PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

SCHEDULING STATUS:

S4

ALFIDA (Dolutegravir 50 mg, Emtricitabine 200 mg and Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate 25 mg) film coated tablets

Dolutegravir, Emtricitabine and Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate.

Contains Sugar: mannitol 145 mg per film coated tablet.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you are start taking ALFIDA:

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.
- ALFIDA 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 ALFIDA is and what it is used for

ALFIDA film coated tablets is an anti-viral medicine containing the following active substances: dolutegravir, emtricitabine and tenofovir alafenamide fumarate.

ALFIDA is indicated for use alone as a complete regimen for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus - 1 (HIV-1) infection in adults and adolescents weighing at least 40 kg.

2. What you need to know before you take ALFIDA

Do not take ALFIDA:

- If you are allergic to dolutegravir, emtricitabine and/or tenofovir alafenamide fumarate or to any of the other ingredients of the ALFIDA (see section 6). Signs of an allergic reaction include: a rash, swallowing or breathing problems, swelling of your lips, face, throat or tongue;
- in combination with dofetilide;
- in combination with pilsicainide;
- in patients taking metformin;
- with other tenofovir-containing medicines, or with other emtricitabine-containing medicines;
- with lamivudine - containing medicines due to similarities between emtricitabine and lamivudine;
- in moderate and severe hepatic impairment;
- if creatinine clearance < 30 mL/min (renal impairment);
- Antiretroviral-experienced patients with HIV-1 harbouring the K65R mutation;
- if you pregnant or breastfeeding your baby (see “**Pregnancy and breastfeeding**”).

Warnings and precautions

ALFIDA is not indicated for use as preexposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1 in adults at high risk.

Lactic acid build up in the body (causes nausea, vomiting, rapid deep breathing, and generalised weakness) and enlarged liver and fatty liver, have been reported with the use of some medicines for HIV alone or in combination with other antiretrovirals.

Tenofovir alafenamide, one component of ALFIDA film coated tablets, is approved for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. Severe acute worsening of hepatitis B has been reported in patients who are also infected with HIV-1 and HBV and have discontinued products containing tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF), and may occur with discontinuation of ALFIDA film coated tablets.

Tell your doctor or health care provider before taking ALFIDA:

- If you have liver disease;
- If you have kidney disease;
- If you have bone fractures or weak bones;
- If you are have hepatitis B or C or suspect that you might have these infections as treatment with ALFIDA can increase your risk for severe and potentially fatal liver side effects.
- If you are currently taking any other medicine

Tell your doctor if any of the following happens while on treatment with ALFIDA:

- Rash, or rash accompanied with fever, general feelings of discomfort, feeling tired, muscle or joint aches, blisters, sores in the mouth, infection or swelling of the eye, swelling of the face, tongue, throat, arms or legs and problems with breathing.
- Develop any infections and can be associated with the chest or eyes.

- Anxiety (feelings of nervousness or worrisome), hand tremors, weight loss, puffy eyes and an enlargement of the thyroid gland situated in the neck region.
- Muscle weakness and/or bone pain affecting both sides of the body, difficulty climbing stairs, rising from a seated position, lifting objects, or reaching overhead as this can be associated with an autoimmune disorder.
- Joint aches or stiffness and/or movement difficulties.
- Persistent or worsening bone pain, pain in arms and legs, fractures, and/or muscular pain or weakness.
- Weakness and tingling in the feet and legs, irregular beating of the heart (either fast or slow) as this can be associated with an autoimmune disorder.
- Kidney impairment, symptoms may include a reduce amount of urine, swelling of your legs, ankles, feet, excessive drowsiness and confusion, pain or pressure in the chest and seizures and may be associated with acute renal failure and Fanconi syndrome.
- Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, difficulty breathing, fatigue and weight loss.
- Liver impairment or worsening of liver disease, symptoms may include yellowing of the eyes or skin, itching, nausea or vomiting, pain and/or swelling of the tummy and loss of appetite.
- Redistribution of body fat, including central obesity, accumulation of fat that develops at the top of the back between the shoulders (buffalo hump), loss of fat on the arms, legs, and face with or without breast enlargement.

Children and adolescents

Safety and effectiveness in paediatric patients have not been established and should only be given to adolescent patients with a body weight of at least 40 kg because it is a fixed-dose combination that cannot be adjusted.

Other medicines and ALFIDA

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

Tell you doctor if you are taking any of the following:

- Other medicines for treating HIV-1 infection;
- If you are taking any other medications including but not limited to, lamivudine, lamivudine and zidovudine co-formulation, abacavir sulphate, abacavir sulphate and lamivudine co-formulation, didanosine or adefovir dipivoxil as these may increase the risk of side effects;
- Metformin for diabetes as co-administration with ALFIDA may result in increased levels of metformin and is not recommended (**see section 2**);
- Dofetilide or pilsicainide for your heart as co-administration with ALFIDA may result in increased levels of dofetilide or pilsicainide and is not recommended (**see section 2**);
- Acyclovir for treating cold sores as this may increase the concentration of ALFIDA and may increase risk of side effects;
- Cidofovir, valganciclovir or ganciclovir for treating eye infection as this may increase the concentration of ALFIDA and may increase risk of side effects;
- Valaciclovir for treating shingles as this may increase the concentration of ALFIDA and may increase risk of side effects;
- Gentamycin used in the treatment of serious bacterial infections such as pneumonia and meningitis as this may increase the concentration of ALFIDA and may increase risk of side effects;
- Some pain and fever medicines, as this may increase the concentration of ALFIDA and may increase risk of side effects.

The following medicines as they may make ALFIDA ineffective:

- Carbamazepine- for depression and bipolar disorder

- Oxcarbazepine, phenytoin or phenobarbitone- used for treating fits or seizures
- Medicines for treating TB infection- rifabutin, rifampin or rifapentine
- Herbal medicine called St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)- used for depression
- Other HIV medicine - etravirine, efavirenz, nevirapine, fosamprenavir/ritonavir
- Oral calcium or iron supplements, including multivitamins containing calcium or iron
- Cation-containing antacids or laxatives, sucralfate or buffered medications

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 taking this medicine.

ALFIDA is contraindicated in pregnancy and you must not take it if you are pregnant or are trying to become pregnant.

A reliable method of contraception should be used to avoid pregnancy while taking ALFIDA.

A urine pregnancy test should be carried out within 24 hours before commencing treatment with ALFIDA. Once treatment has started, pregnancy testing should be repeated every 4 weeks. Pregnancy testing and counselling should be performed if a woman misses her period or if there is any abnormality in menstrual bleeding.

Use of dolutegravir containing medicines during pregnancy was associated with a small increase in the birth defects of the brain and spine.

Please consult with your doctor on the benefits and risks of continuing treatment or switching to another antiretroviral medicine if you become pregnant.

HIV infected women should not breastfeed their infants in order to avoid transmission of HIV.

Breastfeeding while taking ALFIDA is contraindicated.

Driving and using machines

ALFIDA may make you feel dizzy or make you feel sleepy. Do not drive or operate any tools or machinery until you are sure the treatment has not made you feel sleepy.

3. How to take ALFIDA

Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person. Always take ALFIDA exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

The usual dose is one tablet once daily taken with or without food.

Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment with ALFIDA will last. Do not stop treatment early. If you have the impression that the effect of ALFIDA is too strong or too weak, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

If you take more ALFIDA you should

In the event of overdosage, consult your doctor or pharmacist. If neither is available, contact the nearest hospital or poison centre.

If you forget to take ALFIDA

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

If you stop taking ALFIDA

Do not stop taking ALFIDA unless your doctor tells you to.

4. Possible side effects

ALFIDA can have side effects.

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

If any of the following happens, stop taking ALFIDA and tell your doctor 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 (red skin, blistering of the lips, eyes or mouth, skin peeling), itching, high fever,
- Fainting

These are all very serious side effects. If you have them, you may have had a serious reaction to ALFIDA. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of the following:

- changes in the way your heart beats, for example, if you notice it beating faster or slower
- chest pain
- difficulty breathing
- signs of recurrent infections such as fever and sore throat as well as infections, associated with the chest or eyes
- less urine than is normal for you, swelling of legs, ankles and feet
- yellowing of the skin and eyes, dark urine, and tiredness which may be symptoms of liver problems

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

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following:

Frequent side effects:

- Abnormal dreams
- Diarrhoea
- Difficulty breathing
- Difficulty sleeping
- Dizziness
- Fatigue (Abnormal physical weakness or lack of energy)
- Flatulence
- Generalised Pain
- Headache
- Increased amount of fat and glucose in the blood
- Increased amount of liver and digestive enzymes in the blood
- Increased bilirubin (broken down red blood cells) in the blood
- Increased in creatine kinase enzyme due to muscle breakdown
- Itching
- Low white blood cells
- Nausea
- Rash
- Skin discolouration
- Upper abdominal pain
- Vomiting

Less Frequent side effects:

- Aggravation of other infections after initiation of treatment with ALFIDA
- Allergic reactions which may result in swelling of the face, tongue, throat (which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing), abdomen, or arms and legs often associated with severe itching and development of a skin rash which is raised and red in colour, also associated with sores in the mouth
- Anaemia (A condition in which the blood does not have enough healthy red blood cells)
- Depression (depressed mood and loss of interest in daily activities causing significant impairment in daily life
- Flatulence (increased gas in the digestive tract)
- Inflammation (swelling) of the liver
- Inflammation (swelling) of the muscles associated with pain
- Itchiness
- Kidneys not functioning properly
- Other psychiatric illness (A wide range of conditions that affect mood, thinking and behaviour)
- Pain and discomfort (bloating) in the tummy area and may be described as burning and nausea or vomiting
- Pain in the joints
- Trying to commit suicide or suicidal behaviour

Side effects of which frequency is unknown:

- Feelings of fear, worry and restlessness
- Liver failure which may manifest as yellowing of the skin and eyes balls, tummy pain and swelling, nausea, vomiting, disorientation, confusion, sleepiness and a general sense of feeling unwell

- Pain in the joints and muscle
- Increase amounts of lactic acid in the body which result in fast shallow breathing, unusual sleepiness, tiredness, or weakness and often associated with liver problems (sometimes kidney problems)
- Low potassium blood levels which can affect the way the heart beats
- Low levels of a phosphate in the blood which may result in muscle dysfunction and weakness associated with irritability and confusion
- Swelling of the pancreas often associated with tummy pain, nausea and vomiting
- Swelling of the liver and accumulation of fat in the liver
- Muscular pain and weakness of the muscle with or without muscle breakdown of muscle and /or softening of the bones which could result in fractures often associated with kidney impairment
- Renal and urinary disorders such as increase urination, increased amounts of protein in the urine which could be a sign of kidney disease or the kidney not functioning properly.

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 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 or to Cipla Medpro (Pty) Ltd. by e-mail: drugsafetysa@cipla.com. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of ALFIDA.

5. How to store ALFIDA

Store all medicines out of reach of children.

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Store at or below 25 °C. Keep the bottle tightly closed.

Do not use after the expiry date stated on the container.

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 ALFIDA contains

The active substance is: Dolutegravir, Emtricitabine and Tenofovir alafenamide

The other ingredients are:

Croscarmellose Sodium

Magnesium Stearate

Mannitol

Microcrystalline Cellulose

Povidone

Sodium Starch Glycolate

Opadry AMB Pink 80W54485 composed of:

Iron oxide red (E172)

Iron oxide yellow (E172)

Lecithin (E322)

Polyvinyl Alcohol-Part. Hydrolyzed (E1203)

Talc (E553b)

Titanium dioxide (E171)

Xanthan gum (E415)

What ALFIDA looks like and contents of the pack

ALFIDA film coated tablets:

Pink coloured capsule shaped, biconvex film coated tablet debossed with “Cipla” on one side and plain on other side.

ALFIDA film coated tablets are packed as either 28’s, 30’s or 90’s into a white high density polyethylene (HDPE) bottle with a white high density polyethylene non child-resistant cap, together with three silica gel bags.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Holder of Certificate of Registration

CIPLA MEDPRO (PTY) LTD.

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Access to the corresponding Professional Information

To access corresponding Professional Information, scan the QR Code below.

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The QR Code to be generated and included