

Afinitor®

2.5mg, 5mg and 10mg tablets Everolimus

Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about Afinitor.

It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

The information in this leaflet was last updated on the date listed on the final page. More recent information on the medicine may be available.

You should ensure that you speak to your pharmacist or doctor to obtain the most up to date information on the medicine. You can also download the most up to date leaflet from www.medsafe.govt.nz

Those updates may contain important information about the medicine and its use of which you should be aware.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking Afinitor against the benefits they expect it will have for you.

If you have any concerns about taking this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Keep this leaflet with the medicine. You may need to read it again.

What Afinitor is used for

Afinitor is used in the treatment of renal cell carcinoma, a type of kidney cancer; pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours (pNET), a type of cancer located in the pancreas; or subependymal giant cell astrocytoma (sometimes called 'SEGA'), a specific type of brain tumour associated with a disease called tuberous sclerosis.

Everolimus is the active substance in Afinitor.

Treatment of kidney cancer

Afinitor stops the cancer from making new cells and cuts off the blood

supply. This slows the growth and spread of the cancer.

Treatment of pNET

Afinitor is used to control the growth of these tumours located in the pancreas.

Treatment of SEGA

Afinitor reduces the size of brain s (SEGA) that are caused by a genetic disorder called tuberous sclerosis. This may stop the tumours from causing problems as they grow, such as hydrocephalus (excessive accumulation of fluid within the brain).

The medicine is started by a specialist doctor experienced in tumour treatments. Ask your doctor if you have any questions about why this medicine has been prescribed for you.

Your doctor may have prescribed it for another reason.

Afinitor is available only with a doctor's prescription and is not addictive.

Afinitor is not to be used in children and adolescents (below 18 years of age) who have liver problems.

Before you take Afinitor

When you must not take it

Do not take Afinitor if you have an allergy to:

- everolimus, the active ingredient in Afinitor
- a medicine called Rapamune which contains the active ingredient sirolimus
- any of the ingredients listed at the end of this leaflet

Some of the symptoms of an allergic reaction may include shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty breathing; swelling of the face, lips,

tongue or other parts of the body; rash, itching or hives on the skin.

Do not take this medicine after the expiry date printed on the pack or if the packaging is torn or shows signs of tampering.

If it has expired or is damaged, return it to your pharmacist for disposal.

If you are not sure whether you should start taking this medicine, talk to your doctor.

Before you start to take it

Tell your doctor if you have or have had any of the following medical conditions:

- problems with your liver
- diabetes or high levels of blood sugar

Tell your doctor if you have any infections.

It may be necessary to treat your infections before starting Afinitor.

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant.

Afinitor is not recommended for use during pregnancy. Your doctor can discuss with you the risks and benefits involved.

Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding.

Breastfeeding is not recommended while you are taking Afinitor and for two weeks after the last dose of Afinitor. It is not known whether Afinitor passes into breast milk and could affect your baby.

Women of child-bearing potential should use a highly effective contraceptive method (like condoms or the Pill) during treatment with Afinitor and for 8 weeks after treatment has stopped. If you think you may have become pregnant, ask your doctor for advice before taking any more Afinitor.

Afinitor may have an impact on male fertility. Absence of periods (amenorrhea) has been observed in some female patients receiving Afinitor.

Tell your doctor if you have lactose intolerance.

Afinitor tablets contain lactose.

Tell your doctor if you are about to have surgery or if you have had recent surgery or if you still have an unhealed wound following surgery.

Afinitor may increase the risk of problems with wound healing.

Tell your doctor if you have allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.

Your doctor will want to know if you are prone to allergies.

Tell your doctor if you have previously had hepatitis B, because it may be reactivated during treatment with Afinitor.

Tell your doctor if you have received or are about to receive radiation treatment.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell him/her before you start taking Afinitor.

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any other medicines, including any that you get without a prescription from your pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop.

Some medicines and Afinitor may interfere with each other. These include:

- antibiotics such as rifampicin, rifabutin, clarithromycin and erythromycin
- antifungal medicines such as ketoconazole, voriconazole, fluconazole and itraconazole
- medicines for high blood pressure or heart problems such as diltiazem and verapamil
- medicines used to treat high blood pressure or other cardiovascular problems known as ACE inhibitors
- drugs used to treat HIV/AIDS such as ritonavir, amprenavir, fosamprenavir, efavirenz and nevirapine
- epilepsy medicines such as carbamazepine, phenobarbitone and phenytoin
- St John's wort
- drugs used to stop the body from rejecting organ transplants such as ciclosporin

- drugs used to prevent vomiting such as aprepitant
- corticosteroids such as dexamethasone, prednisone, prednisolone

Such medicines may be affected by Afinitor or may affect how well it works. You may need different amounts of your medicines, or you may need to take different medicines.

Tell your doctor if you are taking anti-seizure medications and your dose changes.

A change in the dose of your medication (up or down) may require a change in Afinitor dose.

Tell your doctor if you need to receive a vaccination.

Some vaccines may be less effective if given when taking Afinitor.

Your doctor and pharmacist have more information on medicines to be careful with or avoid while taking this medicine.

How to take Afinitor

Follow all directions given to you by your doctor or 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.

How much to take

Treatment of kidney cancer and pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours

Your doctor will tell you the dose that you should take. The usual dose is 10 mg taken once a day.

A higher or lower dose may be recommended in some situations (e.g. if you have liver problems).

Treatment of SEGA

Your doctor will tell you the dose that you need to take depending on your body size and other medicines you are taking.

Blood tests are necessary during treatment with Afinitor to measure the amount of Afinitor in your blood and find the appropriate daily dose for you.

How to take it

Take it on an empty stomach or after a light fat-free meal. Do not take it with a meal that is high in fat.

Dietary fats can interfere with the absorption of the tablet and stop it working properly.

Swallow the tablet whole with a glass of water. Do not crush or chew it.

If you cannot swallow Afinitor tablets whole, you can stir them into a glass of water:

- **Put the required tablet(s) into a glass of water (containing approximately 30 mL)**
- **Gently stir the contents until the tablet(s) break apart and drink immediately**
- **Rinse the glass with the same amount of water (approximately 30 mL) and drink the contents to make sure that you get the full dose of Afinitor**

Take the tablet at the same time each day, preferably in the morning.

Taking it at the same time each day will help you remember when to take it. It will also help to keep a steady amount of the medicine in your bloodstream.

Do not take it with grapefruit juice.

Grapefruit juice can interfere with the absorption of the tablet. Grapefruit, star fruit and Seville oranges should be avoided during treatment.

How long to take it

Keep taking this medicine for as long as your doctor tells you.

If you have certain side effects from Afinitor (e.g. lung or breathing problems, mouth ulcers), your doctor might need to reduce your dose of Afinitor; or to interrupt or discontinue your treatment with Afinitor.

If you forget to take it

If it is more than 6 hours after you normally take it, skip the tablet you missed and take your next tablet when you are meant to.

If it is less than 6 hours after you normally take it, you may still have the tablet. Then go back to taking your medicine as you would normally.

Do not take a double dose to make up for the dose that you missed.

This may increase the chance of you getting an unwanted side effect.

If you are not sure what to do, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

If you have trouble remembering to take your medicine, ask your pharmacist for some hints.

If you take too much (overdose)

Immediately telephone your doctor or the Poisons and Hazardous Chemicals National Information Centre, Dunedin (telephone 0800 POISON or 0800 764 766) for advice, or go to the Accident and Emergency Department at the nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much Afinitor. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

While you are taking Afinitor

Things you must do

Keep all of your doctor's appointments so that your progress can be checked.

Your doctor will do tests from time to time to make sure the medicine is working and to prevent unwanted side effects.

You will have regular blood tests during treatment. These will monitor the amount of blood cells (white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets) in your body to see if Afinitor is having an unwanted effect on these cells. Blood tests will also be carried out to monitor your kidney function (levels of creatinine, blood urea nitrogen or urinary protein), liver function (level of transaminases) and your blood sugar levels, because these can also be affected by Afinitor.

Kidney failure has been observed in some patients receiving Afinitor. Your doctor will monitor your kidney function during your treatment with Afinitor.

Tell your doctor if you experience new or worsening cough, difficulty breathing or wheezing.

Your doctor may need to change the amount of Afinitor you have, or add another medicine to help with this side effect.

Tell your doctor straight away if you have a temperature or chills, or another sign of an infection.

Some infections may be severe and may have fatal consequences in adults and children.

You may need medical treatment.

Tell your doctor if you experience pain or discomfort in the mouth or have open sores in the mouth.

You might need treatment with a mouthwash or gel. Some mouthwashes and gels can make ulcers worse, so don't try anything without checking with your doctor first.

Tell your doctor if you experience shortness of breath, nausea, diarrhoea, skin rashes or soreness in the mouth, gums or throat.

These symptoms have been observed in patients receiving Afinitor along with radiation therapy or shortly after radiation therapy.

Make sure you use a contraceptive to prevent pregnancy during treatment with Afinitor. If you become pregnant while taking this medicine, tell your doctor immediately.

If you want to be vaccinated, tell your doctor you are taking Afinitor before you have the vaccination.

Afinitor may affect your response to vaccination. Some vaccines may not be suitable for you.

If you are about to be started on any new medicine, remind your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking Afinitor.

Tell any other doctors, dentists, and pharmacists who treat you that you are taking this medicine.

Things you must not do

Do not take Afinitor to treat any other complaints unless your doctor tells you to.

Do not give your medicine to anyone else, even if they have the same condition as you.

Things to be careful of

Be careful driving or operating machinery until you know how Afinitor affects you.

Side effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking Afinitor.

All medicines can have side effects. Sometimes they are serious, most of the time they are not. You may need medical attention if you get some of the side effects.

Do not be alarmed by the following lists of side effects. You may not experience any of them.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist to answer any questions you may have.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice any of the following and they worry you:

- sore mouth, cold sores or mouth ulcers
- dry mouth
- dehydration
- fatigue or unusual weakness
- trouble sleeping (insomnia) aggression, irritability, feeling agitated, fits
- nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation, abdominal pain
- difficulty swallowing, loss of appetite, disturbance of taste, weight loss
- heartburn
- headache, dizziness
- nose bleeds
- absence of periods (amenorrhoea) or irregular periods in females
- swelling of hands, feet or limbs due to fluid retention
- dry or red skin
- rash and pain on the palms of your hands or soles of your feet
- infections including inflammation of the sinuses and nasal passages, middle or outer ear infection, gastric infection, sore throat and runny nose, skin infections, ringworm (a fungus infection of the skin), infections of the hair follicle, urinary tract infection,

conjunctivitis, upper respiratory tract infection, pneumonia

- fever
- cough, stuffy or runny nose
- poor wound healing
- mouth ulcers
- nail disorders
- acne
- red, itching, oozing cysts which become scaly, crusted, or hardened
- small, solid pink or red bumps on the skin
- painful skin rash with small fluid-filled blisters in a limited area on one side of the body (left or right), often in a stripe (herpes zoster)
- headache, pressure in the eyes, nose or cheek area which is a sign of swelling of the sinuses and nasal area
- breathlessness
- bleeding e.g. in the gut wall
- cloudy urine
- trouble walking (gait disturbance).

If any of the following happen, tell your doctor immediately:

- symptoms of an allergic reaction such as shortness of breath, wheezing or difficulty breathing; swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body; rash, itching or hives on the skin
- constant "flu-like" symptoms such as fever, chills, sore throat, aching joints, swollen glands, cough, or any other signs of infection such as infection of a cut or scratch
- burning sensation on urination or increased urgency to urinate
- coughing or shortness of breath, which could be signs of a lung problem
- shortness of breath or rapid breathing which could be a sign of a lung problem
- fever, coughing, difficulty breathing or wheezing
- fever, chills, rapid breathing and heart rate, rash, and possibly confusion and disorientation (signs of serious infection)
- shortness of breath, swelling of the feet or legs which could be a sign of heart failure
- sudden onset of shortness of breath, chest pain or coughing up blood which could be a sign of one or more blocked arteries in your lungs

- difficulty breathing, nausea, diarrhoea, soreness in the mouth, gums or throat, skin rashes or redness at site of radiation therapy
- symptoms of hepatitis B such as fever, skin rash, joint pain, inflammation, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, jaundice (yellowing of the skin), pain in the upper right abdomen, pale stool or dark urine
- high level of sugar in the blood (diabetes), worsening of diabetes
- swelling and/or pain in one of your legs, usually your calf, (redness or warm skin in the affected area)
- swelling, feeling of heaviness or tightness, pain, limited movement of body parts which could be a sign of fluid build-up and a problem with your lymphatic system.

The above list includes serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Hepatitis B reactivation has been observed in some patients receiving Afinitor. Tell your doctor if you experience any of the following hepatitis B symptoms:

The first symptoms may be nonspecific, including fever, skin rash, joint pain and inflammation. Other symptoms may include fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, jaundice (yellowing of the skin), and pain in the upper right abdomen. Pale stool or dark urine may also be signs of hepatitis.

Tell your doctor straight away if you experience new or worsening lung/breathing symptoms like cough, chest pain or shortness of breath, as severe lung or breathing problems might have life-threatening consequences.

Your doctor might need to reduce your dose of Afinitor; or to interrupt or discontinue your treatment with Afinitor, and add another medicine to help with this side effect.

Tell your doctor if you experience pain or discomfort in the mouth or have open sores in the mouth.

Your doctor might need to reduce your dose of Afinitor; or to interrupt or discontinue your treatment with Afinitor.

Tell your doctor if you notice anything else that is making you feel unwell.

Other side effects not listed here or not yet known may happen in some people. Some of these side effects can only be found by laboratory testing (for example high levels of cholesterol or lipids or sugar in the blood).

After taking Afinitor

Storage

- Keep the tablets in the original packet and foils until it is time to take them.
- Store the tablets in a cool, dark and dry place at room temperature.
- Do not store Afinitor or any other medicine in the bathroom or near a sink.
- Do not leave it in the car or on window sills.

Keep the medicine where young children cannot reach it.

A locked cupboard at least one-and-a-half metres above the ground is a good place to store medicines.

Disposal

If your doctor tells you to stop taking this medicine or the expiry date has passed, ask your pharmacist what to do with any medicine that is left over.

Product description

What it looks like

Afinitor tablets are white to yellowish, round and marbled. Afinitor tablets are available in three different strengths, supplied in packs of 30 tablets:

- 2.5 mg: with "LCL" on one side and "NVR" on the other
- 5 mg: with "5" on one side and "NVR" on the other
- 10 mg: with "UHE" on one side and "NVR" on the other

Ingredients

Afinitor tablets contain 2.5, 5 and 10 mg of everolimus as the active ingredient. They also contain:

- butylated hydroxytoluene
- magnesium stearate
- lactose
- hypromellose
- crospovidone
- lactose anhydrous.

This medicine does not contain sucrose, gluten, tartrazine or any other azo dyes.

Sponsor

Afinitor is supplied in New Zealand by:

Novartis New Zealand Limited

PO Box 99102

Newmarket

Auckland 1149

Telephone 0800 354 335

® = Registered Trademark

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