 (9.8) | 26 (6.5) | - | - |
| Febrile neutropenia | 22 (5.6) | 37 (9.3) | 32 (11.8) | 40 (14.6) |
| Anemia | 26 (6.6) | 16 (4.0) | - | - |
| Pancytopenia | 5 (1.3) | 13 (3.3) | - | - |
| Granulocytopenia | | | 12 (4.4) | 18 (6.6) |
| General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions | | | | |
| Pyrexia | 21 (5.3) | 12 (3.0) | - | - |
| Infections and infestations | | | | |
| Hepatitis B | - | - | - | 6 (2.2) |

| | Incidence | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | ML17102 (previously untreated CLL**) | | BO17072 (previously treated CLL) | |
| | FC N= 396 | R-FC N = 397 | FC N=272 | R-FC N =274 |
| | N (%) | N (%) | N (%) | N (%) |
| Any Serious Adverse Event* | | | | |
| Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders | | | | |
| Febrile neutropenia | 22 (5.6) | 30 (7.6) | 21 (7.7) | 29 (10.6) |
| Anemia | - | - | 11 (4.0) | 3 (1.1) |

* Grade 1 and 2 adverse events and Grade 4 lymphocytopenia were not captured in ML17102.

** Primary analysis: 20.7 months median observation time.

Table 12 Summary of Grade 3 or 4 Adverse Events and Deaths by Binet Stage in ML17102 (Primary Analysis: 20.7 Months Median Observation Time)

| Binet Stage | FC | R-FC |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Overall Incidence | 246 (62%) | 304 (77%) |
| Binet Stage A | | |
| N | 20 | 18 |
| Total patients with at least one AE (%) | 14 (70%) | 13 (72%) |
| Deaths (%) | 3 (15%) | 1(6%) |
| Binet Stage B | | |
| N | 253 | 256 |
| Total patients with at least one AE (%) | 144 (57%) | 189 (74%) |
| Deaths (%) | 32 (13%) | 13 (5%) |
| Binet Stage C | | |
| N | 122 | 123 |
| Total patients with at least one AE (%) | 87 (71%) | 102 (83%) |
| Deaths (%) | 12 (10%) | 19 (15%) |

In the subgroup analysis of Binet stage, in both arms of ML17102, the rate of Grade 3 or 4 AEs slightly increased from Binet stage B to Binet stage C. In the Binet stage A subgroup, there was no difference in the incidence of Grade 3 or 4 AEs between the FC and R-FC arms. In Binet stage B and C patients, the rates of Grade 3 or 4 AEs were higher in the R-FC arm compared to the FC arm. Similar patterns were

observed for SAEs.

Table 13 Summary of Grade 3 or 4 Adverse Events and Fatal AEs by Binet Stage in BO17072

| Binet Stage | FC | R-FC |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Binet Stage A | | |
| N | 31 | 24 |
| Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 AE (%) | 20 (65%) | 18 (75%) |
| Fatal AEs (%) | 4 (13%) | 4 (17%) |
| Binet Stage B | | |
| N | 157 | 164 |
| Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 AE (%) | 109 (69%) | 127 (77%) |
| Fatal AEs (%) | 12 (8%) | 16 (10%) |
| Binet Stage C | | |
| N | 84 | 86 |
| Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 AE (%) | 71 (85%) | 74 (86%) |
| Fatal AEs (%) | 10 (12%) | 16 (19%) |

Table 14 Summary of Grade 3 or 4 Adverse Events and Deaths by Age in ML17102 (Primary Analysis: 20.7 Months Median Observation Time)

| Age (years old) | FC | R-FC |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| < 65 | | |
| N | 280 | 275 |
| Total patients with at least one AE (%) | 168 (60%) | 203 (74%) |
| Deaths (%) | 31 (11%) | 26 (9%) |
| ≥ 65- ≤ 70 | | |
| N | 91 | 90 |
| Total patients with at least one AE (%) | 59 (65%) | 72 (80%) |
| Deaths (%) | 15 (16%) | 6 (7%) |
| > 70 | | |
| N | 25 | 32 |
| Total patients with at least one AE (%) | 19 (76%) | 29 (91%) |
| Deaths (%) | 1 (4%) | 1 (3%) |

In the subgroup analysis of age in ML17102, Grade 3 or 4 AEs tended to increase with increasing age > 65 years, especially for > 70 years and more AEs were recorded in the R-FC arm compared with FC alone. Similar patterns were observed for SAEs.

Table 15 Summary of Grade 3 or 4 Adverse Events and Fatal AEs by Age in BO17072

| Age (years old) | | FC | R-FC |
|-----------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| < 65 | N | 159 | 154 |
| | Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 AE (%) | 105 (66%) | 109 (71%) |
| | Fatal AEs (%) | 12 (8%) | 5 (3%) |
| ≥ 65- ≤ 70 | N | 68 | 74 |
| | Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 AE (%) | 53 (78%) | 67 (91%) |
| | Fatal AEs (%) | 6 (9%) | 19 (26%) |
| > 70 | N | 45 | 46 |
| | Total patients with at least one Grade 3/4 AE (%) | 42 (93%) | 43 (93%) |
| | Fatal AEs (%) | 8 (18%) | 12 (26%) |

Further Information on Selected, Serious Adverse Drug Reactions- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Patients

Infusion-Related Reactions

Monotherapy – 4 weeks treatment

Hypotension, fever, chills, rigors, urticaria, bronchospasm, sensation of tongue or throat swelling (angioedema), nausea, fatigue, headache, pruritus, dyspnea, rhinitis, vomiting, flushing, and pain at disease sites have occurred in association with Rituxan infusion as part of an infusion-related symptom complex. Such infusion-related symptoms occurred in the majority of patients during the first infusion with Rituxan. The incidence of infusion-related symptoms decreased from 77% (7% Grade 3/4) with the first infusion to approximately 30% (2% Grade 3/4) with the fourth infusion and to 14% (no Grade 3/4 events) with the eighth infusion. Some features of tumor lysis syndrome have also been observed (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#): Tumor Lysis Syndrome).

Maintenance Treatment (NHL) up to 2 years

Non-serious signs and symptoms suggestive of an infusion-related reaction were reported in 41% of patients under general disorders (mainly asthenia, pyrexia, influenza-like illness, pain) and in 7% of patients for immune system disorders (hypersensitivity). Serious infusion-related reactions occurred in < 1% of patients (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#): Infusion-Related Events).

Combination Therapy (R-CVP in NHL; R-CHOP in DLBCL, R-FC in CLL)

Severe infusion-related reactions occurred in up to 12% of all patients at the time of the first treatment cycle with Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy. The incidence of severe infusion-related reactions decreased to less than 1% by the eighth cycle of therapy. The signs and symptoms were consistent with those observed during monotherapy (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)), but also included dyspepsia, rash, hypertension, tachycardia, features of tumour lysis syndrome. Additional reactions reported in isolated cases at the time of R-CHOP therapy were myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, pulmonary edema and acute reversible thrombocytopenia.

Infections

Monotherapy 4 weeks treatment

These were usually common, non-opportunistic and mild. Rituxan induced B-cell depletion in 70 to 80%

of patients but was associated with decreased serum immunoglobulins in only a minority of patients. Infectious events, irrespective of causal assessment, occurred in 30.3% of 356 patients: 18.8% of patients had bacterial infections, 10.4% had viral infections, 1.4% had fungal infections, and 5.9% had infections of unknown etiology. Severe infectious events (grade 3 or 4), including sepsis occurred in 3.9% of patients; in 1.4% during the treatment period and in 2.5% during the follow up period.

Maintenance Treatment (NHL) up to 2 years

The proportion of patients with Grade 1 to 4 infections was 26% in the observation group and 47% in the Rituxan group with severe (Grade 3/4) infections in 2% of patients on observation and 11% receiving Rituxan maintenance treatment. Severe infections reported in $\geq 1\%$ of patients in the Rituxan arm were pneumonia (2%), respiratory tract infection (2%), febrile infection (1%), and herpes zoster (1%). In a large proportion of infections (all grades), the infectious agent was not specified or isolated, however, where an infectious agent was specified, the most frequently reported underlying agents were bacterial (observation 2%, Rituxan 11%), viruses (observation 8%, Rituxan 11%) and fungi (observation 3%, Rituxan 4%). There was no cumulative toxicity in terms of infections reported over the 2-year maintenance period.

Data from a Phase III clinical trial included two cases of fatal PML in NHL patients that occurred after disease progression and retreatment (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)).

Combination Therapy (R-CVP in NHL; R-CHOP in DLBCL, R-FC in CLL)

In the R-CVP study the overall proportion of patients with infections or infestations during treatment and for 28 days after trial treatment end was comparable between the treatment groups (33% R-CVP, 32% CVP). The most common infections were upper respiratory tract infections which were reported for 12.3% patients on R-CVP and 16.4% patients receiving CVP; most of these infections were nasopharyngitis. Serious infections were reported in 4.3% of the patients receiving R-CVP and 4.4% of the patients receiving CVP. No life-threatening infections were reported during this study.

In the R-CHOP study the overall incidence of Grade 2 to 4 infections was 45.5% in the R-CHOP group and 42.3% in the CHOP group. Grade 2 to 4 fungal infections were more frequent in the R-CHOP group (4.5% vs 2.6% in the CHOP group); this difference was due to a higher incidence of localized *Candida* infections during the treatment period. The incidence of Grade 2 to 4 herpes zoster, including ophthalmic herpes zoster, was higher in the R-CHOP group (4.5%) than in the CHOP group (1.5%), with 7 of a total of 9 cases in the R-CHOP group occurring during the treatment phase [20, 61]. The proportion of patients with Grade 2 to 4 infections and/or febrile neutropenia was 55.4% in the R-CHOP group and 51.5% in the CHOP group. Febrile neutropenia (i.e. no report of concomitant documented infection) was reported only during the treatment period, in 20.8% in the R-CHOP group and 15.3% in the CHOP group.

In patients with CLL, the overall incidence of Grade 3 or 4 infections during treatment and for 28 days after the end of trial treatment was comparable between the treatment groups both in the previously untreated (18% R-FC, 17% FC) and in the previously treated setting (19% R-FC, 18% FC). The incidence of Grade 3 or 4 hepatitis B infection (reactivation and primary infection) was 2% R-FC vs. 0% FC.

Hematologic Events

Monotherapy 4 weeks

Hematologic adverse events occur in a minority of patients and are usually mild and reversible. Severe neutropenia was reported in 4.2% of patients, severe anemia was reported in 1.1% of patients and severe thrombocytopenia was reported in 1.7% of patients. A single occurrence of transient aplastic

anemia (pure red cell aplasia) and two occurrences of hemolytic anemia following therapy with Rituxan were reported.

Maintenance Treatment (NHL) up to 2 years

Leucopenia (all grades) occurred in 26% of patients on observation vs 32% of patients in the Rituxan arm, and neutropenia was reported in 14% of patients on observation and in 25% of patients on Rituxan. There was a higher incidence of Grade 3-4 leucopenia (observation 2%, Rituxan 5%) and neutropenia (observation 5%, Rituxan 11%) in the Rituxan arm compared to the observation arm. The incidence of Grade 3 to 4 thrombocytopenia (observation 1%, Rituxan <1%) was low. In approximately half of the patients with available data on B-cell recovery after end of Rituxan induction treatment, it took 12 months or more for their B-cell levels to return to normal values.

Combination Therapy (R-CVP in NHL; R-CHOP in DLBCL, R-FC in CLL)

Severe (Grade 3/4) Adverse Events Neutropenia: There was a higher incidence of Grade 3-4 neutropenia in the Rituxan containing study arms compared to the chemotherapy arms. In the R-CVP study, the incidence of neutropenia was 24% in the R-CVP arm versus 14% in the CVP arm. These laboratory findings were reported as adverse events and resulted in medical intervention in 3.1% of patients on R-CVP and 0.6% of patients on CVP. The higher incidence of neutropenia in the R-CVP group was not associated with a higher incidence of infections and infestations. In the R-CHOP study, the incidence of severe neutropenia was 97% in the R-CHOP arm versus 88% in the CHOP arm. In previously untreated patients with CLL, Grade 3/4 neutropenia was reported as an adverse event in 30% of patients in the R-FC arm and in 19% of patients in the FC arm. In patients with previously treated CLL, the incidence of Grade 3/4 neutropenia adverse events was slightly higher in the R-FC arm (42% R-FC) compared to FC arm (40%).

Severe (Grade 3/4) Adverse Events Leucopenia: In the R-CHOP study, the incidence of severe leucopenia was 88% in the R-CHOP arm versus 79% in the CHOP arm. In previously untreated CLL, more patients receiving R-FC experienced Grade 3/4 adverse events of leucopenia (23%) compared with patients receiving FC (12%). In patients with previously treated CLL, the overall incidence of Grade 3/4 leucopenia adverse events was comparable between the treatment arms (4% R-FC, 3% FC).

Studies in previously untreated and relapsed refractory CLL have established that in some cases neutropenia was prolonged or with late onset following treatment in the Rituxan plus FC group.

Severe (Grade 3/4) Adverse Events Anemia and Thrombocytopenia: No relevant difference between the treatment arms was observed with respect to Grade 3 and 4 anemia or thrombocytopenia. In the R-CVP study, the incidence of anemia was 0.6% in the R-CVP arm versus 1.9% in the CVP arm. The incidence of thrombocytopenia was 1.2% in the R-CVP arm versus 0% in the CVP arm. In the R-CHOP study, the incidence of anemia was 14% in the R-CHOP arm versus 19% in the CHOP arm. The incidence of thrombocytopenia was 15% in the R-CHOP arm versus 16% in the CHOP arm. The time to recovery from all hematological abnormalities was comparable in the two treatment groups. In the CLL first-line study, grade 3/4 anemia was reported by 4% of patients treated with R-FC compared to 7% of patients receiving FC, and Grade 3/4 thrombocytopenia was reported by 7% of patients in the R-FC group compared to 10% of patients in the FC group. In the previously treated CLL study, adverse events of Grade 3/4 anemia were reported in 12% of patients treated with R-FC compared to 13% of patients receiving FC and Grade 3/4 thrombocytopenia was reported by 11% of patients in the R-FC group compared to 9% of patients in the FC group.

Cardiovascular Events (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#))

Monotherapy 4 weeks treatment

Cardiovascular events were reported in 18.8% of patients during the treatment period. The most frequently reported events were hypotension and hypertension. Two patients (0.6%) experienced grade 3 or 4 arrhythmia (including ventricular and supraventricular tachycardia) during an infusion with Rituxan and one patient with a history of myocardial infarction experienced angina pectoris, evolving into myocardial infarction 4 days later.

Maintenance Treatment (NHL) up to 2 years

The incidence of Grade 3 to 4 cardiac disorders was comparable between the two treatment groups (5% in observation, 7% in Rituxan). Cardiac events were reported as serious adverse event in <1% of patients on observation and in 3% of patients on Rituxan: atrial fibrillation (1%), myocardial infarction (1%), left ventricular failure (<1%), myocardial ischemia (<1%).

Combination Therapy (R-CVP in NHL; R-CHOP in DLBCL, R-FC in CLL)

In the R-CVP study the overall incidence of cardiac disorders in the safety population was low (4% R-CVP, 5% CVP), with no relevant differences between the treatment groups.

In the R-CHOP study the incidence of Grade 3 and 4 cardiac arrhythmias, predominantly supraventricular arrhythmias such as tachycardia and atrial flutter/fibrillation, was higher in the R-CHOP group (14 patients, 6.9%) as compared to the CHOP group (3 patients, 1.5%). All of these arrhythmias either occurred in the context of a Rituxan infusion or were associated with predisposing conditions such as fever, infection, acute myocardial infarction or pre-existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)). No difference between the R-CHOP and CHOP group was observed in the incidence of other Grade 3 and 4 cardiac events including heart failure, myocardial disease and manifestations of coronary artery disease.

In CLL, the overall incidence of Grade 3 or 4 cardiac disorders was low both in previously untreated patients (4% R-FC, 3% FC) and in previously treated patients (4% R-FC, 4% FC).

IgG Levels

Maintenance Treatment (NHL) up to 2 years

After induction treatment, median IgG levels were below the lower limit of normal (LLN) (<7 g/L) in both the observation and the Rituxan groups. In the observation group, the median IgG level subsequently increased to above the LLN, but remained constant during Rituxan treatment. The proportion of patients with IgG levels below the LLN was about 60% in the Rituxan group throughout the 2-year treatment period, while it decreased in the observation group (36% after 2 years).

Neurologic Events

Combination Therapy (R-CVP in NHL; R-CHOP in DLBCL, R-FC in CLL)

During the treatment period, (2% of patients) in the R-CHOP group, all with cardiovascular risk factors, experienced thromboembolic cerebrovascular accidents during the first treatment cycle. There was no difference between the treatment groups in the incidence of other thromboembolic events. In contrast, (1.5% of patients) had cerebrovascular events in the CHOP group, all of which occurred during the follow-up period.

In CLL, the overall incidence of Grade 3 or 4 nervous system disorders was low both in previously untreated patients (4% R-FC, 4% FC) and in previously treated patients (3% R-FC, 3% FC).

Pulmonary Events (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#))

Three pulmonary events have been reported in temporal association with Rituxan infusion as a single

agent: acute, infusion-related bronchospasm, an acute pneumonitis presenting 1-4 weeks post infusion with Rituxan, and bronchiolitis obliterans. The bronchiolitis obliterans was associated with progressive pulmonary symptoms and culminated in death several months following the last infusion with Rituxan. The safety of resumption or continued administration of Rituxan in patients with pneumonitis or bronchiolitis obliterans is unknown.

Malignancy

Combination Therapy (R-CVP in NHL; R-CHOP in DLBCL, R-FC in CLL)

In the CLL previously untreated study, the incidence of malignancy following exposure to Rituxan was 4.5% compared to 3.8% in patients not exposed to Rituxan.

Rituxan in Combination with FC Chemotherapy

The following table shows all serious clinical adverse events reported in $\geq 1\%$ of patients in either treatment group (R-FC and FC) in ML17102 and BO17072. In ML17102 Grade 1 and 2 adverse events and Grade 4 lymphocytopenia were not captured in the study.

Table 16 Summary of Serious Adverse Events that Occurred with an Incidence of $\geq 1\%$

| | Incidence | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | ML17102 [#] (previously untreated CLL ^{***}) | | BO17072 (previously treated CLL) | |
| | FC N = 396 | R-FC N = 397 | FC N = 272 | R-FC N = 274 |
| | N (%) | N (%) | N (%) | N (%) |
| Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders* | | | | |
| Febrile neutropenia | 22 (6) | 30 (8) | 21 (8) | 29 (11) |
| Anemia | 9 (2) | 6 (2) | 11 (4) | 3 (1) |
| Anemia hemolytic autoimmune | | | 5 (2) | 2 (<1) |
| Hemolytic anemia | | | 3 (1) | 2 (<1) |
| Leukopenia | 3 (<1) | 9 (2) | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) |
| Neutropenia | 3 (<1) | 8 (2) | 7 (3) | 8 (3) |
| Thrombocytopenia | 5 (1) | 6 (2) | | |
| Autoimmune thrombocytopenia | | | 4 (1) | 2 (<1) |
| Pancytopenia | 3 (<1) | 6 (2) | 5 ^{**} (2) | 5 (2) |
| Febrile bone marrow aplasia | | | 2 (<1) | 3 (1) |
| Infections and Infestations | | | | |
| Pneumonia | 20 (5) | 18 (5) | 18 (7) | 15 (5) |
| Herpes Zoster | 6 (2) | 8 (2) | 3 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| Sepsis | 8 (2) | 5 (1) | 3 (1) | 4 (1) |
| Bronchitis | 5 (1) | 5 (1) | 2 (<1) | 6 (2) |
| Infection | 2 (<1) | 5 (1) | | |
| Sinusitis | 1 (<1) | 4 (1) | | |

| | Incidence | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | ML17102 [#] (previously untreated CLL ^{***}) | | BO17072 (previously treated CLL) | |
| | FC N = 396 | R-FC N = 397 | FC N = 272 | R-FC N = 274 |
| | N (%) | N (%) | N (%) | N (%) |
| Septic shock | | | 2 (<1) | 5 (2) |
| Neutropenic sepsis | | | 4 (1) | 2 (<1) |
| Hepatitis B | | | 0 | 5 (2) |
| Respiratory tract infection | | | 3 (1) | 2 (<1) |
| Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia | | | 3 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions | | | | |
| Pyrexia | 20 (5) | 18 (5) | 9 (3) | 14 (5) |
| Cardiac Disorders | | | | |
| Angina Pectoris | 2 (<1) | 5 (1) | | |
| Gastrointestinal Disorders | | | | |
| Diarrhea | 2 (<1) | 5 (1) | | |
| Vomiting | | | 3 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| Neoplasms, benign, malignant and unspecified (including cysts and polyps) | | | | |
| Squamous cell carcinoma of skin | | | 4** (1) | 1 (<1) |
| Tumor lysis syndrome | | | 3 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| Basal cell carcinoma | | | 3 (1) | - |

*Grade 4 lymphocytopenia was not captured in ML17102.

** Onset in one patient before starting study medication.

*** (Primary analysis: 20.7 months median observation time)

Grade 1 and 2 adverse events and Grade 4 lymphocytopenia were not captured in the study.

Combination Therapy

Elderly patients (≥ 65 years): The incidence of Grade 3/4 blood and lymphatic adverse events was higher in elderly patients (≥ 65 years of age) compared to younger patients, with previously untreated or previously treated CLL.

Experience from Clinical Trials in Rheumatoid Arthritis

The clinical efficacy of Rituxan, given together with methotrexate was studied in three double-blind controlled clinical trials (one Phase III trial and two Phase II trials) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. More than 1000 patients received at least one treatment course and were followed for periods ranging from 6 months to over 3 years; approximately 600 patients received two or more courses of treatment during the follow-up period.

Patients received 2 x 1000 mg of Rituxan separated by an interval of two weeks; in addition to methotrexate (10-25 mg/week). Infusions of Rituxan were administered after an IV infusion of 100 mg methylprednisolone; patients also received treatment with oral prednisolone for 15 days. Listed in [Table 17](#) are ADRs that occurred with at least a 2% difference compared to the control arm and more frequently by patients who had received at least one infusion of Rituxan than among patients that had received placebo in the Phase III trial and the combined population included in Phase II studies. In these studies, adverse reactions were more frequent in patients treated with Rituxan than in patients treated with placebo. Frequencies are defined as very common ($\geq 1/10$) and common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$).

The most frequent ADRs considered due to receipt of 2 x 1000 mg Rituxan in Phase II and III studies were acute infusion reactions. Infusion reactions occurred in 15% of patients following the first infusion of Rituxan and 5% in placebo patients. Infusion reactions decreased to 2% following the second infusion in both Rituxan and placebo groups.

Table 17 Summary of Adverse Drug Reactions Occurring in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis Receiving Rituxan during Phase II and III Clinical Studies

| | Pooled Phase II Study Population | | Phase III Study Population | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Very Common ($\geq 10\%$) | Common ($\geq 1\%$ to $< 10\%$) | Very Common ($\geq 10\%$) | Common ($\geq 1\%$ to $< 10\%$) |
| Acute Infusion Reactions* | | Hypertension , rash, pruritus, chills, pyrexia, rhinitis, throat irritation, tachycardia, oropharyngeal pain, | | Hypertension, nausea, rash, pyrexia, pruritus, urticaria, throat irritation, hot flush, hypotension |
| Gastrointestinal Disorders | | Dyspepsia | | Dyspepsia |
| Infections and Infestations | Any Infection | Urinary tract infections | Any infection, Upper respiratory tract infection | |
| Metabolism and Nutritional Disorders | | | | Hypercholesterolemia |
| Musculo Skeletal Disorders | | Arthralgia / musculoskeletal pain | | Arthralgia / musculoskeletal pain, osteoarthritis, bursitis |
| Nervous System Disorders | | Migraine | | Paraesthesia, sciatica |

† This table include all events with an incidence difference of $\geq 2\%$ for Rituxan compared to placebo

* Reactions occurring during or within 24 hours of infusion

Table 18 Adverse Reactions Occurring in at Least 1% of Patients and More Frequently in Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients Receiving Rituxan during Phase II and III Clinical Studies

| | Pooled Phase II Study Population | | Phase III Study Population | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | MTX + Placebo N = 189 n (%) | Rituxan + MTX N = 232 n (%) | MTX + Placebo N = 209 n (%) | Rituxan + MTX N = 308 n (%) |
| Acute Infusion reactions* | | | | |
| Hypertension | 10 (5%) | 22 (9%) | 11 (5%) | 21 (7%) |
| Nausea | 14 (7%) | 19 (8%) | 5 (2%) | 22 (7%) |
| Rash | 6 (3%) | 18 (8%) | 9 (4%) | 17 (6%) |
| Pyrexia | 1 (<1%) | 12 (5%) | 7 (3%) | 15 (5%) |
| Pruritus | 1 (<1%) | 14 (6%) | 4 (2%) | 12 (4%) |
| Urticaria | 0 | 2 (<1%) | 3 (1%) | 10 (3%) |
| Rhinitis | 2 (1%) | 6 (3%) | 4 (2%) | 8 (3%) |
| Throat Irritation | 0 | 5 (2%) | 0 | 6 (2%) |
| Hot Flush | 4 (2%) | 2 (<1%) | 0 | 6 (2%) |
| Hypotension | 11 (6%) | 10 (4%) | 1 (<1%) | 5 (2%) |
| Chills | 3 (2%) | 13 (6%) | 6 (3%) | 3 (<1%) |
| Gastrointestinal Disorders | | | | |
| Dyspepsia | 3 (2%) | 9 (4%) | 0 | 7 (2%) |
| Abdominal Pain Upper | 3 (2%) | 7 (3%) | 1 (<1%) | 4 (1%) |
| General Disorders | | | | |
| Asthenia | 0 | 3 (1%) | 1 (<1%) | 6 (2%) |
| Infections and Infestations | | | | |
| Any infection | 56 (30%) | 85 (37%) | 78 (37%) | 127 (41%) |
| Urinary Tract Infections | 8 (4%) | 14 (6%) | 17 (8%) | 15 (5%) |
| Upper Respiratory Tract Infection/Pneumonia | 28 (15%) | 31 (13%) | 26 (12%) | 48 (16%) |
| Lower Respiratory Tract Infection/Pneumonia | 10 (5%) | 9 (4%) | 5 (2%) | 8 (3%) |
| Metabolism and Nutritional Disorders | | | | |
| Hypercholesterolemia | 1 (<1%) | 3 (1%) | 0 | 6 (2%) |
| Musculo Skeletal Disorders | | | | |
| Arthralgia/musculoskeletal pain | 8 (4%) | 18 (7%) | 6 (3%) | 17 (7%) |
| Muscle Spasms | 0 | 1 (<1%) | 2 (1%) | 7 (2%) |
| Osteoarthritis | 1 (<1%) | 4 (2%) | 0 | 6 (2%) |
| Nervous System | | | | |
| Paresthesia | 2 (1%) | 4 (2%) | 1 (<1%) | 8 (3%) |
| Migraine | 0 | 4 (2%) | 2 (1%) | 5 (2%) |

* Reactions occurring within 24 hours of infusion

The following adverse events were reported at a frequency between 1% and 2% greater in the Rituxan arms compared to the control arms: lower respiratory tract infections/pneumonia, abdominal pain upper, muscle spasms, asthenia, anxiety.

In addition to the events tabulated above, medically significant events reported rarely in the population treated with Rituxan and considered potential reactions to treatment include the following:

General Disorders: Generalized edema

Immune system Disorders: Anaphylaxis, anaphylactoid reaction

Respiratory Disorders: Bronchospasm, wheezing, laryngeal edema

Skin and Subcutaneous Disorders: Angioneurotic edema, generalized pruritus.

The following serious adverse events were reported with an incidence rate of at least 1%:

Rheumatoid Arthritis and osteoarthritis (Pooled Phase II Study Population)

Rheumatoid Arthritis (Phase III Study Population).

Multiple Courses

Multiple courses of treatment are associated with a similar ADR profile to that observed following first exposure. The safety profile improved with subsequent courses due to a decrease in IRRs, RA exacerbation and infections, all of which were more frequent in the first 6 months of treatment.

In a study where all patients initially received Rituxan followed by retreatment with either Rituxan or placebo, the safety profile was similar to placebo. The proportion of patients who experienced any AEs, SAEs infections or serious infections was comparable between the placebo and Rituxan retreatment arms.

Adverse Reactions Reported in RA Patients who had no Prior Inadequate Response to TNF Antagonists

Listed below are additional ADRs reported in Phase III placebo-controlled RA trials in either DMARD-IR or MTX Naive patients. These ADRs occurred with at least a 2% greater difference compared to control arm:

Very common ($\geq 10\%$): headache

Common ($\geq 1\%$ to $< 10\%$) (listed in decreasing order of frequency): diarrhea, dizziness, bronchitis, sinusitis, gastroenteritis, fatigue, alopecia, mouth ulceration, gastro-esophageal reflux, peripheral edema, erythema, depression anxiety, tinea pedis.

Further Information on Selected Adverse Drug Reactions - Rheumatoid Arthritis

Please note that the information presented below includes the all exposure population of more than 3000 RA patients who have received at least one treatment course and were followed for periods ranging from 6 months to over 5 years with an overall exposure equivalent to 7198 patient years. The patient populations receiving Rituxan differed between studies, ranging from early active RA patients who were methotrexate (MTX) naïve, through MTX inadequate responders (MTX-IR) to patients who had inadequate response to anti-TNF therapies (TNF-IR).

Infusion-Related Reactions

The most frequent ADRs following receipt of Rituxan in clinical studies were infusion-related reactions. Among the 3095 patients treated with Rituxan, 1077 (35%) experienced at least one IRR. The vast

majority of IRRs were CTC Grade 1 or 2. In clinical studies, fewer than 1% (14/3095 patients) of patients with RA who received an infusion of Rituxan at any dose experienced a serious infusion-related reaction. There were no CTC Grade 4 IRRs and no deaths due to IRRs in the clinical studies. The proportion of CTC Grade 3 events and of IRRs leading to withdrawal decreased by course and were rare from course 3 onwards.

Signs and or symptoms suggesting an infusion-related reaction (nausea, pruritus, fever, urticaria/rash, chills, pyrexia, rigors, sneezing, angioneurotic oedema, throat irritation, cough and bronchospasm, with or without associated hypotension or hypertension) were observed in 720/3095 (23%) patients with rheumatoid arthritis following first infusion of the first exposure to Rituxan. Premedication with IV glucocorticoid significantly reduced the incidence and severity of these events (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#), Rheumatoid Arthritis).

In patients with moderate-to-severe active rheumatoid arthritis who did not experience a serious infusion-related reaction during or within 24 hours of their first infusion at the standard infusion regimen and received a 120-minute infusion of Rituxan at the second infusion, the incidence of infusion-related reactions on Infusion 2 was 6.5% (95% CI [4.1%, 9.7%]). For the subsequent infusions (Infusion 3 and Infusion 4) in the second course of treatment with Rituxan, the incidence of infusion-related reactions during or within 24 hours of the 120-minute infusion was 5.9% (95% CI [3.5%, 9.3%]) for Infusion 3 and 0.7% (95% CI [0.1%, 2.6%]) for Infusion 4, respectively (see [14 CLINICAL TRIALS- RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS](#)).

Infections

The overall rate of infection reported in clinical trials was approximately 97 per 100 patient years in patients treated with Rituxan. The infections were predominately mild to moderate and consisted mostly of upper respiratory tract infections and urinary tract infections. In the all-exposure population the rate of serious infections, was approximately 4 per 100 patient years, some of which were fatal, including clostridium difficile colitis, pneumonia, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML), neutropenic sepsis, septic shock and abdominal sepsis. In addition to the ADRs in [Table 17](#), medically serious events reported also included pneumonia (including atypical pneumonia) at a frequency of 1.9%.

Malignancies

In RA clinical studies, the incidence of malignancy following exposure to Rituxan is 0.8 per 100 patient years, which is within the range expected for an age- and gender- matched population. The rate of melanoma in RA clinical studies was 0.06 per 100 patient years (95% CI 0.02-0.14 per 100 patient years), which is similar to the rate expected for an age and gender matched population. This overall rate includes 3 patients of 431 in the Study 2 extension.

On the basis of limited experience with Rituxan in rheumatoid arthritis patients, a possible risk for the development of solid tumours cannot be excluded at this time, although present data do not seem to suggest any increased risk.

Experience from Clinical Trials in Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

In the GPA/MPA clinical study, 99 patients were treated with Rituxan (375 mg/m², once weekly for 4 weeks) and glucocorticoids (see [14 CLINICAL TRIALS](#)).

The adverse events listed in [Table 19](#) occurred at an incidence of ≥ 1% in the Rituxan-treated group.

Table 19 Adverse Events Occurring in at Least 1% of Rituxan-Treated GPA/MPA Patients in

Clinical Study Up to Month 6*

| Adverse events | Rituxan n =99 | Cyclophosphamiden = 98 |
|--|------------------|------------------------|
| Infections and infestations^a | 61 (61.6%) | 46 (46.9%) |
| Upper respiratory tract infection | 8 (8.1%) | 13 (13.3%) |
| Nasopharyngitis | 6 (6.1%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Pneumonia | 4 (4.0%) | 5 (5.1%) |
| Sinusitis | 5 (5.1%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Urinary tract infection | 5 (5.1%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Oral candidiasis | 3 (3.0%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Bronchitis | 4 (4.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Herpes zoster | 5 (5.1%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Candidiasis | 2 (2.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Fungal infection | 3 (3.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Oral herpes | 4 (4.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Respiratory tract infection | 4 (4.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Herpes simplex | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Vulvovaginal mycotic infection | 3 (3.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Escherichia infection | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Infection | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Rhinitis | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Viral upper respiratory tract infection | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Bacteriuria | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Body tinea | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Cellulitis orbital | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Conjunctivitis infective | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Cystitis viral | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Diverticulitis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Enterococcal sepsis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Escherichia sepsis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Folliculitis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Fungal skin infection | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Gastroenteritis viral | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Gastrointestinal infection | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Influenza | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Keratitis herpetic | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Lower respiratory tract infection | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Mycobacterium avium complex infection | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Oesophageal candidiasis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Osteomyelitis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Paronychia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Parotitis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Pharyngitis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Rash pustular | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Respiratory tract infection viral | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Sputum purulent | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |

| Adverse events | Rituxan n =99 | Cyclophosphamiden = 98 |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Vulvovaginal candidiasis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Gastrointestinal disorders | 52 (52.5%) | 45 (45.9%) |
| Nausea | 18 (18.2%) | 20 (20.4%) |
| Diarrhea | 17 (17.2%) | 12 (12.2%) |
| Vomiting | 6 (6.1%) | 9 (9.2%) |
| Dyspepsia | 6 (6.1%) | 5 (5.1%) |
| Abdominal pain | 5 (5.1%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Gastroesophageal reflux disease | 4 (4.0%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Constipation | 5 (5.1%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Abdominal discomfort | 3 (3.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Haematochezia | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Mouth ulceration | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Paraesthesia oral | 3 (3.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Stomatitis | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Abdominal distension | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Oesophagitis | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Abdominal pain upper | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Anorectal discomfort | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Colitis ischaemic | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Colitis microscopic | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Dry mouth | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Erosive oesophagitis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Feces discoloured | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Flatulence | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Gastrointestinal pain | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Gingivitis ulcerative | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Hemorrhoids | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Melaena | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Mouth hemorrhage | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Oesophageal achalasia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Oesophageal pain | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Oral pain | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Sensitivity of teeth | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Tongue atrophy | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Toothache | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Injury, poisoning and procedural complications | 13 (13.1%) | 7 (7.1%) |
| Contusion | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Back injury | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Fall | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Joint sprain | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Limb injury | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |

| Adverse events | Rituxan n =99 | Cyclophosphamiden = 98 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Accidental overdose | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Ankle fracture | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Corneal abrasion | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Glaucoma traumatic | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Joint injury | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Muscle rupture | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Muscle strain | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Skin laceration | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Tooth fracture | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Nervous system disorders | 39 (39.4%) | 42 (42.9%) |
| Headache | 17 (17.2%) | 19 (19.4%) |
| Dizziness | 9 (9.1%) | 9 (9.2%) |
| Tremor | 9 (9.1%) | 6 (6.1%) |
| Hypoaesthesia | 6 (6.1%) | 5 (5.1%) |
| Paraesthesia | 4 (4.0%) | 6 (6.1%) |
| Dysgeusia | 4 (4.0%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Syncope | 2 (2.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Hypogeusia | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Poor quality sleep | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Psychomotor hyperactivity | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Restless legs syndrome | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Cervicobrachial syndrome | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Hyporeflexia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Meningeal disorder | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Meralgia paraesthetica | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Nervous system disorder | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Presyncope | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders | 46 (46.5%) | 39 (39.8%) |
| Muscle spasm | 17 (17.2%) | 15 (15.3%) |
| Arthralgia | 13 (13.1%) | 9 (9.2%) |
| Back pain | 9 (9.1%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Muscular weakness | 5 (5.1%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Pain in extremity | 5 (5.1%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Myalgia | 3 (3.0%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Joint swelling | 4 (4.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Bone pain | 3 (3.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Flank pain | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Musculoskeletal pain | 3 (3.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Osteoarthritis | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Plantar fasciitis | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Arthritis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Bursitis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Fibromyalgia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |

| Adverse events | Rituxan n =99 | Cyclophosphamiden = 98 |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Musculoskeletal stiffness | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Myopathy | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Neck pain | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Nose deformity | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (including cysts and polyps) | 3 (3.0%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Lung neoplasm | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Prostate cancer | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Basal cell carcinoma | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Blood and lymphatic system disorders | 30 (30.3%) | 43 (43.9%) |
| Anemia | 16 (16.2%) | 20 (20.4%) |
| Leukopenia | 10 (10.1%) | 26 (26.5%) |
| Thrombocytopenia | 7 (7.1%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Neutropenia | 1 (1.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Pancytopenia | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Iron deficiency anaemia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Neutrophilia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Cardiac disorders | 11 (11.1%) | 8 (8.2%) |
| Palpitations | 2 (2.0%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Tachycardia | 4 (4.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Atrial fibrillation | 3 (3.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Supraventricular tachycardia | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Aortic valve sclerosis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Ventricular tachycardia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Congenital, familial and genetic disorders | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Congenital cystic kidney disease | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Ear and labyrinth disorders | 8 (8.1%) | 6 (6.1%) |
| Ear pain | 1 (1.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Ear discomfort | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Tinnitus | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Conductive deafness | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Deafness unilateral | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Mastoid disorder | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Tympanic membrane scarring | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Endocrine disorders | 7 (7.1%) | 13 (13.3%) |
| Cushingoid | 5 (5.1%) | 6 (6.1%) |
| Steroid withdrawal syndrome | 2 (2.0%) | 5 (5.1%) |

| Adverse events | Rituxan n =99 | Cyclophosphamiden = 98 |
|---|------------------|------------------------|
| Eye disorders | 23 (23.2%) | 20 (20.4%) |
| Vision blurred | 3 (3.0%) | 5 (5.1%) |
| Conjunctival haemorrhage | 3 (3.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Conjunctivitis | 3 (3.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Lacrimation increased | 2 (2.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Ocular hyperaemia | 1 (1.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Dry eye | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Eye pain | 3 (3.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Glaucoma | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Abnormal sensation in eye | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Cataract | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Conjunctival hyperaemia | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Diplopia | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Episcleritis | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Eye swelling | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Myodesopsia | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Visual acuity reduced | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Cataract nuclear | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Chalazion | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Diabetic retinopathy | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Eye discharge | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Eyelid oedema | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Eyelid ptosis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Hypoesthesia eye | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Keratitis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Optic nerve disorder | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Periorbital disorder | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Photopsia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Pupillary reflex impaired | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Retinal detachment | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Retinal haemorrhage | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| General disorders and administration site conditions | 36 (36.4%) | 49 (50.0%) |
| Peripheral edema | 16 (16.2%) | 6 (6.1%) |
| Fatigue | 13 (13.1%) | 21 (21.4%) |
| Pyrexia | 8 (8.1%) | 13 (13.3%) |
| Chills | 5 (5.1%) | 6 (6.1%) |
| Chest pain | 3 (3.0%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Chest discomfort | 2 (2.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Edema | 1 (1.0%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Asthenia | 1 (1.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Malaise | 3 (3.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Pain | 2 (2.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Influenza like illness | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Irritability | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |

| Adverse events | Rituxan n =99 | Cyclophosphamiden = 98 |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Suprapubic pain | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Infusion related reaction | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Multi-organ failure | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Swelling | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Psychiatric disorders | 22 (22.2%) | 17 (17.3%) |
| Insomnia | 14 (14.1%) | 12 (12.2%) |
| Anxiety | 1 (1.0%) | 5 (5.1%) |
| Depression | 2 (2.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Agitation | 2 (2.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Restlessness | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Nervousness | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Depressed mood | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Hypomania | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Renal and urinary disorders | 9 (9.1%) | 18 (18.4%) |
| Hematuria | 3 (3.0%) | 5 (5.1%) |
| Renal failure | 3 (3.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Acute Renal failure | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Cystitis hemorrhagic | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Urinary retention | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Nephrolithiasis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Proteinuria | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Pyuria | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Renal impairment | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Reproductive system and breast disorders | 8 (8.1%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Irregular menstruation | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Cervical dysplasia | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Benign prostatic hyperplasia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Erectile dysfunction | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Metrorrhagia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Ovarian cyst | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Vaginal hemorrhage | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Investigations | 38 (38.4%) | 61 (62.2%) |
| Increased ALT | 13 (13.1%) | 15 (15.3%) |
| White blood cell count decreased | 4 (4.0%) | 19 (19.4%) |
| Hematocrit | 7 (7.1%) | 13 (13.3%) |
| Increased AST | 5 (5.1%) | 11 (11.2%) |
| Increased blood creatinine | 7 (7.1%) | 7 (7.1%) |
| Increased C-reactive protein | 6 (6.1%) | 8 (8.2%) |
| Increased weight | 6 (6.1%) | 6 (6.1%) |
| Decreased hemoglobin | 5 (5.1%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Increased red blood cell sedimentation rate | 2 (2.0%) | 7 (7.1%) |

| Adverse events | Rituxan n =99 | Cyclophosphamiden = 98 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Decreased platelet count | 4 (4.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Increased blood urea | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Abnormal breath sounds | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Cardiac murmur | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Increased INR | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| White blood cells urine positive | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Increased band neutrophil count | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Decreased blood albumin | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Increased mean cell volume | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Increased transaminases | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Decreased weight | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Decreased blood glucose | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Increased blood lactate dehydrogenase | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Decreased blood potassium | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Decreased blood thyroid stimulating hormone | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Increased blood thyroid stimulating hormone | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Blood temperature fluctuation | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Increased creatinine renal clearance | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Increased heart rate | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Decreased oxygen saturation | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Increased reticulocyte count | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Metabolism and nutrition disorders | 23 (23.2%) | 29 (29.6%) |
| Hyperglycemia | 7 (7.1%) | 9 (9.2%) |
| Hypokalemia | 2 (2.0%) | 6 (6.1%) |
| Hyperkalemia | 5 (5.1%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Anorexia | 3 (3.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Hyponatremia | 1 (1.0%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Decreased appetite | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (2.0%) |
| Dehydration | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Increased appetite | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Hypercalcemia | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Fluid retention | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Hypocalcemia | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Type 2 diabetes mellitus | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders | 51 (51.5%) | 43 (43.9%) |
| Cough | 13 (13.1%) | 11 (11.2%) |
| Dyspnea | 10 (10.1%) | 11 (11.2%) |
| Epistaxis | 11 (11.1%) | 6 (6.1%) |
| Oropharyngeal pain | 4 (4.0%) | 5 (5.1%) |
| Hemoptysis | 2 (2.0%) | 5 (5.1%) |
| Nasal congestion | 4 (4.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Paranasal sinus hypersecretion | 1 (1.0%) | 5 (5.1%) |
| Laryngeal stenosis | 2 (2.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |

| Adverse events | Rituxan n =99 | Cyclophosphamiden = 98 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nasal disorder | 2 (2.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Rhinorrhea | 2 (2.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Pulmonary embolism | 2 (2.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Throat irritation | 3 (3.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Wheezing | 3 (3.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Dysphonia | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Pleuritic pain | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Productive cough | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Rales | 3 (3.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Bronchospasm | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Oropharyngeal discomfort | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Sinus congestion | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Wegener's granulomatosis | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Asthma | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Dry throat | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Lung disorder | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Lung infiltration | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Nasal septum perforation | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Pharyngeal erythema | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Pleural effusion | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Pulmonary hemorrhage | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Pulmonary hypertension | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Pulmonary pneumatocele | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Rhinitis allergic | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Stridor | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Throat tightness | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Vocal cord disorder | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Vascular disorders | 28 (28.3%) | 18 (18.4%) |
| Hypertension | 12 (12.1%) | 5 (5.1%) |
| Deep vein thrombosis | 3 (3.0%) | 8 (8.2%) |
| Flushing | 5 (5.1%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Hot flush | 4 (4.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Hypotension | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Orthostatic hypotension | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Pallor | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Arteriosclerosis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Extremity necrosis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Hypertensive emergency | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Infarction | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Phlebitis superficial | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Raynaud's phenomenon | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |

| Adverse events | Rituxan n =99 | Cyclophosphamiden = 98 |
|--|------------------|------------------------|
| Immune system disorders | 16 (10.1%) | 10 (5.1%) |
| Infusion related reactions ^b | 12 (12.1%) | 11 (11.2%) |
| Drug hypersensitivity | 1 (1.0%) | 3 (3.1%) |
| Hypersensitivity | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Seasonal allergy | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody positive vasculitis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders | 44 (44.4%) | 48 (49.0%) |
| Rash | 10 (10.1%) | 17 (17.3%) |
| Alopecia | 9 (9.1%) | 18 (18.4%) |
| Acne | 7 (7.1%) | 4 (4.1%) |
| Hyperhidrosis | 2 (2.0%) | 7 (7.1%) |
| Pruritus | 3 (3.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Night sweats | 2 (2.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Skin lesion | 2 (2.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Purpura | 2 (2.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Swelling face | 1 (1.0%) | 2 (2.0%) |
| Dermatitis acneiform | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Erythema | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Rash macular | 1 (1.0%) | 1 (1.0%) |
| Urticaria | 2 (2.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Dermatitis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Drug eruption | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Ecchymosis | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Nail dystrophy | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Rash follicular | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Rash generalised | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Rash maculo-papular | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Rash popular | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Skin burning sensation | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Skin discolouration | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Skin exfoliation | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Skin nodule | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Skin striae | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Skin ulcer hemorrhage | 1 (1.0%) | 0 (0.0%) |

*The study design allowed for crossover or treatment by best medical judgment, and 13 patients in each treatment group received a second therapy during the 6 month study period.

^aMost common infections in the Rituxan group included upper respiratory tract infections, urinary tract infections, and herpes zoster.

^bMost common terms reported in the Rituxan group included cytokine release syndrome, flushing, throat irritation, and tremor.

Further Information on Selected Adverse Drug Reactions - GPA and MPA

Infusion-related reactions

Infusion related reactions (IRRs) in the GPA/MPA clinical study were defined as any adverse event

occurring within 24 hours of an infusion and considered to be infusion-related by investigators in the safety population. Ninety nine patients were treated with Rituxan and 12% experienced at least one IRR. All IRRs were CTC Grade 1 or 2. The most common IRRs included cytokine release syndrome, flushing, throat irritation, and tremor. Rituxan was given in combination with intravenous glucocorticoids which may reduce the incidence and severity of these events.

Infections

In the RAVE study, 62% (61/99) of patients in the Rituxan group experienced an infection of any type compared to 47% (46/98) of patients in the cyclophosphamide group by Month 6, infections were predominately mild to moderate and consisted mostly of upper respiratory tract infections, herpes zoster and urinary tract infections. The incidence of serious infections was 11% in the Rituxan-treated patients and 10% in the cyclophosphamide treated patients. The most frequently reported serious infection in the Rituxan group was pneumonia at a frequency of 4%.

Malignancies

In the RAVE study by Month 6, one malignancy was reported in each treatment arm. By the common close out date (the last patient's 18-month visit), 5 patients in the Rituxan arm reported 6 malignancies and 2 patients in the cyclophosphamide arm reported 2 malignancies.

8.3 Less Common Clinical Trial Adverse Reactions

Rituxan as Monotherapy

The following adverse events were also reported (<1%): coagulation disorders, asthma, lung disorder, bronchiolitis obliterans, hypoxia, abdominal enlargement, pain at the infusion site, bradycardia, lymphadenopathy, nervousness, depression, dysgeusia.

Rituxan Maintenance Treatment

Uncommon (<1%) Adverse Events Reported in Clinical Trial MO18264 (not already listed in the Oncology Adverse Events Section)

Infections and infestations: escherichia urinary tract infection, herpes virus infection, cystitis, folliculitis, haemophilus infection, viral upper respiratory tract infection, skin infection, acute tonsillitis, catheter related infection, cellulitis, central line infection, paronychia, pyelonephritis, skin candida, staphylococcal infection, viral pharyngitis, abscess limb, appendicitis, ascariasis, broncopneumonia, campylobacter infection, campylobacter intestinal infection, cystitis escherichia, device related infection, endocarditis, fungal skin infection, gastric infection, gastrointestinal infection, helicobacter infection, herpes ophthalmic, impetigo, infective exacerbation of chronic obstructive airways disease, klebsiella infection, laryngitis, lower respiratory tract infection, lyme disease, meningitis, moraxella infection, mycobacterial infection, oral fungal infection, pertussis, postoperative abscess, postoperative wound infection, pulmonary tuberculosis, roseola, salmonellosis, serratia infection, skin bacterial infection, staphylococcal bacteraemia, staphylococcal skin infection, streptococcal bacteraemia, tinea cruris, tinea pedis, tracheitis, upper aerodigestive tract infection, vaginitis bacterial, vulvovaginal candidiasis, vulvovaginal mycotic infection

Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (including cysts and polyps): colon cancer, bowen's disease, breast cancer, dysplastic naevus syndrome, prostate cancer, acute myeloid leukaemia, adenocarcinoma, hypergammaglobulinaemia benign monoclonal, lipoma, lung adenocarcinoma, stage unspecified meningioma, neoplasm prostate, neuroendocrine carcinoma of the skin, skin cancer, skin papilloma, squamous cell carcinoma of skin

Nervous system disorders: carpal tunnel syndrome, convulsion, transient ischaemic attack, aphasia, facial palsy, Parkinson's disease, subarachnoid hemorrhage

Cardiac disorders: aortic valve disease, cardiac arrest, congestive cardiomyopathy, ventricular extrasystoles

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders: oropharyngeal pain, dyspnea, sleep apnea syndrome, pulmonary hemorrhage, rhinorrhea

Gastrointestinal disorders: intestinal obstruction, abdominal hernia, inguinal hernia, umbilical hernia, colonic polyp, gastroesophagitis, jejunal perforation, parotid gland enlargement, sigmoiditis

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders: arthralgia, intervertebral disc protrusion, crest syndrome

General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions: hyperthermia

Psychiatric disorders: depression, suicide attempt, anxiety disorder, panic attack

Eye disorders: conjunctivitis, glaucoma, maculopathy

Investigations: neutrophil count decreased, aspartate aminotransferase increased, gamma-glutamyltransferase increased

Vascular disorders: thrombophlebitis, vena cava thrombosis

Renal and urinary disorders: hydronephrosis

8.4 Abnormal Laboratory Findings: Hematologic, Clinical Chemistry and Other Quantitative Data

Clinical Trial Findings

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) Patients

Hypogammaglobulinaemia (IgG or IgM below the lower limit of normal) has been observed in RA patients treated with Rituxan. There was no increased rate in overall infections or serious infections after the development of low IgG or IgM.

Events of neutropenia associated with Rituxan treatment, the majority of which were transient and mild or moderate in severity, were observed in clinical trials in RA patients after the first course of treatment. Neutropenia can occur several months after the administration of Rituxan.

In placebo-controlled periods of clinical trials, 0.94% (13/1382) of Rituxan treated patients and 0.27% (2/731) of placebo patients developed severe (Grade 3 or 4) neutropenia. In these studies, rates of severe neutropenia were 1.06 and 0.53/100 patient-years after the first treatment course, respectively, and 0.97 and 0.88/100 patient-years after multiple courses, respectively. Therefore, neutropenia can be considered an ADR for the first course only. Time to onset of neutropenia was variable. In clinical trials neutropenia was not associated with an observed increase in serious infection, and most patients continued to receive additional courses of Rituxan after episodes of neutropenia.

Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA) Patients

Hypogammaglobulinemia (IgA, IgG or IgM below the lower limit of normal) has been observed in GPA and MPA patients treated with Rituxan. At 6 months, in the Rituxan group, 27% (21/79), 58% (40/69) and 51% (35/69) of patients with normal immunoglobulin levels at baseline, had low IgA, IgG and IgM levels, respectively compared to 25% (17/67), 50% (30/60) and 46% (31/68) in the cyclophosphamide

group. There was no increased rate in overall infections or serious infections in patients with low IgA, IgG or IgM.

In the active-controlled, randomized, double-blind, multicenter, non-inferiority study of Rituxan in GPA and MPA, 24% (20/83) of patients in the Rituxan group (single course) and 23% (20/87) of patients in the cyclophosphamide group developed CTC Grade 3 or greater neutropenia. Neutropenia was not associated with an observed increase in serious infection in Rituxan-treated patients. The effect of multiple Rituxan courses on the development of neutropenia in GPA and MPA patients has not been studied in clinical trials.

8.5 Post-Market Adverse Reactions

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Patients

The reporting frequencies in this section (rare, very rare) are based on estimated marketed exposures and largely data derived from spontaneous reports.

Additional cases of severe infusion-related reactions have been reported during post-marketing use of Rituxan (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)). As part of the continuing post-marketing surveillance of the safety of Rituxan, the following serious adverse reactions have been observed:

Blood and Lymphatic System

Neutropenia: Rarely, the onset of neutropenia has occurred more than four weeks after the last infusion of Rituxan. Cases of infusion-related acute reversible thrombocytopenia have been reported.

In post-marketing studies of Rituxan in patients with Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, transient increases in serum IgM levels have been observed following treatment initiation, which may be associated with hyperviscosity and related symptoms. The transient IgM increase usually returned to at least baseline level within 4 months from the administration/start of Rituxan treatment.

Body as a Whole

Anaphylaxis; mucositis and serum sickness-like reactions have been reported rarely.

Cardiovascular System

Severe cardiac events, including congestive heart failure and myocardial infarction have been observed, mainly in patients with prior cardiac condition and/or cardiotoxic chemotherapy and mostly associated with infusion-related reactions. Vasculitis, predominantly cutaneous, such as leukocytoclastic vasculitis and fatal cardiac failure have been reported very rarely.

Infections and Infestations

Cases of HBV reactivation, occasionally with fulminant hepatitis, hepatic failure, and death has been reported in some patients with hematologic malignancies treated with Rituxan. The majority of patients received Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)).

Other serious viral infections, either new, reactivation or exacerbation, some of which were fatal, have been reported with Rituxan treatment. The majority of patients had received Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy or as part of a haematopoietic stem cell transplant. Examples of these serious viral infections are infections caused by the herpes viruses (cytomegalovirus (CMV), Varicella zoster virus and Herpes simplex virus), JC virus (progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) and Hepatitis C virus (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)).

Progression of Kaposi's sarcoma has been observed in Rituxan-exposed patients with pre-existing

Kaposi's sarcoma. These cases occurred in non-approved indications and the majority of patients were HIV positive.

Increase in fatal infections in HIV lymphoma has been reported very rarely when Rituxan is used with chemotherapy.

Immune Phenomena

Paraneoplastic neuropathy, encephalomyelitis, polymyositis, have been rarely reported. Other possible rare adverse events include: optic neuritis, uveitis, vasculitis, serum sickness or a lupus-like syndrome, pleuritis and arthritis. Systemic vasculitis has been reported very rarely.

Nervous System

Cases of cranial neuropathy with or without peripheral neuropathy have been rarely reported. Signs and symptoms of cranial neuropathy, such as severe vision loss, hearing loss, loss of other senses and facial nerve palsy, occurred at various times up to several months after completion of Rituxan therapy.

Cases of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) / reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome (RPLS) have been reported. Signs and symptoms included visual disturbance, headache, seizures and altered mental status, with or without associated hypertension. A diagnosis of PRES/RPLS requires confirmation by brain imaging. The reported cases had recognized risk factors for PRES/RPLS, including the patients' underlying disease, hypertension, immunosuppressive therapy and/or chemotherapy.

Respiratory System

Respiratory failure/insufficiency and lung infiltration in the context of infusion-related reactions (see [Z WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)). In addition to pulmonary events associated with infusions interstitial lung disease, some with fatal outcome, has been reported; pleural effusions, and pneumonia.

Skin and Appendages

Severe bullous skin reactions (including Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis and Stevens-Johnson Syndrome) and pemphigus, some with fatal outcome, have been reported rarely.

Urogenital System

Renal insufficiency/failure.

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA), Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA) Patients

As part of the continuing post-marketing surveillance of Rituxan safety, the following have been observed in the RA setting and are also expected, if not already observed, in GPA/MPA patients:

Infections and Infestations

Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) and reactivation of hepatitis B infection have been reported. Other serious viral infections, some of which were fatal, have been reported in patients treated with Rituxan.

Body as a Whole

Serum sickness-like reaction has been reported.

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders

Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis and Stevens-Johnson Syndrome some with fatal outcome have been reported very rarely.

Blood and Lymphatic System Disorders

Neutropenic events, including severe late onset and persistent neutropenia, have been reported rarely in the post-marketing setting, some of which were associated with fatal infections.

Nervous System

Cases of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) / reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome (RPLS) have been reported. Signs and symptoms included visual disturbance, headache, seizures and altered mental status, with or without associated hypertension. A diagnosis of PRES/RPLS requires confirmation by brain imaging. The reported cases had recognized risk factors for PRES/RPLS, including hypertension, immunosuppressive therapy and/or other concomitant therapies.

General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions

Severe infusion-related reactions with fatal outcome have been reported in the post-marketing setting (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#)).

9 DRUG INTERACTIONS

9.2 Drug Interactions Overview

There have been no formal drug interaction studies performed with Rituxan. However, the existing data suggest that Rituxan does not affect the pharmacokinetics of drugs which are used in combination with Rituxan.

9.4 Drug-Drug Interactions

There have been no formal drug interaction studies performed with Rituxan. The tolerability of simultaneous or sequential combination of Rituxan with chemotherapy other than CHOP and CVP or agents which are liable to cause depletion of normal B cells is not well defined.

Renal failure requiring dialysis has been observed in patients treated with the combination of Rituxan and cisplatin. If this combination is used, extreme caution should be exercised and renal function should be monitored closely.

Based on information from the limited number of previously treated CLL patients in study BO17072, co-administration with Rituxan did not appear to have an effect on the pharmacokinetics of fludarabine or cyclophosphamide.

Co-administration with methotrexate had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of Rituxan in rheumatoid arthritis patients.

Concomitant use with Biologic Agents and DMARDs other than Methotrexate in RA

Limited data are available on the safety of the use of biologic agents or DMARDs other than methotrexate in patients exhibiting peripheral B cell depletion following treatment with Rituxan. Patients should be closely observed for signs of infection if biologic agents and/or DMARDs are used concomitantly.

In the RA clinical trial program, 373 Rituxan-treated patients received subsequent therapy with other DMARDs, of whom 240 received a biologic DMARD. In these patients the rate of serious infection while

on Rituxan (prior to receiving a biologic DMARD) was 6.1 per 100 patient years compared to 4.9 per 100 patient years following subsequent treatment with the biologic DMARD.

9.5 Drug-Food Interactions

There have been no formal drug-food interaction studies performed with Rituxan.

9.6 Drug-Herb Interactions

There have been no formal drug-herb interaction studies performed with Rituxan.

9.7 Drug-Laboratory Test Interactions

There have been no formal drug-laboratory interaction studies performed with Rituxan.

10 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

10.1 Mechanism of Action

Rituximab binds specifically to the antigen CD20 (human B-lymphocyte-restricted differentiation antigen, Bp35), a hydrophobic transmembrane protein with a molecular weight of approximately 35 kD located on pre-B and mature B lymphocytes. The antigen is also expressed on >90% of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHL) but is not found on hematopoietic stem cells, pro-B cells, normal plasma cells or other normal tissues. CD20 regulates an early step(s) in the activation process for cell cycle initiation and differentiation, and possibly functions as a calcium ion channel. CD20 is not shed from the cell surface and does not internalize upon antibody binding. Free CD20 antigen is not found in the circulation.

Type B lymphocytes are believed to play a central role in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and associated chronic synovitis. In this setting, B cells may be acting at multiple sites in the autoimmune/inflammatory process, including through production of rheumatoid factor (RF) and other autoantibodies, antigen presentation, T cell activation, and/or pro-inflammatory cytokine production. Depletion of CD 20 surface antigen positive B cells was associated with reduction of pro-inflammatory cytokines in rheumatoid synovial tissue.

The Fab domain of rituximab binds to the CD20 antigen on B-lymphocytes and the Fc domain recruits immune effector functions to mediate B-cell lysis *in vitro*. Possible mechanisms of cell lysis include complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) and antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC). The antibody has been shown to induce apoptosis in the DHL-4 human B-cell lymphoma line.

In patients with rheumatoid arthritis, the duration of peripheral B cell depletion was variable. The majority of patients received further treatment prior to full B cell repletion. Some patients had prolonged peripheral B cell depletion lasting 2 years or more after their last dose of Rituxan.

In Vitro

The binding affinity of Rituxan (rituximab) for the CD20 antigen is approximately 11×10^{-9} M, by Scatchard analysis.

Rituxan antibody bound to CD20-positive cells also binds complement component C1q. The complement cascade is thereby activated, causing lysis of the CD20 target cell by complement dependent cellular cytotoxicity. The antibody also induces programmed cell death (apoptosis) in human B-cell lymphoma lines.

In vitro studies suggest that Rituxan sensitizes drug-resistant human B-cell lymphoma lines to the cytotoxic effects of some chemotherapeutic agents. In human tissue, CD20 antigen binding with Rituxan is highly restricted; binding to CD20 was found only on lymphoid cells in the thymus, the white pulp of the spleen, and a majority of peripheral blood and lymph node lymphocytes.

In Vivo

In macaque cynomolgus monkeys, doses of 269 mg/m² produced high plasma levels of Rituxan (186 - 303 µg/mL) 24 hours after each of four infusions, which persisted at significant levels for two weeks after the last infusion. Weekly IV doses of 269 mg/m² of Rituxan reduced B lymphocytes in both follicular and non-follicular areas of lymph nodes in 50% of monkeys treated for four weeks and in 67% of animals treated for eight weeks. CD20-antigen positive cells in the spleen were markedly reduced after eight weeks. In animals infused with lower doses of antibody, bone marrow and lymph node B cells were depleted by as much as 95%. In these animals the recovery of peripheral blood B cells usually started two weeks after treatment and was complete from 60 to greater than 90 days thereafter.

10.2 Pharmacodynamics

Normal Tissue Cross-reactivity: Rituximab binding was observed on lymphoid cells in the thymus, the white pulp of the spleen, and a majority of B-lymphocytes in peripheral blood and lymph nodes. Little or no binding was observed in non-lymphoid tissues examined.

10.3 Pharmacokinetics

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

In patients given single doses at 10, 50, 100, 250 or 500 mg/m² as an IV infusion, serum levels and the half-life of rituximab were proportional to dose. In 9 patients given 375 mg/m² as an IV infusion for four doses, the mean serum half-life was 59.8 hours (range 11.1 to 104.6 hours) after the first infusion and 174 hours (range 26 to 442 hours) after the fourth infusion. The wide range of half-lives may reflect the variable tumour burden among patients and the changes in CD20 positive (normal and malignant) B-cell populations upon repeated administrations.

Rituximab at a dose of 375 mg/m² was administered as an IV infusion at weekly intervals for four doses to 166 patients. The peak and trough serum levels of rituximab were inversely correlated with baseline values for the number of circulating CD20 positive B cells and measures of disease burden. Median steady-state serum levels were higher for responders compared to nonresponders; however, no difference was found in the rate of elimination as measured by serum half-life. Serum levels were higher in patients with International Working Formulation (IWF) subtypes B, C, and D as compared to those with subtype A. Rituximab was detectable in the serum of patients three to six months after completion of treatment.

The pharmacokinetic profile of rituximab when administered as six infusions of 375 mg/m² in combination with six cycles of CHOP chemotherapy was similar to that seen with rituximab alone.

Administration of Rituxan (rituximab) resulted in a rapid and sustained depletion of circulating and tissue-based B cells. Lymph node biopsies performed 14 days after therapy showed a decrease in the percentage of B-cells in seven of eight patients who had received single doses of rituximab ≥ 100 mg/m². Among the 166 patients in the pivotal study, circulating B-cells (measured as CD19+ cells) were depleted within the first three doses with sustained depletion for up to 6 to 9 months post-treatment in 83% of patients. One of the responding patients (1%), failed to show significant depletion of CD19+ cells after the third infusion of rituximab as compared to 19% of the non-responding patients. B-cell

recovery began at approximately six months following completion of treatment. Median B-cell levels returned to normal by twelve months following completion of treatment.

There were sustained and statistically significant reductions in both IgM and IgG serum levels observed from 5 through 11 months following rituximab administration. However, only 14 % of patients had reductions in IgG and/or IgM serum levels, resulting in values below the normal range.

Peripheral B-cell counts declined to levels below normal following the first dose of Rituxan. In patients treated for hematological malignancies, B cell recovery began within 6 months of treatment and generally returning to normal levels within 12 months after completion of therapy, although in some patients this might take longer. In rheumatoid arthritis patients, immediate depletion of B cells in the peripheral blood was observed following two infusions of 1000 mg of Rituxan separated by a 14 day interval. Peripheral blood B cell counts begin to increase from week 24 and evidence of repopulation is observed in the majority of patients by week 40, whether Rituxan was administered as monotherapy or in combination with methotrexate.

Diffuse large B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (DLBCL)

Elimination and distribution have not been extensively studied in patients with diffuse large B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, but available data indicate that serum levels of rituximab in DLBCL patients are comparable to those in patients with low-grade or follicular NHL following treatment with similar doses.

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)

No pharmacokinetic information in the untreated CLL population is available. Rituximab was administered as an IV infusion at a first-cycle dose of 375 mg/m² and increased to 500 mg/m² each cycle for 5 doses in combination with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide in the previously treated, low tumor burden CLL patients (absolute lymphocytes <25 x 10⁹ cells/L). The mean (± SD) C_{max} and AUC_{0-τ} was 175 ± 76 µg/mL and 728 ± 488 µg·d/mL, respectively, after the first-cycle dose (N = 21). The mean (± SD) C_{max} and AUC_{0-τ} was 408 ± 199 µg/mL and 4,080 ± 2,400 µg·d/mL, respectively, after the fifth 500 mg/m² infusion (N=15).

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Following two intravenous infusions of rituximab at a dose of 1000 mg, two weeks apart, the mean terminal half-life was 20.8 days (range, 8.58 to 35.9 days), mean systemic clearance was 0.23 L/day (range, 0.091 to 0.67 L/day), and mean steady-state distribution volume was 4.6 L (range, 1.7 to 7.51 L). Population pharmacokinetic analysis of the same data gave similar mean values for systemic clearance and half-life, 0.26 L/day and 20.4 days, respectively. Population pharmacokinetic analysis revealed that BSA and gender were the most significant covariates to explain inter individual variability in pharmacokinetic parameters. After adjusting for BSA, male subjects had a larger volume of distribution and a faster clearance than female subjects. The gender-related pharmacokinetic differences are not considered to be clinically relevant and dose adjustment is not required.

The pharmacokinetics of rituximab were assessed following two IV doses of 500 mg and 1000 mg on Days 1 and 15 in four studies (WA17047, WA17045, WA17044, U3384G). In all these studies, rituximab pharmacokinetics were dose proportional over the limited dose range studied.

Table 20 Mean PK Parameters for Rituximab

| | C_{first} (µg/mL) | C_{second} (µg/mL) | t_{1/2} (days) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 x 0.5 g in Course 1 | | | |
| WA17047 | 171 ± 54 (32) | 198 ± 58 (29) | 14.83 ± 5.78 (39) |
| WA17045 | 157 ± 45.9 (29) | 183 ± 54.7 (30) | 15.65 ± 5.12 (33) |
| WA17044 | 164 ± 41 (25) | 193 ± 61 (32) | 16.38 ± 6.06 (37) |
| 2 x 0.5 g in Course 2 | | | |
| WA17047 | 170 ± 38 (22) | ND | ND |
| WA17045 | ND | ND | ND |
| WA17044 | 175 ± 41 (24) | 207 ± 69 (33) | 19.37 ± 5.97 (31) |
| 2 x 1 g in Course 1 | | | |
| WA17047 | 341 ± 84 (25) | 404 ± 102 (25) | 16.89 ± 5.36 (32) |
| WA17045 | 318 ± 85.8 (27) | 381 ± 98.3 (26) | 18.50 ± 5.82 (31) |
| WA17044 | 312 ± 103 (33) | 365 ± 126 (34) | 17.95 ± 6.21 (35) |
| U3384G | 298 ± 91.2 (30.6) | 355 ± 112 (31.4) | 21.2 ± 8.2 (38.7) |
| 2 x 1 g in Course 2 | | | |
| WA17047 | 370 ± 101 (27%) | ND | ND |
| WA17045 | ND | ND | ND |
| WA17044 | 348 ± 89 (26) | 386 ± 132(34) 377 | 21.82 ± 6.39 (29) |
| U3384G | 317 ± 107 (33.8) | ± 120 (31.8) | 20.9 ± 5.77 (27.6) |

C_{first} = post-infusion concentration after first infusion; C_{second} = post-infusion concentration after second infusion

Values are mean ± SD (CV%)

ND = not determined

The PK parameters in the anti-TNF inadequate responder population, following the same dosage regimen (2 x 1000 mg, iv, 2 weeks apart), were similar with a mean maximum serum concentration of 369 µg/mL and a mean terminal half-life of 19.2 days.

Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

In GPA/MPA patients, peripheral blood CD19 B-cells depleted to less than 10 cells/µl following the first two infusions of rituximab and remained at that level in most patients through Month 6.

Rituximab mean clearance and volume of distribution were 0.313 L/day (range, 0.116 to 0.726 L/day) and 4.50 L (range, 2.25 to 7.39 L) respectively.

Special Populations and Conditions

- **Pediatrics:** Age had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of rituximab.
- **Geriatrics:** Age had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of rituximab.
- **Sex:** Sex had no effect on the pharmacokinetics of rituximab.
- **Hepatic Insufficiency:** No pharmacokinetic data are available in patients with hepatic impairment.

- **Renal Insufficiency:** No pharmacokinetic data are available in patients with renal impairment.

11 STORAGE, STABILITY AND DISPOSAL

Unopened vial

Rituxan vials are stable at 2 – 8°C. Do not use beyond expiration date stamped on carton. Keep the vial in the outer carton to protect it from light.

Diluted medicinal product

- 0.9% Sodium Chloride solution

Aseptically prepared infusion solution of Rituxan in 0.9% sodium chloride solution is physically and chemically stable for 30 days at 2 – 8°C plus an additional 24 hours at ≤ 30°C.

- 5% Dextrose solution

Aseptically prepared infusion solution of Rituxan in 5% dextrose solution is physically and chemically stable for 24 hours at 2 – 8°C plus an additional 12 hours at room temperature.

As Rituxan for infusion does not contain any antimicrobial preservative, it is essential to ensure that prepared solutions for infusion are not microbiologically compromised. The diluted product should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user. Administration should take place as per standard practices after the aseptic preparation of intravenous admixtures.

12 SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Disposal of Unused/Expired Medicines

The release of pharmaceuticals in the environment should be minimized. Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater, and disposal through household waste should be avoided. Use established 'collection systems' if available in your location.

PART II: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

13 PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

Drug Substance

Proper name: rituximab for injection

Chemical name: Chimeric murine/human monoclonal antibody. The antibody is an IgG₁ kappa immunoglobulin containing murine light and heavy chain variable region sequences and human constant region sequences.

Molecular formula and molecular mass: The molecular weight is calculated as 144, 544 Daltons from the primary sequence of the reduced, nonglycosylated form.

Structural formula: Rituximab is composed of two heavy chains of 451 amino acids and two light chains of 213 amino acids (based on cDNA analysis).

Pharmaceutical standard: Professed

Product Characteristics:

Rituxan (rituximab) is a genetically engineered chimeric mouse/human monoclonal antibody that binds specifically to the transmembrane antigen CD20 found on the surface of normal and malignant B lymphocytes. Rituximab has a binding affinity for the CD20 antigen of approximately 11 nM by Scatchard analysis.

The chimeric anti-CD20 antibody is produced by mammalian cell (Chinese hamster ovary) suspension culture in a nutrient medium. The anti-CD20 antibody is purified by affinity and ion exchange chromatography. The purification process includes specific viral inactivation and removal procedures.

14 CLINICAL TRIALS

14.1 Clinical Trials by Indication

*The median time of all clinical time-to event endpoints (e.g. progression free survival – PFS or overall survival – OS) was calculated by applying the Kaplan-Meier method (see table of trial results below)

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Table 21 Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Monotherapy

| Trial design | Dosage | Number of study subjects | Mean age (Range) | Gender | Results | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | Complete Response (CR) | Partial Response (PR) | Overall Response Rate (ORR) | 95% CI (ORR) |
| Multicenter, open-label, single arm, Phase III trial | Rituxan 375 mg/m ² given as an IV infusion weekly for 4 doses | N=166 | 58 (22-79) | Male: 105 (63%) | Complete Response (CR) | Partial Response (PR) | Overall Response Rate (ORR) | 95% CI (ORR) |
| | | | | Female: 61 (37%) | 10/166 (6%) | 70/166 (42%) | 80/166 (48%) | 41-56% |

Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Monotherapy

A multicenter, open-label, single-arm study was conducted in 166 patients with relapsed or refractory low-grade or follicular B-cell NHL who received 375 mg/m² of Rituxan given as an IV infusion weekly for four doses. Patients with tumour masses >10 cm or with > 5,000 lymphocytes/μL in the peripheral blood were excluded from the study. The results are presented in [Table 21](#). The overall response rate (ORR) was 48% (80/166) with a 6% (10/166) complete response (CR) and a 42% (70/166) partial response (PR) rate. Disease-related signs and symptoms (including B-symptoms) were present in 23% (39/166) of patients at study entry and resolved in 64% (25/39) of those patients. The median time to onset of response was 50 days and the median duration of response is projected to be 10 to 12 months.

In a multivariate analysis, the ORR was higher in patients with IWF B, C, and D histologic subtypes as compared to IWF A subtype (58% vs. 12%), higher in patients whose largest lesion was <5 cm vs. >7 cm in greatest diameter (53% vs. 38%), and higher in patients with chemosensitive relapse as compared to chemoresistant (defined as duration of response <3 months) relapse (53% vs. 36%). ORR in patients previously treated with autologous bone marrow transplant was 78% (18/23). The following factors were not associated with a lower response rate: age ≥ 60 years, extranodal disease, prior anthracycline therapy, and bone marrow involvement.

In a second multicenter, multiple-dose study, 37 patients with relapsed or refractory B-cell NHL received 375 mg/m² of Rituxan as an IV infusion once weekly for four doses. The ORR was 46% with a median duration of response of 8.6 months (range 2.6 to 26.2+). Single doses of up to 500 mg/m² were well-tolerated in a Phase I, dose escalation study.

Twenty one patients who have responded to Rituxan initially have been treated again with Rituxan. Response rate seems to be comparable in these retreated patients. Twenty patients have received two courses and one patient has received three courses of Rituxan as 4-weekly infusions of 375 mg/m² per infusion. The percentage of patients reporting adverse events upon retreatment was similar to that reported following the first course, although the incidence of specific adverse events differed (see [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#)). All patients had obtained an objective clinical response (CR or PR) to the first course of Rituxan; upon retreatment, 6 of 12 patients evaluable for response obtained a complete or partial remission.

In another study with twenty-nine patients with relapsed or refractory, bulky (single lesion of >10 cm in diameter), low grade NHL received 375 mg/m² of Rituxan as four weekly infusions. The overall incidence of adverse events and the incidence of Grade 3 and 4 adverse events was higher in patients with bulky disease than in patients with non-bulky disease (see [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#)). Ten of 21 patients evaluable for response have obtained a complete or partial remission.

Table 22 Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Initial Treatment in Combination with CVP

| Trial design | Dosage | Number of study subjects | Mean age (Range) | Gender | Results (42 months median observation time) | |
|---|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| Open-label, randomized, Phase III trial | CVP ¹ | N= 159 | 53.9 (29-80) | Male: 85 | | Kaplan-Meier Estimate of Median Time to Event (Months)^{3*} |

| Trial design | Dosage | Number of study subjects | Mean age (Range) | Gender | Results (42 months median observation time) | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|--|---|------|---|--|
| | | | | | | CVP | R-CVP | log-rank p-value (treatment effect) ⁴ |
| R-CVP ² | N= 162 | 52.6 (27-79) | (53.5%) Female: 74 (46.5%) Male: 88 (54.3%) Female: 74 (45.7%) | Median observation time (months) | 41.3 | 42.1 | | |
| | | | | Time to treatment failure | 6.6 | 27.0 | <0.0001 (66%) | |
| | | | | Time to disease progression or death | 14.5 | 33.6 | <0.0001 (58%) | |
| | | | | Overall survival | NR | NR | 0.0700 (38%) | |
| | | | | Overall tumour response (CR, CRu, PR) ⁵ | 57% | 81% | <0.0001 ⁶ (3.2) ⁷ | |
| | | | | Duration of response | 13.5 | 37.7 | <0.0001 (65%) | |
| | | | | Disease-free survival | 20.5 | 44.8 | 0.0005 (71%) | |
| | | | | Time to new lymphoma treatment or death | 12.3 | 46.3 | <0.0001 (63%) | |

1. CVP = cyclophosphamide (750 mg/m² i.v. on day 1), vincristine (1.4 mg/m² i.v. up to a maximum of 2 mg on day 1), prednisolone (40 mg/m² p.o. on days 1-5).
2. R-CVP = Rituxan (375 mg/m² i.v., every 3 weeks, on day 1 of the treatment cycle for 8 cycles) plus CVP chemotherapy.
3. According to investigator's assessment, all data stratified by center.
4. Treatment effect: for event-free parameters, estimates were calculated by risk reduction; for tumour response, odds ratio was used. NR: not reached since the Kaplan-Meier estimates of event-free rates were above 50% during the entire observation period of the study.
5. Overall response rate is calculated from the tumour response as assessed at the end of trial treatment.
6. Chi-square test
7. Odds ratio

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; CRu, complete response unconfirmed; PR, partial response; NR, not reached.

Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Initial Treatment in Combination with CVP

In an open-label randomized trial, a total of 322 previously untreated low-grade or follicular B cell NHL patients were randomized to receive either CVP chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide 750 mg/m², vincristine 1.4 mg/m² up to a maximum of 2 mg on day 1, and prednisolone 40 mg/m²/day on days 1-5) every 3 weeks for 8 cycles or Rituxan 375 mg/m² in combination with CVP (R-CVP). Rituxan was administered on the first day of each treatment cycle. The results are presented in [Table 22](#). A total of 321 patients (162 R-CVP, 159 CVP) received therapy and were analyzed for efficacy. At the time of the analysis, the median observation time was 42 months. R-CVP led to a significant benefit over CVP for the primary endpoint, time to treatment failure (27 months vs. 6.6 months, $p < 0.0001$, log-rank test). The risk of experiencing a treatment failure event was reduced by 66% (95% CI: 55% - 74%) with R-CVP compared with CVP alone, using a Cox regression analysis. The Kaplan-Meier estimated event free rate at 36 months was 44% in the R-CVP group compared with 11% in the CVP group. The proportion of patients with a tumour response (CR, CRu, PR) was significantly higher ($p < 0.0001$ Chi-Square test) in the R-CVP group (81%) than the CVP group (57%). The median duration of response was 37.7 months in the R-CVP group and was 13.5 months in the CVP group ($p < 0.0001$, log-rank test). Amongst responding patients, Cox regression analysis showed that the risk of relapse was reduced by 65% (95% CI: 51% - 75%) in the R-CVP group compared to the CVP group.

The time to institution of new lymphoma treatment or death was significantly longer in the R-CVP group (not estimable), compared to the CVP group (12.3 months) ($p < 0.0001$, log-rank test). Treatment with R-CVP significantly prolonged the time to disease progression compared to CVP, 31.9 months and 14.5 months, respectively. At 36 months, 49% in the R-CVP group had not progressed, relapsed or died compared to 20% of patients receiving CVP.

A subsequent analysis of the primary and all secondary parameters, carried out with a median observation time of approximately 42 months, confirmed the benefit of R-CVP over CVP.

The rate of cause-specific deaths (death due to lymphoma) was significantly lower in the R-CVP arm when compared to the CVP arm ($p=0.02$ with stratification by center, log-rank test; 3-year event-free rate 93% for R-CVP versus 85% for CVP).

Treatment with R-CVP compared with CVP resulted in a consistent and positive treatment effect in the following subgroups: BNLI criteria, age, extra-nodal sites, bone marrow involvement, elevated LDH, elevated β_2 microglobulin, International Prognostic Index, B symptoms, bulky disease, nodal disease, and Follicular Lymphoma Prognostic Index.

Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Maintenance Therapy (previously untreated and relapsed refractory patients)

Previously Untreated Advanced High-Tumor Burden Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

In a prospective open-label, international, multicenter, randomized Phase III trial (MO18264) 1193 patients with previously untreated advanced follicular lymphoma received induction therapy (phase one). During this phase, patients with advanced follicular lymphoma were evaluated for response to different Rituxan plus chemotherapy induction regimens: R-CHOP (n=881), R-CVP (n=268) or R-FCM (n=44), according to the investigators' choice. The benefit-risk profile of induction therapy with R-FCM could not be determined due to the small number of patients treated with this chemotherapy regimen. Patients who responded to induction treatment (ie, achieved a confirmed or unconfirmed complete response [CR/CRu] or partial response [PR] at the end of induction), see [Table 24](#), were randomized in the second phase to receive either Rituxan maintenance therapy or no further treatment (observation).

All randomized patients were treated or observed for two years or until disease progression, whichever occurred first.

Table 23 Summary of Demographics and Characteristics

| | R-CHOP N = 881 | R-CVP N = 268 | R-FCM N = 44 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 463 (53%) | 134 (51%) | 22 (50%) |
| Female | 418 (47%) | 131 (49%) | 22 (50%) |
| Age | | | |
| ≤ 40 | 96 (11%) | 34 (13%) | 7 (16%) |
| 40 - 50 | 194 (22%) | 42 (16%) | 16 (36%) |
| 50 - 60 | 286 (32%) | 83 (31%) | 12 (27%) |
| 60 - 70 | 221 (25%) | 68 (25%) | 6 (14%) |
| > 70 | 84 (10%) | 41 (15%) | 3 (7%) |
| Mean | 55.4 | 57.0 | 51.3 |
| SD | 11.47 | 12.66 | 10.87 |
| Min-Max | 22 - 80 | 22 - 87 | 29 - 74 |
| Height (cm) | | | |
| Mean | 168.46 | 169.00 | 164.70 |
| SD | 9.56 | 10.07 | 9.54 |
| Min-Max | 141.0 – 197.0 | 140.0 – 191.0 | 147.0 - 185 |
| Weight (kg) | | | |
| Mean | 73.27 | 76.00 | 73.50 |
| SD | 15.02 | 15.73 | 18.92 |
| Min-Max | 35.00 – 143.00 | 43.00 – 146.00 | 34.00 – 130.00 |

A total of 1078 patients responded to induction therapy, 35.5% had complete response, 28.3% had unconfirmed complete response and 26.5% had partial response. The table below provides responses for the R-CHOP and R-CVP regimens.

Table 24 **Response at End of Induction Phase***

| | R-CHOP (N=881) | R-CVP (N=268) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Responders | 818 (92.8%) | 227 (84.7%) |
| CR | 326 (37.0%) | 77 (28.7%) |
| CRu | 267 (30.3%) | 65 (24.3%) |
| PR | 225 (25.5) | 85 (31.7%) |
| Non-Responders ¹ | 63 (7.2%) | 41 (15.3%) |

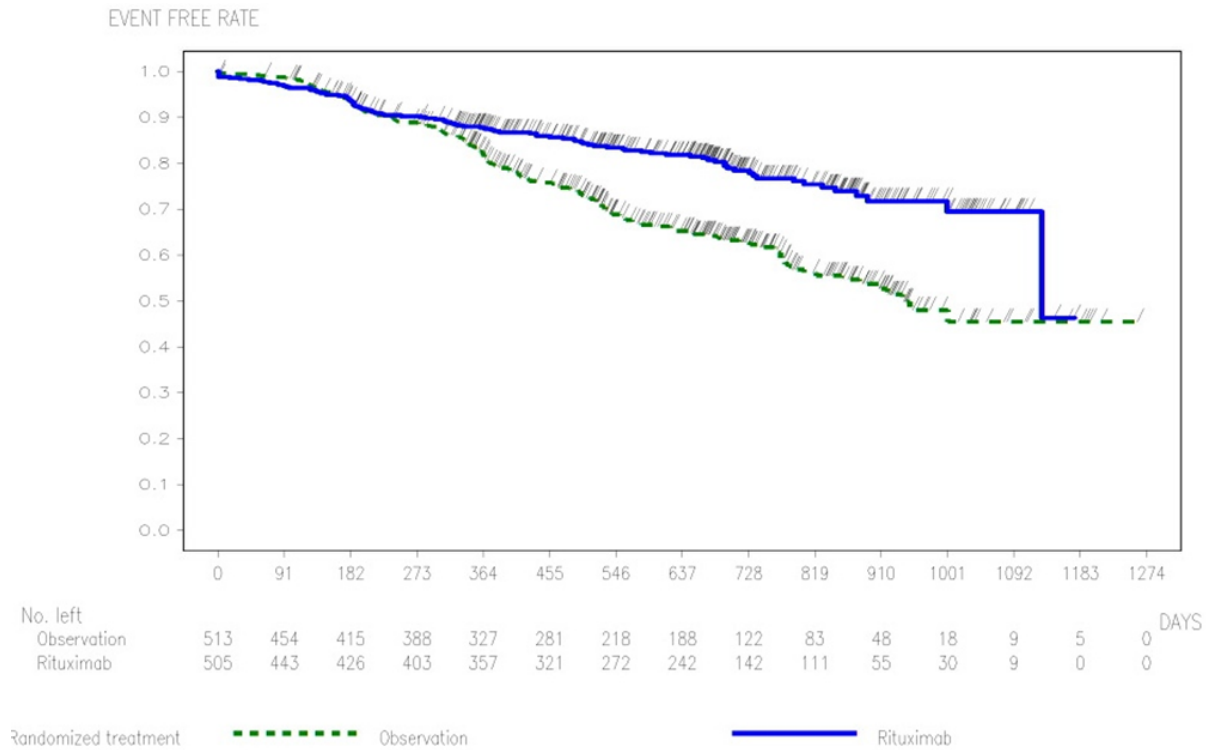
* patients treated with R-FCM were not included in the table as the benefit/risk profile of this induction chemotherapy regimen could not be determined due to the small number of patients

¹ non-responders including stable disease, progressive disease, not evaluated and missing (i.e., no response assessment)

Following induction therapy, 1018 were randomized to Rituxan maintenance therapy (n=505) or observation (n=513). The number of patients 65 years of age or older that were included within the maintenance therapy or observation arm were 123 and 124 respectively. The two treatment groups were well-balanced with regards to baseline characteristics and disease status. Rituxan was administered on Day 1 of each cycle of chemotherapy. Rituxan maintenance treatment consisted of a single infusion of Rituxan at 375 mg/m² body surface area given every 2 months until disease progression or for a maximum of 12 infusions (2 years).

After a median observation time of 25 months from randomization, maintenance therapy with Rituxan resulted in an improvement in the primary endpoint of progression-free survival (PFS) based on independent review assessment (stratified log-rank p-value < 0.0001; stratified by induction treatment and response to induction treatment), refer to Figure 1.

Figure 1 Kaplan–Meier Plot of Independent Review Assessed PFS



Rituxan maintenance treatment provided benefit in PFS in all subgroups tested: gender (male, female), age (<60 years, ≥ 60 years), FLIPI score (1, 2 or 3), induction therapy (R-CHOP, R-CVP) and regardless of the quality of response to induction treatment (CR or PR). The results of Rituxan maintenance treatment in patients older than 75 years of age should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of patients in this subgroup.

The difference in overall survival between the two treatment arms was not conclusive. A longer follow-up is required to obtain mature overall survival results.

Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Table 25 Relapsed/Refractory Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Maintenance Therapy

| Induction Phase: Overview of Efficacy Results for CHOP vs R-CHOP | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Trial design | Dosage | Number of study subjects | Mean age (Range) | Gender | Results (50 months median observation time) | | | | |
| Prospective, open label, international, multi-centre, Phase III trial | ³ CHOP | N= 231 | 54.1 (27-78) | Male: 118 (51%) Female: 113 (49%) | | CHOP | R-CHOP | RR¹⁾ | p-value (log-rank) |
| | | | | | Primary Efficacy | | | | |
| | ⁴ R-CHOP | N= 234 | 54.1 (26-80) | Male: 107 (46%) Female: 127 (54%) | ORR ²⁾ | 74% | 87% | Na | 0.0003 |
| | | | | | CR ²⁾ | 16% | 29% | Na | 0.0005 |
| | | | | | PR ²⁾ | 58% | 58% | Na | 0.9449 |
| | | | | | Second. Efficacy | | | | |
| | | | | | OS (median) | NR | NR | 31% | 0.0267 |
| | | | | | PFS (median) | 20.8 mo | 32.2 mo | 36% | <0.0001 |

1. Estimates were calculated by hazard ratios
2. Last tumour response as assessed by the investigator. The "primary" statistical test for "response" was the trend test of CR versus PR versus non-response (p < 0.0001)
3. CHOP = cyclophosphamide (750 mg/m² i.v., day 1), doxorubicin (50 mg/m² i.v., day 1), vincristine (1.4 mg/m² i.v., (max. 2 mg) day 1) and prednisone (100 mg orally, days 1-5, every 21 days for 6 cycles).
4. R-CHOP = Rituxan (375 mg/m² i.v. infusion, on day 1 of each cycle for 6 cycles) plus CHOP chemotherapy.

Abbreviations: RR, risk reduction; NA, not available; NR, not reached; mo, months; ORR, overall response rate; CR, complete response; PR, partial response; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression free survival

| Maintenance Phase: Overview of Efficacy Results Rituxan vs Observation (47.2 months median observation time) | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Demographics | Observation | | Rituxan | |
| Mean age (range) | 54.6 (27-80) | | 53.3 (29-76) | |
| Gender | Male: 83 (50%); Female: 84 (50%) | | Male: 78 (47%); Female: 89 (53%) | |
| Efficacy Analyses | Progression-Free Survival | | Overall Survival | |
| | Observation (N=167) | Rituxan (N=167) | Observation (N=167) | Rituxan (N=167) |
| Patients with event | 124 (74.3 %) | 95 (56.9 %) | 52 (31.1 %) | 37 (22.2 %) |
| Patients without events ¹⁾ | 43 (25.7 %) | 72 (43.1 %) | 115 (68.9 %) | 130 (77.8 %) |

| Time to event (days) | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Median ²⁾ * | 476.0 | 1304.0 | NR | NR |
| 95% CI for Median ²⁾ * | [375 ; 632] | [1072 ; 1605 -] | [- ; -] | [- ; -] |
| 25% and 75%-ile | 203 ; 1623 | 432 ; - | 1287 ; - | 1885 - ; - |
| Range ³⁾ | 20 to 2407 | 19 to 2429 | 127 to 2671 | 50 to 2688 |
| p-value (Log-Rank Test) | <0.0001 | | 0.0229 | |
| Hazard Ratio | 0.49 | | 0.61 | |
| 95% CI | [0.37 ; 0.64] | | [0.40 ; 0.94] | |
| p-value (Wald Test) | < 0.0001 | | 0.0243 | |
| Month 12 | | | | |
| Patients remaining at risk | 97 | 131 | 155 | 161 |
| Event free rate | 0.59 | 0.78 | 0.93 | 0.96 |
| 95% CI for rate | [0.51 ; 0.66] | [0.72 ; 0.85] | [0.90 ; 0.97] | [0.94 ; 0.99] |
| Exploratory Analysis | Time to New Lymphoma Treatment or Death | | Disease-Free Survival⁴⁾ | |
| | Observation (N=167) | Rituxan (N=167) | Observation (N=48) | Rituxan (N=49) |
| Patients with event | 112 (67.1 %) | 90 (53.9 %) | 36 (75.0 %) | 27 (55.1 %) |
| Patients without events¹⁾ | 55 (32.9 %) | 77 (46.1 %) | 12 (25.0 %) | 22 (44.9 %) |
| Time to event (days) | | | | |
| Median ²⁾ * | 659.0 | 1547.0 | 515.0 | 1591.0 |
| 95% CI for Median ²⁾ * | [568 ; 814] | [1143 ; 1750] | [450 ; 751] | [1120 ; -] |
| 25% and 75%-ile | 326; 2062 - | 573 ; - | 331 ; 1408 | 564 ; - |
| Range ³⁾ | 36 to 2407 | 27 to 2364 | 78 to 2144 | 76 to 2221 |
| p-value (Log-Rank Test) | 0.0003 | | 0.0014 | |
| Hazard Ratio | 0.60 | | 0.44 | |
| 95% CI | [0.46 ; 0.80] | | [0.26 ; 0.74] | |
| p-value (Wald Test) | 0.0004 | | 0.0018 | |
| Month 12 | | | | |
| Patients remaining at risk | 120 | 137 | 35 | 40 |
| Event free rate | 0.72 | 0.82 | 0.75 | 0.82 |
| 95% CI for rate | [0.66 ; 0.79] | [0.76 ; 0.88] | [0.62 ; 0.87] | [0.71 ; 0.92] |

¹⁾ Censored

²⁾ Kaplan-Meier estimates

³⁾ Including censored observations

⁴⁾ Only applicable to patients achieving a CR.

⁵⁾ Rituxan (375 mg/m² i.v., once every 3 months, until disease progression or for a maximum period of 24 months).

Abbreviations: NR, not reached

Follicular Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Maintenance Therapy

In a prospective, open-label, international, multi-centre, Phase III trial, 465 patients with relapsed/refractory follicular NHL were randomized in a first step to induction therapy with either CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone; n=231) or Rituxan plus CHOP (R-CHOP, n=234). The two treatment groups were well-balanced with regard to baseline characteristics and disease status. The results are presented in [Table 25](#). A total of 334 patients achieving a complete or partial remission following induction therapy were randomized in a second step to maintenance therapy with Rituxan (n=167) or observation (n=167). Maintenance treatment with Rituxan consisted of a single infusion of Rituxan at 375 mg/m² body surface area given every 3 months until disease progression or for a maximum period of two years.

The final efficacy analysis included all patients randomized to both parts of the study. After a median observation time of 50 months for patients randomized to the induction phase, R-CHOP significantly improved the outcome of patients with relapsed or refractory follicular NHL when compared to CHOP.

For patients randomized to the maintenance phase of the trial, the median observation time was 47.2 months from maintenance randomization. Maintenance treatment with Rituxan led to a clinically relevant and statistically significant improvement in the primary endpoint, PFS, (time from maintenance randomization to relapse, disease progression or death) when compared to observation alone (p<0.0001 log-rank test). The median PFS was 42.9 months (range: 0.6 to 80.1 months) in the Rituxan maintenance arm compared to 15.7 months (range: 0.6 to 79.4 months) in the observation arm. Using a cox regression analysis, the risk of experiencing progressive disease or death was reduced by 51% with maintenance treatment with Rituxan when compared to observation (95% CI; 36 %-63 %). Kaplan-Meier estimated progression-free rates at 12 months were 78% in the Rituxan maintenance group vs 59% in the observation group. An analysis of overall survival suggested a benefit of maintenance treatment with Rituxan over observation (p=0.0229 log-rank test). The significance level for this analysis was set at 0.001.

The median time to new anti-lymphoma treatment was significantly longer with Rituxan maintenance treatment than with observation (50.9 months (range 0.9 to 77.9 months) vs. 21.7 months (range 1.2 to 79.4 months), p=0.0003 log-rank test). The risk of starting a new treatment was reduced by 40% (95% CI; 20 %-54 %).

Table 26 Patients Starting New Lymphoma Treatment (NLT) / Reporting Disease Progression (PD)

| | Observation (n=167) | Rituxan (n=167) |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|
| Total Patients reporting NLT (n) | 85 (100%) | 56 (100%) |
| No PD reported before initiation of NLT | - | 2 (3.6%) |
| PD reported before initiation of NLT | 85 (100%) | 54 (96.4%) |
| PD reported <u>during</u> maintenance/observation phase | | |
| PD > 3 months before NLT | 27 (31.8%) | 12 (21.4%) |
| PD ≤ 3 months before NLT | 54 (63.5%) | 30 (53.6%) |
| PD reported <u>after</u> maintenance/observation phase (follow-up) | | |
| PD > 3 months before NLT | 1 (1.2%) | 4 (7.2%) |

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|
| PD ≤ 3 months before NLT | 3 (3.5%) | 8 (14.3%) |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|

In patients achieving a CR/CRu (complete response unconfirmed) as best response during induction treatment, maintenance treatment with Rituxan significantly prolonged the median disease free survival (DFS) compared to the observation group (52.3 (range 2.5 to 73.2 months) vs 16.9 months (range 2.6 to 70.7 months), p=0.0014) log-rank test. The risk of relapse in complete responders was reduced by 56 % (95% CI; 26 %-74 %).

The benefit of maintenance treatment with Rituxan was confirmed in all subgroups analysed, regardless of induction regimen (CHOP or R-CHOP) or quality of response to induction treatment (CR or PR) (refer to Overview of Clinical Trials). Maintenance treatment with Rituxan significantly prolonged median PFS in patients responding to CHOP induction therapy (median PFS 36.9 months (range 0.7 to 80.1 months) vs 11.6 months (range 0.7 to 67.5 months), p<0.0001). The risk of experiencing progressive disease or death was reduced by 64% with maintenance treatment with Rituxan when compared to observation (95% CI; 46%-75%). Maintenance treatment with Rituxan also prolonged median PFS in patients responding to R-CHOP induction (median PFS 51.6 months (range 0.6 to 77.9 months) vs 23.1 months (range 1.4 to 79.4 months), p=0.0273). The risk of experiencing progressive disease or death was reduced by 35% with maintenance treatment with Rituxan when compared to observation (95% CI; 4 %-55%). Since subgroup analysis based on induction therapy was not pre-specified in the protocol, the results should be interpreted with caution.

Maintenance treatment with Rituxan provided consistent benefit in all subgroups tested [gender (male, female), age (≤ 60 years, > 60 years), stage (III, IV), WHO performance status (0 versus 1 or 2), B symptoms (absent, present), bone marrow involvement (no versus yes), IPI (0-2 versus 3-5), FLIPI score (0-1, versus 2 versus 3-5), number of extra-nodal sites (0-1 versus > 1), number of nodal sites (< 5 versus ≥ 5), number of previous regimens (1 versus 2), best response to prior therapy (CR/PR versus NC/PD), hemoglobin (< 12 g/dL versus ≥ 12 g/dL), β₂- microglobulin (< 3mg/L versus ≥ 3 mg/L), LDH (elevated, not elevated) except for the small subgroup of patients with bulky disease.

Table 27 Diffuse Large B-cell Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

| Trial design | Dosage | Number of study subjects | Mean age (Range) | Gender | Results (24 months median follow-up) | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | 24 month survival rate | CHOP | R-CHOP | Risk ratio | p-value (log-rank) |
| Randomized open-label, Phase III trial | ¹ CHOP | N= 197 | 68.9 (60-80) | Male: 107 (54%) | 24 month survival rate | | | | |
| | | | | Female: 90 (46%) | Event-free survival ³⁾ * | 37.3% | 57% | 0.58 | 0.0001 |
| | ² R-CHOP | N= 202 | 69.5 (59-80) | Male: 92 (46%) Female: 110 (54%) | Overall survival ³⁾ * | 57.3% | 70.2% | 0.63 | 0.0072 |

¹. CHOP = cyclophosphamide (750 mg/m² i.v.), doxorubicin (50 mg/m² i.v.), vincristine (1.4 mg/m² up to a maximum of 2 mg on day 1), prednisone (40 mg/m²/day on days 1-5, every 3 weeks for 8 cycles).

² R-CHOP = Rituxan (375 mg/m² i.v., every 3 weeks, on day 1 of the treatment cycle for 8 cycles) plus CHOP chemotherapy.

³ Kaplan-Meier estimate.

Diffuse Large B-cell Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

In a randomized, open-label trial, a total of 399 previously untreated elderly patients (age 60 to 80 years) with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma received standard CHOP chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide 750 mg/m², doxorubicin 50 mg/m², vincristine 1.4 mg/m² up to a maximum of 2 mg on day 1, and prednisone 40 mg/m²/day on days 1-5) every 3 weeks for eight cycles, or Rituxan 375 mg/m² plus CHOP (R-CHOP). Rituxan was administered on the first day of the treatment cycle. In a planned interim analysis, a total of 328 patients (159 CHOP, 169 R-CHOP) were analyzed for efficacy. After a median follow up of approximately 12 months, R-CHOP led to a highly statistically significant increase in event-free survival compared to CHOP ($p = 0.0002$), where events were death, relapse or progression of lymphoma, or institution of a new anti-lymphoma treatment; R-CHOP treatment reduced the risk of an event by 48%. Lower rates of disease progression during treatment and of relapse after complete response accounted for this difference. Overall survival was statistically significantly prolonged in the R-CHOP group compared to CHOP ($p = 0.0055$), with a 49% reduction in the risk of death. R-CHOP treatment was also associated with a statistically significant benefit, compared to CHOP, for complete response rate at the end of treatment (71% vs 59%; $p = 0.0176$), progression-free survival ($p = 0.0001$), and disease-free survival ($p = 0.0048$). The risk of disease progression was reduced by 54% and the risk of relapse after complete response by 51%. R-CHOP treatment benefited both low-risk and high-risk patients (age-adjusted International Prognostic Index score 0-1 and 2-3, respectively): the risk of an event was reduced by 69% in the low-risk group and 36% in the high-risk group.

An updated efficacy analysis including the total study population of 399 patients (197 CHOP, 202 R-CHOP), with a median follow-up of 24 months, presented in [Table 27](#), confirmed that R-CHOP significantly prolongs both event-free survival ($p=0.0001$) and overall survival ($p=0.0072$). R-CHOP treatment reduced the risk of an event by 42% and the risk of death by 37%. Kaplan Meier estimates of event-free survival at 24 months were 57.0% in the R-CHOP arm compared to 37.3% in the CHOP arm and of overall survival were 70.2% in the R-CHOP arm compared to 57.3% in the CHOP arm.

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (previously untreated and previously treated patients)

In two open-label randomized Phase 3 trials, a total of 817 previously untreated patients and 552 previously treated patients with CLL were randomized to receive either FC chemotherapy (fludarabine 25mg/m², cyclophosphamide 250 mg/m², days 1-3) every 4 weeks for 6 cycles or Rituxan in combination with FC (R-FC). Rituxan was administered at a dosage of 375 mg/m² during the first cycle one day prior to chemotherapy and at a dosage of 500 mg/m² on day 1 of each subsequent treatment cycle.

A total of 810 previously untreated patients (primary analysis: 403 R-FC, 407 FC; updated OS (final) analysis: 408 R-FC, 409 FC) and 552 previously treated patients (276 R-FC, 276 FC) were analyzed for efficacy.

Previously Untreated CLL

Table 28 Study ML17102
Treatment of Previously Untreated Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
Overview of Efficacy Results for Rituxan Plus FC vs. FC alone

| Efficacy Parameter | Primary Analysis ^a | | Final Analysis ^b | |
|---|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Analyses at the time of primary PFS analysis (20.7 months median observation time) | | Analyses at the time of final OS analysis (66.4 months median observation time) | |
| | FC N = 407 | R-FC N = 403 | FC N = 409 | R-FC N = 408 |
| Progression-free Survival | | | | |
| Median time to event (months) | 32.2 | 39.8 | 32.8 | 56.0 |
| p value (log-rank test) | p < 0.0001 | | p < 0.0001 | |
| adjusted HR [95% CI], p value (Wald test) | 0.56 [0.43;0.72], p < 0.0001 | | 0.57 [0.48;0.67], p < 0.0001 | |
| Overall Survival | | | | |
| Median time to event (months) | NR | NR | 85.8 | NR |
| p value (log-rank test) | p = 0.0427 | | p = 0.0010 | |
| adjusted HR [95% CI], p value (Wald test) | 0.64 [0.41;1.00], p = 0.0487 | | 0.68 [0.54;0.86], p = 0.0015 | |
| Event-free Survival | | | | |
| Median time to event (months) | 31.1 | 39.8 | 31.2 | 54.7 |
| p value (log-rank test) | p < 0.0001 | | p < 0.0001 | |
| adjusted HR [95% CI], p value (Wald test) | 0.55 [0.43;0.70], p < 0.0001 | | 0.57 [0.48;0.67], p < 0.0001 | |
| End of Treatment Response Rate^c | | | | |
| Responders (CR+PR/nPR) | 72.7% | 86.1% | 72.4% | 85.8% |
| Patients with | | | | |
| complete response (CR) | 17.2% | 36.0% | 16.9% | 36.0% |
| partial response (PR/nPR) | 55.5% | 50.1% | 55.5% | 49.8% |
| stable disease (SD) | 7.6% | 4.7% | 7.6% | 4.7% |
| progressive disease (PD) | 7.6% | 3.5% | 7.8% | 3.7% |
| missing | 12.0% | 5.7% | 12.2% | 5.9% |
| Disease-free Survival^d | | | | |
| Median time to event (months) | NR | NR | 48.9 | 60.9 |
| p value (log-rank test) | p = 0.7882 | | p = 0.0523 | |
| adjusted HR [95% CI], p value (Wald test) | 0.93 [0.44;1.96], p = 0.8566 | | 0.73 [0.52;1.02], p = 0.0689 | |

| Efficacy Parameter | Primary Analysis ^a | | Final Analysis ^b | |
|---|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Analyses at the time of primary PFS analysis (20.7 months median observation time) | | Analyses at the time of final OS analysis (66.4 months median observation time) | |
| | FC N = 407 | R-FC N = 403 | FC N = 409 | R-FC N = 408 |
| Duration of Response^e | | | | |
| Median time to event (months) | 34.7 | 40.2 | 36.2 | 56.4 |
| p value (log-rank test) | p = 0.0040 | | p < 0.0001 | |
| adjusted HR [95% CI], p value (Wald test) | 0.61 [0.43;0.85], p = 0.0036 | | 0.58 [0.48;0.71], p < 0.0001 | |
| Time to New Treatment | | | | |
| Median time to event (months) | NR | NR | 47.8 | 68.4 |
| p value (log-rank test) | p = 0.0052 | | p < 0.0001 | |
| adjusted HR [95% CI], p value (Wald test) | 0.65 [0.47;0.90], p = 0.0082 | | 0.59 [0.49;0.72], p < 0.0001 | |

NR: not reached; nPR: nodular partial response. Hazard ratios are from non-stratified (adjusted) analyses. 1 month=30.4375 days.

- a Clinical cut-off July 04, 2007. Informed consent forms for seven patients (2 FC, 5 R-FC) were missing at the time of the primary analysis; hence, these patients were excluded from the analysis. Informed consent forms were later collected from those seven patients, and their data were added to the database ahead of the first updated analysis of efficacy.
- b Last patient visit October 31, 2011.
- c The response for one patient with PR at the time of the primary and updated analyses has changed to missing (and hence non-responder) at the time of this final analysis.
- d Based on patients with confirmed CR (including late responders).
- e Based on patients with confirmed response (CR, PR, nPR).

Table 29 Summary of Progression-Free Survival According to Binet Stage (ITT) Primary Analysis (20.7 Months Median Observation Time)

| | FC N = 407 | R-FC N = 403 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Binet Stage A | | |
| N | 22 | 18 |
| Progression Free Survival – Median (months) | 31.6 | Not Reached |
| Log Rank p-value | 0.0099 | |
| Hazard Ratio (95% CI) | 0.13 (0.03; 0.61) | |
| p-value (Wald test, not adjusted) | 0.0093 | |
| Binet Stage B | | |
| N | 257 | 259 |
| Progression Free Survival – Median (months) | 32.3 | 43.3 |
| Log Rank p-value | < .0001 | |
| Hazard Ratio (95% CI) | 0.45 (0.32; 0.63) | |
| p-value (Wald test, not adjusted) | < 0.0001 | |
| Binet Stage C | | |
| N | 126 | 125 |
| Progression Free Survival – Median (months) | 33.4 | 38.0 |
| Log Rank p-value | 0.4671 | |
| Hazard Ratio (95% CI) | 0.88 (0.58; 1.33) | |
| p-value (Wald test, not adjusted) | 0.5406 | |

Table 30 Summary of Progression-Free Survival According to Age (ITT) Primary Analysis (20.7 Months Median Observation Time)

| | FC N = 407 | R-FC N = 403 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Age <65 | | |
| N | 288 | 279 |
| Progression Free Survival – Median (months) | 31.7 | 43.3 |
| Log Rank p-value | < .0001 | |
| Hazard Ratio (95% CI) | 0.54 (0.40;0.72) | |
| p-value (Wald test, not adjusted) | <.0001 | |
| Age >=65 - <=70 | | |
| N | 94 | 91 |

| | FC N = 407 | R-FC N = 403 |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Progression Free Survival – Median (months) | 27.4 | 39.9 |
| Log Rank p-value | 0.0037 | |
| Hazard Ratio (95% CI) | 0.45 (0.26;0.78) | |
| p-value (Wald test, not adjusted) | 0.0046 | |
| Age >70 | | |
| N | 25 | 33 |
| Progression Free Survival – Median (months) | Not Reached | 38.0 |
| Log Rank p-value | 0.3787 | |
| Hazard Ratio (95% CI) | 1.61 (0.55;4.74) | |
| p-value (Wald test, not adjusted) | 0.3832 | |

In the primary analysis of the study in previously untreated patients (see [Table 28](#)) the median PFS, calculated by applying the Kaplan-Meier method, was 39.8 months in the R-FC group and 32.2 months in the FC group ($p < 0.0001$, log-rank test). The pPrimary analysis that led to the stopping of the study based on crossing the statistical boundary for PFS, showed an improvement of R-FC over FC for the secondary endpoint overall survival ($p=0.0427$). In updated overall survival results (final analysis) after a median of 64.4 months of observation, overall survival was significantly prolonged in the R-FC group compared with the FC group ($p = 0.0010$, log-rank test; adjusted HR 0.68 (95% CI [0.54, 0.86], $p = 0.0015$, Wald test). Although based on small numbers of patients, hazard ratios were greater than 1 (with wide confidence intervals) for the > 70 and ≥ 75 year age subgroups, and in the subgroup of patients who were diagnosed 6 to <12 months before entering the study. Due to the exploratory nature of subgroup analyses, these results need to be interpreted with caution. The benefit in terms of PFS was consistently observed in most patient subgroups analyzed according to disease risk at baseline, although it was not statistically significant in patients with Stage C disease or for patients > 70 years (see Tables 29 and 30).

Study ML17102 was initially open to all symptomatic patients in need of treatment, regardless of stage. From amendment #1 onwards, however, new patients in the lowest risk group (Binet A) were excluded from the study. A total of 40 patients (22 FC arm, 18 R-FC arm) had been enrolled at that time, which represents 5% of the overall intent-to-treat (ITT) population. Within the Binet A patients, patients who received R-FC had a better outcome compared to those who received FC. If Binet A patients were to be excluded from the ITT analysis of ML17102, the overall results of the remaining Binet B and C patients would be slightly lower to the current overall results, but, due to the small numbers, would not change any of the overall results and conclusions of the study.

In all subgroups analyzed according to Binet stage, the median PFS in the primary analysis was increased or not yet reached in Binet A for R-FC and the risk of disease progression or death [(Hazard Ratio (HR))] was decreased by the addition of Rituxan to FC when compared to FC alone, although not statistically significantly decreased in patients with stage C disease. The effect was most pronounced in the group of patients with stage A disease, and least in patients in stage C disease.

The effect of Rituxan when added to FC seems to be most pronounced with younger age. Due to the

small size of the subgroup of patients over the age of 70 (FC n=25, R-FC n=33), no meaningful conclusion can be drawn for the effect Rituxan might have in this age category.

180/403 (45%) of patients in the R-FC arm received Colony Stimulating Factors vs. 95/407 (23%) in the FC arm. A comparison with regards to the primary endpoint, PFS, yields a result favoring the R-FC arm: HR=0.59, 95% CI [0.43;0,81]. This outcome is similar to the overall study results. As is also true for the overall population, and as expected, in the subgroups more AEs were found in the R-FC arm compared to FC regardless if G-CSF was given or not.

Previously Treated CLL

**Table 31 Treatment of Previously Treated⁶ Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
Overview of Efficacy Results for Rituxan plus FC vs. FC Alone**

| Trial design | Dosage | Number of study subjects | Mean age (Range) | Gender | Efficacy Results (25.3 months mean observation time) | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | Analysis | Investigator-Assessed Results ³⁾ * | | | | IRC Results ³⁾ * | | | |
| Randomized open-label, Phase III trial | FC ¹⁾ | N = 276 | 61.3 (35-81) | Male: 181 (66%) | | FC | R-FC | Log rank p-value | Hazard Ratio | FC | R-FC | Log rank p-value | Hazard Ratio |
| | | | | Female: 95 (34%) | Progression-free Survival (PFS) (months) | 20.6 (18.1; 24.0) ⁵⁾ | 30.6 (26.0; 38.1) ⁵⁾ | 0.0002 | 0.65 (0.51; 0.82) ⁵⁾ | 21.7 (18.3; 24.1) ⁵⁾ | 26.7 (22.0; 31.1) ⁵⁾ | 0.0218 | 0.76 (0.60; 0.96) ⁵⁾ |
| | R-FC ²⁾ | N = 276 | 62.1 (35-83) | Male: 187 (68%) | PFS with censoring of new CLL treatment ⁷⁾ (months) | 22.5 (18.3; 29.0) ⁵⁾ | 31.5 (26.2; 42.2) ⁵⁾ | 0.0012 | 0.69 (0.53; 0.86) ⁵⁾ | 22.6 (18.8; 25.2) ⁵⁾ | 28.0 (22.9; 32.3) ⁵⁾ | 0.0439 | 0.78 (0.61; 0.99) ⁵⁾ |
| | | | | Female: 89 (32%) | Overall Survival (months) | 51.9 (46.3; ...) ⁵⁾ | NR (51.0; ...) ⁵⁾ | | 0.83 (0.59; 1.17) ⁵⁾ | | | | |
| | | | | Response rate ⁴⁾ (CR, nPR, PR) | 58.0% (51.9; 63.9%) ⁵⁾ | 69.9% (64.1; 75.3%) ⁵⁾ | | NA | 48.6% (42.5; 54.6%) ⁵⁾ | 60.5% (54.5; 66.3%) ⁵⁾ | | NA | |

¹⁾ FC = (fludarabine 25 mg/m², cyclophosphamide 250 mg/m², days 1-3) every 28 days for 6 cycles

²⁾ R-FC = Rituxan (375 mg/m² during the first cycle one day prior to chemotherapy and at a dosage of 500 mg/m² on day 1 of each subsequent treatment cycle with FC chemotherapy.

³⁾ Kaplan-Meier estimate.

⁴⁾ Response rate is based on the Best Overall Response

⁵⁾ 95% CI

⁶⁾ Previous treatment included one of the following chemotherapy regimens: single agent chlorambucil +/- prednisone/ prednisolone, single agent fludarabine (or other nucleoside analogue), or alkylator containing combination therapy (e.g. CHOP/CVP)

⁷⁾ These results are based on a sensitivity analysis with censoring of new CLL treatment before documented disease progression

NR: not reached.

NA: not applicable.

Table 32 Summary of Progression Free Survival According to Age (ITT) as Assessed by IRC*

| Age Subgroup | N | HR (95% CI) | FC | | R-FC | |
|--------------|-----|------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | | Patients (N) | Median PFS (months) | Patients (N) | Median PFS (months) |
| <65 | 317 | 0.61 [0.44;0.84] | 162 | 22.5 | 155 | 30.2 |

| Age Subgroup | N | HR (95% CI) | FC | | R-FC | |
|--------------|-----|------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | | Patients (N) | Median PFS (months) | Patients (N) | Median PFS (months) |
| ≥ 65 to ≤ 70 | 142 | 0.94 [0.60;1.47] | 68 | 23.3 | 74 | 26.1 |
| > 70 | 93 | 1.10 [0.63;1.91] | 46 | 18.8 | 47 | 15.5 |

* These results are based on exploratory analyses

Table 33 Summary of Progression-Free Survival According to Binet Stage (ITT) as Assessed by IRC*

| Binet Stage | N | HR (95% CI) | FC | | R-FC | |
|-------------|-----|------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | | Patients (N) | Median PFS (months) | Patients (N) | Median PFS (months) |
| Binet A | 55 | 0.68 [0.29;1.57] | 31 | 22.8 | 24 | 51.0 |
| Binet B | 326 | 0.79 [0.58;1.09] | 160 | 24.6 | 166 | 30.2 |
| Binet C | 171 | 0.70 [0.47;1.03] | 85 | 15.8 | 86 | 21.3 |

* These results are based on exploratory analyses

In the previously treated CLL study (see [Table 31](#)), the investigator-assessed median progression-free survival (primary endpoint) was 30.6 months in the R-FC group and 20.6 months in the FC group ($p=0.0002$, log-rank test). The risk of having a PFS event (progression or death, whichever occurred first) was statistically significantly decreased by 35% (HR = 0.65; 95% CI: [0.51, 0.82]; $p=0.0002$, Wald test) for patients in the R-FC arm compared to the FC arm (see [Table 31](#)). Forty-four percent of the patients in the FC arm, and 60% of those in the R-FC arm, were progression-free at two years using Kaplan-Meier estimates.

Based on Independent Review Committee (IRC) assessments, the median PFS was 21.7 months in the FC arm and 26.7 months in the R-FC arm ($p = 0.0218$, non-stratified Log-Rank test). The addition of Rituxan to FC reduced the risk of disease progression or death by 24% (HR = 0.76; 95% CI [0.60, 0.96]; $p = 0.0222$, Wald test) compared to FC alone. Forty-three percent of patients in the FC arm and 54% of patients in the R-FC arm were progression-free at 2 years using Kaplan-Meier estimates. Please see Tables 32 and 33 for a summary of progression-free survival according to Age and Binet stage respectively, as assessed by IRC. These results are based on exploratory analyses.

In this open-label randomized trial, the discordance between investigators' efficacy results and IRC's assessments were due to differences in assessing disease status (progression or not) and in determining the time of progression. The discordance observed reflects the subjectivity of PFS assessment in open-labeled trials. The results should be interpreted cautiously.

OS benefit has not been demonstrated and follow-up is needed to draw meaningful conclusions about the treatment effect of R-FC compared to FC in terms of OS.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

The efficacy and safety of Rituxan in alleviating the symptoms and signs of rheumatoid arthritis was demonstrated in three randomized, controlled, double-blind, multicenter studies.

Study 1 was a double blind comparative study which included 517 patients that had experienced an inadequate response or intolerance to one or more TNF inhibitor therapies. Eligible patients had severe active rheumatoid arthritis, diagnosed according to the criteria of the American College of Rheumatology (ACR). The primary endpoint was the percent of patients who achieved an ACR20 response at week 24. Patients received two 1000 mg IV infusions of Rituxan, each following an IV infusion of 100 mg methylprednisone and separated by an interval of 15 days. Patients were also pre-medicated with acetaminophen and diphenhydramine before each infusion of Rituxan. All patients received concomitant oral methotrexate (10 – 25 mg/week) and 60 mg oral prednisone on days 2-7 and 30 mg on days 8-14 following the first infusion. Patients were followed beyond week 24 for long term endpoints, including radiographic assessment. During this time patients could receive further courses of Rituxan (2 x 1000 mg + MTX) under an open label extension study protocol (see Radiographic Response). Retreatment frequency was determined by clinical evaluation, but no sooner than 16 weeks after the preceding course of Rituxan.

Study 2 was a randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, controlled, 3 x 3 multifactorial study which compared two different dose levels of Rituxan given with or without one of two per infusional corticosteroid regimens in combination with weekly methotrexate in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis which had not responded to treatment with 1 but no more than 5 other Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs (DMARDs).

Study 3 was a double-blind, double-dummy, controlled study evaluating Rituxan monotherapy, and Rituxan in combination with either cyclophosphamide or methotrexate in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis which had not responded to one or more prior DMARDs.

The comparator group in all three studies was weekly methotrexate (10-25 mg weekly).

Disease Activity Outcomes

In all three studies, Rituxan 2 x 1000 mg significantly increased the proportion of patients achieving at least a 20% improvement in ACR score compared with patients treated with methotrexate alone (Table 34). The treatment effect was similar in patients independent of rheumatoid factor status, age, gender, body surface area, race, number of prior treatments or disease status.

ACR20 response rates at week 24 in RF negative patients were significantly higher in patients receiving Rituxan + MTX (40%) compared to those receiving placebo + MTX (12%, $p=0.0009$), although lower than among rheumatoid factor positive patients (54%). In HACA positive patients, a total of 61/96 patients (63.4%) achieved at least an ACR20 response following their first treatment course. Mean change from original baseline DAS in HACA positive patients and HACA negative patients are -2.36 and -2.23 respectively.

The proportion of Rituxan patients achieving an ACR20 response at week 24 in the US and non-US (including Canada) were 44% vs 61% respectively. ACR20 response in placebo patients was 18% in both regions. Treatment effect in favor of Rituxan was statistically significant for both regions ($p < 0.001$).

Table 34 Cross-Study Comparison of ACR Responses at Week 24 (ITT Population)

| | ACR Response | Placebo + MTX | Rituxan + MTX |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Study 1 | | N= 201 | N= 298 |
| | ACR20 | 36 (18%) | 153 (51%) ¹ |
| | ACR50 | 11 (5%) | 80 (27%) ¹ |
| | ACR70 | 3 (1%) | 37 (12%) ¹ |
| Study 2 | | N= 143 | N= 185 |
| | ACR20 | 45 (31%) | 96 (52%) ² |
| | ACR50 | 19 (13%) | 61 (33%) ² |
| | ACR70 | 6 (4%) | 28 (15%) ² |
| Study 3 | | N= 40 | N= 40 |
| | ACR20 | 15 (38%) | 28 (70%) ³ |
| | ACR50 | 5 (13%) | 17 (43%) ³ |
| | ACR70 | 2 (5%) | 9 (23%) ³ |

¹ $p \leq 0.0001$; ² $p \leq 0.001$; ³ $p < 0.05$

In study 3, the ACR20 response in patients treated with Rituxan alone was 65% compared with 38% on methotrexate alone ($p=0.025$).

Clinically and statistically significant improvement was also noted on all individual components of the ACR response (tender and swollen joint counts, patient and physician global assessment, disability index scores (Health Assessment Questionnaire - HAQ), pain assessment and C-reactive protein (CRP - mg/dL).

Table 35 Components of ACR Response in Study 1

| Rituxan + MTX (N=122) | Study 1 [RF(+) and RF (-) Patients] | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Placebo + MTX (N=201) | | | Rituxan + MTX (N=298) | | |
| | Wk 0(SD) range | Wk 24 (SD) range | % mean Change (SD) range | Wk 0(SD) range | Wk 24 (SD) range | % mean change (SD) range |
| Tender Joint Count (68) | 32.9 (15.61) 1:68 | 30.2 (18.99) 0:68 | 7.2 (144.58) -100:1733.3 | 33.9 (15.23) 3:68 | 19.5* (18.53) 0:68 | -41.8 (52.39) -100:264.7 |
| Swollen Joint Count (66) | 22.9 (12.71) 8:64 | 20.3 (13.44) 0:63 | -5.6 (59.19) -100:387.5 | 23.4 (11.87) 4:66 | 13.0* (12.70) 0:64 | -43.0 (52.65) -100:366.7 |
| Physician Global Assessment ^a | 6.7 (1.629) 1.8:10 | 6.1 (2.573) 0.2:10 | -4.2 (47.23) -97.1:183.3 | 6.9 (1.597) 1.2:9.8 | 4.0* (2.573) 0:10 | -40.8 (39.31) -100:100 |
| Patient Global Assessment ^a | 7.0 (2.006) 0.9:10 | 6.4 (2.521) 0.3:10 | -3.1 (44.01) -95.9:240 | 6.9 (2.106) 0.1:10 | 4.3** (2.752) 0.0:10 | -25.4 (117.90) -100:1300 |
| Pain ^a | 6.5 (2.132) 0.6:10 | 6.2 (2.561) 0.1:10 | 2.8 (55.61) -98.4:347.4 | 6.4 (2.228) 0.2:10 | 4.1** (2.711) 0.0:10 | -23.8 (131.59) -100:2050 |
| Disability Index (HAQ) ^b | 1.9 (0.54) 0.5:3.0 | 1.8 (0.64) 0.0:3.0 | -2.0 (30.46) -100:183.3 | 1.9 (0.58) 0.1:3.0 | 1.4* (0.74) 0.0:3.0 | -24.3 (34.92) -100:100 |
| CRP (mg/dL) | 3.8 (4.07) 0.2:22.7 | 3.7 (4.12) 0.2:23.9 | 80.0 (452.94) -98.2:4800 | 3.7 (3.83) 0.2:23.7 | 1.7* (2.45) 0.2:22.2 | -36.3 (80.3) -99.1:550 |

^a Visual Analogue Scale: 0=best, 10=worst

^b Disability Index of the Health Assessment Questionnaire: 0=best, 3=worst

* p<0.0001, **p<0.005 Rituxan + MTX minus Placebo + MTX stratified for rheumatoid factor, region and baseline ACR
Negative % change from baseline value indicates an improvement.

Patients treated with Rituxan had a significantly greater reduction in disease activity score (DAS28) than patients treated with methotrexate alone. A good to moderate European League against Rheumatism (EULAR) response was achieved by significantly more patients treated with Rituxan compared to patients treated with methotrexate alone ([Table 36](#)).

Treatment with Rituxan + MTX (2 x 1 g) over multiple courses resulted in sustained improvements in the clinical signs and symptoms of RA and physical function for patients who remained on treatment.

In a study, using treatment to DAS28-ESR remission, where all patients initially received Rituxan followed by retreatment with either Rituxan or placebo, patients who received Rituxan retreatment

had improved efficacy compared with placebo-retreated subjects at Week 48 relative to baseline, as measured by ACR20 response (53.5% vs. 44.6%; p = 0.0195).

Table 36 Cross-Study Comparison of DAS and EULAR Responses at Week 24 (ITT Population)

| | Placebo+MTX | Rituxan + MTX 2 × 1g |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Study 1 | (n = 201) | (n = 298) |
| Change in DAS28 [Mean (SD)] | -0.4 (1.2) | -1.9 (1.6)* |
| EULAR Response | | |
| None | 78% | 35% |
| Moderate | 20% | 50%* |
| Good | 2% | 15% |
| Study 2 | (n = 143) | (n = 185) |
| Mean change in DAS28 (SD) | -0.8 (1.4) | -2.0 (1.6) |
| EULAR response | | |
| None | 61% | 37% |
| Moderate | 35% | 40% |
| Good | 4% | 23% |
| Study 3 | N=40 | N=40 |
| Change in DAS [Mean (SD)] | -1.3 (1.2) | -2.6 (1.3) |
| EULAR response | | |
| None | 50% | 18% |
| Moderate | 45% | 63% |
| Good | 5% | 20% |

*p value < 0.0001. p values not calculated for studies 2 and 3.

Radiographic Response

In study 1 (WA17042) joint damage was assessed radiographically and expressed as changes in Genant-modified Total Sharp Score (TSS) and its components, the erosion score (ES) and the joint space narrowing (JSN) score. Rituxan + MTX slowed the progression of joint damage compared to placebo + MTX after 1 year as shown in [Table 37](#).

Table 37 Mean Radiographic Change from Baseline to 104 Weeks

| Inadequate Response to TNF Antagonists | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Parameter | Rituxan 2 × 1000 mg + MTX ^b | Placebo + MTX ^c | Treatment Difference (Placebo – Rituxan) | 95% CI |
| <u>Change during First Year</u> | | | | |
| TSS | 0.66 | 1.77 | 1.11 | (0.48, 1.76) |
| ES | 0.44 | 1.19 | 0.75 | (0.31, 1.19) |
| JSN Score | 0.22 | 0.58 | 0.36 | (0.10, 0.62) |
| <u>Change during Second Year^a</u> | | | | |
| TSS | 0.48 | 1.04 | ? | ? |
| ES | 0.28 | 0.62 | ? | ? |
| JSN Score | 0.20 | 0.42 | ? | ? |

^a Based on radiographic scoring following 104 weeks of observation.

^b Patients received up to 2 years of treatment with Rituxan + MTX.

^c Patients receiving Placebo + MTX. Patients receiving Placebo + MTX could have received retreatment with Rituxan + MTX from Week 16 onward.

In RA Study 1 and its open-label extension, 70% of patients initially randomized to Rituxan + MTX and 72% of patients initially randomized to placebo + MTX were evaluated radiographically at Year 2. As shown in [Table 37](#), progression of joint damage in Rituxan + MTX patients was further reduced in the second year of treatment.

Following 2 years of treatment with Rituxan + MTX, 57% of patients had no progression of joint damage, defined as a change in TSS of zero or less compared to baseline. During the first year, 60% of Rituxan + MTX treated patients had no progression from baseline to Week 56 compared to 46% of placebo + MTX treated patients. In their second year of treatment with Rituxan + MTX, more patients had no progression from Week 56 to Week 104 than in the first year (68% vs. 60%). Additionally 87% of the Rituxan + MTX treated patients who had no progression in the first year also had no progression in the second year.

Physical Function and Quality of Life Outcomes

Rituxan-treated patients reported an improvement in all patient-reported outcomes (Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index (HAQ-DI), Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue (FACIT-F) and Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) questionnaires, (Tables 38 and 39). Significant reductions in disability index (HAQ-DI), fatigue (FACIT-F), and improvement in both the physical and mental health domains of the SF-36 were observed in patients treated with Rituxan compared to patients treated with methotrexate alone.

Table 38 Short Form Health Survey (SF-36): Mean and Categorical Change from Baseline to Week 24

| | Study 1 | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Placebo+MTX N=197 [#] | Rituxan+MTX N=294 [#] |
| Mental Health | | |
| Mean change (SD) | 1.3 (9.4) | 4.7 (11.8) |
| p-value* | 0.0002 | |
| Range | -28:46 | -24:60 |
| Improved | 40 (20%) | 111 (38%) |
| Unchanged | 128 (65%) | 144 (49%) |
| Worsened | 29 (15%) | 39 (13%) |
| p-value* | 0.0015 | |
| Physical Health | | |
| Mean change (SD) | 0.9 (5.7) | 5.8 (8.5) |
| p-value* | <0.0001 | |
| Range | -24:23 | -29:31 |
| Improved | 25 (13%) | 141 (48%) |
| Unchanged | 158 (80%) | 136 (46%) |
| Worsened | 14 (7%) | 17 (6%) |
| p-value* | <0.0001 | |

*No test was performed on study 2 data

Mental Health Change Category: Change > 6.33 = improved, -6.33<= Change < 6.33 = unchanged, Change < -6.33 = worsened

Physical Health Change Category: Change > 5.42 = improved, -5.42<= Change < 5.42 = unchanged, Change < -5.42 = worsened

Results based on Last Observation Carried Forward (LOCF). Number of patients that completed the survey at week 24 are 116 and 262 in the placebo and Rituxan arm respectively.

Table 39 HAQ Responses at Week 24 in Study 1

| Week 24 response: Change from baseline | Placebo + MTX ¹ N= 201 [#] mean (SD) | Rituxan +MTX ¹ N= 298 [#] mean (SD) | p-value |
|---|--|---|---------|
| HAQ ² | -0.1 (0.5) -2.0:1.4 (range) | -0.4 (0.6) -2.5:1.3 (range) | <0.0001 |

¹ MTX(Methotrexate); ² Health assessment questionnaire (HAQ)

Results based on LOCF. Number of patients that completed the survey at week 24 are 120 and 273 in the placebo and Rituxan arm respectively.

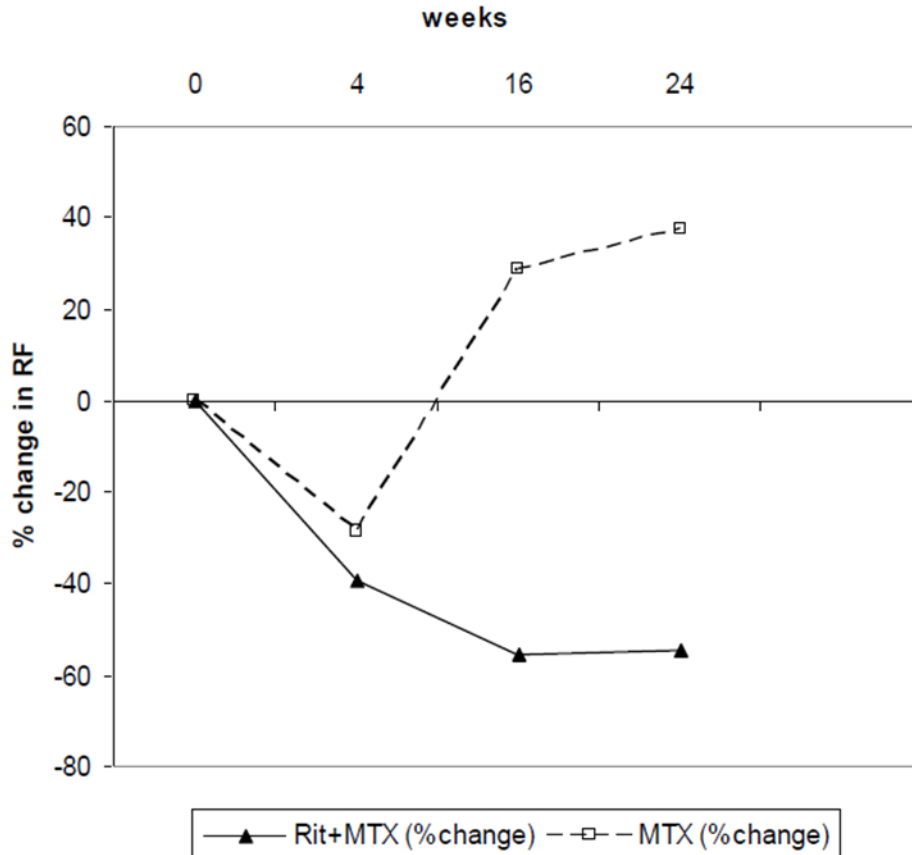
At week 24, in all three studies, the proportion of Rituxan treated patients showing a clinically relevant improvement in HAQ-DI (defined as an individual total score decrease of >0.25) was higher than among patients receiving methotrexate alone.

Laboratory Evaluations

In protocols WA17042, WA16291 and WA17043 rheumatoid factor (RF) positive patients, marked

decreases were observed in rheumatoid factor concentrations following treatment with Rituxan (range 45-64%, Figure 2).

Figure 2 Percentage Change in Total RF Concentration Over Time in Study 1 (ITT Population, RF-Positive Patients)



Plasma total immunoglobulin concentrations, total lymphocytes counts, and white cells generally remained within normal limits following treatment with Rituxan, with the exception of a transient drop in white cells counts over the first four weeks following therapy. Titers of IgG antigen specific antibody to mumps, rubella, varicella, tetanus toxoid, influenza and streptococcus pneumococci remained stable over 24 weeks following exposure to Rituxan in rheumatoid arthritis patients.

Effects of Rituxan on a variety of biomarkers were evaluated in patients enrolled into Study 3 (WA16291). This substudy evaluated the impact of a single treatment course of Rituxan on levels of biochemical markers, including markers of inflammation [Interleukin 6, C Reactive protein, Serum amyloid type A protein, Protein S100 isotypes A8 and A9], autoantibody (RF and anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide immunoglobulin) production and bone turnover [osteocalcin and procollagen 1 N terminal peptide (P1NP)]. Rituxan treatment, whether as monotherapy or in combination with methotrexate or cyclophosphamide reduced the levels of inflammatory markers significantly, relative to methotrexate alone, over the first 24 weeks of follow-up. Levels of markers of bone turnover, osteocalcin and P1NP, increased significantly in the Rituxan groups compared to methotrexate alone.

120-minute infusion rate study (ML25641) in RA patients

In Study ML25641, a total of 351 patients with moderate-to-severe active rheumatoid arthritis (RA) who had an inadequate response to at least one TNF inhibitor and had no prior rituximab experience (N

= 306) or had received one or two prior rituximab courses (N = 45) were evaluated in an open-label, multi-center, single-arm trial for the safety of 120-minute rituximab infusions. Patients with previous serious infusion-related reaction to any prior biologic therapy, including rituximab, or with clinically significant cardiovascular disease, were excluded from the study.

Eligible patients received 2 courses of Rituxan treatment with 2 infusions of 1000 mg plus MTX treatment per course. The first course was administered on Day 1 (Infusion 1) and Day 15 (Infusion 2) and the second course six-months later on Day 168 (Infusion 3) and Day 182 (Infusion 4). Infusion 1 was administered over a 4.25-hour period. Infusion 2, 3, and 4 were administered over 120 minutes. Any patient experiencing a serious infusion-related reaction (IRR) with any infusion was withdrawn from the study. The main outcome measure was the incidence of infusion-related reactions during or within 24 hours after the 120-minute infusion at Infusion 2.

The incidence of infusion-related reactions (IRRs) at Infusion 2 was 6.5% (95% CI [4.1%-9.7%]) and was consistent with the rate observed historically. For Infusion 2, the incidence of Grade 3 - 4 IRRs was 0.6% (95% CI [0.1%, 2.1%]) and there were no serious IRRs observed. For Infusion 3 and Infusion 4, the incidence of IRRs was 5.9% (95% CI [3.5%-9.3%]) and 0.7% (95% CI [0.1%-2.6%]), respectively. Data observed for Infusion 3 and 4 demonstrates a low incidence of IRRs, similar to the rate observed historically; no Grade 3 - 4 or serious IRRs were observed. Acute infusion-related reactions requiring dose modification (stopping, slowing, or interruption of the infusion) occurred in 12% and 3.9% of patients receiving Infusion 1 at standard infusion regimen and Infusion 2 at 120-minute faster infusion, respectively (see [8 ADVERSE REACTIONS](#)-Clinical Trial Adverse Drug Reactions).

Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)

The efficacy and safety of Rituxan in patients with severely active Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA) was demonstrated in an active controlled, randomized, double-blind, multicentre non-inferiority study.

A total of 197 patients with severely, active GPA/MPA were enrolled and treated. Patients were 15 years of age or older, diagnosed with severely, active Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis (75% of patients) or Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA) (24% of patients) according to the Chapel Hill Consensus conference criteria (1% of patients had unknown GPA/MPA type). Of the 99 Rituxan treated patients participating in the Phase III study, 3% were less than 18 years of age, 61% were between 18-64 years of age and 36% of patients were aged 65 years or older. Refer to [Table 40](#) below for a summary of patient demographics and baseline disease characteristics.

Patients were randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive either oral cyclophosphamide daily (2 mg/kg/day) for 3-6 months, followed by azathioprine or Rituxan (375 mg/m²) once weekly for 4 weeks. Patients in both arms received 1000 mg of pulse intravenous (IV) methylprednisolone (or another equivalent-dose glucocorticoid) per day for 1 to 3 days, followed by oral prednisone (1 mg/kg/day, not exceeding 80 mg/day). Prednisone tapering was to be completed by 6 months from the start of study treatment.

Table 40 Baseline Demographic and Disease Characteristics in RAVE

| | Rituxan n=99 | Cyclophosphamide n=98 | All Patients n=197 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age at screening (years) | | | |
| Mean (SD) | 54.0 (16.76) | 51.5 (14.07) | 52.8 (15.49) |

| | Rituxan n=99 | Cyclophosphamide n=98 | All Patients n=197 |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Range (min-max) | 16-92 | 15-80 | 15-92 |
| Sex (%) | | | |
| Male | 46.5 | 54.1 | 50.3 |
| Female | 53.5 | 45.9 | 49.7 |
| Primary Race (%) | | | |
| White | 91.9 | 94.9 | 93.4 |
| Black or African American | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Asian | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Other | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Ethnicity (%) | | | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 91.9 | 94.9 | 93.4 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 6.1 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| Unknown | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| ANCA-associated vasculitis type (%) | | | |
| Wegener's granulomatosis | 73.7 | 75.5 | 74.6 |
| Microscopic polyangiitis | 24.2 | 24.5 | 24.4 |
| Indeterminate | 1.0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| Missing | 1.0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| Newly diagnosed at enrollment (%) | 48.5 | 49.0 | 48.7 |
| BVAS/WG score, mean (SD) ^a | 8.1 (2.82) | 8.0 (3.41) | 8.0 (3.12) |
| Creatinine clearance, mean (SD) (mL/min) | 76.5 (46.27) | 91.4 (49.24) | 83.9 (48.23) |
| Creatinine clearance, median (mL/min) | 67.61 | 87.47 | 73.81 |
| Organ involvement (%) ^b | | | |
| Renal | 65.7 | 66.3 | 66.0 |
| Hematuria | 28.3 | 28.6 | 28.4 |
| Red blood cell casts | 37.4 | 35.7 | 36.5 |
| Rise in creatinine > 30% or fall in creatinine clearance > 25% | 34.3 | 36.7 | 35.5 |
| Pulmonary | 52.5 | 54.1 | 53.3 |
| Alveolar hemorrhage | 27.3 | 23.5 | 25.4 |
| Endobronchial involvement | 4.0 | 9.2 | 6.6 |
| Nodules or cavities | 18.2 | 27.6 | 22.8 |
| Other lung infiltrate | 25.3 | 21.4 | 23.4 |
| Pleurisy | 8.1 | 9.2 | 8.6 |
| Respiratory failure | 2.0 | 0 | 1.0 |

ANCA =anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody; BVAS/WG =Birmingham Vasculitis Activity Score for

Wegener’s granulomatosis; c-ANCA =cytoplasmic ANCA; MPO =myeloperoxidase; p-ANCA =perinuclear ANCA; PR3 =proteinase 3.

- ^a Scores for new/worse disease range from 0 to 67 (a higher score means more active disease). n =77 for Rituxan arm and n =67 for cyclophosphamide arm.
- ^b Tabulation includes new/worse disease and not persistent.

Complete Remission

The primary outcome measure was achievement of complete remission at 6 months defined as a Birmingham Vasculitis Activity Score for Wegener’s Granulomatosis (BVAS/WG) of 0, and off glucocorticoid therapy. The prespecified non-inferiority margin for the treatment difference was 20%. The study demonstrated non-inferiority of Rituxan to cyclophosphamide for complete remission at 6 months ([Table 41](#)).

Table 41 Percentage of Patients Who Achieved Complete Remission at 6 Months (Intent to Treat Population)

| | Rituxan (n=99) | Cyclophosphamide (n = 98) | Treatment Difference (Rituxan – Cyclophosphamide) |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| Rate | 63.6% | 53.1% | 10.6% |
| 95.1% ^b CI | (54.1%, 73.2%) | (43.1%, 63.0%) | (–3.2%, 24.3%) ^a |

CI = confidence interval.

- ^{a)} Non-inferiority was demonstrated since the lower bound (– 3.2%) was higher than the pre determined non-inferiority margin (– 20%).
- ^{b)} The 95.1% confidence level reflects an additional 0.001 alpha to account for an interim efficacy analysis.

Retreatment with Rituxan

The safety and efficacy of subsequent courses of Rituxan in patients with GPA and MPA have not been determined (see [7 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS](#) and [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#)).

15 MICROBIOLOGY

Not applicable.

16 NON-CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

General Toxicology:

Immunohistology Studies with Human Tissues

The tissue reactivity of the chimeric mouse/human antibody rituximab was evaluated using a panel of 32 different human tissues fixed with acetone. The antibody was biotinylated to avoid background staining. No loss of immunoreactivity, as determined by FACS (fluorescence activated cell sorter) analysis using antigen-positive cells, was observed following biotinylation.

Biotinylated rituximab exhibited a highly restricted pattern of tissue reactivity, binding to antigen was found only on a subset of cells of lymphoid origin. Immunoreactivity was noted in the white pulp of the spleen, the lymphoid follicles of the tonsil, and in some, but not all, of the B lymphocytes present in the lymph node. Also, lymphoid cells present in other organs, e.g., large and small intestines and stomach, were immunoreactive with rituximab.

All simple epithelial cells, as well as the stratified epithelia and squamous epithelia of different organs,

were found to be unreactive. Similarly, no reactivity was seen with neuroectodermal cells, including those in the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves. Mesenchymal elements, such as skeletal and smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, and polymorphonuclear inflammatory cells were found to be negative.

***In Vitro* Testing for Cross-Reactivity with Human Tissues: Rituximab Lot 0111**

The human tissue specificity of biotinylated rituximab antibody Lot 0111 was evaluated using immunoperoxidase staining of formalin-fixed, normal adult human tissues obtained at autopsy. Biotinylated rituximab was used to avoid background reactivity caused by use of anti-human secondary reagents. CD20-positive (SB) and CD20-negative (HSB) human cell lines were used as controls, as was an irrelevant biotinylated mouse/human chimeric antibody termed S-004. The molar ratio of biotin-to-protein was approximately 10:1 for both antibodies; no loss of immunoreactivity was observed by flow cytometry using CD20-positive SB cells and the biotinylated rituximab antibody. Positive reactivity with staining intensity of 2+ to 3+ was observed with >90% of the CD20-positive control (SB) cells. No reactivity was observed with the CD20-negative cell line HSB.

The CD20 antigen exhibited a highly restricted pattern of distribution in the normal human tissues analyzed, and was mostly found on a subset of cells of lymphoid origin. Immunoreactivity was observed in the bone marrow, lymph node, peripheral blood B cells, white pulp of the spleen and in the lymphoid follicles of the tonsil. Some lymphoid nodules in other organ tissues, e.g., esophagus, kidney, small intestine, pancreas and stomach were also reactive.

All simple epithelial cells, and stratified epithelia and squamous epithelia of different organs were unreactive except for two specimens of large intestine with staining patterns of focal to diffuse. Reactivity was not seen in most neuroectodermal cells, including those of the brain and peripheral nerves; weak reactivity was observed in 30% of microglial cells present in 1 of 3 spinal cord specimens. Mesenchymal elements such as skeletal and smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, and endothelial cells were unreactive.

Plasma Sample Analysis from Lot 0111 of Rituximab

Rituximab was evaluated in cynomolgus monkeys in a high-dose pathology/toxicology study designed to evaluate the safety of rituximab antibody Lot 0111 produced in suspension culture. Additionally, plasma samples from monkeys infused with this lot of rituximab antibody were analyzed for rituximab antibody levels as well as for the presence of anti-rituximab antibody: monkey anti-murine (MAMA) and monkey anti-rituximab (MACA). Groups 1 and 2, consisting of two animals each, received only vehicle; Groups 3 and 4, consisting of 6 animals each divided equally by sex, received rituximab (20 mg/kg). Groups 1 and 3 were dosed for four consecutive weeks; Groups 2 and 4 were dosed for eight consecutive weeks. Preliminary results from Groups 1 and 3 are available.

Plasma clearance study results indicate that high rituximab plasma levels (186 - 303 µg/mL) were achieved in all treated monkeys 24 hours after the first and second infusions. Plasma antibody levels achieved 24 hours after the third and fourth antibody injections were similar to those detected after the first two injections in three Group 3 monkeys. Further, concentrations persisted at significant levels for two weeks after the last infusion in these animals. In the other three Group 3 animals, rituximab levels were markedly reduced at both the 24 hours and seven day time points after the third and fourth infusions; results correlated with the production of a MAMA response.

As seen in previous monkey studies, marked B-cell depletion occurred in all animals after each of the four infusions of rituximab antibody. However, the level of B-cell depletion was more marked in three of the six monkeys on day 36.

Three of the six Group 3 monkeys produced anti-rituximab antibodies that were detected two weeks after the last antibody injection. Results are confirmed by the rapid recovery of B lymphocytes in the peripheral blood of the three animals at time points that correlate with the appearance of the potentially neutralizing anti-chimeric antibody responses. None of the other Group 3 monkeys showed an anti-rituximab immune response greater than 0.2 µg/mL on day 36. Results indicate that certain monkeys with competent immune systems may respond to multiple antibody exposures by producing significant amounts of neutralizing antibodies that alter the efficacy (depleting capability) of the antibody.

PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

PrRITUXAN®

rituximab for injection

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma & Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

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

Serious Warnings and Precautions

- Some side effects associated with Rituxan are severe and may be life-threatening. This drug should only be used by health professionals experienced in treating cancer in a facility where sudden and life-threatening reactions can be immediately treated.
- Fatal allergic reactions and tumour lysis syndrome (TLS) causing fatal kidney damage have occurred.
- Repeat and sometimes fatal attacks of hepatitis have occurred. Recurrence of hepatitis B virus infection has occurred in patients who show evidence of the virus in a blood test. It is advised that all patients be tested for hepatitis B virus infection before starting treatment with Rituxan.
- Serious, including fatal infections can occur during or following treatment with Rituxan. A rare brain infection called JC virus causing progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) and death has been reported in patients with non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL). It is hard to predict who will get PML, but it is more common in people with weakened immune systems.
- Serious infusion reactions can happen during your infusion or within 24 hours after your infusion of Rituxan.
- Severe skin reactions such as Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) and Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) have been reported very rarely. Some cases have resulted in death.
- Serious and potentially fatal cardiovascular events have been reported rarely following treatment with Rituxan.

What is Rituxan used for?

- Rituxan (also known as rituximab) is a cancer medicine that is used to stop cancer cell growth and ideally cause the death of cancer cells. It is a cancer medicine that must be prescribed by a doctor.
- It is used to treat patients with certain types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

What is non-Hodgkin's lymphoma?

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is a cancer of the lymph cells (lymphocytes), which are found in the blood and in the lymph nodes. Lymph nodes are located in the head and neck area, under the arms, in the groin and throughout the chest and abdomen. Lymphocytes are a type of white blood cell. There are

two types: B lymphocytes and T lymphocytes. B lymphocytes produce antibodies or proteins that help our immune system to fight foreign substances which enter the body. All B-cells have a marker on their surface. This marker is called CD20.

What is chronic lymphocytic leukemia?

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia is a cancer of the bone marrow (spongy tissue inside bones where blood cells are made). It affects lymph cells (lymphocytes) which are a type of white blood cell. There are two types: B lymphocytes and T lymphocytes. B lymphocytes produce antibodies or proteins that help our immune system to fight foreign substances which enter the body. All B-cells have a marker on their surface. This marker is called CD20.

Who should take Rituxan?

- Rituxan is given alone for patients with low-grade CD20 antigen positive B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, who have not received prior treatment or who are no longer responding to their current anti-cancer treatment or where the lymphoma has returned despite previous anti-cancer treatment.
- Depending on the type of lymphoma, Rituxan may also be given in combination with chemotherapy regimens called CHOP or CVP. CHOP stands for the following drugs: cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisone while CVP stands for cyclophosphamide, vincristine and prednisolone.
- Rituxan may also be used as a continuous (maintenance) treatment for patients who have responded to initial therapy.
- Rituxan may also be used to treat patients with moderate or severe [stage B or C] B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia. In the CLL trial Rituxan was used with 2 other chemotherapy drugs FC [which stands for fludarabine and cyclophosphamide].

How does Rituxan work?

Our bodies have a natural defence system against cancer cells. When cancer cells appear, our bodies respond by making special proteins called antibodies. Researchers studied this response and learned how to create antibodies outside the body that help with cancer treatment. These are called monoclonal antibodies.

Monoclonal antibodies are now made to target tumours in an effort to control the growth of cancer.

Rituxan belongs to a family of medicine called monoclonal antibodies. It is an antibody that targets the CD-20 B-cell lymphocyte to stop its activity. Rituxan attaches to the CD20 marker that is located on the B-cell. When in place, it works to stop the growth of the cancer cells and may destroy them.

Rituxan is most active in patients whose lymphomas are of the B-cell type.

What are the ingredients in Rituxan?

Medicinal ingredients: rituximab

Non-medicinal ingredients: Hydrochloric acid, polysorbate 80, sodium chloride, sodium citrate, sodium hydroxide and water for injection.

Rituxan comes in the following dosage forms:

Liquid concentrate for intravenous (IV) administration (100 mg (10 mL) or 500 mg (50 mL) single-use vials).

Do not use Rituxan if:

- You are allergic to rituximab or proteins of similar mouse or human origin or any other ingredient in Rituxan or
- You have ever had a rare infection of the brain called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) you should not take Rituxan.

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

- Ever had a bad reaction to Rituxan or any of the non-medicinal ingredients.
- Are allergic to other medications, food or dyes.
- Have a history of heart attack or stroke.
- Are taking any other medicines (including those not prescribed by the doctor). If you are taking medication to reduce blood pressure. If you are planning to be immunized with a vaccine during or after the completion of your Rituxan therapy. Live viral vaccines should not be given with Rituxan. Your doctor will check if you should have any vaccines before or after you receive Rituxan.
- Have a pre-existing lung disease as you may have a greater chance of breathing difficulties during your Rituxan treatment infusion.
- Have a history of hepatitis B or current hepatitis B infection. In some cases, patients who have had hepatitis B might have a repeat attack of hepatitis. Infection with hepatitis B virus causes inflammation of the liver which may show as mild fever, feeling of sickness, fatigue, loss of appetite, joint and/or abdominal pain and yellowing of whites of the eyes, skin, tongue and dark urine. If you experience any of these symptoms immediately contact your doctor. If you show evidence of hepatitis B virus infection you may be referred to a liver disease expert for ongoing monitoring and management.
- Have had tuberculosis infection. One patient with CLL who had a tuberculosis infection had repeat and severe attacks when treated with Rituxan. Tell the doctor if you think you had tuberculosis; you will be carefully checked for signs of tuberculosis infection.
- Are pregnant, or plan on becoming pregnant or are breast-feeding a child. Rituxan has not been studied in pregnant or breast-feeding women. Women should avoid becoming pregnant and use effective birth control methods during and up to 12 months after treatment with Rituxan. Patients who are pregnant or become pregnant should not receive or continue to receive Rituxan. Rituxan may pass into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 6 months after your last dose of Rituxan.
- Have ever had heart disease [for example angina (heart pain), arrhythmia (palpitations/ irregular heart beat), or heart failure] or breathing problems, your doctor will take special care of you during therapy with Rituxan.

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

Other warnings you should know about:

- Rituxan is an infusion (“drip”) which is given intravenously (into your veins). Very commonly patients being given Rituxan have some side effects while the infusion is being given. Most patients are also given medication such as acetaminophen [TYLENOL®], antihistamines, and steroids for allergic reactions [such as prednisone] before the infusion to prevent these reactions. If you notice any trouble breathing, feel hot or shivery, have hives or an itchy rash, tell the person giving you the infusion immediately.

- These side effects are more common with the first infusions of Rituxan. If you develop any of these symptoms, the infusion will be slowed down or stopped for a while. Once these symptoms go away, or improve, the infusion can be continued.
- Cases of Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML) have been reported during use of Rituxan in NHL and CLL. PML is a condition that causes nerve damage within the brain. Tell your doctor immediately if you have memory loss, trouble thinking, and difficulty with walking, clumsiness, falls or weakness on one side of the body, changes in mood or loss of vision. Your doctor will check if you need to see a neurologist.
- Cases of Tumour Lysis Syndrome [TLS] have been reported during the use of Rituxan. TLS is a condition that causes sudden kidney failure and abnormal heart rhythms due to changes in blood chemistry, which may be fatal. Tell your doctor immediately if you have palpitations/irregular heartbeats; vomiting; fatigue/weakness; difficulty concentrating/trouble thinking; swelling, numbness or tingling in hands, face or feet; back pain; muscle cramps; fainting or trouble breathing.
- Some patients with TLS in its early stages have no symptoms, and your doctor will be performing blood tests for this and other side effects.
- Bowel problems, including blockage or tears in the bowels that can sometimes lead to death can happen if you receive Rituxan with chemotherapy medicines to treat non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Tell your doctor immediately if you have any abdominal pain during treatment with Rituxan.

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

Before starting treatment, make sure your doctor knows if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines (including those you have bought for yourself from a pharmacy, supermarket or health store). This is extremely important, as using more than one medicine at the same time can strengthen or weaken their effect. Rituxan should not be used with other drugs unless your doctor has told you it is safe to do so.

How to take Rituxan:

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

Usual dose:

The usual dose of Rituxan is based on your body surface area which your doctor will calculate for you.

Rituxan is not taken by mouth, but given with fluids through an intravenous line. An intravenous line, or I.V., is a thin, plastic tube placed in a vein in your hand or arm. When Rituxan is given intravenously, it is called an infusion.

A healthcare professional in a healthcare facility will give you Rituxan as prescribed by your doctor.

Your first Rituxan infusion may take most of the day. Usually the remaining infusions will take less time.

Overdose:

It is unlikely that you will receive too much Rituxan as you will be closely monitored by Healthcare Professionals during your infusion. However, if you suspect you received too much RITUXAN contact your physician and poison control centre immediately.

If you think you, or a person you are caring for, have taken too much Rituxan, contact a healthcare professional, hospital emergency department, or regional poison control centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

If you miss a dose of Rituxan, contact your physician immediately. Your physician will decide when you should receive your next dose.

What are possible side effects from using Rituxan?

These are not all the possible side effects you may have when taking Rituxan. If you experience any side effects not listed here, tell your healthcare professional.

The most common possible unwanted effects are infusion related events, and happen to more than 30% of patients treated with Rituxan:

- Fever and chills
- Nausea, vomiting, fatigue (feeling tired or weak), headache, skin rash, redness of the skin, itchiness, wheezing or tightness in the chest, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, sensation of the tongue or throat swelling, throat irritation, rhinitis (runny nose), temporary low blood pressure, flushing, dizziness on standing up, fast heart beat, chest pain, pain where the non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is located.

If these unwanted effects occur, it is most common within 30 minutes to 2 hours after starting the first infusion, but may also occur after the infusion has finished. The symptoms are usually mild to moderate, which can be easily treated. Rarely, these reactions can be severe. These unwanted effects are less common after the first treatment.

These unwanted effects can be prevented or managed by:

- Slowing or interrupting your infusion of Rituxan. The treatment can be restarted once the symptoms have resolved.
- Giving a fever reducer, such as **TYLENOL**[®], an antihistamine, such as **BENADRYL**[®], and a steroid such as Prednisone which can be given for allergic reactions, before each infusion of Rituxan. Sometimes additional medications are needed to be given to treat these unwanted effects.

Additionally:

- Your doctor may instruct you not to take your blood pressure medication 12 hours before and delay taking until after your infusion of Rituxan is complete. Please ask your doctor for specific instructions.
- Because some of the medications given with Rituxan may cause some dizziness or sleepiness, you should arrange for someone else to drive you home after each treatment.

There are also possible unwanted effects which could be serious but occur less commonly:

- Chest pain, fast or irregular or uneven heart beat.
- Decreased of the white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets in the blood, infection and bleeding.

- Rapid destruction of cells sometimes leading to kidney, heart or breathing problems (Tumour Lysis Syndrome).
- Redness or blistering of the skin and the inside of the mouth.
- Recurrence of Hepatitis B infection. Signs and symptoms of Hepatitis B include mild fever, feeling of sickness, fatigue, loss of appetite, joint and/or abdominal pain and yellowing of whites of the eyes, skin and tongue.
- Increasing weakness on one side of the body, clumsiness or falls, trouble with thinking or memory, changes in mood, change in vision.

If you have been given Rituxan in combination with chemotherapy, the following additional unwanted effects may occur:

- Sudden loss of speech, weakness or numbness of part or all of one side of the body, loss of vision or blurred vision, unexplained dizziness and/or sudden falls.
- Herpes zoster also known as shingles. Symptoms of shingles include itching, tingling or severe burning pain with red patches that develop into blisters and are grouped in a cluster usually on the trunk of the body.

Please consult your doctor, nurse or pharmacist for possible unwanted effects that may be caused by CHOP, CVP or FC chemotherapy.

| Serious side effects and what to do about them | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Symptom / effect | Talk to your healthcare professional | | Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help |
| | Only if severe | In all cases | |
| COMMON | | | |
| New fever or if your temperature becomes higher than 38°C | | ✓ | |
| Shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, wheezing, coughing | | ✓ | |
| Symptoms of infection that include: -Fever, temperature at 38°C or higher -Sore throat -Cough -Any redness or swelling -Pain when you pass your urine | | ✓ | |
| Any bleeding or unusual bruising | | ✓ | |
| Skin rash, itching, hives or sore joints | | ✓ | |
| Swelling of the face, lips, mouth or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing, swelling of the hands, feet or ankles | | ✓ | |

| Serious side effects and what to do about them | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Symptom / effect | Talk to your healthcare professional | | Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help |
| | Only if severe | In all cases | |
| Symptoms of Hepatitis B such as mild fever, feeling of sickness, fatigue, loss of appetite, joint and/or abdominal pain and yellowing of whites of the eyes, skin, tongue and dark urine. | | ✓ | |
| UNCOMMON | | | |
| Chest pain, fast heart rate or an irregular or uneven heart rate | | ✓ | |
| Kidney problems such as lower back or side pain, swelling of feet or lower legs, numbness or tingling in feet or hands. | | ✓ | |
| Redness or blistering of the skin and the inside of the mouth | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sudden loss of speech, increasing weakness or numbness of part or all of one side of the body, loss of vision or blurred vision, unexplained dizziness and/or clumsiness or sudden falls, trouble with thinking or memory, changes in mood, change in vision, change in mental status (for example, confusion), seizures. | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Symptoms of shingles such as itching, tingling, or severe burning pain with red patches that develop into blisters and are grouped in a cluster usually on the trunk of the body. | | ✓ | |

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

Reporting Side Effects

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

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

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

Storage:

- Store Rituxan vials at 2 – 8°C.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date stamped on the carton.
- Keep the vial in the outer carton to protect it from light.
- Keep out of reach and sight of children.

If you want more information about Rituxan:

- Talk to your healthcare professional
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website: (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/drug-product-database.html>); the manufacturer's website [www.rochecanada.com], or by calling 1-888-762-4388.

This leaflet was prepared by Hoffmann-La Roche Limited.

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Hoffmann-La Roche Limited
Mississauga, ON L5N 5M8

PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

PrRITUXAN®

rituximab for injection

Rheumatoid Arthritis & Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis and Microscopic Polyangiitis

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

Serious Warnings and Precautions

- Several side effects are associated with Rituxan, some may be severe and life-threatening. This drug should only be used by health professionals experienced in treating rheumatoid arthritis in a setting where medication and supportive care measures are immediately available in the event of an allergic reaction during administration (see [4 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION](#)).
- Serious infusion reactions can happen during your infusion or within 24 hours after your infusion of Rituxan.
- Recurrence of hepatitis B virus infection has occurred in patients who show evidence of the virus in a blood test. It is advised that all patients be tested for hepatitis B virus infection before starting treatment with Rituxan.
- Serious, including fatal infections can occur during or following treatment with Rituxan. A rare brain infection called JC virus causing progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) and death has been reported in patients with autoimmune diseases treated with Rituxan. It is hard to predict who will get PML, but it is more common in people with weakened immune systems.
- Severe skin reactions such as Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) and Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) have been reported very rarely. Some cases have resulted in death.
- Serious and potentially fatal cardiovascular events have been reported rarely following treatment with Rituxan.

What is Rituxan used for?

- Rituxan (also known as rituximab) is an injectable medicine that is used to reduce signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis (in combination with methotrexate).
- Rituxan in combination with glucocorticoids or “steroids” is also used to reduce inflammation associated with severe Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA) and helps to control your disease.

What is rheumatoid arthritis?

Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) is an inflammatory disease of the joints. Characteristics of RA include redness, swelling, pain, and limited movement around joints of the hands, feet, elbows, knees and neck. It is considered an autoimmune disease, a disease which produces antibodies against its own immune system or against its own body proteins.

What is Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA)?

GPA/MPA are disorders that causes blood vessel inflammation (vasculitis). GPA/MPA are characterized by inflammation associated with autoantibodies called ANCA (anti-neutrophil cytoplasm antibodies). ANCA contribute to inflammation that damages the blood vessel walls in different tissues and organs in the body. The signs and symptoms of vasculitis vary depending on which blood vessels/organ systems are affected.

Who should take Rituxan?

- Rituxan is used to reduce signs and symptoms of moderate-to-severe rheumatoid arthritis in people who have tried other medicines called TNF antagonists, which have either stopped working or have not worked well enough. Rituxan is taken together with another medicine called methotrexate. When taken with methotrexate, Rituxan has been shown to reduce the rate of progression of joint damage as measured by x-ray.
- Rituxan is also used in the treatment of severe Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis (GPA, also known as Wegener's Granulomatosis) and Microscopic Polyangiitis (MPA). Rituxan is taken together with other medicines referred to as glucocorticoids or "steroids". Rituxan has been shown to reduce inflammation, and helps to control your disease.

How does Rituxan work?

B cells are an important element in the immune system, helping the body to fight off infection. However in diseases such as RA and GPA/MPA, the immune system acts abnormally leading to an attack on normal healthy tissue such as the joints. In GPA/MPA patients, the immune system can attack the respiratory tract [sinuses, nose, trachea (windpipe), and lungs], kidneys, eyes, nerves and skin.

Rituxan is a monoclonal antibody. Antibodies are proteins which are produced to bind to another protein called an antigen. Rituxan binds to an antigen on the surface of a type of white blood cell, the B lymphocyte. When Rituxan binds to the surface of this cell, it causes the cell to die.

What are the ingredients in Rituxan?

Medicinal ingredients: rituximab

Non-medicinal ingredients: Hydrochloric acid, polysorbate 80, sodium chloride, sodium citrate, sodium hydroxide and water for injection.

Rituxan comes in the following dosage forms:

Liquid concentrate for intravenous (IV) administration (100 mg (10 mL) or 500 mg (50 mL) single-use vials).

Do not use Rituxan if:

- You are allergic to rituximab or proteins of similar origin or any other non-medicinal ingredient in Rituxan
- You have ever had a rare infection of the brain called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) you should not take Rituxan.
- Rituxan is not recommended unless patients' moderate-to-severe rheumatoid arthritis has not been controlled with medicines called TNF antagonists.

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

- Ever had a bad reaction to Rituxan or any of the non-medicinal ingredients.
- Are allergic to other medications, food or dyes.
- Have a history of heart disease, heart attack or stroke.
- Are taking any other medicines (including those not prescribed by the doctor). If you are taking or took another biologic medicine called a TNF antagonist or a DMARD (disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug). If you are taking medication to reduce blood pressure. If you are planning to be immunized with a vaccine during or after the completion of your Rituxan therapy. Live viral vaccines should not be given with RITUXAN. Your doctor will check if you should have any vaccines before or after you receive Rituxan.
- Have a pre-existing lung disease as you may have a greater chance of breathing difficulties during your Rituxan treatment infusion.
- Have a history of hepatitis B or current hepatitis B infection. In some cases, patients who have had hepatitis B might have a repeat attack of hepatitis. Infection with hepatitis B virus causes inflammation of the liver which may show as mild fever, feeling of sickness, fatigue, loss of appetite, joint and/or abdominal pain and yellowing of whites of the eyes, skin, tongue and dark urine. If you experience any of these symptoms immediately contact your doctor. If you show evidence of hepatitis B virus infection you may be referred to a liver disease expert for ongoing monitoring and management.
- Have a history of chronic or recurrent infection. The cells that are killed by Rituxan help to fight infection. Rituxan should not be given to people who have an active infection. Tell your doctor if you think you may have an infection, even a mild one like a cold, before he gives you the medicine. Also please tell your doctor if you have a lot of infections or suffer from severe infections. You might get infections more easily following Rituxan therapy. It is very important to tell your doctor if you get any symptoms of an infection, for example fever, cough, sore throat, burning pain when passing urine, or you start to feel weak or generally unwell.
- Are pregnant, or plan on becoming pregnant or are breast-feeding a child. Rituxan has not been studied in pregnant or breast-feeding women. Women should avoid becoming pregnant and use effective birth control methods during and up to 12 months after treatment with Rituxan. Patients who are pregnant or become pregnant should not receive or continue to receive Rituxan. Rituxan may pass into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment and for 6 months after your last dose of Rituxan.
- Have ever had heart disease (i.e. angina, palpitations, or heart failure) or a history of breathing problems, your doctor will take special care of you during therapy with Rituxan.

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

Other warnings you should know about:

- Rituxan is an infusion (“drip”) which is given into your veins. Some patients being given Rituxan have some side effects while the infusion is being given. If you notice any difficulty breathing, feel hot or shivery, have hives or an itchy rash, tell the person giving you the infusion immediately. These effects mainly occur with the first infusion of Rituxan. If you develop any of these symptoms, the infusion will be slowed down or stopped for a while. Some patients will need to take an antihistamine or acetaminophen. When these symptoms go away, or improve, the infusion can be continued.
- Cases of Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML) have been reported following use of Rituxan for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, including RA. PML is a condition that causes

nerve damage within the brain. Tell your doctor immediately if you have memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty with walking, clumsiness, falls or weakness on one side of the body, changes in mood or loss of vision. Your doctor will check if you need to see a neurologist.

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

Before starting treatment, make sure your doctor knows if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines (including those you have bought for yourself from a pharmacy, supermarket or health store). This is extremely important, as using more than one medicine at the same time can strengthen or weaken their effect. Rituxan should not be used with other drugs unless your doctor has told you it is safe to do so.

How to take Rituxan:

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

- The JointEffort® program has been established to facilitate the administration of Rituxan in RA and GPA/MPA. Information about the JointEffort® program can be obtained by calling 1-888-748-8926.
- Before the infusion is given you will be given medicines to prevent or reduce possible reactions to Rituxan.
- Rituxan is not taken by mouth, but given through an intravenous line. An intravenous line, or I.V., is a thin, plastic tube placed in a vein in your hand or arm. When Rituxan is given intravenously, it is called an infusion.

Usual dose:

RA

- Each course of treatment is made up of two separate infusions which are given at least 2 weeks apart. Repeated courses of treatment with Rituxan are possible. Depending on the signs and symptoms of your disease, your doctor will decide when you should receive more Rituxan.

GPA/MPA

- Rituxan is administered as a weekly intravenous infusion for 4 weeks.

Overdose:

It is unlikely that you will receive too much Rituxan as you will be closely monitored by Healthcare Professionals during your infusion. However, if you suspect you received too much RITUXAN contact your physician and poison control centre immediately.

If you think you, or a person you are caring for, have taken too much [Brand name], contact a healthcare professional, hospital emergency department, or regional poison control centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

What are possible side effects from using Rituxan?

These are not all the possible side effects you may have when taking Rituxan. If you experience any side effects not listed here, tell your healthcare professional.

The most common possible unwanted effects are infusion related events:

- Fever and chills
- Nausea, vomiting, fatigue (feeling tired or weak), headache, skin rash, hives, redness of the skin, itchiness, wheezing or tightness in the chest, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, sensation of the tongue or throat swelling, throat irritation, rhinitis (runny nose), temporary low blood pressure, high blood pressure, flushing, dizziness on standing up, fast heartbeat, pain in the mouth/throat, swelling of the hands and feet.

If these unwanted effects occur, it is most common within 30 minutes to 2 hours after starting the first infusion, but may also occur after the infusion has finished. The symptoms are usually mild to moderate, and can be easily treated. Rarely, these reactions can be severe. These unwanted effects are less common after the first treatment.

These unwanted effects can be prevented or managed by:

- Slowing or interrupting your infusion of Rituxan. The treatment can be restarted once the symptoms have resolved.
- Giving a fever reducer, such as **TYLENOL**[®], and an antihistamine, such as **BENADRYL**[®] before each infusion of Rituxan. Sometimes additional medications are needed to be given to treat these unwanted effects.

Additionally:

- Your doctor may instruct you not to take your blood pressure medication 12 hours before and delay taking until after your infusion of Rituxan is complete. Please ask your doctor for specific instructions.
- Because some of the medications given with Rituxan may cause some dizziness or sleepiness, you should arrange for someone else to drive you home after each treatment.

In addition to the unwanted effects described above, there are certain adverse events identified which are specific to GPA/MPA patients, namely muscle spasms, increases in liver enzymes and nose bleeds.

There are also possible unwanted effects which could be serious but occur less commonly:

Some patients get infections after treatment. Often these are colds, but could be pneumonia or urinary infections. Some other effects might occur, but are less likely, including: pain in the tummy, back, chest, muscles and/or joints, at the infusion site, feeling unwell, changes in blood pressure, changes in heart rate, diarrhea, indigestion, cramp, dizziness, tingling or numbness, anxiety or nervousness, cough, watery or itchy eyes, runny or itchy nose, sweating, sinusitis.

Some patients also have some changes to blood tests including a fall in the number of red cells, white cells or both. Severe but rare reactions, in particular severe breathing difficulties and severe skin reactions including blistering, could be fatal. This is why your doctor will watch you closely, and why it is important for you to tell your doctor immediately if you experience any difficulty in breathing and any skin reactions.

Some patients also have increasing weakness on one side of the body, clumsiness or falls, trouble with thinking or memory, changes in mood, change in vision. You should report these to your doctor immediately.

If you are receiving Rituxan in combination with other medicines, some of the side effects you may experience may be due to the other medicine.

| Serious side effects and what to do about them | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Symptom / effect | Talk to your healthcare professional | | Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help |
| | Only if severe | In all cases | |
| COMMON | | | |
| New fever or if your temperature becomes higher than 38°C | | ✓ | |
| Shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, wheezing, coughing | | ✓ | |
| Symptoms of infection that include: - Fever, temperature at 38°C or higher - Sore throat - Cough - Any redness or swelling - Pain when you pass your urine | | ✓ | |
| Any bleeding or unusual bruising | | ✓ | |
| Skin rash, itching, hives or sore joints | | ✓ | |
| Swelling of the face, lips, mouth or throat which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing, swelling of the hands, feet or ankles | | ✓ | |
| Symptoms of Hepatitis B such as mild fever, feeling of sickness, fatigue, loss of appetite, joint and/or abdominal pain and yellowing of whites of the eyes, skin, tongue and dark urine. | | ✓ | |
| UNCOMMON | | | |
| Changes in blood pressure, changes in heart rate | | ✓ | |
| Redness or blistering of the skin | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Increasing weakness on one side of the body, clumsiness or falls, trouble with thinking or memory, changes in mood, change in vision | | ✓ | |
| Sudden loss of speech, increasing weakness or numbness of part or all of one side of the body, loss of vision or blurred vision, unexplained dizziness and/or clumsiness or sudden falls, trouble | | ✓ | |

| Serious side effects and what to do about them | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Symptom / effect | Talk to your healthcare professional | | Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help |
| | Only if severe | In all cases | |
| with thinking or memory, changes in mood, change in vision, change in mental status (for example, confusion), seizures. | | | |
| Symptoms of shingles such as itching, tingling, or severe burning pain with red patches that develop into blisters and are grouped in a cluster usually on the trunk of the body. | | ✓ | |
| Kidney problems such as lower back or side pain, swelling of feet or lower legs, numbness or tingling in feet or hands. | | ✓ | |
| Redness or blistering of the skin and inside the mouth. | | ✓ | |

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

Reporting Side Effects

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

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
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NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

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- Keep the vial in the outer carton to protect it from light.
- Keep out of reach and sight of children.

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- Talk to your healthcare professional
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Hoffmann-La Roche Limited
Mississauga, ON L5N 5M8