

Dimethyl Fumarate Te Arai

Dimethyl fumarate

Consumer Medicine Information

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about Dimethyl Fumarate Te Arai. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

This leaflet was last updated on the date at the end of this leaflet.

Speak to your pharmacist or doctor to obtain the most up to date information on this medicine.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor has weighed the risks of you taking Dimethyl Fumarate Te Arai 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 Dimethyl Fumarate is used for

Dimethyl Fumarate is used to treat relapsing multiple sclerosis (MS).

Dimethyl Fumarate slows down the progression of physical disability in people with relapsing forms of MS and decreases the number of flare ups (relapses). Some people feel better when they start to take Dimethyl Fumarate. However Dimethyl Fumarate cannot repair damage that has already been caused by MS. When you start Dimethyl Fumarate you might not notice an improvement,

but Dimethyl Fumarate may still be working to help prevent your MS from becoming worse.

The cause of MS is not yet known, MS affects the brain and spinal cord. In MS, the body's immune system reacts against its own myelin (the 'insulation' surrounding nerve fibres). In relapsing forms of MS, people have 'exacerbations' from time to time (e.g. blurred vision, weakness in the legs or arms, or loss of control of bowel or bladder function). They are followed by periods of recovery.

Recovery may be complete or incomplete. If it is incomplete there is 'progression of disability'.

Dimethyl Fumarate contains the active ingredient dimethyl fumarate. Dimethyl fumarate decreases the inflammation in your brain that is caused by MS and thereby reduces nerve damage.

Dimethyl Fumarate works by reducing inflammatory responses in cells and helps to protect the central nervous system cells against attack. Inflammation of the brain is an important part of the MS disease process.

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.

Dimethyl Fumarate has not been studied in patients with chronic progressive MS.

Safety and effectiveness in children younger than 18 years have not been established.

This medicine is not addictive.

This medicine is available only with a doctor's prescription.

Before you take Dimethyl Fumarate

When you must not take it

Do not take Dimethyl Fumarate if you have an allergy to:

- any medicine containing dimethyl fumarate
- 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 Dimethyl Fumarate if you are being treated with other medicines containing fumaric acid (creams or tablets/capsules).

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 allergies to any other medicines, foods, preservatives or dyes.

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

- liver problems
- kidney problems
- infection
- recently received a vaccination.

Tell your doctor at your earliest opportunity if you suspect you have any symptoms of shingles.

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

There is no information on the use of Dimethyl Fumarate during pregnancy. Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of taking it if you are pregnant.

Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding or planning to breast-feed.

It is not known whether Dimethyl Fumarate passes into breast milk. Your doctor will discuss the risks and benefits of taking it if you are breast-feeding.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell them before you start taking Dimethyl Fumarate.

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor if you have previously taken or are currently taking medicines containing fumaric acid (creams or tablets/capsules).

You should not take Dimethyl Fumarate together with these 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 Dimethyl Fumarate may interfere with each other. These include:

- medicines which affect immune function including other medicines to treat MS such as fingolimod, natalizumab or mitoxantrone or some other commonly used cancer medicines
- medicines which affect the kidneys, including some antibiotics (used to treat infections), “water tablets” (diuretics), certain types of painkillers (such as ibuprofen and other similar anti-inflammatory medicines and medicines purchased without a doctor’s prescription) and medicines that contain lithium
- live vaccines.

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

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

How to take Dimethyl Fumarate

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 box, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

How much to take

The recommended starting dose of Dimethyl Fumarate is 120 mg taken twice daily. After 7 days the recommended dose is 240 mg twice daily.

How to take it

Swallow each capsule whole with a glass of water. Do not crush, divide or dissolve the capsule or its contents.

When to take it

Take one capsule twice a day.

Taking it at the same time each day (e.g. at morning during breakfast and at night during dinner) will help you remember when to take it.

Dimethyl Fumarate can be taken with or without food. For those patients who experience gastrointestinal side effects or flushing, taking Dimethyl Fumarate with food may help reduce these effects.

Your doctor may tell you to take Dimethyl Fumarate with aspirin or may temporarily reduce your dose.

Do not reduce your dose unless your doctor tells you to.

How long to take it

Continue taking your medicine for as long as your doctor tells you.

This medicine helps to control your condition, but does not cure it. The positive effects of Dimethyl Fumarate may not be seen immediately. It is important to keep taking your medicine even if you feel well.

It is important not to interrupt treatment with Dimethyl Fumarate unless your doctor tells you to.

If you forget to take it

If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and take your next dose when you are meant to.

Otherwise, take it as soon as you remember, and 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 Information Centre (in Australia telephone 13 11 26, in New Zealand telephone 0800 764 766) for advice, or go to Emergency at the nearest hospital, if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much TECFIDERA. Do this even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning.

You may need urgent medical attention.

While you are taking Dimethyl Fumarate

Things you must do

If you are about to have any blood or urine tests, tell your doctor that you are taking Dimethyl Fumarate.

Blood and urine test results may be affected by treatment with Dimethyl Fumarate.

Before you start Dimethyl Fumarate, your doctor will do a blood test to check the number of your white blood cells. Your doctor may also test these periodically during treatment.

Before you start Dimethyl Fumarate, your doctor will make sure you have results from a recent urine test to check your kidney function and may repeat the test periodically during treatment. Dimethyl Fumarate may cause proteins (such as albumin) to be detected in a urine test.

Dimethyl Fumarate may also cause increases in the level of liver enzymes that will show up in a blood test.

Take Dimethyl fumarate Te Arai exactly as your doctor has prescribed.

Tell your doctor if you are going to be vaccinated.

Tell your partner or caregiver about your treatment.

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

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

If you become pregnant while taking this medicine, tell your doctor immediately.

Things you must not do

Do not take Dimethyl Fumarate 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.

Do not stop taking your medicine or lower the dosage without checking with your doctor.

Things to be careful of

Tell your doctor straight away if you think you have an infection, have fever, or feel like you have the flu.

Dimethyl Fumarate may decrease lymphocyte (white blood cell) counts. White blood cells fight infection. You may get infections more easily while you are taking Dimethyl Fumarate. Any infection that you already have may get worse. Infections could be serious and sometimes life-threatening. If you have a serious infection, your doctor may recommend that you stop taking Dimethyl Fumarate until you recover.

Tell your doctor straight away if you think you are experiencing symptoms similar to an MS relapse, new or worsening weakness on one side of the body;

clumsiness; changes in vision, thinking, or memory; or confusion or personality changes lasting for more than several days.

These could be signs of a rare and very serious brain infection called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). The symptoms of PML may be similar to an MS relapse.

Having low lymphocyte levels, particularly for a long period of time, can increase your risk of PML.

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

Before you start Dimethyl Fumarate, your doctor will do a blood test to check the number of your white blood cells. Your doctor may also test these periodically during treatment.

Before you start Dimethyl Fumarate, your doctor will make sure you have results from a recent urine test to check your kidney function and may repeat the test periodically during treatment. Dimethyl Fumarate may cause proteins (such as albumin) to be detected in a urine test.

Side effects

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

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:

- reddening of the face or body feeling warm, hot, burning or itchy (flushing) loose stools (diarrhoea)
- feeling sick (nausea)
- stomach pain or stomach cramps
- inflammation of the lining of the intestines (gastroenteritis)
- being sick (vomiting)
- indigestion (dyspepsia)
- inflammation of the lining of the stomach (gastritis)
- gastrointestinal disorder
- burning sensation
- hot flush, feeling hot
- itchy skin (pruritus)
- rash
- pink or red blotches on the skin (erythema).

The above list includes the more common side effects of your medicine. If any of these persist or worsen, talk to your doctor as some of them may also be due to an infection or allergic reaction.

Tell your doctor as soon as possible if you notice the following:

- signs of infection (e.g., unexplained fever, severe diarrhoea).

The above list includes serious side effects that may require medical attention. Serious side effects are rare.

If any of the following happen, stop taking Dimethyl fumarate Te Arai and tell your doctor immediately or go to Emergency at your nearest hospital:

- swelling of your face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body
- shortness of breath, wheezing, difficulty breathing, chest pain or discomfort
- symptoms similar to an MS relapse, new or worsening weakness on one side of the body; clumsiness; changes in vision, thinking, or memory; or confusion or personality changes.

The above list includes very serious side effects.

You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation. These side effects are very rare.

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

After taking Dimethyl Fumarate

Storage

Keep your capsules in the pack until it is time to take them.

If you take the capsules out of the pack they may not keep well.

Keep your capsules in a cool dry place away from light where the temperature stays below 30°C.

Do not store Dimethyl Fumarate or any other medicine in the bathroom or near a sink. Do not leave it on a window sill or in the car.

Heat and dampness can destroy some medicines.

Keep it where 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

Dimethyl Fumarate capsules are available in two strengths: 120 mg and 240 mg.

The 120 mg capsules are green and white printed with 'DMF 120' in black ink on the capsule body.

Available in aluminium blister strips containing 14 or 56 capsules packed in a box.

The 240 mg capsules are green printed with 'DMF 240' in black ink on the capsule body. Available in aluminium blister strips containing 14 or 56 capsules packed in a box.

Not all pack sizes may be available.

Ingredients

Dimethyl Fumarate contains dimethyl fumarate as the active ingredient.

Other ingredients:

- microcrystalline cellulose
- povidone
- crospovidone
- colloidal anhydrous silica
- magnesium stearate
- SheffCoat Clear ASA 5X00294 (Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, Triacetin, Talc)
- SheffCoat White ENT TEC 5X00273 (Methacrylic acid/ethylacrylate 1:1 copolymer, Talc, Titanium dioxide, Triethyl citrate)
- gelatin
- titanium dioxide
- brilliant blue FCF-FD&C
- iron oxide yellow
- iron oxide black
- shellac
- propylene glycol
- strong ammonia solution
- potassium hydroxide

Further information

You can obtain more information from your doctor or pharmacist.

Sponsor

Dimethyl Fumarate Te Arai is supplied in New Zealand by:

Te Arai BioFarma Limited
PO Box 46205, Herne Bay
Auckland, 1147

0800 TEARAI (832 724)

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