

Cisplatin Cas No. : 15663-27-1

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Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



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Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Cisplatin

CAS No. : 15663-27-1



CAS Number 15663-27-1

Identification

Name Cisplatin

Synonyms cis-Diaminedichloroplatinum(II)

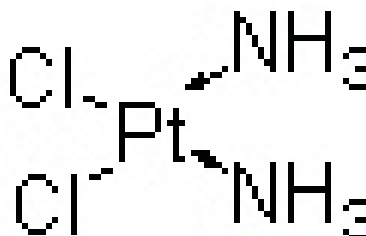
Molecular Structure Cisplatin,

cis-Diaminedichloroplatinum(II), CAS #: 15663-27-1

Molecular Formula $C12H6N2Pt$

Molecular Weight 300.05

EINECS 239-733-8

**Properties**

Melting point 270 °C

Water solubility <0.1 g/100 mL at 19 °C

DOSAGE

Cisplatin is given as a drip (infusion) through a fine tube (cannula) inserted into the vein. The infusion usually takes between six and eight hours. It may also be given through a central line, which is inserted under the skin into a vein near the collarbone, or into a PICC line, which is inserted into a vein in the crook of the arm.

Chemotherapy is usually given as a course of several sessions (or cycles) of treatment over a few months. The length of your treatment and the number of cycles you have will depend on the type of cancer for which you are being treated. Cisplatin is sometimes given alongside other chemotherapy drugs as part of a combination regimen. Your nurse or doctor will discuss your treatment plan with you.

SIDE EFFECTS

Many people have one or more of the following side effects with cisplatin

- * Fatigue during and after treatment – most people find their energy levels are back to normal within 6 months to a year
- * Feeling or being sick can be severe – it may begin a few hours after treatment and last for a few days. It is usually possible to control this side effect with anti-sickness injections and tablets but if you are still being sick, tell your doctor.
- * Cisplatin can cause kidney damage – you will have blood tests before your treatment, to make sure your kidneys are able to cope with the drug. To help prevent damage it is important to drink plenty of water and you will have fluids into your vein before and after your treatment.
- * You may not be able to hear some high-pitched sounds – this usually gets better on its own some time after the treatment ends
- * This drug may have a harmful effect on a developing baby. You should not become pregnant or father a child while taking this drug. Discuss contraception with your doctor before having the treatment, if there is any possibility that you or your partner could become pregnant.
- * A temporary drop in the number of blood cells made by your bone marrow, leading to the following side effects

Each person's reaction to chemotherapy is different. Some people have very few side effects, while others may experience more. The side effects described here will not affect everyone who is given cisplatin, and may be different if you are having more than one chemotherapy drug.



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C i s p l a t i n

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We have outlined the most common side effects and some of the less common ones, so that you can be aware of them if they occur. However, we have not included those that are very rare and therefore extremely unlikely to affect you. If you notice any effects which you think may be due to the drug but which are not listed in this information, please discuss these with your doctor or chemotherapy nurse.

Feeling sick (nausea) and being sick (vomiting) If you do feel sick this may begin a few hours after the treatment is given and last for up a few days. Your doctor can prescribe very effective anti-sickness (anti-emetic) drugs to prevent, or greatly reduce, nausea and vomiting. If the sickness is not controlled, or continues, tell your doctor; they can prescribe other anti-sickness drugs which may be more effective. Some anti-sickness drugs can cause constipation. Let your doctor or nurse know if this is a problem.

Your kidneys may be affected Usually this does not cause any symptoms, and the effect is generally mild. But, if the effect is severe the kidneys can be permanently damaged unless the treatment is stopped. For this reason your kidneys will be checked by a blood test before each treatment.

You will be given fluid into a vein before and after the treatment to keep your kidneys working normally. You may be asked to measure and record what you drink and the amount of urine that you pass. If you pass less urine than you usually do, it is important to tell your nurse or doctor.

If necessary, you may be given medicine to help you to pass urine. You may be asked to drink extra fluid, before and after treatment, and it is important to do this. Let your doctor know if this is a problem, for example, if you are feeling sick.

Numbness or tingling in hands or feet This is due to the effect of cisplatin on nerves and is known as peripheral neuropathy. You may notice that you have difficulty doing up buttons or similar fiddly tasks. Tell your doctor if you notice any numbness or tingling in your hands or feet. The side effect usually disappears slowly a few months after the treatment ends.

Changes in hearing You may have ringing in your ears (tinnitus) and may lose the ability to hear some high-pitched sounds. Again, this effect usually decreases when the treatment ends, although for a small number of people, it may be permanent. Tell your doctor if you notice any loss of hearing or tinnitus.

Temporary taste alterations A dietitian or specialist nurse at your hospital can give advice about ways of coping with this side effect.

PRECAUTIONS

Insufficient data are available from clinical trials of cisplatin in the treatment of metastatic testicular tumors or advanced bladder cancer to determine whether elderly patients respond differently than younger patients. In four clinical trials of combination chemotherapy for advanced ovarian carcinoma, 1484 patients received cisplatin either in combination with cyclophosphamide or paclitaxel. Of these, 426 (29%) were older than 65 years. In these trials, age was not found to be a prognostic factor for survival. However, in a later secondary analysis for one of these trials, elderly patients were found to have shorter survival compared with younger patients. In all four trials, elderly patients experienced more severe neutropenia than younger patients. Higher incidences of severe thrombocytopenia and leukopenia were also seen in elderly compared with younger patients, although not in all cisplatin-containing treatment arms. In the two trials where nonhematologic toxicity was evaluated according to age, elderly patients had a numerically higher incidence of peripheral neuropathy than younger patients. Other reported clinical experience suggests that elderly patients may be more susceptible to myelosuppression, infectious complications, and nephrotoxicity than younger patients.

Cisplatin is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney and is contraindicated in patients with preexisting renal impairment. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection, and renal function should be monitored.



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DRUG DESCRIPTION

Cisplatin is a chemotherapy drug that is given as a treatment for some types of cancer. It is most commonly used to treat testicular, bladder, lung, gullet (oesophagus), stomach and ovarian cancers. This information describes cisplatin, how it is given and some of its possible side effects. It should ideally be read with our general information about chemotherapy and about your type of cancer, which give further information and advice.



Cisplatin is a colourless fluid. You have cisplatin into your bloodstream (intravenously). You can have it through a thin, short tube (a cannula) put into a vein in your arm each time you have treatment. Or you may have it through a central line, a PICC line or a portacath. These are long, plastic tubes that give the drugs directly into a large vein in your chest. You have the tube put in just before your course of treatment starts and it stays in place as long as you need it.

You usually have chemotherapy as a course of several cycles of treatment. We have detailed information about how chemotherapy treatment is planned on the planning chemotherapy page. You usually have cisplatin every 3 or 4 weeks. Or you may have it each week.

Information Associated with Product:

Note /Government Notification: These chemicals are designated as those that are used in the manufacture of the controlled substances and are important to the manufacture of the substances. For any (Control Substance) products Import and Export *** subjected to your country government laws /control substance ACT.

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The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

This document plus the full buyer/ prescribing information, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

<http://www.tajapi.com>

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91 022 30601000.

This leaflet was prepared by
Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited,
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