

PIL Title: RAPAMUNE

PIL Date: 12 April 2018

Country: Malaysia

References: Rapamune 1 mg Malaysia LPD, dated 12 September 2017

Reason for Change: To update based on Malaysia LPD, and according to new RiMUP format
To update based on BOH remarks

RAPAMUNE TABLET

Sirolimus (1 mg)

What is in this leaflet

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What Rapamune is used for

Rapamune is a medicine used to prevent rejection (anti-rejection medicine) in people who have received a kidney transplant. Rejection is when your body's immune system recognizes the new organ as a "foreign" threat and attacks it.

You will be determined if you have a low to moderate immunological risk or high immunological risk.

If you belong to low to moderate immunological risk, then you will be asked to take Rapamune initially in a regimen with cyclosporine and corticosteroids.

Cyclosporine will be withdrawn 2 to 4 months after transplantation, and the Rapamune dose will be increased to reach recommended blood concentrations.

If you belong to high immunologic risk (defined as Black transplant recipients and/or repeat kidney transplant recipients who lost a previous transplant for immunologic reason and/or individuals with high-panel reactive antibodies (PRA; peak PRA level > 80%), you will be asked

to take Rapamune in combination with tacrolimus and corticosteroids or cyclosporine and corticosteroids for the first year following transplantation. Whether these combinations are safe and effective in high-risk renal transplant patients have not been studied beyond one year. Therefore, after the first year following transplantation, any adjustments to these regimens will be considered on the basis of your clinical status.

How Rapamune works

Rapamune inhibits the activation and increase in the number or amount of a type of white blood cell called T-lymphocyte. Your body produces T-lymphocytes to fight against infection or foreign substances which have entered the body. Rapamune also inhibits antibody production. Antibody is a blood protein produced in response to a foreign substance. This prevents your body from rejecting the transplanted kidney.

Before you use Rapamune

- When you must not use it

Do not take Rapamune if you are allergic to sirolimus or to any other ingredients in Rapamune.

Rapamune has not been shown to be safe and effective in people who have had liver or lung transplants. Serious complications and death may happen in people who take Rapamune after a liver or lung transplant. You should not take Rapamune if you have had a liver or lung transplant without talking with your doctor.

Pregnancy and lactation

Do not take Rapamune if you are pregnant, trying to get pregnant or think you may be pregnant.

You must use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 12 weeks after you stop treatment with Rapamune. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant or think you are pregnant while taking Rapamune. Rapamune should only be used if your doctor has ascertained that its benefits outweigh its risk to your baby.

It is not known whether Rapamune passes into breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you will take Rapamune or breastfeed. You should not do both.

- Before you start to use it

Before taking Rapamune, tell your doctor if you:

- have liver problems
- have skin cancer or it runs in your family
- have high cholesterol or triglycerides (fat in your blood)
- have impaired or delayed wound healing
- have kidney problem

- Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. Using Rapamune with certain medicines may affect each other causing serious side effects. Rapamune may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how Rapamune works. Especially tell your doctor if you take:

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- a medicine to lower your cholesterol or triglycerides
- cyclosporine, tacrolimus or other medicines that suppress the immune system
- an antibiotic (clarithromycin, erythromycin, telithromycin, troleandomycin, rifabutin, rifampicin, rifapentine)
- an antifungal medicine (clotrimazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole)
- a medicine for high blood pressure or heart problems
- an anti-seizure medicine
- medicines used to treat stomach acid, ulcers, or other gastrointestinal problems
- bromocriptine mesylate
- danazol used in women to treat pelvic pain and infertility due to a certain uterus disorder (endometriosis) and also to treat breast pain/tenderness/nodules due to a certain breast condition (fibrocystic breast disease)
- medicines to treat HIV or hepatitis C
- St. John's Wort

How to use Rapamune

- How much to use

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor and pharmacist carefully. They may differ from the information contained in this leaflet. If you do not understand the instructions on the label, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

Take Rapamune exactly as your doctor tells you to take it.

Your doctor will tell you how much Rapamune to take and when to take it. Do not change your dose of

Rapamune unless your doctor tells you to.

If you also take cyclosporine, you should take your Rapamune and cyclosporine about 4 hours apart.

Do not stop taking Rapamune or your other anti-rejection medicines unless your doctor tells you to.

Your doctor will check the levels of Rapamune in your blood. Your doctor may change your dose of Rapamune depending on your blood test results. Rapamune is taken by mouth once a day.

Do not crush, chew, or split Rapamune tablets. Tell your doctor if you cannot swallow Rapamune tablets.

- When to use it

Use as directed by your doctor or pharmacist.

Take each dose of Rapamune the same way, either with or without food. Food can affect the amount of medicine that gets into your bloodstream. Taking each dose of Rapamune the same way helps keep your blood levels of Rapamune more stable.

- How long to use it

Continue taking Rapamune for as long as your doctor recommends.

- If you forget to use it

Consult your doctor or pharmacist on what you should do if you forget to use it.

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, i.e. within 6 hours, wait until then to take the medicine and skip the missed dose. Do not take

a double dose to make up for the missed dose.

- If you use too much (overdose)

Contact your doctor immediately or go to the Emergency Department of your nearest hospital, if you think you or anyone else may have taken too much of this medicine. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need urgent medical attention.

While you are using it

- Things you must do

Take your medicine exactly as your doctor has told you.

Tell all the doctors, dentists and pharmacists treating you that you are taking Rapamune.

Tell your doctor immediately if you become pregnant while taking this medication.

Avoid receiving live vaccines while taking Rapamune. Some vaccines may not work as well while you are taking Rapamune. Limit your time in sunlight and UV light. Cover your skin with clothing and use a sunscreen with a high protection factor because of the increased risk for skin cancer with Rapamune.

- Things you must not do

Do not stop taking the medicine unless advised by your doctor.

Do not take any new medicines without consulting your doctor.

Do not give Rapamune to anyone else, even if they have the same symptoms or condition as you.

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Do not take Rapamune with grapefruit juice.

- Things to be careful of

Driving and using machines

No formal studies have been carried out to study the effects of Rapamune on the ability to drive and use machines.

Side Effects

Like all medicines, Rapamune can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Visit your doctor or pharmacist immediately if you experience any side effects after taking this medicine.

Very common side effects with Rapamune include:

- high blood pressure
- pain (including stomach and joint pain)
- diarrhea
- headache
- fever
- infections (Pneumonia, fungal infection, viral infection, bacterial infection, herpes simplex, urinary tract infection)
- low red blood cell count (anemia)
- nausea
- low platelet count (cells that help blood to clot)
- increased heart rate
- low white blood cell count
- constipation (hard stools)
- rash
- pimples
- menstrual disorders
- abnormal high glucose levels
- raised lipids
- low potassium and phosphate
- swelling of the extremities
- diabetes mellitus
- accumulation of lymphatic fluid in the body

- protein in the urine
- impaired healing
- abnormal liver function test
- increased blood creatinine
- increased blood lactate dehydrogenase

Common side effects with Rapamune include:

- inflammation of mouth and lips
- collection of fluid in the space within the heart (pericardial effusion)
- inflammation of pancreas gland
- fluid collection in the abdomen
- allergic reactions
- severe infections (bacterial and viral)
- breakdown of bones
- skin cancer
- cysts in the ovary
- blockage in the lung vessels
- fluid in the lung space
- bleeding through the nose
- blockage in the leg vessels
- inflammation of the lungs
- hemolytic-uremic syndrome (which is a combination of anemia, kidney failure and low platelet count)

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all of the possible side effects of Rapamune. For more information ask your doctor or pharmacist.

You may report any side effects or adverse drug reactions directly to the National Centre for Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring by calling Tel: 03-78835550, or visiting the website npra.moh.gov.my (Public → Reporting Side Effects to Medicines (ConSERF) or Vaccines (AEFI).

Storage and Disposal of Rapamune

- Storage

Rapamune Tablets should be stored below 30°C. Use cartons to protect blister cards and strips from light. Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP.

Keep out of the reach and sight of children.

- Disposal

Medicines should not be disposed via wastewater or household waste.

Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

Product Description

- What it looks like

Rapamune Tablets are available as follows:

1 mg, white, triangular-shaped sugar coated tablets marked "SIROLIMUS 1 mg" in red ink.

Rapamune is supplied as follows:

Bottle of 100 tablets.

Blister in cartons of 30's

Not all pack size may be marketed.

- Ingredients

- Active ingredient(s)

Sirolimus

- Inactive ingredients

Lactose monohydrate, Polyethylene glycol 8000 powdered, Magnesium stearate, Talc

- MAL number:

MAL20032403ARZ

Manufacturer

Manufacturer:

Pfizer Ireland Pharmaceuticals
Little Connell, Newbridge, Co.

RAPAMUNE TABLET

Sirolimus (1 mg)

Kildare, Ireland.
Under the authority of Pfizer Inc.,
New York, USA

Packed by:
Pfizer Biotech Corporation
Hsinchu Plant
No. 290-1, Chunglun,
Chunglun Village,
Hsinfeng, Hsinchu
Taiwan, R.O.C.
Under the authority of Pfizer Inc.,
New York, USA.

Product Registration Holder

Pfizer (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.
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