

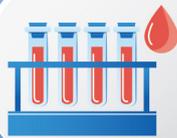
Once daily broad spectrum echinocandin with proven efficacy and tolerability profile in adult and paediatric patients^{1,2}



Exhibits excellent antifungal activities against *Candida* species³



Proven efficacy and tolerability against invasive fungal infections in ICU/ ID patients⁴



Proven efficacy in the treatment of invasive candidiasis and antifungal prophylaxis in patients with haematologic disorders⁵

ICU=intensive care unit; ID=infectious diseases.

References: 1. MYCAMINE® Hong Kong prescribing information, Oct 2022. 2. Chen Q, et al. *China Med J* 2012;125:345-51. 3. Pfaler MA, et al. *J Antibiots* 2015;68:556-561. 4. Tismit J-F, et al. *Mycoses* 2020;63:443-451. 5. Kotsopoulou M, et al. *Infect Dis Ther* 2019;8:255-268.

MYCAMINE For Injection 50 mg (micafungin)

Indications Treatment of Patients with Candidemia, Acute Disseminated Candidiasis, *Candida* Peritonitis and Abscesses. Treatment of Patients with Esophageal Candidiasis. Prophylaxis of *Candida* Infections in Patients Undergoing Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation. **Dosage and administration** Dose in adult patients: Treatment of Candidemia, Acute Disseminated Candidiasis, *Candida* Peritonitis and Abscesses: 100 mg once daily. Treatment of Esophageal Candidiasis: 150 mg once daily. Prophylaxis of *Candida* Infections in HSCT Recipients: 50 mg once daily. Dose in pediatric patients 4 months or older: Treatment of Candidemia, Acute Disseminated Candidiasis, *Candida* Peritonitis and Abscesses: 2 mg/kg once daily (maximum daily dose 100 mg). Treatment of Esophageal Candidiasis: 3 mg once daily for patients ≤30 kg; 2.5 mg/kg once daily (maximum daily dose 150 mg) for patients >30 kg. Prophylaxis of *Candida* Infections in HSCT Recipients: 1 mg/kg once daily (maximum daily dose 50 mg). Administer by intravenous infusion only. Infuse over 1 hour. **Contraindications** Known hypersensitivity to micafungin, any component of Mycamine, or other echinocandins. **Warnings and precautions** Hypersensitivity reactions. Haematological effects. Hepatic effects. Renal effects. **Drug Interactions** Sitrolimus, nifedipine, itraconazole. **Use in specific populations** **Pregnancy** Pregnancy Category C. Mycamine should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. **Nursing Mothers** Caution should be exercised when Mycamine is administered to a nursing woman. **Pediatric Use** Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients younger than 4 months of age have not been established. **Geriatric Use** No dose adjustment is necessary. **Renal Impairment** No dose adjustment required. **Hepatic Impairment** Dose adjustment is not required in patients with mild, moderate, or severe hepatic impairment. **Adverse reactions** Occurring ≥5% in adult patients with Candidemia and other *Candida* infections: Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, hypoglycemia, hypernatremia, hyperkalemia, pyrexia, blood alkaline phosphatase increased, atrial fibrillation. Occurring ≥5% in adult patients with Esophageal Candidiasis: Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, pyrexia, headache, phlebitis, rash. Occurring ≥5% in adult patients during prophylaxis of *Candida* infections in HSCT recipients: Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, rash, headache, insomnia, anxiety, tachycardia.

Refer to full package insert (Oct 2022) for complete information.

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