

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS®

LENALIDOMIDE 5, 10, 15, 25 mg

Capsule

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get. See the end of section 4 for how to report side effects.
- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What is Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS and in which case it is used?
2. What you need to know before you take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS?
3. How to take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS?
4. Possible side effects?
5. How to store Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS?
6. Contents of the pack and other information.

1. What is Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS and in which case it is used?

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS contains the active substance - lenalidomide -. This medicine belongs to a group of medicines which affect how your immune system works.

In which case is Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS used
Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS is indicated, in combination with dexamethasone, for the treatment of multiple myeloma in adult patients who have already received at least one previous treatment.

Multiple myeloma

Multiple myeloma is a type of cancer which affects a certain kind of blood cell, called the plasma cell. These cells collect in the bone marrow and multiply becoming out of control. This can damage the bones and kidneys. Multiple myeloma generally cannot be cured, however, the signs and symptoms can be greatly reduced or disappear for a period of time. This is called a "remission".
Multiple Myeloma - patients who have been treated before
Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS is taken in combination with an anti-inflammatory medicine called -dexamethasone-.

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS can stop the signs and symptoms of multiple myeloma from getting worse. It has also been shown to delay the recurrence of multiple myeloma following treatment.

How Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS works

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS works by affecting the body's immune system and directly attacking the cancer. It works in a number of different ways:

- by stopping the development of cancer cells;
- by stopping the growth of blood vessels in the tumor;
- by stimulating part of the immune system to attack the cancer cells.

2. What you need to know before you take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS?

Do not take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS:

- If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant, as **Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS is expected to be harmful to an unborn child** (see section 2: Pregnancy, breast-feeding and contraception – Information for women and men);
- If you are of childbearing age, unless you follow **all** the necessary measures to prevent you from becoming pregnant (see section 2: Pregnancy, breast-feeding and contraception – information for women and men);
- If you are of childbearing age, your doctor will discuss with you the necessary measures to prevent you from becoming pregnant with this combination.
- If you are allergic to lenalidomide or any of the other ingredients of this medicine listed in section 6. If you think you may be allergic, ask your doctor for advice.
- If any of these apply to you, do not take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS. Talk to your doctor if you are not sure.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS if:

- you have had blood clots in the past - you have an increased risk of developing blood clots in the veins and arteries during treatment;
- you have any signs of an infection, such as a cough or fever;
- you have or have ever had previous infection, particularly hepatitis B infection, varicella zoster or HIV. If you are in doubt, talk to your doctor. Treatment with Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS may provide the reactivation of the virus, in patients who carry the virus, resulting in a recurrence of the infection. Your doctor should check whether you have ever had hepatitis B infection;
- you have kidney problems - your doctor may adjust your dose of Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS;
- you have a history of heart attack (myocardial infarction), have ever had a blood clot or if you smoke, have high blood pressure (hypertension) or high cholesterol levels;
- you have developed an allergic reaction during treatment with thalidomide (another medicine used to treat multiple myeloma) such as rash, itching, swelling (edema), dizziness or trouble breathing;
- you have experienced in the past any of the following symptoms simultaneously: rash on the face or extended rash, skin redness, high fever, flu-like symptoms, enlarged lymph nodes (signs of severe skin reaction called Drug Rash with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms (DRESS), see also section 4: Possible side effects);

If any of the above applies to you, tell your doctor before starting treatment.

Tests and checks

Before and during the treatment with Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS, you will have regular blood tests as Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS may cause a fall in the blood cells that help fight infection (white blood cells) and help the blood to clot (platelets). Your doctor will ask you to have a blood test:

- before treatment;
- every week for the first 3 weeks of treatment;
- then at least every month after that.

Your doctor may check if you have a high total amount of tumor throughout the body including your bone marrow. This could lead to a condition where the tumours break down and cause unusual levels of chemicals in the blood which can lead to kidney failure (this condition is called "Tumor Lysis Syndrome").

Your doctor may check your dose changes to your skin such as red spots or rashes.

Your doctor may adjust your dose of Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS or stop your treatment based on the results of your blood tests and on your general condition. If you are newly diagnosed of multiple myeloma, your doctor may also assess your treatment based on your age and other conditions you already have.

Blood donation

You should not donate blood during treatment and for 1 week after the end of treatment.

Children and adolescents

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS is not recommended for use in children and adolescents under 18 years.

Elderly and people with kidney problems

If you are aged 75 years or older or have moderate to severe kidney problems - your doctor will check you carefully before starting treatment.

Other medicines and Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS

Tell your doctor or nurse if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines. This is because Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS can affect the way some other medicines work. Also, some other medicines can affect the way Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS works. In particular, tell your doctor or nurse if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- some medicines used to prevent pregnancy such as oral contraceptives, as they may stop working;
- some medicines used for heart problems - such as digoxin;
- some medicines used to thin the blood - such as warfarin.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and contraception - information for women and men

Pregnancy

For women taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS
You must not take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS if you are pregnant, as it is expected to be harmful to an unborn baby.

For men taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS
You must not become pregnant while taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS. Therefore, you must use effective methods of contraception if you are a woman of childbearing age (see the section Contraception below).

For men taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS
If you do become pregnant during your treatment with Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS, you must stop the treatment and inform your doctor immediately.

For men taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS
• If your partner becomes pregnant while you are taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS, you should inform your doctor immediately. It is recommended that your partner seeks medical advice.

Breast-feeding
You must not breast-feed when taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS as it is not known if Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS passes into human milk.

Contraception

For women taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS
Before starting the treatment, ask your doctor if you are able to become pregnant, even if you think this is unlikely.

If you are able to become pregnant:

- you will have pregnancy tests under the supervision of your doctor before every treatment, every 3 weeks during treatment, and 4 weeks after the treatment has finished except where it has been confirmed that the fallopian tubes have been severed and sealed to stop eggs from reaching the uterus (tubal sterilisation);
- And you must use effective methods of contraception for 3 weeks before starting treatment, during treatment, and until 4 weeks after stopping treatment. Your doctor will advise you appropriate methods of contraception.

For men taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS
Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS passes into human sperm. If your female partner is pregnant or able to become pregnant, and she does not use effective methods of contraception, you must use condoms during treatment and 1 week after the end of treatment, even if you have had a vasectomy.

Driving and using machines

Do not drive or operate machines if you feel dizzy, tired, sleepy, have vertigo or blurred vision after taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS.

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS contains lactose

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS contains lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

5. How to take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS?

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS must be given to you by healthcare professionals with experience in treating multiple myeloma.

- To treat multiple myeloma in patients who cannot have a bone marrow transplant or have had other treatments before, it is taken with other medicines (see section 1 - in which case Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS is used);
- To treat multiple myeloma in patients who have had a bone marrow transplant, Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS is taken alone.

Always take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure, or if you are taking Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS in combination with other medicines, you should refer to the package leaflets for these medicines for their information on their use and effects.

Treatment cycle

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS is taken on certain days over 3 weeks (28 days).

- Each 28 days is called a "treatment cycle".
- Depending on the day of the cycle, you will take one or more of the medicines.
- However, on some days you do not take any of the medicines.
- After completing each 28-day cycle, you should start a new "cycle" over the next 28 days.

How much Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS to take

Before you start treatment, your doctor will tell:

- how much Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS you should take;
- how much of the other medicines you should take in combination with Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS where appropriate;
- on what days of your treatment cycle to take each medicine.

How and when to take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS?

• Swallow the capsules whole, preferably with water.

- Do not break, open or chew the capsules. If powder from a broken Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS capsule makes contact with the skin, wash the skin immediately and thoroughly with soap and water.
- The capsules can be taken either with or without food.
- You should take Lenalidomide at about the same time on the scheduled days of each cycle.

How to take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS?

To remove the capsule from the blister:

1. Dry hands to open the blister pack.
2. Bend the blister where shown in picture 1.
3. Push back the blister backing from the corner of the blister designated with an arrow to take out the capsule, as shown in pictures 2 & 3.
4. Do not push the capsule through the foil.

1 2 3

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS®

LENALIDOMIDE 5, 10, 15, 25 mg

Capsule

Duration of the treatment with Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS is taken in treatment cycles, each cycle lasting 28 days (see above "Treatment cycle"). You should continue the cycles of treatment until your doctor tells you to stop.

If you take more Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS than you should

If you take more Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS than was prescribed, tell your doctor immediately.

If you forget to take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS
If you forget to take Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS at your regular time and:

- More than 12 hours have passed - take your capsule immediately.
- More than 12 hours have passed - do not take your capsule. Take your next capsule at the usual time the next day.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Side effects are categorized by frequency as follows:

Serious side effects which may affect more than 1 in 10 people (very common)
Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS may reduce the number of white blood cells that fight infection and also the blood cells which help the blood to clot (platelets) which may lead to bleeding disorders such as nosebleeds and bruising.

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS may also cause blood clots in the veins (thrombosis). Therefore, you must tell your doctor immediately if you experience:

- Fever, chills, sore throat, cough, mouth ulcers or any other symptoms of infection including within the bloodstream (sepsis)
- Bleeding or bruising in the absence of injury
- Chest pain or leg pain
- Shortness of breath

Other side effects

It is important to note that a small number of patients may develop additional types of cancer and it is possible that this risk may be increased with Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS treatment. Therefore, your doctor should carefully evaluate the benefit and risk when you are prescribed Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS.

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- constipation, diarrhea, nausea, skin redness, rash, vomiting, muscle cramps, muscle aches, bone pain, joint pain, tiredness, generalized swelling including swelling of your arms and legs
- fever and flu-like symptoms including fever, muscle ache, headache, earache and chills
- numbness, tingling or burning sensation in the skin, pain in hands or feet, dizziness, tremor, changes in the way things taste
- chest pain spreading to the arms, neck, jaw, back or stomach, feeling sweaty and breathless, feeling sick or vomiting, which may be symptoms of a heart attack (myocardial infarction)
- decreased appetite, headache, dry skin, stomach pain, mood change, difficulty sleeping
- low levels of potassium in the blood, increase in your blood sugar level (diabetes)
- bruising which could be a symptom of thrombocytopenia, chest pain or shortness of breath (which may be a symptom of blood clots in the lungs, called pulmonary embolism)
- infections of the eyes, infection of the lung and the upper respiratory tract, shortness of breath
- blurred vision, dizziness or eye pain (cataract)
- kidney problems, changes to a protein in the blood that can cause swelling of the arteries (vasculitis)

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- infection of the sinuses that surround the nose
- bleeding from the gums, stomach, or bowels
- increased pain, tumor size, low blood pressure, slow, fast or irregular heart beat
- dizziness, low blood pressure or a fall in blood pressure, slow, fast or irregular heart beat
- darkening of your skin, skin eruptions, skin cracking, itching, peeling skin, hives, itching, increased sweating, dehydration
- inflammation, tooth, dry mouth, difficulty swallowing, stomach burn
- production of much more or much less urine than usual (which may be a symptom of kidney failure), passing blood in the urine
- shortness of breath especially when lying down (which may be a symptom of heart failure)
- difficulty getting an erection
- stroke, falling, impaired balance, difficulty moving
- muscle weakness, joint swelling
- changes of blood test results (normal, low levels of calcium, phosphate or magnesium in the blood,
- depression, confusion
- dizziness, ringing in the ears (tinnitus)
- abnormal taste sensation
- an excess of iron in the body
- excessive thirst, weight loss
- toothache

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- bleeding within the skull, circulatory problems
- loss of vision, loss of sex drive (libido)
- passing large amount of urine with bone pain and weakness, which may be symptoms of a kidney disorder (Fanconi syndrome), passing much more or much less urine than usual, which may be a symptom of a type of kidney problem (called renal tubular necrosis)
- stomach pain, diarrhea, or diarrhea, which may be symptoms of inflammation in the large intestine (colitis colicis or colitis)
- changes in the color of your skin, sensitivity to sunlight, certain types of skin tumor
- hives, rash, swelling of eyes, nose or face, difficulty breathing, or itching, which may be symptoms of an allergic reaction

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):

- serious allergic reaction that may begin as a rash in one area but spread with extensive loss of skin over the whole body (Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- tumor lysis syndrome - metabolic complications that can occur during treatment of cancer and sometimes even without treatment. These complications are caused by the break-down products of dying cancer cells and may include the following changes to blood chemistry: high potassium, phosphorus, and acid, and low calcium consequently leading to changes in kidney function, heartbeats, seizures, and sometimes death.

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- sudden, mild but worsening pain in the upper stomach and/or back, which remains for a few days, possibly accompanied by nausea, vomiting, fever and a rapid pulse. These symptoms may be due to inflammation of the pancreas.
- wheezing, shortness of breath or a dry cough, which may be symptoms caused by inflammation of the tissue in the lungs.
- yellowing of the skin, muscle membranes or eyes (jaundice), pale-colored stools, dark-colored urine, skin itch, rash, pain or swelling of the stomach - these may be symptoms of injury to the liver (hepatic disorder).
- rare cases of muscle breakdown (muscle pain, weakness or swelling) which can lead to kidney problems (rhabdomyolysis) have been observed, some of them when Lenalidomide is administered with a statin (a type of cholesterol-lowering medicine).
- a condition affecting the skin caused by inflammation of small blood vessels, along with pain in the joints and fever (leukocytoclastic vasculitis).

- breakdown of the wall of the stomach or gut. This may lead to very serious infection. Tell your doctor if you have severe stomach pain, fever, nausea, vomiting, blood in your stool, or changes in bowel habits.
- viral infections, including herpes zoster (also known as "shingles", a viral disease that causes a painful skin rash with blisters) and recurrence of hepatitis B infection (which can cause yellowing of the skin and eyes, dark brown-colored urine, right-sided stomach pain, fever and feeling nauseous or being sick).
- widespread rash, high body temperature, liver enzyme elevations, blood abnormalities (eosinophilia), enlarged lymph nodes and other body organs involvement (Drug Reaction with eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms which is also known as DRESS or drug hypersensitivity syndrome). Stop using Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS if you develop these symptoms and contact your doctor or seek medical attention immediately. See also section 2.

Reporting side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS?

- 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 blister and on the carton after "EXP". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Keep the medicine in its outer package of origin, at a temperature not exceeding 25 °C.
- Do not use this medicine if you notice any damage or signs of tampering to the pack.
- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Please return unused medicines to your pharmacist. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information / What Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS contains

	Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS 5mg	Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS 10mg	Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS 15mg	Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS 25mg
Active substance (per capsule): Lenalidomide	5mg	10mg	15mg	25mg
Excipients	Caprylic acid, gelatin and titanium dioxide	Caprylic acid, gelatin and titanium dioxide	Caprylic acid, gelatin and titanium dioxide	Caprylic acid, gelatin and titanium dioxide

What Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS looks like and contents of the outer packaging

This medicine is in the form of capsules, box of 21 capsules in Aluminum/Aluminum Meter Prescription and supply Conditions: List 1

N.A. P:

Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS 5mg, box of 21 capsules :
Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS 10mg, box of 21 capsules :
Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS 15mg, box of 21 capsules :
Lenalidomide NEAPOLIS 25mg, box of 21 capsules :

Marketing Authorisation holder and manufacturer:
Neapols Pharma, Road of Tunes Km 7 - PS 206 Nubol 8000 - Tunisia, Tel : +216.31.338.400 / Fax : +216.72.235.016 +216.31.338.421 / E-mail : neapolismg@neapolismgpharma.com

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THIS IS A MEDICINE

- A medicine is a product but not like the others.
- A medicine is a product that affects your health and its consumption without compliance to the prescription exposes you to danger.
- Strictly follow your doctor's prescription and directions for use, follow the advice of your pharmacist.
- Your doctor and pharmacist are familiar with the medicine, its indications and contraindications.
- Do not stop treatment on your own initiative during the prescribed period.
- Do not take it again, do not increase the doses without consulting your doctor.

KEEP THE MEDICINES OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN



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