**Carboplatin**

**Generic name:** Carboplatin

**Brand name:** CAREPTIN®

**Dosage form:** Concentrate for solution for infusion 50 mg, 150mg and 450 mg **Drug class:** Alkylating agents

**Indications**

Carboplatin is used together with other cancer drugs to treat ovarian cancer.

* Initial treatment of advanced ovarian cancer in combination with other chemotherapy. Secondary treatment of recurrent ovarian cancer after prior chemotherapy or other treatments have failed
* Treatment of small cell carcinoma of the lung.

 Carboplatin may also be used for purposes not listed in this medication guide.

**Contraindications**

Carboplatin should not be prescribed for patients with the following conditions:

* In patients with a known hypersensitivity or allergy to Carboplatin or any of the other ingredients of CAREPTIN®.
* History of severe allergic reaction or other platinum containing compounds such as cisplatin or Oxaliplatin.
* Severe bleeding
* Severe bone marrow suppression
* Pregnancy or breastfeeding.

**Mechanism of action**

Carboplatin is a chemotherapy drug that stops cancer growth by halting or slowing the growth of cancer cells. It does this by binding to the cell DNA and preventing its replication. Carboplatin is classified as an alkylating agent and platinum-containing compound. Alkylating agents are compounds that work by adding an alkyl group to the guanine base of the DNA molecule, preventing the strands of the double helix from linking as they should. This causes breakage of the DNA strands, affecting the ability of the cancer cell to multiply. Eventually, the cancer cell dies.

**Warning and precautions**

* This medicine is prescribed for your current condition. So do not use it in similar cases or recommend it to others.
* Take this medicine according to the treatment plan prescribed by the doctor and with the strict observance of the hours and intervals mentioned.
* Discontinue the use of medication only with a doctor and avoid abstinence.
* Carboplatin should not be given to patients who are allergic to Carboplatin or any of the other ingredients of this product.
* This medication should only be prescribed by specialist physicians. The injection of this drug should be done at approved centers for the administration of oncological drugs.
* Tell your caregivers if you feel any burning, pain, or swelling around the IV needle when carboplatin is injected.
* Carboplatin can increase your risk of bleeding or infection. Call your doctor if you have a fever, chills, cough, mouth sores, or unusual bleeding or bruising.
* Tell your doctor if you have ever had:
* [Liver disease](https://www.drugs.com/mcd/liver-disease)
* Kidney disease
* A weak immune system
* If you have received carboplatin in the past
* Carboplatin may harm an unborn baby. Use effective birth control to prevent pregnancy, and tell your doctor if you become pregnant.
* Use effective birth control to prevent pregnancy while you are using this medicine and for at least 6 months after your last dose.
* CAREPTIN® may lead to irreversible infertility. It is recommended that men treated with CAREPTIN® should not procreate during treatment and for up to 6 months after the end of treatment; they should also seek advice about sperm storage prior to treatment.
* While you are being treated with Carboplatin, and after you stop treatment with it, do not have any immunizations (vaccinations) without your doctor's approval.
* Avoid coming into contact with anyone who has recently received a live vaccine. If it is not possible, wear a mask and cover your nose and mouth.
* Carboplatin can temporarily lower the number of white blood cells in your blood, increasing the chance of getting an infection. It can also lower the number of platelets, which are necessary for proper blood clotting.
* In patients with renal disease the doctor will monitor the patient more regularly.
* In patients with liver problems the doctor will monitor the liver function tests.
* It is necessary to do regular blood tests to continue your treatment. If your white blood cell count is too low, your doctor may stop the treatment so long as there is enough white blood cell count.
* It should take caution in Pediatric patients, elderly, renal impairment, hearing impairment, neuropathy, neuromuscular disease, prior cisplatin treatment, concomitant neurotoxic agents, and concomitant ototoxic agents.
* Avoid people with infections. Check with your doctor immediately if you think you are getting an infection or if you get a fever or chills, cough or hoarseness, lower back or side pain, or painful or difficult urination.
* You may be at risk of infection, so wash your hands often and try to avoid contact with people who have colds, flu or infections.
* Be careful when using a regular toothbrush, dental floss, or toothpick. Your medical doctor, dentist, or nurse may recommend other ways to clean your teeth and gums.
* Check with your health care professional before having any dental work done.
* Tell your doctor if you develop extreme tiredness and shortness of breath with decreased number of red blood cells, (hemolytic anemia), alone or combined with low platelet count, abnormal bruising (thrombocytopenia) and kidney disease where you pass little or no urine (symptoms of Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome).
* While receiving Carboplatin, do not touch your eyes, mouth or the inside of your nose unless you have just washed your hands and have not touched anything else in the meantime.
* Be careful not to cut yourself when you are using sharp objects such as a safety razor or fingernail or toenail cutters.
* Avoid contact sports or other situations where bruising or injury could occur.
* As in all cases, you should not drive a car or use machines if you feel dizzy or light-headed.

**How is Carboplatin given?**

Carboplatin is given as an infusion into a vein, usually given once every 4 weeks. A healthcare provider will give you this injection.

Tell your caregivers if you feel any burning, pain, or swelling around the IV needle when Carboplatin is injected.

You may be given other medications to help prevent serious side effects or an allergic reaction. Keep using these medicines for as long as your doctor has prescribed.

Carboplatin can increase your risk of bleeding or infection. You will need frequent medical tests. Your cancer treatments may be delayed based on the results.

Your kidney and liver function may also need to be tested.

**What should I avoid while using Carboplatin?**

Avoid being near people who are sick or have infections. Tell your doctor at once if you develop signs of infection.

Ask your doctor before getting any vaccine while you are being treated with carboplatin. Also avoid coming into contact with anyone who recently received an oral polio vaccine.

Avoid driving, using machines or hazardous activity until you know how Carboplatin will affect you. Your reactions could be impaired.

Do not touch your eyes, nose and your mouth. Wash your hands with soap after infusion session.

**Carboplatin side effects**

Taking any medication may cause side effects. In some cases, patients do not experience any side effects or the side effects of the drug disappear after a short time of taking the drug. Talk to your doctor if you experience any side effects while taking this medicine.

Get emergency medical help if you have signs of an allergic reaction: hives; difficulty breathing; swelling of your face, lips, tongue, or throat.

You may have a severe allergic reaction within minutes of receiving a carboplatin injection. Your caregivers will quickly treat you if you if this occurs.

The following are adverse events seen with Carboplatin:

* Pain, burning, redness, edema at the injection site
* low blood cell counts, fever, chills, tiredness, mouth sores, skin sores, easy bruising, unusual bleeding, pale skin, cold hands and feet, feeling light-headed or short of breath
* Cardiovascular: Hypotension, cardiac disease, sudden wheeziness or tightness of chest
* Dermatologic: Rash, itchy skin, hair loss
* Gastrointestinal: nausea, vomiting and stomach pain, diarrhea or constipation
* Vision problems such as blurred vision
* Hearing problems, ringing in your ears
* Pain or discomfort in your bones, joints, muscles, or surrounding structures (musculoskeletal disorder)

**Drug Interactions**

Consult your doctor about all the medications you are taking. CAREPTIN® may interact with other medications.

Keep a list with you of all the medicines you use (including any prescription or nonprescription medicine, herbal preparation and vitamins) and show this list your doctor**.**

* Due to the increase of thrombosis in patients with tumors, in patients who are treated with oral anticoagulants, the frequency of INR monitoring may be increased.
* Concomitant use not recommended: Phenytoin, fosphenytoin: Risk of exacerbation of convulsions, risk of toxicity enhancement or loss of efficacy of the cytotoxic drug.
* Concomitant use to take into consideration: - Ciclosporin, - Concurrent therapy with nephrotoxic drugs or ototoxic drugs such as Amino glycosides, Vancomycin, Capreomycin and diuretics, may increase or exacerbate toxicity, particularly in renal failure patients, due to Carboplatin induced changes in renal clearance.
* Tell your doctor about all your other medicines, especially an antibiotic such as Amikacin, Gentamicin, Kanamycin, Streptomycin, or Tobramycin.

Other drugs may affect Carboplatin, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products. Tell your doctor about all your current medicines and any medicine you start or stop using.

**Carboplatin use while Pregnancy and Breastfeeding**

Pregnancy: Category D

Using Carboplatin during pregnancy is strongly discouraged and patients should take precautions to avoid pregnancy.

Patients must not breast-feed while they are treated with CAREPTIN®.

Do not restart breast-feeding, unless doctor has allowed.

**Storage conditions**

* Store the medicine at temperatures below 30° C and stored away from light and moisture.
* Do not refrigerate or freeze.
* Keep the medicine in the box until it is consumed.
* Keep the medicine out of the reach of children.
* From a microbiological point of view, the solution for infusion should be used immediately. If not used immediately, in-use storage times and conditions prior to use are the responsibility of the user and would normally not be longer than 24 hours at 2° C to 8°C unless dilution has taken place in controlled and validated aseptic condition.