

Lynparza[®] Tablets

Olaparib 100 and 150 mg Tablets.

CONSUMER MEDICINE INFORMATION

What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some of the common questions about **Lynparza**. It does not contain all the information that is known about **Lynparza tablets**.

It does not take the place of talking to your doctor or pharmacist.

All medicines have risks and benefits. Your doctor will have weighed the risks of you taking **Lynparza tablets** 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 are Lynparza tablets used for

Lynparza tablets are used to treat

- a type of ovarian cancer (BRCA-mutated) that is newly diagnosed. It is used once the cancer has responded to treatment with standard platinum-based chemotherapy. A test is used to determine whether you have BRCA-mutated ovarian cancer.
- ovarian cancer in combination with another anti-cancer medicine called bevacizumab. These medicines are used together once the cancer has responded to the first treatment with standard platinum-based chemotherapy.
- ovarian cancer that has recurred and it has responded to previous treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy.
- a type of breast cancer (germline BRCA-mutated, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2-negative)) which has spread beyond the original tumour. You should have received chemotherapy medicines either before or after your cancer has spread. A test is used to determine if you have germline BRCA mutated breast cancer.
- a type of breast cancer (BRCA-mutated, HER2-negative) when the cancer has not spread to other parts of the body and treatment is going to be given after surgery (treatment after surgery is called adjuvant therapy). You should have received chemotherapy medicines before or after surgery. A test is used to determine whether you have BRCA-mutated breast cancer.
- a certain type of pancreatic cancer (germline BRCA-mutated) which has spread beyond the original tumour. It is used if the cancer has not progressed after treatment with chemotherapy. A test is used to determine if you have germline BRCA mutated pancreatic cancer.
- a type of prostate cancer (BRCA-mutated) which has spread beyond the original tumour and no longer responds to medical or surgical treatment that lowers testosterone. You should have already received certain hormonal treatments such as abiraterone acetate or enzalutamide. A test is used to determine whether you have this type of prostate cancer.
- a type of prostate cancer which has spread beyond the original tumour and no longer responds to medical or surgical treatment that lowers testosterone. It is used in combination with another anti-cancer medicine called abiraterone, together with the steroid medicine, prednisone or prednisolone.
- a type of uterine cancer (mismatch repair proficient [pMMR] endometrial cancer) that has spread beyond the original tumour or come back (recurred). Lynparza is used in together with durvalumab if the cancer has not progressed after initial treatment with chemotherapy

(carboplatin and paclitaxel) in combination with durvalumab. A test is used to find out whether you have pMMR endometrial cancer.

Lynparza belongs to a group of medicines called PARP (Poly (ADP-Ribose) Polymerase enzymes) inhibitors. PARP inhibitors can destroy cancer cells that are not good at repairing DNA damage. These specific cancer cells can be identified by response to platinum chemotherapy or by looking for faulty DNA repair genes such as BRCA (BReast CAancer) genes.

When **Lynparza** is given in combination with other anti-cancer medicines it is important that you also read the Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) for these other medicines. If you have any questions about these medicines, ask your doctor.

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

Before you use Lynparza tablets

When you must not use it

Do not take **Lynparza tablets** if you have an allergy to:

- 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 if you (male or female) are planning to have a baby. It may affect your developing baby if you take it during pregnancy. Your doctor will advise women to ensure they are using effective contraception when using the medicine and for at least 6 months after stopping the medicine. Male patients and their partners must use effective contraception for at least 3 months after stopping the medicine.

Do not breast-feed if you are taking this medicine. It is not known if the active ingredient in **Lynparza tablets** passes into breast milk. Breast-feeding mothers are advised not to breast-feed during treatment with **Lynparza tablets** and for one month after receiving the last dose.

Do not give this medicine to children. Safety and effectiveness in children younger than 18 years has not been established.

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:

- problems with your kidneys or liver (renal or hepatic impairment)
- problems with your blood (e.g. low red blood cell counts, low white blood cell counts or low platelet counts). When **Lynparza** is used in combination with another anti-cancer medicine

(durvalumab), low red blood cell count may be a sign of 'pure red cell aplasia' (PRCA), a condition in which no red blood cells are produced, or 'auto-immune haemolytic anaemia' (AIHA), an excessive breakdown of red blood cells.

Tell your doctor if you experience any new or worsening symptoms of shortness of breath, coughing, or wheezing. A small number of patients treated with **Lynparza** reported inflammation of the lungs (pneumonitis). Pneumonitis is a serious condition that can often require hospital treatment.

Tell your doctor if you experience any new or worsening symptoms of pain or swelling in an extremity, shortness of breath, chest pain, breathing that is more rapid than normal or heart beats faster than normal. A small number of patients treated with **Lynparza** were reported to develop a blood clot in a deep vein, usually in the leg (venous thrombosis), or a clot in the lungs (pulmonary embolism).

Tell your doctor if you notice yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes, abnormally dark urine (brown coloured), pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen), tiredness, feeling less hungry than usual, or unexplained nausea and vomiting. Contact your doctor immediately as this may indicate problems with your liver.

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or plan to become pregnant or are breast-feeding. If you are a man, tell your doctor if you are planning to have a baby with your partner. Your doctor can discuss with you the risks and benefits involved. Whether you are male or female, your doctor will advise you to use an effective form of contraception while taking **Lynparza tablets** and for at least 6 months for women and 3 months for men after stopping treatment. Female partners of male patients taking **Lynparza tablets** must also use a suitable method of contraception. Male patients must not donate sperm whilst taking **Lynparza tablets** and for 3 months after stopping treatment.

If you have not told your doctor about any of the above, tell them before you start taking **Lynparza tablets**.

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. You should not take **Lynparza tablets** if you are taking any other anti-cancer agents.

Some medicines or foods and **Lynparza** may interfere with each other and reduce effectiveness. These include:

- medicines used to treat fungal infections (antifungals) with active ingredients such as fluconazole, ketoconazole, itraconazole
- medicines used to treat bacterial infections (antibiotics) with active ingredients such as clarithromycin, rifampicin, rifabutin, ciprofloxacin, erythromycin
- medicines used to treat viral infections (especially HIV) with active ingredients such as ritonavir, indinavir, saquinavir, nevirapine, boceprevir, cobicistat, etravine and efavirenz
- medicines used to treat epilepsy with active ingredients such as phenytoin, carbamazepine and phenobarbital
- medicines with active ingredients such as modafinil used to treat a sleep disorder called narcolepsy (where you may experience very sleepy periods at odd times during the day)
- medicines to treat high blood pressure, angina (chest pain), irregular heartbeat or heart failure such as diltiazem, digoxin, furosemide, valsartan and verapamil
- bosentan, a medicine to treat pulmonary artery hypertension
- medicines called statins used to treat high cholesterol such as rosuvastatin and atorvastatin

- medicines used to suppress the immune system such as tacrolimus, cyclosporin and sirolimus
- methotrexate, a medicine used to treat cancer, rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis
- fentanyl, a medicine used to manage pain
- quetiapine, a medicine used to treat mental disorders
- grapefruit, Seville oranges and star fruit
- St John's Wort, used to treat depression
- medicines used to treat diabetes such as metformin and glibenclamide
- cisplatin, a medicine used to treat cancer
- ergot alkaloids, medicines used to treat migraines and headaches
- cisapride, a medicine used to treat stomach problems.

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

If you have not told your doctor about any of these things, tell them before you take any **Lynparza**.

How to take Lynparza tablets

Your doctor has prescribed **Lynparza tablets** for you. 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 pack, ask your doctor or pharmacist for help.

How much to take

The usual dose is two 150 mg tablets taken twice each day (a total of 4 tablets each day).

Your doctor may prescribe a different dose if you have problems with your kidneys, or are taking certain medicines that may interact with **Lynparza tablets** or if you experience certain side effects while you are taking **Lynparza tablets**.

Your doctor will tell you how many tablets of **Lynparza** to take and it is important that you take the total recommended daily dose.

How to take it

Swallow the tablets whole with a glass of water. Do not chew, crush, dissolve or divide the tablets as this may affect how quickly the drug gets into your body.

When to take it

Take Lynparza tablets at about the same time each morning and evening. Taking it at the same time each day will have the best effect. It will also help you remember when to take it.

Lynparza tablets can be taken with or without food.

How long to take it

Continue taking your medicine for as long as your doctor tells you. It is important to keep taking your medicine even if you feel well.

If you forget to take it

If you forget to take **Lynparza tablets**, take your next normal dose at its scheduled time. Do not take a double dose (two doses at the same time) to make up for forgotten tablets.

If you are not sure what to do, ask your doctor. If you have trouble remembering to take your medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist for some hints.

If you take too much (overdose)

Please telephone your doctor or the National Poisons Information Centre on 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) or go to Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital immediately if you think that you or anyone else may have taken too much **Lynparza**, even if there are no signs of discomfort or poisoning. You may need urgent medical attention.

While you are using Lynparza**Things you must do**

If you are about to be started on any new medicine, remind your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking Lynparza. Tell any other doctors, dentists, and pharmacists who treat you that you are taking this medicine. If you are going to have surgery, tell the surgeon or anaesthetist that you are taking this medicine. It may affect other medicines used during surgery.

If you become pregnant while taking this medicine or within 1 month of stopping this medicine, tell your doctor immediately. If you are a man and your partner becomes pregnant while you are taking this medicine or within 3 months of stopping this medicine, tell your doctor immediately. Ensure you are using effective contraception during treatment. Even when you stop treatment, you should continue to use effective contraception for at least a further 1 month for female patients and 3 months for male patients. Male patients must use a condom whilst taking **Lynparza** and for 3 months after receiving the last dose of **Lynparza** when having sexual intercourse with a female partner, even if they are pregnant. Your female partner must also use a suitable method of contraception. Male patients must not donate sperm whilst taking **Lynparza** and for 3 months after receiving the last dose of **Lynparza**.

Keep all of your doctor's appointments so that your progress can be checked. Your doctor may do some tests from time to time to make sure the medicine is working and to prevent unwanted side effects. Your doctor will test your blood every month for the first year of treatment and periodically thereafter.

Things you must not do

Do not take **Lynparza tablets** 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. If you stop taking it suddenly, your condition may worsen.

Your doctor may interrupt your treatment or reduce your dose if you are having unwanted side effects.

Things to be careful of

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

This medicine may cause dizziness and tiredness in some people. If you have any of these symptoms, do not drive, operate machinery or do anything else that could be dangerous.

Side Effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible if you do not feel well while you are taking Lynparza tablets. 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 straight away if you notice any of the following:

- feeling or being sick (nausea or vomiting)
- dizziness
- tiredness or weakness
- indigestion or heartburn
- loss of appetite
- headache
- change in taste of food (if it worries you)
- diarrhoea
- sore mouth, mouth sores
- cough
- pain in the stomach area under the ribs
- shortness of breath and/or a dry cough which can be due to inflammation of the lungs (pneumonitis).
- rash itchy swollen reddened skin

The above list includes serious side effects that may require medical attention and can be life-threatening, especially if not treated.

If any of the following happen, tell your doctor immediately, or go to Accident and Emergency at your nearest hospital:

- tightness of the chest, wheezing, coughing or difficulty breathing.
- swelling of the face, lips, tongue or other parts of the body.
- severe skin reaction which may include rash, itching, redness, blistering or peeling of the skin.
- new or worsening symptoms of pain or swelling in an extremity, shortness of breath, chest pain, breathing that is more rapid than normal or heart beats faster than normal.
- inflammation of the lungs, which can cause coughing with a fever and difficulty breathing (pneumonitis).
- signs of liver problems, such as yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice), nausea or vomiting, pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen), dark urine (brown coloured), feeling less hungry than usual, tiredness

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

Some other serious side effects may only become known through tests. Your doctor will test your blood every month for the first year of treatment and periodically thereafter.

The blood tests may show:

- a condition where there is damage to the blood-forming cells in your bone marrow (myelodysplastic syndrome/acute myeloid leukaemia)
- decrease in the number of red blood cells (anaemia) or failure to produce red blood cells (pure red cell aplasia), which can be associated with shortness of breath, fatigue, pale skin, or fast heart beat
- decrease in the number of white blood cells which can be associated with fever or infection
- increase in blood creatinine which can mean your kidneys are not working as well
- decrease in the number of platelets, which can result in bruising or bleeding for longer than normal if injured.

These conditions may also be life-threatening, especially if not treated.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice anything that is making you feel unwell or side effects which are not listed. Your doctor may prescribe other medicines to control unwanted side effects.

How to store Lynparza tablets

Storage

Keep your tablets in the blister pack until it is time to take them. If you take the tablets out of the blister they may not keep well.

Keep your tablets in a cool dry place where the temperature stays below 30°C. Do not store **Lynparza tablets** 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.

Medicines should not be disposed of 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 Lynparza tablets look like and contents of the pack

Lynparza 100 mg tablet is a yellow to dark yellow, oval, bi-convex, film-coated tablet, marked with 'OP100' on one side and plain on the other.

Lynparza 150 mg tablet is a green to green/grey oval, bi-convex, film-coated tablet, marked with 'OP150' on one side and plain on the other.

Lynparza is available in blisters containing 56 film coated tablets.

Ingredients

Lynparza tablets contain 100 mg or 150 mg of olaparib as the active ingredient and the following inactive ingredients:

- copovidone
- silicon dioxide
- mannitol
- sodium stearyl fumarate
- hypromellose
- macrogol 400
- titanium dioxide
- iron oxide yellow
- iron oxide black (150 mg tablet only)

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

Marketed by

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