2. Carless PA, *et al.* Fibrin sealant use for minimising peri-operative allogeneic blood transfusion. Available in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; Issue 1. Chichester: John Wiley; 2003 (accessed 03/06/05).
3. MacGillivray TE. Fibrin sealants and glues. *J Card Surg* 2003; **18:** 480–5.
4. Fattahi T, *et al.* Clinical applications of fibrin sealants. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 2004; **62:** 218–24.
5. Schexneider KI. Fibrin sealants in surgical or traumatic hemorrhage. *Curr Opin Hematol* 2004; **11:** 323–6.

Preparations

Ph. Eur.: Fibrin Sealant Kit.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Beriplast P; Tissucol; Tissucol Duo Quick†; ***Austral.:*** Tisseel Duo; ***Austria:*** Beriplast; TachoSil; Tissucol; Tissucol Duo Quick; ***Belg.:*** Tissucol Duo; ***Braz.:*** Beriplast P; Tissucol†; ***Canad.:*** Tisseel; ***Chile:*** Benplast P; ***Cz.:*** TachoSil; Tissucol; ***Denm.:*** TachoSil; Tisseel Duo Quick; ***Fin.:*** TachoSil; Tisseel Duo Quick; ***Fr.:*** Beriplast; TachoSil; Tissucol; ***Ger.:*** Beriplast; TachoSil; Tissucol Duo S; Tissucol-Kit; ***Gr.:*** Beriplast P; ***Hong Kong:*** Beriplast P; Tisseel; ***Hung.:*** Beriplast P; Tissucol-Kit; ***Indon.:*** Beriplast; ***Israel:*** Beriplast; Tisseel; ***Ital.:*** Beriplast; TachoSil; Tissucol; ***Mex.:*** Beriplast P; Tissucol†; ***Neth.:*** Beriplast P; TachoSil; Tissucol; Tissucol Duo; ***Norw.:*** TachoSil; ***Pol.:*** Beriplast; ***Port.:*** TachoSil; Tissucol Duo; ***Spain:*** Beriplast P Combi; TachoSil; Tissucol Duo; ***Swed.:*** TachoSil; Tisseel Duo Quick; ***Switz.:*** Beriplast P; TachoSil; Tissucol; Tissucol Duo S; ***Turk.:*** Beriplast P; ***UK:*** TachoSil; Tisseel; ***USA:*** Artiss.

Fibrinogen

Factor I; Fibrinogène; Fibrinógeno; Fibrinogenum; Fibrinojen; Fibrynogen.

ATC — B02BB01; B02BC10.
ATC Vet — QB02BB01.

Pharmacopoeias. Many pharmacopoeias have monographs, including *Eur.* (see p.vii).

Ph. Eur. 6.2 (Human Fibrinogen; Fibrinogenum Humanum). It contains the soluble constituent of human plasma that is transformed to fibrin on addition of thrombin. It is obtained from plasma for fractionation and the method of preparation includes a step or steps that have been shown to remove or inactivate known agents of infection. Stabilisers, including protein such as human albumin, salts, and buffers may be added. No antimicrobial preservative is added. When dissolved in the volume of solvent stated on the label, the solution contains not less than 10 g/litre of fibrinogen.

A white or pale yellow hygroscopic powder or friable solid. Store in airtight containers. Protect from light.

Profile

Fibrinogen has been used to control haemorrhage associated with low blood-fibrinogen concentration in afibrinogenaemia or hypofibrinogenaemia although plasma or cryoprecipitate is usually preferred. Fibrinogen has also been used in disseminated intravascular coagulation (p.1048). It is a component of fibrin glue (see Fibrin, above). Recombinant human fibrinogen is under investigation.

Fibrinogen labelled with radionuclides has also been used in diagnostic procedures.

Preparations

Ph. Eur.: Fibrin Sealant Kit; Human Fibrinogen.

Proprietary Preparations (details are given in Part 3)
Austria: Haemocomplettan; ***Cz.:*** Haemocomplettan; ***Ger.:*** Haemocomplettan; ***Gr.:*** Haemocomplettan; ***Hung.:*** Haemocomplettan; ***Neth.:*** Haemocomplettan; ***Port.:*** Haemocomplettan; ***Switz.:*** Haemocomplettan; ***Thai.:*** Fibroraas.

Multi-ingredient: ***Arg.:*** Beriplast P; Tissucol; Tissucol Duo Quick†; ***Austral.:*** Tisseel Duo; ***Austria:*** Beriplast; TachoComb; TachoSil; Tissucol; Tissucol Duo Quick; ***Belg.:*** Tissucol Duo; ***Braz.:*** Beriplast P; Tissucol†; ***Canad.:*** Tisseel; ***Chile:*** Beriplast P; ***Cz.:*** TachoComb†; TachoSil; Tissucol; ***Denm.:*** TachoSil; Tisseel Duo Quick; ***Fin.:*** TachoSil; Tisseel Duo Quick; ***Fr.:*** Beriplast; TachoSil; Tissucol; ***Ger.:*** Beriplast; Quixil; TachoComb†; TachoSil; Tissucol Duo S; Tissucol-Kit; ***Gr.:*** Beriplast P; ***Hong Kong:*** Beriplast P; TachoComb; Tisseel; ***Hung.:*** Beriplast P; TachoComb†; Tissucol-Kit; ***Indon.:*** Beriplast; ***Israel:*** Beriplast; Tisseel; ***Ital.:*** Beriplast; Quixil; TachoSil; ***Mex.:*** Beriplast P; Tissucol†; ***Neth.:*** Beriplast P; Quixil; TachoSil; Tissucol; Tissucol Duo; ***Norw.:*** TachoSil; ***Pol.:*** Beriplast; ***Port.:*** TachoSil; Tissucol Duo; ***Rus.:*** TachoComb (ТахоКом6); ***Spain:*** Beriplast P Combi; TachoSil; Tissucol Duo; ***Swed.:*** TachoSil; Tisseel Duo Quick; ***Switz.:*** Beriplast P; TachoSil; Tissucol; Tissucol Duo S; ***Thai.:*** Fibrin Glue†; TachoComb†; ***Turk.:*** Beriplast P; Tisseel VH; ***UK:*** TachoSil; Tisseel; ***USA:*** Artiss.

Filgrastim *(BAN, USAN, rINN)*

Filgrastiimi; Filgrastimum; r-metHuG-CSF. A recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor.

Филграстим

CAS — 121181-53-1.
ATC — L03AA02.
ATC Vet — QL03AA02.

Pegfilgrastim *(BAN, rINN)*

Pegfilgrastiimi; Pegfilgrastimum; Pegfilgrastimun. Filgrastim conjugated with monomethoxy polyethylene glycol.

Пегфильграстим

CAS — 208265-92-3.
ATC — L03AA13.
ATC Vet — QL03AA13.

Incompatibility. References.

1. Trissel LA, Martinez JF. Compatibility of filgrastim with selected drugs during simulated Y-site administration. *Am J Hosp Pharm* 1994; **51:** 1907–13.

Stability. Solutions of filgrastim must not be diluted with sodium chloride solutions as precipitation will occur. Glucose 5% solution may be used if dilution is necessary. However, filgrastim in diluted solution may be adsorbed onto glass or plastic materials and so it should not be diluted below the recommended minimum concentration (2 micrograms/mL). Also, to protect from adsorption, solutions that are diluted to concentrations of filgrastim below 15 micrograms/mL must have albumin added to give a final concentration of 2 mg/mL. For mention of the stability of filgrastim in a solution intended for enteral use in neonates, see Stability under Epoetins, p.1061.

Adverse Effects

The main adverse effects of granulocyte colony-stimulating factors such as filgrastim during short-term treatment are musculoskeletal pain and dysuria. Hypersensitivity reactions have been reported rarely. In patients receiving long-term treatment the most frequent adverse effects are bone pain and musculoskeletal pain. Other adverse effects include splenic enlargement, thrombocytopenia, anaemia, epistaxis, headache, diarrhoea, and cutaneous vasculitis. There have been reports of pulmonary infiltrates leading to respiratory failure or acute respiratory distress syndrome, and rare reports of splenic rupture. Rises in lactate dehydrogenase, alkaline phosphatase, and uric acid, are usually mild to moderate, dose-dependent, and reversible.

Colony-stimulating factors are fetotoxic in *animal* studies.

◊ General references.

1. Vial T, Descotes J. Clinical toxicity of cytokines used as haemopoietic growth factors. *Drug Safety* 1995; **13:** 371–406.
2. Gutierrez-Delgado F, Bensinger W. Safety of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor in normal donors. *Curr Opin Hematol* 2001; **8:** 155–60.
3. Cottle TE, *et al.* Risk and benefit of treatment of severe chronic neutropenia with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Semin Hematol* 2002; **39:** 134–40.
4. Crawford J. Safety and efficacy of pegfilgrastim in patients receiving myelosuppressive chemotherapy. *Pharmacotherapy* 2003; **23** (suppl): 15S–19S.

Disseminated intravascular coagulation. Long-term treatment with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor in a 7-year-old boy with HIV infection and zidovudine-induced neutropenia produced evidence of disseminated intravascular coagulation on 2 occasions.[1]

1. Mueller BU, *et al.* Disseminated intravascular coagulation associated with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor therapy in a child with human immunodeficiency virus infection. *J Pediatr* 1995; **126:** 749–52.

Effects on the bones. Bone mineral loss and osteoporosis have been reported in children with severe congenital neutropenia receiving granulocyte colony-stimulating factor for long periods.[1-3] However, the role of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor in producing this effect is uncertain since bone mineral loss may be a feature of the underlying disease.

1. Bishop NJ, *et al.* Osteoporosis in severe congenital neutropenia treated with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Br J Haematol* 1995; **89:** 927–8.
2. Yakisan E, *et al.* High incidence of significant bone loss in patients with severe congenital neutropenia (Kostmann's syndrome). *J Pediatr* 1997; **131:** 592–7.
3. Sekhar RV, *et al.* Severe osteopenia in a young boy with Kostmann's congenital neutropenia treated with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor: suggested therapeutic approach. Abstract: *Pediatrics* 2001; **108:** 756–7. Full version: http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/full/108/3/e54 (accessed 27/10/05)

Effects on the eyes. Subretinal haemorrhage resulting in irreversible loss of vision in one eye occurred in a 4-year-old girl who received filgrastim and nartograstim for chemotherapy-induced neutropenia and for mobilising peripheral blood stem cells.[1] It was postulated that the colony-stimulating factor reactivated a primary ocular inflammation probably caused by an infection. Bilateral peripapillary and macular retinal haemorrhage occurred in an adult being treated for mantle cell lymphoma.[2] It was attributed to retinal leucostasis secondary to hyperleucocytosis resulting from the use of filgrastim for stem cell mobilisation. Vision improved after cessation of filgrastim and the use of leucapheresis.

1. Matsumura T, *et al.* Subretinal haemorrhage after granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Lancet* 1997; **350:** 336. Correction. *ibid.*; 1406.
2. Salloum E, *et al.* Hyperleukocytosis and retinal hemorrhages after chemotherapy and filgrastim administration for peripheral blood progenitor cell mobilization. *Bone Marrow Transplant* 1998; **21:** 835–7.

Effects on the lungs. There have been reports of exacerbation of chemotherapy-induced pulmonary toxicity in patients receiving granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) with bleomycin, cyclophosphamide, or methotrexate. A systematic review[1] of 73 cases noted that the doses of the antineoplastics were below the usual toxic cumulative dose, suggesting that G-CSF may have lowered the threshold for pulmonary toxicity of these drugs. It has been proposed that G-CSF has an activating effect on neutrophils that makes them toxic to the alveolar capillary wall. The review also included 2 cases of pulmonary toxicity in non-neutropenic patients treated with G-CSF alone. The circumstances of 9 other cases suggested that neutropenic patients with a recent history of pulmonary infiltrates may be at increased risk of acute respiratory distress syndrome during neutropenia recovery. The true role of G-CSF in these cases of pulmonary toxicity remains unclear, however.

1. Azoulay E, *et al.* Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor or neutrophil-induced pulmonary toxicity: myth or reality? Systematic review of clinical case reports and experimental data. *Chest* 2001; **120:** 1695–1701.

Effects on the skin. Skin reactions may occur in patients given colony-stimulating factors. In a study in women with inflammatory breast cancer, a pruritic skin reaction developed at the subcutaneous injection site in all 7 given granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor.[1] A review[2] of 8 cases of generalised pruritic maculopapular rash associated with granulocyte or granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor found that in 6 of them the rash resolved in 4 to 17 days even though therapy was continued and half the patients did not receive any treatment for the rash. A localised lichenoid reaction has been described for granulocyte colony-stimulating factor.[3] Exacerbation of psoriasis[4] and precipitation or exacerbation of neutrophilic dermatoses including Sweet's syndrome,[5-7] pyoderma gangrenosum,[8] and neutrophilic eccrine hidradenitis[9] have been reported following use of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor.

1. Steger GG, *et al.* Cutaneous reactions to GM-CSF in inflammatory breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 1992; **327**: 286.
2. Álvarez-Ruiz S, *et al.* Maculopapular eruption with enlarged macrophages in eight patients receiving G-CSF or GM-CSF. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol* 2004; **18:** 310–13.
3. Viallard AM, *et al.* Lichenoid cutaneous drug reaction at injection sites of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (filgrastim). *Dermatology* 1999; **198:** 301–3.
4. Kavanaugh A. Flare of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis following treatment with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Am J Med* 1996; **101:** 567.
5. Petit T, *et al.* Lymphoedema-area-restricted Sweet syndrome during G-CSF treatment. *Lancet* 1996; **347:** 690.
6. Garty BZ, *et al.* Sweet syndrome associated with G-CSF treatment in a child with glycogen storage disease type Ib. *Pediatrics* 1996; **97:** 401–3.
7. Hasegawa M, *et al.* Sweet's syndrome associated with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Eur J Dermatol* 1998; **8:** 503–5.
8. Johnson ML, Grimwood RE. Leukocyte colony-stimulating factors: a review of associated neutrophilic dermatoses and vasculitides. *Arch Dermatol* 1994; **130:** 77–81.
9. Bachmeyer C, *et al.* Neutrophilic eccrine hidradenitis induced by granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Br J Dermatol* 1998; **139:** 354–5.

Effects on the thyroid. Reversible thyroid dysfunction has been reported in patients with pre-existing thyroid antibodies during treatment with granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor,[1] but not with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor.[2] However, clinical hypothyroidism has been reported in a patient with no history of thyroid dysfunction or thyroid antibodies during treatment with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor.[3]

1. Hoekman K, *et al.* Reversible thyroid dysfunction during treatment with GM-CSF. *Lancet* 1991; **338**: 541–2.
2. van Hoef MEHM, Howell A. Risk of thyroid dysfunction during treatment with G-CSF. *Lancet* 1992; **340:** 1169–70.
3. de Luis DA, Romero E. Reversible thyroid dysfunction with filgrastim. *Lancet* 1996; **348:** 1595–6.

Inflammatory disorders. Reactivation of various inflammatory disorders including rheumatoid arthritis[1] and pseudogout[2,3] has been reported after use of granulocyte colony-stimulating factors. For further reports of reactivation of sites of inflammation, see under Effects on the Eyes and Effects on the Skin, above.

1. Vildarsson B, *et al.* Reactivation of rheumatoid arthritis and development of leukocytoclastic vasculitis in a patient receiving granulocyte colony-stimulating factor for Felty's syndrome. *Am J Med* 1995; **98:** 589–91.
2. Sandor V, *et al.* Exacerbation of pseudogout by granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Ann Intern Med* 1996; **125:** 781.
3. Teramoto S, *et al.* Increased synovial interleukin-8 and interleukin-6 levels in pseudogout associated with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Ann Intern Med* 1998; **129:** 424–5.

Precautions

Since granulocyte colony-stimulating factors such as filgrastim can promote growth of myeloid cells *in vitro* their use in myeloid malignancies has been contra-indicated, although recently colony-stimulating factors have been used in some patients with myeloid diseases without stimulation of malignant cells. However, caution is required when they are used in patients with any pre-malignant or malignant myeloid condition. Filgrastim and lenograstim should not be used from 24 hours before until 24 hours after cytotoxic chemotherapy because of the sensitivity of rapidly dividing myeloid cells. Pegfilgrastim should not be used from 14