

## **PRODUCT MONOGRAPH**

### **Pr MITOMYCIN FOR INJECTION**

**USP**

(20 mg per vial)

Antineoplastic

Teva Canada limited  
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Toronto, Ontario  
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Canada

Date of Revision:  
June 30, 2017

Control #: 202039

## PRODUCT MONOGRAPH

### Pr MITOMYCIN FOR INJECTION

#### USP

(20 mg per vial)

#### THERAPEUTIC CLASSIFICATION

Antineoplastic

**CAUTION: MITOMYCIN FOR INJECTION IS A POTENT DRUG AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY BY PHYSICIANS EXPERIENCED WITH CANCER CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS (SEE WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS). BLOOD COUNTS SHOULD BE TAKEN WEEKLY. MITOMYCIN FOR INJECTION MUST BE DISCONTINUED OR DOSAGE REDUCED UPON EVIDENCE OF ABNORMAL DEPRESSION OF THE BONE MARROW OR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIGNIFICANT RENAL OR PULMONARY TOXICITY.**

#### ACTION AND CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mitomycin was first investigated as an antibiotic in Japan. It was then found to be active as an antineoplastic agent. It selectively inhibits the synthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). The exact point of mitomycin attachment to DNA remains unknown. There is a correlation between the guanine and cytosine content of DNA and the degree of mitomycin-induced cross-linking. At high concentrations of the drug, cellular RNA and protein synthesis are also suppressed.

In humans, mitomycin is rapidly cleared from the plasma after intravenous administration with a biphasic plasma elimination curve. Time required to reduce the serum concentration by 50% after a 30 mg bolus injection, is 17 minutes. After injection of 30 mg, 20 mg or 10 mg intravenously, the maximal serum concentrations were 2.4 µg/mL, 1.7 µg/mL and 0.52 µg/mL, respectively.

In general, the smaller the dose, the more rapidly blood levels of mitomycin decreased. Clearance is affected primarily by metabolism in the liver, but metabolism occurs in other tissues as well.

Approximately 10% of a dose of mitomycin is excreted unchanged in the urine. Since metabolic pathways are saturated at relatively low doses, the percent of a dose excreted in urine increases with increasing doses. In children, excretion of intravenously administered mitomycin is similar.

Mitomycin is not appreciably absorbed from the urinary bladder, following intravesical administration. Serial plasma samples from 55 patients treated with doses of 20 mg to 40 mg of mitomycin by intravesical instillation were assayed. There was no mitomycin detectable (assay limit 10 to 100 ng/mL) in any plasma samples collected during and 30 minutes post-therapy at any dose.

## **INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE**

Mitomycin is indicated in the palliative treatment as an adjunct to surgery, radiation or chemotherapy for adenocarcinoma of the stomach and colon.

Mitomycin as a single agent is indicated as topical therapy for superficial (no invasion beyond the lamina propria) transitional cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder. Efficacy has been demonstrated both in patients who have had no prior intravesical chemotherapy and in those who have failed such therapy with Thiotepa or other antineoplastic agents.

## **CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Mitomycin is contraindicated in patients who have demonstrated a hypersensitivity to it in the past.

Mitomycin is contraindicated in patients with thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, coagulation disorder, or an increased bleeding tendency due to other causes.

Mitomycin is contraindicated for intravesical administration in patients who have demonstrated a hypersensitive or idiosyncratic reaction to it in the past.

## **WARNINGS**

It is recommended that Mitomycin For Injection be administered under the supervision of a qualified physician experienced in the use of cancer chemotherapeutic agents. Since facilities for necessary laboratory studies must be available, hospitalization of patients is recommended.

Mitomycin For Injection should not be administered to any patient with a white blood cell count below 4000 mm<sup>3</sup> and a platelet count below 150 000 mm<sup>3</sup>, or to those with potentially serious infections.

Bone marrow depression, notably thrombocytopenia and leukopenia is the most severe toxicity (see **ADVERSE REACTIONS**). Thrombocytopenia may contribute to hemorrhage and leukopenia to overwhelming infection in an already compromised, poor risk patient and may result in death.

Mitomycin For Injection is cytotoxic. In the treatment of each patient, the physician must weigh carefully the possibility of achieving therapeutic benefit versus the risk of toxicity. Studies have shown that mitomycin is carcinogenic in animals.

### **Use in Obstetrics**

Safe use of mitomycin in pregnant women has not been established. Mitomycin has known teratogenic properties in animals, therefore, the benefits derived from the use of mitomycin in pregnancy must be weighed against the hazards involved.

### **Nursing Women**

It is not known if mitomycin is excreted in human milk. It is recommended that women receiving mitomycin not breast feed because of the potential for serious adverse reactions from mitomycin in nursing infants

## **PRECAUTIONS**

Mitomycin For Injection should be administered, preferably, to patients who are hospitalized and who can be observed carefully and frequently during and after therapy.

It should be used with extreme caution in patients with significant impairment of renal function.

Since mitomycin has a high incidence of bone marrow depression, particularly thrombocytopenia and leukopenia, the following studies should be obtained frequently during therapy and for at least seven weeks following therapy: platelet count, prothrombin time, bleeding time, white blood count and differential. The persistence of thrombocytopenia below  $150\,000\text{ mm}^3$ , or a significant prolongation of prothrombin time or bleeding time, or a white blood cell count below  $4000\text{ mm}^3$  is an indication for the termination of therapy.

Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS), a serious complication of chemotherapy, consisting primarily of microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia and irreversible renal failure has been reported in patients receiving mitomycin. The syndrome may occur at any time during systemic therapy with mitomycin as a single agent or in combination with other cytotoxic drugs; however, most cases occur at doses 60 mg of mitomycin. Blood product transfusion may exacerbate the symptoms associated with this syndrome. The incidence of the syndrome has not been defined. (See ADVERSE REACTIONS)

Patients should be advised of the potential toxicity of this drug, particularly bone marrow depression. A low incidence of septicemic deaths, as a result of leukopenia attributable to the drug, have been reported. Patients receiving Mitomycin For Injection should be observed for evidence of renal toxicity. Mitomycin For Injection should not be given to patients with a serum creatinine greater than 1.7 mg percent.

Mitomycin-associated pulmonary toxicity has been reported. Cases have been reported with both single-agent therapy and combination chemotherapy. Dyspnea and nonproductive cough are the usual presenting symptoms. Radiographic evidence of interstitial infiltrates may or may not be present. If other etiologies have been eliminated, a diagnosis of mitomycin-related pulmonary toxicity may be made.

Signs and symptoms of pneumonitis associated with mitomycin may be reversed if appropriate therapy is instituted early and mitomycin is discontinued. Corticosteroids have been reported by several authors to expedite symptomatic relief.

Acute shortness of breath and severe bronchospasm have been reported following the administration of vinca alkaloids in patients who had previously or simultaneously received mitomycin. The onset of this acute respiratory distress occurred within minutes to hours after the vinca alkaloid injection. The total number of doses for each drug has varied considerably. Bronchodilators, steroids and/or oxygen have produced symptomatic relief.

A few cases of adult respiratory distress syndrome have been reported in patients receiving mitomycin, in combination with other chemotherapy, and maintained at FiO<sub>2</sub> concentrations greater than 50% perioperatively. Therefore, caution should be exercised using only enough oxygen to provide adequate arterial saturation, since oxygen itself is toxic to the lungs. Careful attention should be paid to fluid balance and overhydration should be avoided.

## **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

### **Bone Marrow Toxicity**

The most serious and most common toxicity of mitomycin is thrombocytopenia and leukopenia which occur anytime within eight weeks after onset of therapy. In a recent study, at a dose of 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> every six to eight weeks, by itself or in combination with 5-fluorouracil, leukopenia occurred in 74 of 94 patients, with 10 being in the life-threatening category; and thrombocytopenia occurred in 68 of 94 patients, with 18 being in the life-threatening category. In a previous study, at doses of 0.5 mg / kg / day for five days and repeating once monthly, or 0.25 mg / kg every two weeks, leukopenia and/or thrombocytopenia occurred in 605 of 937 patients. The return to normal counts after cessation of therapy was within 10 weeks. Mitomycin produces cumulative myelosuppression.

### **Integument and Mucous Membrane Toxicity**

This has occurred in approximately 4% of patients treated with mitomycin. Cellulitis at the injection site has been reported and is occasionally severe. Stomatitis and alopecia also occur frequently. Rashes are rarely reported.

The most important dermatological problem with this drug, however, is the necrosis and

consequent sloughing of tissue which results if the drug is extravasated during injection.

Extravasation may occur with or without an accompanying stinging or burning sensation and even if there is adequate blood return when the injection needle is aspirated. There have been reports of delayed erythema and/or ulceration occurring either at or distant from the injection site, weeks to months after mitomycin, even when no obvious evidence of extravasation was observed during administration. Skin grafting has been required in some of the cases.

### **Pulmonary Toxicity**

Refer to section on pulmonary toxicity under **PRECAUTIONS**.

### **Renal Toxicity**

A small number of patients demonstrated a significant rise in BUN from a baseline pre-therapy. There appeared to be no correlation between total dose administered or duration of therapy and renal toxicity. Seventy-five percent of the patients with a definite renal toxicity had evidence of metastatic disease. The data, to date, are inconclusive as far as a direct relationship of mitomycin to renal toxicity.

### **Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)**

A serious and often fatal syndrome consisting of microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, renal failure, and hypertension has been reported in patients receiving mitomycin. Most of these patients received long-term therapy (6 to 12 months) with mitomycin in combination with fluorouracil and doxorubicin; however, some patients received mitomycin in combination with other drugs or were treated for less than six months. Exacerbation of the symptoms associated with HUS has been reported in some patients receiving blood product transfusions. The incidence of the syndrome has not been defined. A high mortality rate (52%) has been associated with this syndrome (See **PRECAUTIONS**).

### **Acute Side Effects**

Fever, hemolytic anemia, anorexia, stomatitis, hypoglycemia, mucositis, and diarrhea have occurred.

### **Other Undesirable Side Effects**

Headache, blurring of vision, confusion, drowsiness, syncope, fatigue, weakness, edema, thrombophlebitis, hematemesis, nausea, vomiting, weight loss, ataxia, and pain. It is difficult to determine whether these side effects are dose-related or due to the primary or metastatic disease process.

### **Genitourinary Irritation**

Genitourinary irritation following intravesical administration indicated dysuria, cystitis, nocturia and increased frequency of micturition, hematuria, and other symptoms of local irritation. Approximately 25% of the patients treated experienced irritative symptoms, but not all were unequivocally drug-related and may have been symptoms of the disease. Reports of bladder fibrosis/contraction, which in rare cases have required cystectomy, have been received

postmarketing.

### **Dermatitis**

Dermatitis occurred in approximately 10% of the patients treated. It was commonly manifested as palmar rash with desquamation, generally appearing on the extremities and less often on the trunk, and also as genital rash. Topical steroids have been employed but their therapeutic value has not been determined.

## **SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF OVERDOSAGE**

For management of a suspected drug overdose, contact your regional Poison Control Centre immediately.

No specific antidote for mitomycin is known. Management of overdose would include general supportive measures to sustain the patient through any period of toxicity that might occur.

## **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

Mitomycin For Injection should be given with care to avoid extravasation of the compound into the tissue. If extravasation occurs, cellulitis, ulceration and slough may result.

To reconstitute a vial of mitomycin, add Sterile Water for Injection as listed in the Reconstitution Table below:

**Reconstitution Table**

<b>Vial Size</b>	<b>Diluent Added to Vial (mL)</b>	<b>Approximate Available Volume (mL)</b>	<b>Approximate Concentration (mg/mL)</b>
20 mg	40	39.0	0.5

Shake vigorously for approximately 4 – 5 minutes until a complete solution is obtained.

### **Intravenous Use**

After full hematological recovery from any previous chemotherapy, either of the following Dosage Schedules may be used at 6 to 8 week intervals. Because of cumulative

myelosuppression, patients should be re-evaluated after each course of Mitomycin For Injection and the dose reduced if the patient has experienced any toxicities (see Guide to Dosage Adjustment).

Doses greater than 20 mg / m<sup>2</sup> do not demonstrate increased effectiveness and are more toxic than lower doses.

- (1) 20 mg / m<sup>2</sup> intravenously as a single dose via a functioning intravenous catheter.
- (2) 2 mg / m<sup>2</sup> / day intravenously for 5 days. After a drug free interval of 2 days, 2 mg / m<sup>2</sup> / day for 5 days, thus making the total initial dose of 20 mg / m<sup>2</sup> given over 10 days.

### **Intravesical Use**

A dose of 20 to 40 mg intravesically once per week for 8 weeks. Patients are advised to abstain from liquids for 12 hours prior to therapy. The patient is catheterized, the bladder is drained and Mitomycin For Injection is instilled. The solution should be retained for 2 hours. If desired, the patient may rotate positions every 15 minutes, for maximum area-contact.

The following schedule is suggested as a Guide to Dosage Adjustment:

### **Guide to Dosage Adjustment**

<b>Nadir After Prior Dose</b>		<b>Percentage of Prior Dose to be Given</b>
<b>Leukocytes</b>	<b>Platelets</b>	
>4000	>100 000	100%
3000 - 3999	75 000 - 99 999	100%
2000 - 2999	25 000 - 74 999	70%
<2000	<25 000	50%

No repeat dosage should be given until leukocyte count has returned to 3000 and platelet count to 75 000.

When Mitomycin For Injection is used in combination with other myelosuppressive agents, the doses should be adjusted accordingly. If the disease continues to progress after two courses of Mitomycin For Injection, the drug should be stopped since chances of response are minimal.



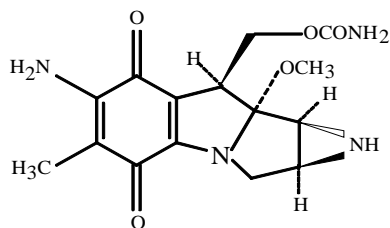
## PHARMACEUTICAL INFORMATION

### Drug Substance

**Common Name:** mitomycin

**Chemical Name:** 6-amino-1, 1a, 2, 8, 8a, 8b-hexahydro-8 (hydroxymethyl)-8a-methoxy-5-methylaziridino (2', 3':3, 4) pyrrolo (1, 2-a) indole-4, 7-dione carbamate (ester)

### Structural Formula:



**Molecular Formula:** C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

**Molecular Weight:** 334.34 g/mol

**Description:** Mitomycin is an antibiotic isolated from the broth of *Streptomyces caespitosus* as deep blue violet crystals. It has a melting point of  $\geq 360^{\circ}\text{C}$  and is soluble in water and organic solvents. It has a pH of 6.0 - 8.0 in water.

### Composition

Each vial contains mitomycin 20 mg and mannitol 40 mg. Sodium hydroxide and/or hydrochloric acid may be used for pH adjustment.

### Stability and Storage Recommendations

Store at controlled room temperature (15° - 30°C) protected from light.

### Reconstituted Solutions

Solutions for Reconstitution: Sterile Water for Injection

### Reconstitution Table

Vial Size	Diluent Added to Vial (mL)	Approximate Available Volume (mL)	Approximate Concentration (mg/mL)
20 mg	40	39.0	0.5

Shake vigorously for approximately 4 – 5 minutes until a complete solution is obtained.

Reconstituted with Sterile Water for Injection to a concentration of 0.5 mg / mL, Mitomycin For Injection is stable for 72 hours refrigerated or 6 hours at controlled room temperature (15° - 30°C), protected from light.

#### Parenteral Products

Reconstituted solutions may be further diluted at controlled room temperature (15° - 30°C) or refrigerated (2° - 8°C) with one of the following diluents to a concentration of 20 to 40 µg/mL:

0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection  
Sodium Lactate Injection

Reconstituted solutions are stable in PVC bags for 6 hours when further diluted with 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection and 6 hours when further diluted with Sodium Lactate Injection at controlled room temperature and for 18 hours when further diluted with 0.9% Sodium Chloride Injection and 6 hours when further diluted with Sodium Lactate Injection when refrigerated.

The reconstituted and diluted solutions should be inspected for discoloration, haziness, particulate matter and leakage prior to administration. Discard unused portion.

## **Handling and Disposal**

1. Preparation of Mitomycin For Injection should be done in a vertical laminar flow hood (Biological Safety Cabinet - Class II).
2. Personnel preparing Mitomycin For Injection should wear PVC gloves, safety glasses, disposal gowns and masks.
3. All needles, syringes, vials and other materials which have come in contact with Mitomycin For Injection should be segregated and incinerated at 1000°C or more. Sealed containers may explode. Intact vials should be returned to the manufacturer for destruction. Proper precautions should be taken in packaging these materials for transport.

Personnel regularly involved in the preparation and handling of mitomycin should have bi-annual blood examinations.

## **AVAILABILITY OF DOSAGE FORMS**

<sup>Pt</sup> Mitomycin for Injection is supplied as a sterile lyophilized powder with mannitol in single use vials containing 20 mg of mitomycin, packaged individually.

## PHARMACOLOGY

Mitomycin disappears rapidly from the plasma and there is no evidence of specific tissue localization.

After intravenous injection in dogs, mitomycin appeared in the urine within 5 to 6 minutes. Eighteen to twenty-nine percent is recovered within one hour. Simultaneous creatinine clearance studies indicate that excretion is primarily by glomerular filtration.

In children given intravenous doses, the urinary recovery was 5 to 20% within one hour and was essentially complete in two hours.

## TOXICOLOGY

### Acute Toxicity

Species	Route	Number of Successive Daily Doses	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg/day)
Mice	Intraperitoneal	1	8.5
Mice	Intraperitoneal	5	2.3
Mice	Intravenous	1	7.83
Rats	Intraperitoneal	1	2.5
Rats	Intraperitoneal	5	1.0
Rats	Intravenous	1	3.41
Dogs	Intravenous	1	1.25
Dogs	Intravenous	10	0.125

### **Repeated Dose Toxicity in Monkeys**

No pharmacotoxic signs were observed following intravenous injections of 0.2 or 0.4 mg/kg/day given for 10 consecutive days.

At higher dosage levels (up to 3.2 mg/kg) dose-related pharmacologic signs included moderate to marked anorexia, soft stools, diarrhea, decreased activity, depression, and weight loss. An increase in BUN was noted and on autopsy, damage to renal tubules and the hematopoietic tissue was found.

The toxicity of mitomycin in the four species studied is fairly uniform. Moreover, the constancy of the total dose required to produce lethal effects has been suggested in the toxicity studies. The LD<sub>50</sub> as a single intravenous dose was about the same as the total dose in a ten-day schedule.

Clinical signs of intoxication in animals were intestinal and hematopoietic disturbances, hyperthermia non-related to agranulocytosis, tissue hemorrhages, and necrotizing nephrosis. Therefore, diarrhea and neutropenia may offer suitable warnings of impending severe intoxication in humans.

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### **Reporting Side Effects**

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

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

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

### **If you want more information about Mitomycin For Injection:**

- Talk to your healthcare professional
- Find the full Product Monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website (<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/>); the manufacturer's website <http://www.tevacanada.com>; or by calling 1-800-268-4127 ext. 3; or email [druginfo@tevacanada.com](mailto:druginfo@tevacanada.com).

This leaflet was prepared by Teva Canada Limited, Toronto, Ontario M1B 2K9

Last Revised: June 30, 2017