INSTRUCTION LEAFLET

MEPACT 4 MG POWDER FOR DISPERSION FOR INFUSION

Sterile

Cytotoxic

Administered by intravenous infusion.

- ***Active ingredient:*** Each vial contains 4 mg mifamurtide.

After reconstitution, each 1 ml of suspension in the vial contains 0.08 mg mifamurtide.

- ***Excipients:*** 1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (POPC) and 1,2-Dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phospho-L-serine monosodium salt (OOPS)

Read this INSTRUCTION LEAFLET carefully before you start using this medicine, as it contains important information for you.

- ***Keep this instruction leaflet. You may need to read it again later.***
- ***If you have any further questions, please ask your doctor or pharmacist.***
- ***This medicine has been prescribed for you personally, do not give it to others.***
- ***During the use of this medicine, tell your doctor that you are using this medicine when you go to the doctor or hospital.***
- ***Follow the instructions in this leaflet exactly. Do not use high or low doses other than the dose recommended for you.***

In this Instruction Leaflet:

1. What is MEPACT and what is it used for?

2. Things to consider before using MEPACT

3. How to use MEPACT?

4. What are the possible side effects?

5. How to store MEPACT?

Headings are included.

1. What is MEPACT and what is it used for?

MEPACT is a white or off-white, homogeneous (evenly distributed) powder. It can be found in cake or powder consistency, and must be reconstituted into a suspension and then diluted for infusion (intravenous route).

MEPACT contains the active substance mifamurtide, which resembles a component of the cell wall of certain bacteria. It stimulates your immune system to help your body kill cancer cells.

MEPACT is used to treat osteosarcoma (bone cancer) in children, adolescents and young adults (aged 2 to 30 years). After you have undergone surgery to remove the tumor,

it is administered together with chemotherapy to kill remaining cancer cells to reduce the risk of cancer recurrence.

MEPACT is supplied in a box containing:

- One 50 ml vial with a grey butyl stopper, aluminum seal and plastic flip-off cap
- One sterile MEPACT filter in a blister pack

2. Things to consider before using MEPACT

DO NOT USE MEPACT in the following situations:

- If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to mifamurtide or any of the excipients contained in MEPACT,
- If you are using medicines containing cyclosporine or other calcineurin inhibitors,
- If you are using high doses of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs such as acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen and diclofenac, or cyclooxygenase inhibitors such as celecoxib and rofecoxib).

USE MEPACT CAREFULLY in the following situations:

- If you have or have had blood clots (thrombosis), bleeding (hemorrhage) or inflammation in the blood vessels (vasculitis) in your heart or blood vessels, you need to be monitored more closely during MEPACT treatment. If you experience prolonged or worsening symptoms, you should consult your doctor, as MEPACT treatment may need to be postponed or discontinued.
- If you have a history of asthma or other respiratory disorders, you should consult your doctor before using MEPACT to see if you can use your asthma medication with MEPACT.
- If you have a history of inflammatory or immune system-related diseases or have been treated with corticosteroids such as cortisone and dexamethasone or other drugs that may affect your immune system such as tacrolimus, you should consult your doctor.
- If you have an allergic reaction to any medicine, such as rash, shortness of breath and high blood pressure. You should consult your doctor if your symptoms worsen, as these effects may be caused by MEPACT.
- If you have stomach problems such as nausea, vomiting and loss of appetite. You should consult your doctor if your problems increase, as these effects may be caused by MEPACT when used with chemotherapy.
- If you feel chills or tremors, or heat. You should measure your body temperature as you may have a fever. A low white blood cell count (neutropenia) accompanied by fever can be a sign of a serious infection.

If these warnings apply to you, even at any time in the past, please consult your doctor.

Using MEPACT with food and drink

No interaction is expected as MEPACT is administered intravenously only.

Pregnancy

Consult your doctor or pharmacist before using the medicine.

MEPACT should not be used during pregnancy and in women who are not using effective contraception. If you are receiving MEPACT treatment, you should use an effective method of contraception.

MEPACT is not expected to interact with oral contraceptives (birth control pills).

If you discover that you are pregnant during your treatment, consult your doctor or pharmacist immediately.

Breastfeeding

Consult your doctor or pharmacist before using the medicine.

It is not known whether MEPACT passes into human milk. Your doctor should decide whether you should continue breastfeeding or continue your treatment, taking into account the benefits of breastfeeding for your baby and the benefits of MEPACT treatment for you.

Driving and using machines

Some very common and common side effects of MEPACT treatment (dizziness, balance disorder, fatigue and blurred vision) may affect your ability to drive and use machines.

Do not drive or use machines during your treatment.

Important information about some of the excipients in MEPACT

Sodium: This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol (23 mg) of sodium per “dose”; that is, it is essentially “sodium-free”.

Using with other medicines

MEPACT should not be used with drugs such as cyclosporine, tacrolimus, which are used to prevent rejection of transplanted organs after organ transplantation, or with other immunosuppressants, such as cortisone, prednisone, which are used in the treatment of psoriasis.

MEPACT should not be used with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen or diclofenac, which are used for headache, fever or pain. MEPACT should not be used with high doses of NSAIDs.

MEPACT should not be used when corticosteroids such as budesonide, prednisone and dexamethasone, which are used in the treatment of inflammation, allergy and asthma, are used regularly.

If used in the same chemotherapy regimen, it is recommended that the timing of doxorubicin or other drugs be different from MEPACT.

If you are currently using or have recently used any prescription or non-prescription medicine, please inform your doctor or pharmacist about them.

3. How to use MEPACT?

Instructions for proper use and dose/frequency of administration:

Your treatment with MEPACT will be started and carried out under the supervision of a specialist doctor experienced in the treatment of bone cancer. Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. If you are not sure, ask your doctor.

The recommended dose of MEPACT for all patients is 2 milligrams per square meter of body surface area. It is administered twice a week with at least three-day intervals for the first 12 weeks, followed by once a week for an additional 24 weeks.

Your MEPACT treatment schedule may be adjusted to match your chemotherapy schedule. If there is a delay in your chemotherapy, your MEPACT schedule does not need to be interrupted; you must complete your 36-week (9-month) MEPACT treatment uninterruptedly.

Route and method of administration:

The lyophilized powder is reconstituted to a liquid suspension, passed through the provided filter, and then diluted again before use. MEPACT is then administered directly into your vein (intravenously) over approximately 1 hour. This procedure is performed by a doctor or nurse who will continuously monitor you during this time. You do not need to be hospitalized to use MEPACT. It can also be used as an outpatient treatment.

For more information on how to administer MEPACT, refer to the section for healthcare professionals at the end of this guide.

Different age groups:

Use in children: Use in children younger than 2 years of age is not recommended due to the lack of efficacy and safety data for this age group.

Use in the elderly: Efficacy and safety data are available for patients up to 30 years of age. Therefore, data are insufficient to recommend the use of MEPACT in patients older than 30 years.

Special use cases:

Kidney/Liver failure:

No dose adjustment is required in mild or moderate renal and/or hepatic impairment. Caution should be exercised when using in patients with severe renal or hepatic impairment.

If you have the impression that the effect of MEPACT is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

4. What are the possible side effects?

Like all medicines, MEPACT may cause side effects in people who are sensitive to the substances contained in it.

Most patients experience chills, fever and fatigue during the first use of MEPACT. These are typical transient conditions ranging from mild to moderate and can usually be treated by your doctor, e.g. by administering paracetamol for fever.

Treatment with MEPACT, when used with chemotherapy, can often lead to stomach problems such as nausea, vomiting and loss of appetite.

If any of the following occur, stop using MEPACT and IMMEDIATELY notify your doctor or go to the emergency department of your nearest hospital:

- If you have a persistent fever or chills lasting more than 8 hours after taking your dose of MEPACT, as this may be a sign of an infection,
- If you experience skin rash or any respiratory problems (wheezing), or
- If you have stomach discomfort,

These are very serious side effects. If you have any of these, it means you have a serious allergy to MEPACT. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalization.

Very common side effects (seen in more than 1 in 10 patients):

- fever, chills/rigors, weakness, fatigue or general malaise
- nausea and/or vomiting, diarrhea or constipation
- headache or dizziness
- rapid heartbeat
- low or high blood pressure

- loss of appetite
- sweating
- pain (including general pain, muscle and/or joint pain, and pain in the back, chest, abdomen, arm or leg)
- cough, difficulty breathing or rapid breathing
- decrease in body temperature
- decrease in the number of red blood cells (erythrocytes)

Common side effects (seen in 1 to 10 out of 100 patients):

- bluish discoloration of tissues such as skin or gums due to very low oxygen levels
- noticeable increase in the frequency or force of heartbeats
- swelling in arms or legs or other swellings
- chest discomfort
- stomach upset, decreased appetite or weight loss
- redness, swelling, infection or other local reaction at the injection or catheter site
- skin rash or redness, skin inflammation, itching, dry skin, pale or temporary reddish appearance
- inflammation in skin, tendons, muscles or similar body support tissues
- inflammation of the veins (phlebitis)
- pain in the upper abdomen or chest wall, abdominal bloating or pain, indigestion or liver pain
- other pains including neck, shoulder, groin, bone or throat pain; post-operative pain
- muscle spasms or stiffness
- feeling cold
- feeling tired, drowsy or sleepy
- burning, tingling/prickling sensation, decreased sensitivity or feeling without stimulation
- involuntary tremor movement
- dehydration
- decrease in blood potassium levels
- mucosal inflammation
- blood accumulation or inflammation in the nose, throat or sinuses
- upper respiratory tract infections such as colds or urinary tract infections such as bladder infections
- general infection
- ***Herpes simplex*** (virus) infection
- cough with sputum, wheezing, severe or labored shortness of breath
- spitting blood or nosebleed
- fluid in the lung cavity
- blood in urine, difficult or painful urination or frequent urination
- difficulty sleeping, depression, anxiety or confusion
- dizziness
- ringing in the ears
- blurred vision
- hair loss
- difficult and painful menstruation
- hearing loss
- decrease in white blood cell (leukocyte) count with or without fever, decrease in platelet count

Side effects with unknown frequency (cannot be estimated from the available data):

- abnormal fluid accumulation around the heart (pericardial effusion)

If you encounter any side effects not mentioned in this instruction leaflet, inform your doctor or pharmacist.

Reporting of side effects:

If any side effects occur, whether listed in the Instruction Leaflet or not, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. You can also report side effects to the Turkish Pharmacovigilance Center (TÜFAM) by clicking on the “Drug Side Effect Notification” icon on www.titck.gov.tr or by calling the side effect notification line 0 800 314 00 08. By

reporting side effects, you will contribute to obtaining more information about the safety of the medicine you are using.

5. How to store MEPACT

Keep MEPACT out of the sight and reach of children and in its packaging.

Unopened vial

Store in the refrigerator (2 ° C – 8°C). Do not freeze.

Store the vial in the outer carton to protect from light.

Prepared suspension

After preparing the suspension with sodium chloride 9 mg/mL (0.9%) solution, store at room temperature (approximately 20ºC - 25ºC) and use within 6 hours.

Do not use this medicine if you notice any visible signs of deterioration. Do not dispose of your medicine in wastewater. These measures will help protect the environment.

Do not throw away expired or unused medicines! Give them to the collection system determined by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

Marketing Authorization Holder:

Lucane Pharma Sağlık Hizmetleri Limited Şirketi Bakırköy/İstanbul

Manufacturer:

BSP Pharmaceuticals S.p.A. Via Appia Km 65,561 (loc. Latina Scalo) 04013 Latina (LT), Italy

This instruction leaflet was approved on 17.02.2026.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS WHO WILL ADMINISTER MEPACT.

The following information is for medical or healthcare professionals only.

Instructions for the preparation of MEPACT for intravenous infusion

Materials included in each package:

- 1 vial of MEPACT (mifamurtide)
- 1 MEPACT filter

Materials required but not supplied with the product:

- 9 mg/mL (0.9%) sodium chloride solution for injection, 100 mL bag
- 1 disposable, 60 or 100 mL sterile Luer lock syringe
- 2 medium (18 gauge) sterile injection needles

Reconstitution of the liposomal suspension is recommended to be performed in a laminar flow hood using sterile gloves with aseptic technique.

The lyophilized powder should be brought to approximately 20 ° C – 25°C using the provided filter and dilution before reconstitution. This process takes approximately 30 minutes.

1. The cap of the vial should be removed and the rubber stopper wiped with an alcohol pad.
2. The filter should be removed from its blister packaging and the cap on the pointed part of the filter should be removed, and then this pointed part should be immersed into the vial septum until it fits completely. The Luer lock cap of the syringe should not be removed at this time.
3. The 9 mg/mL (0.9%) sodium chloride solution for injection EP/USP in a 100 mL bag, needle and syringe should be removed from their packaging (these are not included in the product packaging).
4. The area of the bag containing 9 mg/mL (0.9%) sodium chloride solution for injection where the needle will be inserted should be wiped with an alcohol pad.
5. 50 mL of 9 mg/milliliter (0.9%) sodium chloride solution for injection should be drawn from the bag using a needle and syringe.
6. After detaching the needle from the syringe, the syringe should be attached to the filter by opening the Luer lock cap on the filter (Figure 1).



Figure 1

7. The 9 mg/mL (0.9%) sodium chloride solution for injection should be added to the vial by slowly and firmly pressing the plunger of the syringe. **The filter and syringe should not be detached from the vial.**
8. The vial should be left unshaken for approximately 1 minute to allow complete hydration of the dry substance.
9. **Then, the vial, with the filter and syringe still attached, should be shaken vigorously for 1 minute.** During this time, liposomes form spontaneously (Figure 2).



Figure 2

10. The desired dose can be withdrawn from the vial by inverting the vial and slowly pulling back the plunger of the syringe (Figure 3). Each milliliter of reconstituted suspension contains 0.08 mg of mifamurtide. The volume of suspension to be withdrawn from the vial to provide the desired dose is calculated as follows:

    Volume of suspension to be withdrawn from the vial = [12.5 x calculated dose (mg)] ml

    For convenience, the following table can be used:

Dose	Volume
1 mg	12.5 mL
2 mg	25 mL
3 mg	37.5 mL
4 mg	50 mL



Figure 3

11. The syringe should then be detached from the filter and a new needle attached to the syringe filled with the suspension. The injection site of the bag should be wiped with an alcohol pad and the suspension in the syringe should be injected into the bag containing the remaining (50 mL) 9 mg/milliliter (0.9%) sodium chloride solution for injection (Figure 4).

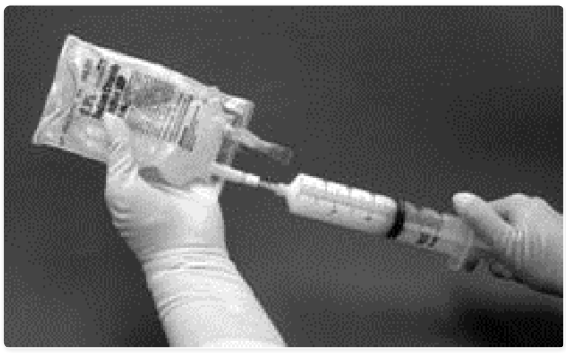

Figure 4

12. The bag should be rotated around its own axis without excessive shaking to mix the solution.
13. The patient's identity, date and time of administration should be written on the label of the bag containing the reconstituted and diluted liposomal suspension.
14. The suspension has been shown to be chemically and physically stable at room temperature (approximately 20º-25ºC) for 6 hours.
15. From a microbiological point of view, it is recommended that the suspension be used immediately after preparation. If not used immediately, the storage times and conditions before use are the responsibility of the user and should not exceed 6 hours at room temperature (20º-25ºC).
16. The liposomal suspension should be administered by an infusion completed in one hour.

Disposal

Do not throw away expired or unused medicines! Give them to the collection system determined by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

Waste from empty inner packaging resulting from the use of cytotoxic and cytostatic medicinal products is **HAZARDOUS WASTE** and the management of these wastes is carried out according to the Waste Management Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 2/4/2015 and numbered 29314.