

ANNEX I

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

LysaKare 25 g/25 g solution for infusion

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

One 1 000 mL bag contains 25 g of L-arginine hydrochloride and 25 g of L-lysine hydrochloride.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Solution for infusion

Clear, colourless solution, free from visible particles

pH: 5.1 to 6.1

Osmolarity: 420 to 480 mOsm/L

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

LysaKare is indicated for reduction of renal radiation exposure during peptide-receptor radionuclide therapy (PRRT) with lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide in adults.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

LysaKare is indicated for administration with PRRT with lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide. It should therefore only be administered by a healthcare professional experienced in the use of PRRT.

Posology

Adults

The recommended treatment regimen in adults consists of infusion of a full bag of LysaKare concomitantly with lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide infusion, even when patients require PRRT dose reduction.

Pre-treatment with an anti-emetic 30 minutes prior to the start of LysaKare infusion is recommended to reduce the incidence of nausea and vomiting.

Special populations

Elderly

No studies have been performed in patients aged 65 years or above.

Elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, and care should therefore be taken in determining eligibility based on creatinine clearance (see section 4.4).

Hepatic impairment

The use of arginine and lysine has not been specifically studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment (see section 4.4).

Renal impairment

Due to the potential for clinical complications related to volume overload and an increase in blood potassium associated with the use of LysaKare, this medicinal product should not be administered in patients with creatinine clearance <30 mL/min.

Care should be taken with LysaKare use in patients with creatinine clearance between 30 and 50 mL/min. Treatment with lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide is not recommended for patients with renal function between 30 and 50 mL/min, and the benefit/risk balance for these patients will therefore always need to be weighed carefully. This should include consideration of an increased risk for transient hyperkalaemia in these patients (see section 4.4).

Paediatric population

The safety and efficacy of LysaKare in children aged less than 18 years have not been established.

No data are available.

Method of administration

For intravenous use.

To achieve optimal renal protection LysaKare should be administered as a 4-hour infusion (250 mL/hour) starting 30 minutes prior to administration of lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide.

LysaKare and lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide must be given through separate infusion lines.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to the active substances or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.
- Pre-existing clinically significant hyperkalaemia if not adequately corrected before starting the LysaKare infusion (see section 4.4).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Hyperkalaemia

An increase in serum potassium may occur in patients receiving arginine and lysine. Such increases are generally mild and transient. According to limited available data maximum levels should be reached by approximately 4 to 5 hours after the start of infusion and should return to normal levels by 24 hours.

Serum potassium levels must be tested before each treatment with LysaKare. If hyperkalaemia is determined, the patient's history of hyperkalaemia and any concomitant medicinal product should be checked. Hyperkalaemia must be corrected accordingly before the infusion is started (see section 4.3).

In patients with pre-existing clinically significant hyperkalaemia the serum potassium level must be tested again prior to LysaKare infusion to confirm that hyperkalaemia has been successfully corrected. Patients should be monitored closely for signs and symptoms of hyperkalaemia, e.g. dyspnoea, weakness, numbness, chest pain and cardiac manifestations (conduction abnormalities and cardiac arrhythmias). An electrocardiogram (ECG) should be performed prior to discharging the patient.

Vital signs should be monitored during the infusion regardless of baseline serum potassium levels. Patients should be instructed to drink substantial quantities of water (at least 1 glass every hour) on the day of infusion to remain hydrated and facilitate excretion of excess serum potassium.

If hyperkalaemia symptoms develop during LysaKare infusion, appropriate corrective measures must be taken. In case of severe symptomatic hyperkalaemia, discontinuation of LysaKare infusion should be considered, taking into consideration the risk-benefit of renal protection versus acute hyperkalaemia.

Renal impairment

The use of arginine and lysine has not been specifically studied in patients with renal impairment. Arginine and lysine are substantially excreted and reabsorbed by the kidney, and their efficacy in the reduction of renal radiation exposure is dependent on this. Due to the potential for clinical complications related to volume overload and an increase in blood potassium associated with the use of LysaKare, this medicinal product should not be administered in patients with creatinine clearance <30 mL/min. Kidney function (creatinine and creatinine clearance) should be tested before each administration.

Care should be taken with LysaKare use in patients with creatinine clearance between 30 and 50 mL/min. Treatment with lutetium (¹⁷⁷Lu) oxodotreotide is not recommended for patients with renal function between 30 and 50 mL/min, and the benefit/risk balance for these patients will therefore always need to be weighed carefully. This should include consideration of an increased risk for transient hyperkalemia in these patients.

Hepatic impairment

The use of arginine and lysine has not been studied in patients with severe hepatic impairment. Liver function (alanine aminotransferase [ALT], aspartate aminotransferase [AST], albumin, bilirubin) should be tested before each administration.

Care should be taken with LysaKare use in patients with severe hepatic impairment and in the event of either total bilirubinaemia >3 times the upper limit of normal or albuminaemia <30 g/L and prothrombin ratio <70% during treatment. Treatment with lutetium (¹⁷⁷Lu) oxodotreotide is not recommended in these circumstances.

Heart failure

Due to the potential for clinical complications related to volume overload care should be taken with use of arginine and lysine in patients with severe heart failure defined as class III or IV in the New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification.

Treatment with lutetium (¹⁷⁷Lu) oxodotreotide is not recommended for patients with severe heart failure defined as class III or IV in the NYHA classification. The benefit/risk balance for these patients will therefore always need to be weighed carefully.

Metabolic acidosis

Metabolic acidosis has been observed with complex amino-acid solutions administered as part of total parenteral nutrition (TPN) protocols. Shifts in acid-base balance alter the balance of extracellular-intracellular potassium and the development of acidosis may be associated with rapid increases in plasma potassium.

As LysaKare is administered with lutetium (¹⁷⁷Lu) oxodotreotide, please also refer to section 4.4 of the lutetium (¹⁷⁷Lu) oxodotreotide SmPC for further warnings specific to treatment with lutetium (¹⁷⁷Lu) oxodotreotide.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No interaction studies have been performed.

No interaction with other medicinal products is expected since there is no information that other medicinal products are re-absorbed by the same kidney re-absorption mechanism.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Women of childbearing potential

There is no relevant use of this medicinal product in women of childbearing potential (see section 4.1).

Contraception in males and females

No animal studies of developmental toxicity have been conducted with LysaKare. Since LysaKare is used with lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide, males and females of reproductive potential should be advised to use effective contraception during treatment with lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide. Please also refer to section 4.6 of the lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide SmPC for further guidance specific to treatment with lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide.

Pregnancy

There are no data on the use of arginine and lysine in pregnant women.

There is no relevant use of this medicinal product in pregnant women. Lysakare is used with lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide, which is contraindicated during established or suspected pregnancy and when pregnancy has not been excluded due to the risk associated with the ionising radiation. Please also refer to section 4.6 of the lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide SmPC for further guidance specific to treatment with lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide.

No studies on animal reproductive function have been conducted (see section 5.3).

Breast-feeding

Arginine and lysine, being naturally occurring amino acids, are excreted in human milk, but effects on breast-fed newborns/infants are unlikely. Breast-feeding should be avoided during treatment with lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide.

Fertility

There are no data on the effects of arginine and lysine on fertility.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

LysaKare has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

There are very limited data on the safety profile of arginine and lysine solution for infusion without concomitant administration of PRRT, which also includes the use of anti-emetics as pre-medication and often the concomitant use of short-acting somatostatin analogues.

The main adverse reactions which are related mainly to the amino acid solution are nausea (approximately 25%), vomiting (approximately 10%) and hyperkalaemia. These adverse reactions are mostly mild to moderate.

Tabulated list of adverse reactions

The adverse reactions listed below have been identified in publications of studies involving amino acid solutions that had the same composition as LysaKare with regard to amino acid content. These studies included over 900 patients receiving more than 2 500 doses of arginine and lysine during PRRT with various radiolabelled somatostatin analogues.

The adverse reactions are listed according to MedDRA system organ class and by frequency. The frequencies are categorised as follows: very common ($\geq 1/10$), common ($\geq 1/100$ to $< 1/10$), uncommon ($\geq 1/1\ 000$ to $< 1/100$), rare ($\geq 1/10\ 000$ to $< 1/1\ 000$), very rare ($< 1/10\ 000$) and not known (cannot be estimated from the available data).

Table 1 Adverse drug reactions

Adverse drug reaction	Frequency category
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	
Hyperkalaemia	Not known
Nervous system disorders	
Dizziness	Not known
Headache	Not known
Vascular disorders	
Flushing	Not known
Gastrointestinal disorders	
Nausea	Very common
Vomiting	Very common
Abdominal pain	Not known

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system listed in [Appendix V](#).

4.9 Overdose

In the event of over-hydration or solute overload, elimination should be promoted by frequent micturition or by forced diuresis and frequent bladder voiding.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: All other therapeutic products, detoxifying agents for antineoplastic treatment, ATC code: V03AF11

Mechanism of action

Arginine and lysine undergo glomerular filtration and, via competition, interfere with renal resorption of lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide, reducing the radiation dose delivered to the kidney.

Clinical efficacy and safety

Clinical efficacy and safety for arginine and lysine are based on published literature of studies using solutions with the same arginine and lysine content as LysaKare.

The toxicities that are observed following administration of PRRT are directly due to the radiation-absorbed dose to organs. The kidneys are the critical organs for lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide toxicity and dose limiting if amino acids are not administered to reduce renal uptake and retention.

A dosimetry study including 6 patients showed that a 2.5% lysine-arginine amino acid solution reduced renal radiation exposure by about 47% as compared to no treatment, without having an effect on tumour uptake of lutetium (^{177}Lu) oxodotreotide. This reduction in renal radiation exposure mitigates the risk for radiation-induced renal injury.

Based on a publication of the largest study using arginine and lysine in the same quantities as LysaKare, the average kidney-absorbed dose, as determined by planar imaging dosimetry, was 20.1 ± 4.9 Gy, which is below the established threshold for the occurrence of renal toxicities of 23 Gy.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Arginine and lysine are naturally occurring amino acids that follow physiological pharmacokinetic steps and biochemical processes after infusion.

Absorption

Lysakare is intended for intravenous use and is therefore 100% bioavailable.

Distribution

Transient elevations in plasma arginine and lysine are observed after intravenous administration, whereupon the highly water-soluble amino acids are quickly distributed throughout tissues and body fluid.

Biotransformation

Like other naturally occurring amino acids, arginine and lysine serve as building blocks in protein anabolism and as precursors for several other products, including nitric oxide, urea, creatinine and acetyl-coenzyme A.

Elimination

Arginine and lysine are rapidly distributed. Based on a study with 30 g arginine infused over 30 minutes, plasma elimination of amino acids follows at least a biphasic or triphasic decline, with levels returning to baseline within 6 hours post-dose. Initial rapid clearance is through glomerular filtration in the kidney in the first 90 minutes post-infusion. Remaining amino acid is removed by non-renal clearance.

Paediatric population

No pharmacokinetic data are available on the use of arginine and lysine at the same dose as LysaKare and for the same indication in paediatric patients.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

There were no non-clinical studies conducted with LysaKare.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Water for injections

6.2 Incompatibilities

In the absence of compatibility studies, this medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products.

6.3 Shelf life

2 years

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store below 25°C.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Infusion bag made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) containing 1 000 mL of solution, wrapped in a polyethylene polyamine/aluminium foil.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

This medicinal product is for single use only.

Do not remove unit from overwrap until ready to use.

Do not use if overwrap has been previously opened or damaged. The overwrap is a moisture barrier.

Do not reconnect partially used bags.

LysaKare must not be diluted.

Do not use solutions which are cloudy or have deposits. This may indicate that the product is unstable or that the solution has become contaminated.

Once the container has been opened, the contents should be used immediately.

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Advanced Accelerator Applications
8-10 Rue Henri Sainte-Claire Deville
92500 Rueil-Malmaison
France

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

EU/1/19/1381/001

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

Date of first authorisation: 25 July 2019

Date of latest renewal:

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

Detailed information on this medicinal product is available on the website of the European Medicines Agency <http://www.ema.europa.eu>.

ANNEX II

- A. MANUFACTURER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE**
- B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE**
- C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION**
- D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

A. MANUFACTURER RESPONSIBLE FOR BATCH RELEASE

Name and address of the manufacturer responsible for batch release

Laboratoire Bioluz
Zone Industrielle de Jalday
64500 Saint Jean de Luz
France

B. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS REGARDING SUPPLY AND USE

Medicinal product subject to restricted medical prescription (see Annex I: Summary of Product Characteristics, section 4.2).

C. OTHER CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION

- **Periodic safety update reports (PSURs)**

The requirements for submission of PSURs for this medicinal product are set out in the list of Union reference dates (EURD list) provided for under Article 107c(7) of Directive 2001/83/EC and any subsequent updates published on the European medicines web-portal.

D. CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

- **Risk management plan (RMP)**

The marketing authorisation holder (MAH) shall perform the required pharmacovigilance activities and interventions detailed in the agreed RMP presented in Module 1.8.2 of the marketing authorisation and any agreed subsequent updates of the RMP.

An updated RMP should be submitted:

- At the request of the European Medicines Agency;
- Whenever the risk management system is modified, especially as the result of new information being received that may lead to a significant change to the benefit/risk profile or as the result of an important (pharmacovigilance or risk minimisation) milestone being reached.

ANNEX III
LABELLING AND PACKAGE LEAFLET

A. LABELLING

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE OUTER PACKAGING

Polyethylene polyamine/aluminium foil

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

LysaKare 25 g/25 g solution for infusion
L-arginine hydrochloride/L-lysine hydrochloride

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each bag of 1 000 mL contains 25 g of L-arginine hydrochloride and 25 g of L-lysine hydrochloride.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Excipient: water for injections.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Solution for infusion

1 000 mL

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
Intravenous use.
For single use only.
Do not remove from overwrap until ready for use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY**8. EXPIRY DATE**

EXP

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store below 25°C.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE
--

Do not reconnect partially used bags.

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Advanced Accelerator Applications
8-10 Rue Henri Sainte-Claire Deville
92500 Rueil-Malmaison
France

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)
--

EU/1/19/1381/001

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY
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15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

Justification for not including Braille accepted.

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

2D barcode carrying the unique identifier included.

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA
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PC
SN
NN

PARTICULARS TO APPEAR ON THE IMMEDIATE PACKAGING**Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) infusion bag****1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT**

LysaKare 25 g/25 g solution for infusion
L-arginine hydrochloride/L-lysine hydrochloride

2. STATEMENT OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE(S)

Each bag of 1 000 mL contains 25 g of L-arginine hydrochloride and 25 g of L-lysine hydrochloride.

3. LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Excipient: water for injections.

4. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM AND CONTENTS

Solution for infusion

1 000 mL

5. METHOD AND ROUTE(S) OF ADMINISTRATION

Read the package leaflet before use.
Intravenous use.
For single use only.
Do not remove from overwrap until ready for use.

6. SPECIAL WARNING THAT THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT MUST BE STORED OUT OF THE SIGHT AND REACH OF CHILDREN

Keep out of the sight and reach of children.

7. OTHER SPECIAL WARNING(S), IF NECESSARY**8. EXPIRY DATE**

EXP

9. SPECIAL STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store below 25°C.

10. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF UNUSED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR WASTE MATERIALS DERIVED FROM SUCH MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, IF APPROPRIATE
--

Do not reconnect partially used bags.

11. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

Advanced Accelerator Applications
8-10 Rue Henri Sainte-Claire Deville
92500 Rueil-Malmaison
France

12. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)
--

EU/1/19/1381/001

13. BATCH NUMBER

Lot

14. GENERAL CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY
--

15. INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

16. INFORMATION IN BRAILLE

Justification for not including Braille accepted.

17. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER – 2D BARCODE

18. UNIQUE IDENTIFIER - HUMAN READABLE DATA
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B. PACKAGE LEAFLET

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

LysaKare 25 g/25 g solution for infusion L-arginine hydrochloride/L-lysine hydrochloride

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What LysaKare is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you are given LysaKare
3. How LysaKare is given
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store LysaKare
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What LysaKare is and what it is used for

What LysaKare is

LysaKare contains the active substances arginine and lysine, two different amino acids. It belongs to a group of medicines which are used to reduce the side effects of anti-cancer medicine.

What LysaKare is used for

LysaKare is used in adult patients to protect the kidneys from unnecessary radiation during treatment with Lutathera (lutetium (¹⁷⁷Lu) oxodotreotide), a radioactive medicine used to treat certain tumours.

2. What you need to know before you are given LysaKare

Follow all of your doctor's instructions carefully. As you will receive another treatment, Lutathera, with LysaKare, **read the Lutathera leaflet carefully as well as this leaflet.**

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist.

You should not be given LysaKare

- if you are allergic to arginine, lysine or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have high blood levels of potassium (hyperkalaemia).

Warnings and precautions

If any of these apply to you, tell your doctor before you are given LysaKare:

- if you have swollen feet and ankles, too much urine or not enough urine, itching or trouble catching your breath (signs and symptoms of chronic kidney disease).
- if you have itching, yellow skin or if the whites of your eye turn yellow, if you have nausea or vomiting, fatigue, loss of appetite, pain in the upper right side of your stomach area (abdomen), dark or brown urine, or if you bleed or bruise more easily than normal (signs and symptoms of liver disease).
- if you have breathlessness, difficulty breathing when lying down and swelling of the feet or legs (signs and symptoms of heart failure).

Tell your doctor immediately if you get any of these symptoms during treatment with LysaKare:

- if you feel tired, lose your appetite, notice changes in your heartbeat, and/or have trouble thinking clearly (signs and symptoms of metabolic acidosis).
- if you have breathlessness, weakness, numbness, chest pain, palpitations and/or abnormal heart rhythm (signs and symptoms of high blood potassium level (hyperkalaemia)).

Follow your doctor's advice on how much to drink on the day of your treatment so you stay well hydrated.

If you are aged 65 years or above, you may be more likely to have kidney problems, and your doctor will determine on the basis of the blood test results whether you can receive LysaKare treatment.

Monitoring before and during your treatment with LysaKare

Your doctor will ask you to have an initial blood test to check whether you are eligible for this treatment and then regular blood tests during treatment to detect any side effects as early as possible. If necessary, the electrical activity of your heart will also be checked with a test called an electrocardiogram (ECG). Based on the results, your doctor may decide to stop the treatment.

The doctor will check your blood potassium level and correct it before starting the infusion if it is too high. The doctor will also check your kidney and liver function before starting the infusion. For other tests which need to be performed before your treatment, please read the Lutathera leaflet.

Children and adolescents

This medicine should not be given to children and adolescents under 18 years old because it is not known whether it is safe and effective in this age group.

Other medicines and LysaKare

Tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken, or might take any other medicines.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding, and fertility

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine since Lutathera must not be used in pregnant women because radiation is dangerous for the unborn baby and breast-feeding must be avoided during treatment with Lutathera.

Driving and using machines

It is considered unlikely that LysaKare will affect your ability to drive or to use machines.

3. How LysaKare is given

The recommended dose of LysaKare solution is 1 L (1 000 mL). You should receive the full LysaKare dose, regardless of any Lutathera dose adjustments.

LysaKare is given as an infusion (drip) into a vein. The infusion of LysaKare will start 30 minutes before you are given Lutathera, and will last over a 4-hour period.

Patients who receive amino acid infusions commonly experience nausea and vomiting. You will therefore be given medicines to prevent nausea and vomiting 30 minutes before the LysaKare infusion.

If you receive more LysaKare than you should

LysaKare will be given in a controlled clinical setting and is provided as a single dose bag. It is therefore unlikely that you will receive more of the infusion than you should as your doctor will monitor you during the treatment. However, in the event of an overdose, you will receive the appropriate treatment.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Some side effects could be serious

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- vomiting
- nausea

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- high potassium levels (seen in blood tests)
- abdominal (belly) pain
- dizziness

Other possible side effects

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- headache
- flushing

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in [Appendix V](#). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store LysaKare

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the label after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store below 25°C.

You will not have to store this medicine. The correct storage, use and disposal of this medicine are under the responsibility of the specialist in appropriate premises. You will receive LysaKare in a controlled clinical setting.

The following information is intended for the healthcare specialist charged with your care.

Do not use this medicine:

- if you notice that the solution is cloudy or has deposits.
- if the overwrap has been previously opened or damaged.
- if the infusion bag is damaged or leaking.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What LysaKare contains

- The active substances are arginine and lysine.
Each infusion bag contains 25 g of L-arginine hydrochloride and 25 g of L-lysine hydrochloride.
- The other ingredient is water for injections.

What LysaKare looks like and contents of the pack

LysaKare 25 g/25 g solution for infusion is a clear and colourless solution free from visible particles, and is supplied in a single-use flexible plastic bag.
Each infusion bag contains 1 L of LysaKare solution.

Marketing authorisation holder

Advanced Accelerator Applications
8-10 Rue Henri Sainte-Claire Deville
92500 Rueil-Malmaison
France

Manufacturer

Laboratoire Bioluz
Zone Industrielle de Jalday
64500 Saint Jean de Luz
France

For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder:

België/Belgique/Belgien

Novartis Pharma N.V.
Tél/Tel: +32 2 246 16 11

Lietuva

SAM Nordic
Švedija
Tel: +46 8 720 58 22

България

Novartis Bulgaria EOOD
Тел: +359 2 489 98 28

Luxembourg/Luxemburg

Novartis Pharma N.V.
Tél/Tel: +32 2 246 16 11

Česká republika

Novartis s.r.o.
Tel: +420 225 775 111

Magyarország

Novartis Hungária Kft.
Tel.: +36 1 457 65 00

Danmark

SAM Nordic
Sverige
Tel: +46 8 720 58 22

Malta

Novartis Pharma Services Inc.
Tel: +356 2122 2872

Deutschland

Novartis Pharma GmbH
Tel: +49 911 2730

Nederland

Novartis Pharma B.V.
Tel: +31 88 04 52 111

Eesti

SAM Nordic
Rootsi
Tel: +46 8 720 58 22

Norge

SAM Nordic
Sverige
Tlf: +46 8 720 58 22

Ελλάδα

Novartis (Hellas) A.E.B.E.
Τηλ: +30 210 281 17 12

España

Advanced Accelerator Applications Ibérica,
S.L.U.
Tel: +34 97 6600 126

France

Advanced Accelerator Applications
Tél: +33 1 55 47 63 00

Hrvatska

Novartis Hrvatska d.o.o.
Tel. +385 1 6274 220

Ireland

Novartis Ireland Limited
Tel: +353 1 260 12 55

Ísland

SAM Nordic
Svíþjóð
Sími: +46 8 720 58 22

Italia

Novartis Farma S.p.A.
Tel: +39 02 96 54 1

Κύπρος

Novartis Pharma Services Inc.
Τηλ: +357 22 690 690

Latvija

SAM Nordic
Zviedrija
Tel: +46 8 720 58 22

Österreich

Novartis Pharma GmbH
Tel: +43 1 86 6570

Polska

Advanced Accelerator Applications Polska Sp. z
o.o.
Tel.: +48 22 275 56 47

Portugal

Novartis Farma - Produtos Farmacêuticos, S.A.
Tel: +351 21 000 8600

România

Novartis Pharma Services Romania SRL
Tel: +40 21 31299 01

Slovenija

Novartis Pharma Services Inc.
Tel: +386 1 300 75 50

Slovenská republika

MGP, spol. s r.o.
Tel: +421 254 654 841

Suomi/Finland

SAM Nordic
Ruotsi/Sverige
Puh/Tel: +46 8 720 58 22

Sverige

SAM Nordic
Tel: +46 8 720 58 22

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Novartis Ireland Limited
Tel: +44 1276 698370

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Other sources of information

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site:
<http://www.ema.europa.eu>.