CLEAN PROPOSED PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

SCHEDULING STATUS

S4

TALOMUNE 0,5 mg capsules

TALOMUNE 1 mg capsules

TALOMUNE 5 mg capsules

Tacrolimus monohydrate

Contains sugar: lactose monohydrate

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you take TALOMUNE

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor, pharmacist, nurse or other health care provider.
- TALOMUNE has been prescribed for you personally and you should not share your medicine with other people. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. What TALOMUNE is and what it is used for

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TALOMUNE contains a medicine called tacrolimus. Which belongs to the class of medicines called immunosuppressants. It works by decreasing the activity of the immune system to prevent it from attacking the transplanted organ.

TALOMUNE is a prescription medicine used with other medicines to help prevent organ rejection in people who have had a kidney, liver, or heart transplant.

2. What you need to know before you take TALOMUNE

You should not take TALOMUNE:

- If you are hypersensitive (allergic) to tacrolimus or any of the other ingredients of TALOMUNE (listed in section 6).
- If you are pregnant or breastfeeding your baby.
- If you are taking oral contraceptives (birth control). You should take other forms of birth control.
- If you received a live vaccine.
- If you are receiving ciclosporin (used in organ transplants).
- If you are drinking grapefruit juice.

Warnings and precautions

Take special care with TALOMUNE:

- If you are younger than 18 years old since there is limited date on safety and/or efficacy.
- If you are taking St. John's Wort (*Hypericum peforatum)* or other herbal medicines (see **Other medicines and TALOMUNE**).
- If you have a disease called tuberculosis (usually affecting the lungs). Before you receive TALOMUNE you should be tested for tuberculosis.

TALOMUNE can cause serious side effects, including:

Increased risk of cancer: People who take TALOMUNE have an increased risk of getting some kinds of cancer, including skin and lymph gland cancer (lymphoma).

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Increased risk of infection: TALOMUNE is a medicine that affects your immune system. TALOMUNE can lower the ability of your immune system to fight infections. Serious infections can happen in people receiving TALOMUNE that can cause death. Call your doctor right away if you have symptoms of an infection including fever, muscle aches, warm, red, or painful areas on your skin, fever, sweats or chills, cough or flu-like symptoms.

Before you take TALOMUNE, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:

- plan to receive any live vaccines. People taking TALOMUNE should not receive live vaccines.
- have or have had liver problems.
- have or have had kidney problems.
- have or have had heart problems.

Other medicines and TALOMUNE

Always tell your health care provider if you are taking any other medicine. (This includes all complementary or traditional medicines.)

Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take:

- sirolimus (used to help prevent organ transplant rejection or to suppress your immune system)
- ciclosporin (used to help prevent organ transplant rejection or to suppress your immune system)
- medicines called aminoglycosides (e.g., amikacin, tobramycin or neomycin) that are used to treat bacterial infections
- ganciclovir (an antiviral medication used to treat cytomegalovirus (CMV) infections)
- amphotericin B (used to treat serious, life-threatening fungal infections)
- cisplatin (used to treat certain cancers)

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- antiviral medicines called nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (used in combination with other antiretroviral medicines for the treatment of AIDS and, in some cases, hepatitis B)
- antiviral medicines called protease inhibitors (used to treat HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C)
- water pill (diuretic)
- medicine to treat high blood pressure
- nelfinavir, telaprevir, ritonavir (used to treat HIV/AIDS)
- boceprevir (used for treating hepatitis C)
- ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole (used to treat fungal infections)
- clarithromycin (antibiotic that fights bacteria in your body)
- rifampin, rifabutin (antibiotics that are used to treat or prevent tuberculosis (TB))
- amiodarone (used to help keep the heart beating normally in people with life-threatening heart rhythm disorders)
- medicines for stomach ulcer and acid reflux (e.g., omeprazole, lansoprazole, or cimetidine)
- antiemetics, used to treat nausea and vomiting (e.g., metoclopramide)
- magnesium-aluminium-hydroxide (antacid), used to treat heartburn
- hormone treatments with ethinylestradiol (e.g., the oral contraceptive pill) or danazol
- anti-epileptic medicines (phenytoin or phenobarbitone)
- corticosteroids (prednisolone and methylprednisolone)
- anti-depressant (nefazodone)
- herbal preparations containing St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) or extracts of *Schisandra sphenanthera*
- medicine to treat high cholesterol (such as statins)
- gyrase inhibitors (such as quinolones, used to treat bacterial infections), vancomycin, cotrimoxazole (used to treat bacterial infections), and anti-inflammatory medicine (such as ibuprofen, used to treat pain and inflammation).

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TALOMUNE with food and drink

You should generally take TALOMUNE on an empty stomach or at least 1 hour before or 2 to 3 hours after a meal. Grapefruit and grapefruit juice should be avoided while taking TALOMUNE.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other health care provider for advice before you take TALOMUNE.

- If you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. TALOMUNE can harm your unborn baby. If you are able to become pregnant, you should use effective birth control before and during treatment with TALOMUNE. Talk to your healthcare provider before starting treatment with TALOMUNE about birth control methods that may be right for you. Males who have female partners who are able to become pregnant should also use effective birth control before and during treatment with TALOMUNE. Talk to your healthcare provider before starting treatment with TALOMUNE about birth control methods that may be right for you.
- If you are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. Tacrolimus passes into your breast milk. You and your healthcare provider should decide if you will breastfeed while taking TALOMUNE capsules.

Driving and using machines

TALOMUNE is associated with visual and neurological disturbances. If you are affected by such disorders, you should not drive a car or operate dangerous machines. This effect may be enhanced when TALOMUNE is taken together with alcohol.

TALOMUNE contains lactose monohydrate

TALOMUNE contains lactose monohydrate which may have an effect on the control of your blood sugar if you have diabetes mellitus. If you have been told

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by doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking TALOMUNE.

3. How to take TALOMUNE

Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person.

Always take TALOMUNE exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Your doctor will tell you how many TALOMUNE capsules to take and when to take them. Your doctor may change your TALOMUNE dose if needed.

The capsules should be swallowed with fluid, preferably water. TALOMUNE capsules should be taken on an empty stomach or at least 1 hour before or 2 to 3 hours after a meal to achieve maximal absorption.Take TALOMUNE capsules at the same time each day. Taking TALOMUNE capsules at the same time each day helps to keep the amount of medicine in your body at a steady level.

The capsules should be taken out of the blister only immediately before intake. Do not open or crush TALOMUNE capsules.

Do not eat grapefruit or drink grapefruit juice while taking TALOMUNE capsules.

What should I avoid while taking TALOMUNE capsules ?

While you take TALOMUNE capsules you should not receive any live vaccines.

Limit the amount of time you spend in sunlight and avoid exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light, such as tanning machines. Wear protective clothing and use a sunscreen with a high sun protection factor (SPF).

If you take more TALOMUNE than you should

In the event of overdosage, consult your doctor or pharmacist. If neither is available, contact the nearest hospital or poison centre. Symptoms of acute overdose may include trembling, abnormal kidney function, hypertension, and swelling of the lower legs or ankles.

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If you forget to take TALOMUNE

Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten individual doses.

If you stop taking TALOMUNE

Do not stop taking or change your dose of TALOMUNE capsules without talking to your healthcare provider.

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

4. Possible side effects

TALOMUNE can have side effects.

Not all side effects reported for TALOMUNE are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while taking TALOMUNE, please consult your health care provider for advice.

If any of the following happens, stop taking TALOMUNE and tell your doctor or nurse immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital:

- swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips and mouth or throat, which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing,
- rash or itching.

If you have them, you may have had an allergic reaction to TALOMUNE. Your doctor or nurse will stop the treatment and assist you with the adverse effects.

Tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following:

Frequent:

- problems from medicine errors. People who take tacrolimus have sometimes been given the wrong type of tacrolimus medicine. Check your TALOMUNE when you get a new prescription and before you take it to make sure you have received the correct TALOMUNE capsule. Check with the pharmacist and call your healthcare provider if you think you were given the wrong medicine.
- high blood sugar (diabetes). Your healthcare provider may do blood tests to check for diabetes while you take TALOMUNE. Call your healthcare provider right away if you have any symptoms of high blood sugar, including: frequent urination, increased thirst or hunger, blurred vision, confusion, drowsiness, loss of appetite, fruity smell on your breath, nausea, vomiting, or stomach pain.
- kidney problems. Your healthcare provider may do blood tests to check your kidney function while you take TALOMUNE.
- nervous system problems. Call your healthcare provider right away if you get any of these symptoms while taking TALOMUNE. These could be signs of a serious nervous system problem: headache, confusion, seizures, change in your vision, changes in behaviour, coma, tremors, numbness and tingling.
- high levels of potassium in your blood. Your healthcare provider may do blood tests to check your potassium level while you take TALOMUNE.
- high blood pressure. Your healthcare provider will monitor your blood pressure while you take TALOMUNE and may prescribe blood pressure medicine for you, if needed. Your healthcare provider may instruct you to check your blood pressure at home.
- severe low red blood cell count (anaemia).

Frequency unknown:

- changes in the electrical activity of your heart (QT prolongation).
- heart problems (myocardial hypertrophy). Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of these symptoms of heart problems while taking TALOMUNE: shortness of breath,

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chest pain, feel lightheaded, feel faint.

These are all serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following:

Frequent

- infections in general, including cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection,
- tremors (shaking of the body),
- constipation,
- diarrhoea,
- headache,
- stomach pain,
- trouble sleeping,
- nausea,
- high blood sugar (diabetes),
- low levels of magnesium in your blood,
- low levels of phosphate in your blood,
- swelling of the hands, legs, ankles, or feet,
- weakness,
- pain,
- high levels of fat in your blood,
- high levels of potassium in your blood,
- low red blood cell count (anemia),
- low white blood cell count,
- fever,
- numbness or tingling in your hands and feet,
- inflammation of your airway (bronchitis),
- fluid around your heart.

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Less frequent

- changes in blood clotting, reduction in all blood cell counts,
- dehydration, reduced protein or sugar in the blood, increased phosphate in the blood,
- coma, bleeding in the brain, stroke, paralysis, brain disorder, speech and language abnormalities, memory problems,
- blurring of the vision due to abnormality in the lens of the eye,
- impaired hearing,
- irregular heartbeat, stop of heartbeat, reduced performance of your heart, disorder of the heart muscle, enlargement of the heart muscle, stronger heartbeat, abnormal ECG, heart rate and pulse abnormal,
- blood clot in a vein of a limb, shock,
- difficulties in breathing, respiratory tract disorders, asthma,
- obstruction of the gut, increased blood level of the enzyme amylase, reflux of stomach content in your throat, delayed emptying of the stomach,
- dermatitis, burning sensation in the sunlight,
- joint disorders,
- inability to urinate, painful menstruation and abnormal menstrual bleeding,
- failure of some organs, influenza like illness, increased sensitivity to heat and cold, feeling of pressure on your chest, jittery or abnormal feeling, increase of the enzyme lactate dehydrogenase in your blood, weight loss,
- small bleeds in your skin due to blood clots,
- increased muscle stiffness,
- blindness,
- deafness,
- collection of fluid around the heart,
- acute breathlessness,
- cyst formation in your pancreas,

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- problems with blood flow in the liver,
- increased hairiness,
- thirst, fall, feeling of tightness in your chest, decreased mobility, ulcer,
- muscular weakness,
- echocardiogram abnormal, liver failure, narrowing of the bile vessel,
- painful urination with blood in the urine,
- increase of fat tissue.

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

- weight decrease,
- fainting,
- respiratory distress,
- mouth ulcers,
- fatty liver,
- hot flushes,
- multi-organ failure,
- transplant rejection.

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

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via the “6.04 Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Form”, found online under SAHPRA’s publications: https://www.sahpra.org.za/Publications/Index/8. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of TALOMUNE.

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5. How to store TALOMUNE

Store all medicines out of reach of children.

- Store at or below 25 °C.
- Store in the original package until required for use.
- HDPE Bottles: Keep the bottle tightly closed.
- Blisters: Do not remove blisters from carton until required for use.
- Do not use after the expiry date stated on the label.
- Return all unused medicine to your pharmacist.
- Do not dispose of unused medicine in drains or sewerage systems (e.g., toilets).

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What TALOMUNE contains

- The active substance is tacrolimus monohydrate.

TALOMUNE 0,5 mg: Each capsule contains 0,5 mg tacrolimus monohydrate. Contains sugar: lactose monohydrate 60,50 mg per capsule.

TALOMUNE 1 mg: Each capsule contains 1 mg tacrolimus monohydrate.

Contains sugar: lactose monohydrate 59,40 mg per capsule.

TALOMUNE 5 mg: Each capsule contains 5 mg tacrolimus monohydrate.

Contains sugar: lactose monohydrate 131,20 mg per capsule.

- The other ingredients are:

Capsule fill:

Croscarmellose sodium, hypromellose 2910, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate (E572).

Capsule shell:

The 0,5 mg capsule shell contains, FD & C Blue 1 (E133), FD & C Red 40 (E129), gelatin and titanium dioxide (E171).

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The 1 mg capsule shell contains FD & C Blue 1 (E133), gelatin, iron oxide yellow (E172) and titanium dioxide (E171).

The 5 mg capsule shell contains D & C Red 28, D & C Yellow 10 (E104), FD & C Blue 1, gelatin, and titanium dioxide (E171).

What TALOMUNE looks like and contents of the pack

TALOMUNE 0,5 mg: White to off white powder filled in size 5 hard gelatin capsules with red opaque cap & red opaque body printed SAL on cap and 720 on body.

TALOMUNE 1 mg: White to off white powder filled in size 5 hard gelatin capsules with green opaque cap & green opaque body printed SAL on cap and 721 on body.

TALOMUNE 5 mg: White to off white powder filled in size 4 hard gelatin capsules with teal opaque cap & teal opaque body printed SAL on cap and 722 on body.

Contents of the pack

HDPE container: 100 capsules are packed in a transparent, round 50 cc HDPE container closed with a white, opaque plastic cap.

Blister pack: 10 capsules are packed in aluminium foil (PVC/PVDC) blisters. 10 of such blisters will be packed in a printed carton.

Pack size: 100 capsules.

Holder of Certificate of Registration

STRIDES PHARMA SA (PTY) LTD

106 16th Road

Building 2

Midrand

South Africa

1685

This leaflet was last revised in

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Registration numbers

TALOMUNE 0,5 mg: 540811

TALOMUNE 1 mg: 540812

TALOMUNE 5 mg – 540813

Access to the corresponding Professional Information

To be confirmed.

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