

I'M A TESTICULAR CANCER SURVIVOR

SEE ME

Around **20%** of **testicular cancer** survivors experience **testosterone deficiency**¹, which can result in metabolic syndrome and poor cardiac health.²⁻⁷

The European Society for Medical Oncology recommends measurement of testosterone levels during follow-up.⁸

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION TESTOGEL®(testosterone) 16.2 MG/G, GEL. For full prescribing information, including side effects, precautions and contraindications, please consult the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC). **Presentation:** Transdermal gel in a multi-dose container, one pump actuation delivers 1.25 g of gel containing 20.25 mg of testosterone. **Indication:** Testosterone replacement therapy for male hypogonadism when testosterone deficiency has been confirmed by clinical features and biochemical tests. **Dosage and administration:** Cutaneous use. The recommended dose is two pump actuations of gel (i.e. 40.5 mg of testosterone) applied once daily. The daily dose should not exceed four pump actuations (81 mg testosterone) per day. Adjustment of dosage should be achieved by increments of one pump actuation, usually based on measurements of blood testosterone levels and/or clinical response. The gel should be administered by the patient himself, onto clean, dry, healthy skin on the right and left upper arms and shoulders. Allow to dry for at least 3-5 minutes before dressing. **Contraindications:** Cases of known or suspected cancer of the prostate or breast, known hypersensitivity to testosterone or to any other constituent of the gel. **Warnings and precautions for use:** Testosterone insufficiency should be clearly demonstrated by clinical features and confirmed by 2 separate blood testosterone measurements. Testosterone levels should be monitored at baseline and at regular intervals during treatment. In addition, in patients receiving

long-term androgen treatment the following laboratory parameters should be checked regularly: haemoglobin, haematocrit (to detect polycythaemia), liver function tests, lipid profile. Testogel may affect results of laboratory tests of thyroid function. Risk of pre-existing prostatic cancer should be excluded and the prostate gland and breast monitored during Testogel treatment. Androgens may accelerate the progression of sub-clinical prostate cancer and benign prostatic hyperplasia. Testogel should be used with caution in cancer patients at risk of hypercalcaemia and associated hypercalcaemia due to bone metastases; regular monitoring of blood calcium levels is recommended in these patients. Testogel may cause oedema with or without congestive cardiac failure in patients suffering from severe cardiac, hepatic or renal insufficiency or ischaemic heart disease. If this occurs, treatment must be stopped immediately. Testogel should be used with caution in patients with ischaemic heart disease. Testosterone may cause a rise in blood pressure and should be used with caution in men with hypertension. Testogel should be used with caution in patients with thrombophilia. There are published reports of increased risk of sleep apnoea in hypogonadal subjects treated with testosterone esters, especially in those with risk factors such as obesity and chronic respiratory disease. Spermato-genesis may be suppressed leading to adverse effects on semen parameters. Gynecomastia occasionally develops and occasionally persists. Irritability, nervousness, weight

gain, prolonged or frequent erections may indicate excessive androgen exposure requiring dosage adjustment. Testogel should be used with caution in patients with epilepsy and migraine. Do not apply to the genital areas as the high alcohol content may cause local irritation. Testogel can be transferred to other persons by close skin to skin contact. There is limited experience regarding safety and efficacy of Testogel in patients over 65 years of age. Testogel is not indicated for use in women or in children under 18 years of age. Testogel is not a treatment for male impotence or sterility. For further details refer to the SPC. **Interactions:** May increase the activity of oral anticoagulants. Concomitant administration of testosterone and ACTH or corticosteroids may increase the risk of developing oedema. May cause changes in insulin sensitivity, glucose intolerance, glycaemic control, blood glucose and glycosylated haemoglobin levels. **Pregnancy and lactation:** Pregnant women must avoid any contact with Testogel application sites. This product may have adverse virilising effects on the foetus. **Undesirable effects:** Local skin reactions include: acne, alopecia, dry skin, skin lesions, contact dermatitis, hair colour changes, rash, sweating, hypertrichosis, application site hypersensitivity, application site pruritus. The following commonly (≥1/100; 1/10) occur with Testogel: emotional symptoms, prostate specific antigen (PSA) increased, increased haematocrit, increased haemoglobin and increased red blood cell count. The following uncommonly (≥1/1000

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Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. Adverse events should also be reported to Besins Healthcare (UK) Ltd Drug Safety on 0203 862 0920 or Email: pharmacovigilance@besins-healthcare.com

References: 1. Haugnes HS, Wethal T, Aass N, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2010;28(30):4649-4657. 2. Abu Zaid M, Dinh PC, Monahan PO, et al. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw.* 2019;17(5):459-468. 3. Lunenfeld B, Mskhalaya G, Zitzmann M, et al. *The Aging Male.* 2015;18(1):5-15. 4. Kherra M, Adaihan G, Buvat J, et al. *J Sex Med.* 2016;13(12):1787-1804. 5. Zarotsky V, Huang M-Y, Carman W, et al. *Andrology.* 2014;2(6):819-834. 6. Sharma R, Oni OA, Gupta K, et al. *Eur Heart J.* 2015;36(40):2706-2715. 7. Zeller T, Schnabel RB, Appelbaum S, et al. *Eur J Prev Cardiol.* 2018;25(11):1133-1139. 8. Oldenburg J, Fossà SD, Nuver J, et al. *Ann Oncol.* 2013;24 Suppl 6:vi125-132. TES/2021/011. March 2021

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TEST ME

Testicular cancer survivors are at risk of developing **testosterone deficiency**, which can result in metabolic syndrome and poor cardiac health.¹⁻⁵

The European Society for Medical Oncology recommends measurement of testosterone levels during follow-up.⁶

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TREAT ME

Testosterone therapy reduced **all-cause mortality** and **cardiovascular risk** vs no treatment in men diagnosed with **testosterone deficiency**.^{1-3*}

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*The studies include data on patients receiving a range of testosterone therapies including gels.

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3. Corona G, Rastrelli G, Di Pasquale G, et al. *J Sex Med*. 2018;15(6):820-838. 4. Oldenburg J, Fossa SD, Nuver J, et al. *Ann Oncol*. 2013;24 Suppl 6:v1125-132.

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