



Nilotinib(as hydrochloride monohydrate) Capsule (150mg & 200mg)

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further question, ask your doctor or your pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

In this leaflet:

- 1.What Niloti® is and what it is used for
- 2.Before you take Niloti®
- 3.How to take Niloti®
- 4.Possible side effects
- 5.Storing Niloti®
- 6.Contents of the pack and other information

1- What Niloti® is and what it is used for

Nilotinib, the active ingredient of Niloti® exhibits antitumor and antiangiogenic properties. Niloti® is a selective BCR-ABL tyrosine kinase inhibitor. Niloti® is used to treat:

- Newly diagnosed chronic phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myeloid leukaemia
- Chronic and accelerated phase Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myeloid leukaemia resistant or intolerant to previous therapy, including imatinib.

2- Before you take Niloti®

Do not take Niloti®:

- If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to the active ingredient and any other ingredient in Niloti® product.
- If you are pregnant or think that you might be pregnant.
- If you are breast feeding.

Important safety information

Niloti® can cause hepatitis B virus reactivation; establishing hepatitis B virus status is recommended in all patients before initiation of treatment.

Take special care with Niloti®

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Niloti®.

- If you have suffered prior cardiovascular events such as a heart attack, chest pain (angina), problems with the blood supply to your brain (stroke) or problems with the blood flow to your leg (claudication) or if you have risk factors for cardiovascular disease such as high blood pressure (hypertension), diabetes or problems with the level of fats in your blood (lipid disorders).
- If you have a heart disorder, such as an abnormal electrical signal called "prolongation of the QT interval".
- If you are being treated with medicines that affect the heart beat (anti-arrhythmics) or the liver.
- If you suffer from lack of potassium or magnesium.
- If you have a liver or pancreas disorder.
- If you have symptoms such as easy bruising, feeling tired or short of breath or have experienced repeated infections.
- If you have had a surgical procedure involving the removal of the entire stomach (total gastrectomy).
- If you have ever had or might now have a hepatitis B infection. This is because Niloti® could cause hepatitis B to become active again, which can be fatal in some cases. Patients will be carefully checked by their doctor for signs of this infection before treatment is started.

Cautions

Niloti® should be used with caution in patients with clinically significant bradycardia, congestive heart failure and recent myocardial infarction.

Monitoring requirement

- monitor lipid profiles before initiating treatment, at 3 and 6 months, and then yearly thereafter; monitor blood glucose before initiating treatment and then periodically during treatment, as clinically indicated.
- monitor full blood count every 2 weeks for the first 2 months of treatment, then monthly thereafter, or as clinically indicated.
- perform baseline ECG before treatment and as clinically indicated thereafter; correct any electrolyte disturbances before treatment and monitor periodically during treatment.
- monitor and actively manage cardiovascular risk factors during treatment.

During treatment with Niloti®

- if you faint (loss of consciousness) or have an irregular heart beat while taking this medicine, tell your doctor immediately as this may be a sign of a serious heart condition. Prolongation of the QT interval or an irregular heart beat may lead to sudden death. Uncommon cases of sudden death have been reported in patients taking Niloti®.
- if you have sudden heart palpitations, severe muscle weakness or paralysis, seizures or sudden changes in your thinking or level of alertness, tell your doctor immediately as this may be a sign of a fast breakdown of cancer cells called tumour lysis syndrome. Rare cases of tumour lysis syndrome have been reported in patients treated with Niloti®.

- if you develop chest pain or discomfort, numbness or weakness, problems with walking or with your speech, pain, discolouration or a cool feeling in a limb, tell your doctor immediately as this may be a sign of a cardiovascular event. Serious cardiovascular events including problems with the blood flow to the leg (peripheral arterial occlusive disease), ischaemic heart disease and problems with the blood supply to the brain (ischaemic cerebrovascular disease) have been reported in patients taking Niloti®. Your doctor should assess the level of fats (lipids) and sugar in your blood before initiating treatment with Niloti® and during treatment.
- if you develop swelling of the feet or hands, generalised swelling or rapid weight gain tell your doctor as these may be signs of severe fluid retention. Uncommon cases of severe fluid retention have been reported in patients treated with Niloti®.

If you are the parent of a child who is being treated with Niloti®, tell the doctor if any of the above conditions apply to your child.

Children and adolescents

Niloti® is a treatment for children and adolescents with CML. There is no experience with the use of this medicine in children below 2 years of age. There is no experience with the use of Niloti® in newly diagnosed children below 10 years of age and limited experience in patients below 6 years of age who are no longer benefiting from previous treatment for CML. The long-term effects of treating children with Niloti® for long periods of time are not known.

Some children and adolescents taking Niloti® may have slower than normal growth. The doctor will monitor growth at regular visits.

Pregnancy:

Women of childbearing potential should be advised to use effective contraception during treatment and for up to two weeks after stopping treatment.

Lactation:

It is not known if Niloti® is excreted in breast milk. Due to the potential for serious adverse reactions in the breast-feeding infant, the decision to discontinue breast-feeding during therapy or to discontinue Niloti® should take into account the benefits of treatment to the mother.

Drug interactions:

Niloti® may interfere with some other medicines. Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes in particular:

- anti-arrhythmics – used to treat irregular heart beat;
- chloroquine, halofantrine, clarithromycin, haloperidol, methadone, moxifloxacin- medicines that may have an unwanted effect on the electrical activity of the heart;
- ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, clarithromycin, telithromycin – used to treat infections;
- ritonavir – a medicine from the class "antiproteases" used to treat HIV;
- carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin – used to treat epilepsy;
- rifampicin – used to treat tuberculosis;
- St. John's Wort – a herbal product used to treat depression and other conditions (also known as Hypericum perforatum);
- midazolam – used to relieve anxiety before surgery;
- alfentanil and fentanyl – used to treat pain and as a sedative before or during surgery or medical procedures;
- cyclosporine, sirolimus and tacrolimus – medicines that suppress the "self-defence" ability of the body and fight infections and are commonly used to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs such as the liver, heart and kidney;
- dihydroergotamine and ergotamine – used to treat dementia;
- lovastatin, simvastatin – used to treat high level of fats in blood;
- warfarin – used to treat blood coagulation disorders (such as blood clots or thromboses);
- astemizole, terfenadine, cisapride, pimozide, quinidine, bepridil or ergot alkaloids (ergotamine, dihydroergotamine).

These medicines should be avoided during your treatment with Niloti®. If you are taking any of these, your doctor might prescribe other alternative medicines.

If you are taking a statin (a type of medicine to lower your blood cholesterol), talk to your doctor or pharmacist. If used with certain statins, Niloti® may increase the risk of statin-related muscle problems, which on rare occasions can lead to serious muscle breakdown (rhabdomyolysis) resulting in kidney damage.

In addition, tell your doctor or pharmacist before taking Niloti® if you are taking any antacids, which are medicines against heartburn. These medicines need to be taken separately from Niloti®.

H₂ blockers, which decrease the production of acid in the stomach. H₂ blockers should be taken approximately 10 hours before and approximately 2 hours after you take Niloti®.

-antacids such as those containing aluminium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide and simethicone, which neutralise high acidity in the stomach. These antacids should be taken approximately 2 hours before or approximately 2 hours after you take Niloti®.

You should also tell your doctor if you are already taking Niloti® and you are prescribed a new medicine that you have not taken previously during Niloti® treatment.

3- How to take Niloti®

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

How much Niloti® to take

Use in adults

-Patients newly diagnosed with CML: The recommended dose is 600 mg per day. This dose is achieved by taking two capsules of 150 mg twice a day.

-Patients who are no longer benefiting from previous treatment for CML: The recommended dose is 800 mg per day. This dose is achieved by taking two capsules of 200 mg twice a day.

Use in children and adolescents

-The dose given to your child will depend on your child's body weight and height. The doctor will calculate the correct dose to use and tell you which and how many capsules of Niloti® to give to your child. The total daily dose you give to your child must not exceed 800 mg.

Your doctor may prescribe a lower dose depending on how you respond to treatment.

Older people (age 65 years and over)

Niloti® can be used by people aged 65 years and over at the same dose as for other adults

When to take Niloti®

Take the capsules:

- twice a day (approximately every 12 hours);
- at least 2 hours after any food;
- then wait 1 hour before eating again.

If you have questions about when to take this medicine, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. Taking Niloti® at the same time each day will help you remember when to take your capsules.

How to take Niloti®

- Swallow the capsules whole with water.
- Do not take any food together with the capsules.
- Do not open the capsules unless you are unable to swallow them. If so,

you may sprinkle the content of each capsule in one teaspoon of apple sauce and take it immediately. Do not use more than one teaspoon of apple sauce for each capsule and do not use any food other than apple sauce.

How long to take Niloti®

Continue taking Niloti® every day for as long as your doctor tells you. This is a long-term treatment. Your doctor will regularly monitor your condition to check that the treatment is having the desired effect. Your doctor may consider discontinuing your treatment with Niloti® based on specific criteria.

If you have questions about how long to take Niloti®, talk to your doctor.

If you take more Niloti® than you should

If you have taken more Niloti® than you should have, or if someone else accidentally takes your capsules, contact a doctor or hospital for advice straight away. Show them the pack of capsules and this package leaflet. Medical treatment may be necessary.

If you forget to take Niloti®

If you miss a dose, take your next dose as scheduled. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten capsule.

If you stop taking Niloti®

Do not stop taking this medicine unless your doctor tells you to do so. Stopping Niloti® without your doctor's recommendation places you at risk for worsening of your disease which could have life-threatening consequences. Be sure to discuss with your doctor, nurse, and/or pharmacist if you are considering stopping Niloti®.

If your doctor recommends that you discontinue treatment with Niloti®

Your doctor will regularly evaluate your treatment with a specific diagnostic test and decide whether you should continue to take this medicine. If you are told to discontinue Niloti®, your doctor will continue to carefully monitor your CML before, during and after you have discontinued Niloti® and may tell you to re-start Niloti® if your condition indicates that this is necessary.

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

4- Possible side effects

Common or very common

Alopecia, anaemia, angina pectoris, anxiety, appetite abnormal, arrhythmias, arthralgia, asthenia, bone marrow disorders, cardiac conduction disorders, chest discomfort, constipation, cough, decreased leucocytes, depression, diabetes mellitus, diarrhoea, dizziness, dry eye, dyslipidaemia, dyspnoea, electrolyte imbalance, eosinophilia, eye discomfort, eye disorders, eye inflammation, fever, flushing, gastrointestinal discomfort, gastrointestinal disorders, headaches, hepatic disorders, hyperbilirubinaemia, hyperglycaemia, hypertension, increased risk of infection, insomnia, muscle complaints, muscle weakness, myocardial infarction, nausea, neoplasms, neutropenia, oedema, pain, palpitations, peripheral neuropathy, QT interval prolongation, respiratory disorders, sensation abnormal, skin reactions, sweat changes, taste altered, thrombocytopenia, vertigo, vomiting, weight changes, rash, pruritis, fatigue, myalgia, folliculitis, papilloma, paraesthesia, conjunctivitis, hyperhidrosis, dry skin, urticaria, acne

Uncommon

Atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular insufficiency, chills, cyanosis, erectile dysfunction, gout, haemorrhage, heart failure, hyperaemia, malaise, oral disorders, pancreatitis, peripheral vascular disease, temperature sensation altered, vision disorders

Frequency not known

Breast abnormalities, chorioretinopathy, diastolic dysfunction, dry mouth, facial swelling, gynaecomastia, hepatitis B reactivation, hyperparathyroidism, hyperuricaemia, hypoglycaemia, lethargy, memory loss, menorrhagia, oesophageal pain, oropharyngeal pain, pericardial effusion, pericarditis, restless legs, sebaceous hyperplasia, syncope, tremor, urinary disorders, urine discolouration, tumour lysis syndrome, pancreatitis, interstitial lung disease, mucosal ulceration or inflammation, hypersensitivity, thyroid and/or parathyroid disorders, depression, amnesia, tinnitus, visual or hearing impairment, epistaxis, gynaecomastia, erythema multiforme, erythema nodosum, photosensitivity, and skin changes such as discolouration, hyperpigmentation, exfoliation, hypertrophy, or atrophy

5- Storing Niloti®

-Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

-Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and bottle after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

-Store Niloti® below 30°C.

-Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

-Do not use this medicine if you notice that the pack is damaged or shows signs of tampering.

-Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6- Contents of the pack and other information

What Niloti® contains

Active substance:

Each 150 mg capsule contains 150 mg nilotinib (as hydrochloride monohydrate).

Each 200 mg capsule contains 200 mg nilotinib (as hydrochloride monohydrate).

Other ingredient:

lactose monohydrate, crospovidone, colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate.

Contains of the pack:

Niloti® 150 mg capsules are available in a bottle containing 30 capsules.

Niloti® 200 mg capsules are available in a bottle containing 30 capsules.



Sobhan Oncology, Rasht-Iran
Tel: +98 21 83879000 - 0903 927 4432

Voice of customer: 021 83878

Email: Spc@sobhanoncology.com

NIBC-00001-F-03

Sobhan Oncology Co.	
Leaflet	Nilotinib (Niloti®)
Color	Pantone 294 U
Size	300x210 Tolerance: ±1mm
File name	NIBC-0000-LF-03
Date	30.01.04