

Carboplatin Cas No. : 41575-94-4

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Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers

Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**Carboplatin****CAS No. : 41575-94-4****CAS number 41575-94-4**

ATC code L01XA02

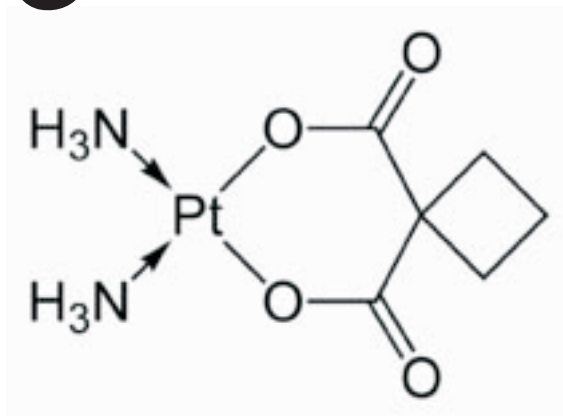
PubChem 498142

DrugBank APRD00466

Carboplatin

Systematic (IUPAC) name

azanide; cyclobutane-1,1-dicarboxylic acid; platinum

**Chemical data**Formula C₆H₁₄N₂O₄Pt

Mol. mass 371.249 g/mol

Pharmacokinetic data

Bioavailability complete

Protein binding Very low

Metabolism ?

Half life 1.1-2 hours

Excretion hepatic

Therapeutic considerations

Pregnancy cat.

D(US)

Legal status

Routes Intravenous

DOSAGE

Carboplatin is usually given by infusion into a vein (intravenously-IV) over at least 15 minutes by a healthcare professional. This medication should be mixed in the proper solution. Before using, check this medication visually for particles or discoloration. If either is present, do not use the liquid. Do not use needles or IV tubing that contain aluminum because this medication reacts with aluminum. If you have questions regarding the use of this medication, consult your pharmacist.

The dosage is based on your medical condition, body size, and response to therapy. In general, courses of carboplatin treatment should not be given more often than once every 4 weeks. Consult your doctor or pharmacist for more details.

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 carboplatin, and may be different if you are having more than one chemotherapy drug.

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 them with your doctor or chemotherapy nurse.



Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Carboplatin

CAS NO- 41575-94-4



Lowered resistance to infection Carboplatin can reduce the production of white blood cells by the bone marrow, making you more prone to infection. This effect can begin seven days after treatment has been given, and your resistance to infection usually reaches its lowest point 10–14 days after chemotherapy. Your blood cells will then increase steadily, and will usually have returned to normal levels before your next course of chemotherapy.

Contact your doctor or the hospital straightaway if:

- * your temperature goes above 38°C (100.5°F)
- * you suddenly feel unwell (even with a normal temperature).

You will have a blood test before having more chemotherapy to make sure that your cells have recovered. Occasionally it may be necessary to delay your treatment if the number of blood cells (the blood count) is still low.

Bruising or bleeding Carboplatin can reduce the production of platelets (which help the blood to clot). Let your doctor know if you have any unexplained bruising or bleeding, such as nosebleeds, blood spots or rashes on the skin, or bleeding gums.

Anaemia (low number of red blood cells) While having treatment with carboplatin you may become anaemic. This may make you feel tired and breathless. You may need to have a transfusion of blood if the number of red blood cells becomes too low.

Feeling sick (nausea) and being sick (vomiting) If you do feel sick this may begin after the treatment is given and last for up to a day. 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.

Loss of appetite A dietitian or specialist nurse at your hospital can give advice about how to boost your appetite, cope with eating difficulties and maintain your weight.

Tiredness and feeling weak You may feel very tired. It is important to allow yourself plenty of time to rest.

PRECAUTIONS

- * Before starting Carboplatin treatment, make sure you tell your doctor about any other medications you are taking (including prescription, over-the-counter, vitamins, herbal remedies, etc. Do not take aspirin, products containing aspirin unless your doctor specifically permits this.
- * Carboplatin may be inadvisable if you have a history of severe allergic reaction to cisplatin, Carboplatin, other platinum-containing formulations or mannitol.
- * Do not receive any kind of immunization or vaccination without your doctor's approval while taking Carboplatin.
- * Decreased sensation, numbness and tingling in fingers and toes may become progressively worse with repeated doses of Carboplatin. It is important to report this to your doctor.
- * Inform your health care professional if you are pregnant or may be pregnant prior to starting this treatment. Pregnancy category D (Carboplatin may be hazardous to the fetus. Women who are pregnant or become pregnant must be advised of the potential hazard to the fetus).
- * For both men and women: Do not conceive a child (get pregnant) while taking Carboplatin. Barrier methods of contraception, such as condoms, are recommended. Discuss with your doctor when you may safely become pregnant or conceive a child after therapy.
- * Do not breast feed while taking Carboplatin.



DRUG DESCRIPTION

Carboplatin is a chemotherapy drug that is given as a treatment for some types of cancer. It is most commonly used for ovarian and lung cancer, but may be used in the treatment of many other types. Carboplatin is a colourless fluid.

Carboplatin can be given as a drip (infusion) through a fine tube (cannula) inserted into a vein. The infusion takes about 60 minutes. 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. Carboplatin is commonly given alongside other chemotherapy drugs as part of a combination regimen. Your nurse or doctor will discuss your treatment plan with you.



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>

or by contacting the sponsor, Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited., at:
91 022 30601000.

This leaflet was prepared by
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Mumbai (India).
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