MEDWATCH The FDA Safety Information and Adverse Event Reporting Program

Arzerra (ofatumumab) and Rituxan (rituximab): Drug Safety Communication - New Boxed Warning, Recommendations to Decrease Risk of Hepatitis B Reactivation

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美國FDA修正ofatumumab和rituximab的警訊：藥品有B肝病毒再活化的風險。修訂後的仿單建議，應篩選(screening)、監測(monitoring)、管理(management)使用此藥品的病人，以降低風險。

先前有B型肝炎的患者，使用CD20-directed cytolytic antibodies，包含ofatumumab、rituximab，會發生B肝病毒再活化。某些案例曾導致猛爆性肝炎，肝衰竭，甚至死亡。

建議

要降低B肝再活化的風險，美國FDA建議醫療人員：

- 使用ofatumumab或rituximab前，先檢測 HBsAg 和 anti-HBc 。
- 有B肝再活化風險的患者，請向hepatitis experts (腸胃內科醫師)諮詢監測及抗病毒治療計畫。
- 完成ofatumumab或rituximab治療後的幾個月內，仍有B肝再活化的風險；因此完成ofatumumab或rituximab治療後的幾個月內，仍需監測B肝再活化的臨床症狀及實驗數值。
- 用藥期間發生B肝再活化，應立即停止使用ofatumumab或rituximab及化療，並開始治療B型肝炎。由於資料不足，因此何時恢復使用ofatumumab或rituximab，目前無任何建議。

美國FDA建議病人：

- 若您有或者曾經有過任何嚴重感染，包括B型肝炎；在使用ofatumumab或rituximab之前，請將病史告訴醫療人員。
- 若您有B型肝炎，建議醫療人員在感染期間及治療後幾個月內進行監測，並停止ofatumumab或rituximab治療。

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AUDIENCE: Oncology, Pharmacy, Rheumatology, Patient

ISSUE: FDA approved changes to the prescribing information of the immune-suppressing and anti-cancer drugs Arzerra (ofatumumab) and Rituxan (rituximab) to add new Boxed Warning information about the risk of reactivation of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. The revised labels also will include additional recommendations for screening, monitoring, and managing patients on these drugs to decrease this risk.

In patients with prior HBV infection, HBV reactivation may occur when the body's immune system is impaired. HBV reactivation has occurred in patients with prior HBV exposure who are later treated with drugs classified as CD20-directed cytolytic antibodies, including Arzerra (ofatumumab) and Rituxan (rituximab). Some cases have resulted in fulminant hepatitis, hepatic failure, and death.

BACKGROUND: Arzerra is used to treat chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) in patients who have further disease after treatment with the anti-cancer drugs fludarabine and alemtuzumab. Rituxan is used to treat non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and CLL. It is also used to treat other medical conditions, including rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatosis with polyangiitis, and microscopic polyangiitis.

RECOMMENDATIONS: To decrease the risk of HBV reactivation, FDA recommends that health care professionals:

- Screen all patients for HBV infection before starting treatment with Arzerra or Rituxan by measuring hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and hepatitis B core antibody (anti-HBc).
- Consult with hepatitis experts regarding monitoring and use of HBV antiviral therapy when

screening identifies patients at risk of HBV reactivation due to evidence of prior HBV infection.

- Monitor patients with evidence of prior HBV infection for clinical and laboratory signs of hepatitis B or HBV reactivation during Arzerra or Rituxan therapy and for several months thereafter, since reactivations have occurred several months following completion of therapy with these drugs.
- In patients who develop reactivation of HBV while on Arzerra or Rituxan, immediately discontinue the drug and start appropriate treatment for HBV. Also discontinue any chemotherapy the patient is receiving until the HBV infection is controlled or resolved. Because of insufficient data, no recommendation can be made regarding the resumption of Arzerra or Rituxan in patients who develop HBV reactivation hepatitis.

For Patients：

- Before receiving Arzerra or Rituxan, tell your health care professional if you have or have had any severe infections, including HBV.
- If you have had HBV infection, your health care professional should monitor you for HBV infection during treatment and for several months after you stop treatment with Arzerra or Rituxan.