تاسیجنا® (نیلوتینیب) معلومات هامة عن کیفیة تناول العلاج alfentanil, cyclosporine, dihydroergotamine, ergotamine, fentanyl, sirolimus and tacrolimus) when co-administered with nilotinib. ◆Avoid grapefruit juice and other foods that are known to inhibit CYP3A4. ◆In concurrent use: the H2 blocker (e.g. famotidine) may be administered approximately 10 hours before and approximately 2 hours after TASIGNA dose; antacids (e.g., aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, simethicone) may be administered approximately 2 hours before or approximately 2 hours after TASIGNA dose.

#### Adverse drug reactions:

Very common: headache, nausea, constipation, vomiting, abdominal pain upper, rash, pruritus, alopecia, myalgia, arthralgia, fatigue, myelosuppression (thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, anaemia), hypophosphataemia (including blood phosphorus decreased), hyperbilirubinaemia (including blood bilirubin increased, alanine aminotransferase increased, alaparate aminotransferase increased, lipase increased, lipoprotein cholesterol (including low density and high density) increased, total cholesterol increased, blood triglycerides increased, musculoskeletal pain, myalgia, pain in extremity, arthralgia, bone pain and spinal pain upon discontinuing treatment with TASIGNA.

Common: folliculitis, upper respiratory tract infection (including pharyngitis, nasopharyngitis, rhinitis), skin papilloma, leukopenia, eosinophilia, febrile neutropenia, pancytopenia, lymphopenia, anorexia, electrolyte imbalance (including hypomagnesaemia, hyper/hypokalaemia, hyponatraemia, hyper/hypocalcaemia, hyperphosphataemia), diabetes mellitus, hyperglycaemia, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperlipidaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, decreased appetite, depression, insomnia, anxiety, dizziness, peripheral neuropathy, hypoaesthesia, paraesthesia, eye haemorrhage, periorbital oedema, eve pruritus, conjunctivitis, dry eve (including xerophthalmia), vertigo, angina pectoris, arrhythmia (including atrioventricular block, cardiac flutter, extrasystoles, atrial fibrillation, tachycardia, bradycardia), palpitations, electrocardiogram QT prolonged, hypertension, flushing, dyspnoea, dyspnoea exertional, epistaxis, cough, dysphonia, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, pancreatitis, abdominal discomfort/distension, dyspepsia, dysgeusia, flatulence, hepatic function abnormal, night sweats, eczema, urticaria, hyperhidrosis, contusion, acne, dermatitis (including allergic exfoliative and acneiform), muscle spasms, bone pain, pain in extremity, musculoskeletal chest pain, musculoskeletal pain, back pain, neck pain, flank pain, muscular weakness, pollakiuria, asthenia, oedema peripheral, pyrexia, chest pain (including non-cardiac chest pain), pain, chest discomfort, malaise, haemoglobin decreased, blood amylase increased, gamma-glutamyltransferase increased, blood creatine phosphokinase increased, blood alkaline phosphatase increased, blood insulin increased, weight decreased, weight increased, globulins decreased.

Uncommon: pneumonia, urinary tract infections, gastroenteritis, bronchitis, herpes virus infection, candidiasis including oral candidiasis, hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, gout, dehydration, increased appetite, dyslipidaemia, intracranial haemorrhage, ischaemic stroke, transient ischaemic attack, cerebral infarction, migraine, loss of consciousness (including syncope), tremor, disturbance of attention, hyperaesthesia, vision impairment, vision blurred, visual acuity reduced, eyelid oedema, photopsia, hyperaemia (scleral, conjunctival, ocular), eye irritation, conjunctival haemorrhage, cardiac failure, myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, cardiac murmur, pleural and pericardial effusions, cyanosis, hypertensive crisis, peripheral arterial occlusive disease, intermittent claudication, arterial stenosis limb, haematoma, arteriosclerosis, pulmonary oedema, interstial lung disease, pleuric pain, pleurisy, pharyngolaryngeal pain, throat irriation, gastrointestinal haemorrhage, melena, mouth ulceration, gastroesophageal reflux, stomatitis, oesophageal pain, dry mouth, gastritis, sensitivity of teeth, hepatotoxicity, toxic hepatitis, jaundice, exfoliative rash, drug eruption, pain of skin, ecchymosis, swelling face, musculoskeletal stiffness, joint swelling, dysuria, micturation urgency, nocturia, breast pain, gynaecomastia, erectile dysfunction, face oedema (including swelling face), gravitational oedema, influenza-like illness, chills, feeling body temperature change (including feeling hot, feeling cold), blood lactate dehydrogenase increased, blood urea increased.

Frequency not known: sepsis, subcutaneous abscess, anal abscess, furuncle, tinea pedis, oral papilloma, paraproteinaemia, thrombocythaemia, leukocytosis, hypersensitivity, hyperparathyroidism secondary, thyroiditis, hyperuricaemia, hypoglycaemia, disorientation, confusional state, amnesia, dysphoria, cerebrovascular accident, basilar artery stenosis, brain oedema, optic neuritis, lethargy, dysaesthesia, restless legs syndrome, papilloedema, diplopia, photophobia, eye swelling, blepharitis, eye pain, chorioretinopathy, conjunctivitis allergic, ocular surface disease, hearing impaired, ear pain, tinnitus, ventricular dysfunction, pericarditis, ejection fraction decreased, shock haemorrhagic, hypotension, thrombosis, peripheral artery stenosis, pulmonary hypertension, wheezing, oropharyngeal pain, gastrointestinal ulcer perforation, retroperitoneal haemorrhage, haematemesis, gastric ulcer, oesophagitis ulcerative, subileus, enterocolitis, haemorrhoids, hiatus hernia, rectal haemorrhage, gingivitis, cholestasis, hepatomegaly, psoriasis, erythema multiforme, erythema nodosum, skin ulcer, palmar-plantar erythrodysaesthesia syndrome, petechiae, photosensitivity, blister, dermal cyst, sebaceous hyperplasia, skin atrophy, skin discolouration, skin exfoliation, skin hyperpigmentation, skin hypertrophy, hyperkeratosis, arthritis, renal failure, haematuria, urinary incontinence, chromaturia, breast induration, menorrhagia, nipple swelling, localized oedema, troponin increased, blood bilirubin unconjugated increased, blood insulin decreased, insulin C-peptide decreased, blood parathyroid hormone increased, tumour lysis syndrome, and hepatitis B reactivation.

يمكنك الإبلاغ عن الأعراض الجانبية من خلال: الهاتف المجانف: ٢٠٠٥-١١-١٥٠٠ + ٩٦٢-١٥-١٥-١١-١٥-١ البريد الإلكتروني: npc.drug@sfda.gov.sa أو عن طريف الانترنت: https://ade.sfda.gov.sa

> أو نوفارتس سلامة الدواء: الهاتف : ۹۹۲۱۱۲۲۵۸۱۰۰ + الفاكس: ۹۲۲۱۱۲۲۵۸۱۰۷ + البريد الإلكترونم: e@novartis.com;



برجاء الرجوع الب معلومات الوصف الطبي الكامله



#### TASIGNA®

Important note: Before prescribing, consult full prescribing information.

Presentation: Hard capsules containing 200 mg of nilotinib.

Indications: Treatment of adult patients with newly diagnosed philadelphia chromosome positive chronic myeloid leukemia (Ph+ CML) in chronic phase (CP). Patients who have been treated with TASIGNA for at least 3 years and have achieved a sustained deep molecular response may be eligible for treatment discontinuation; treatment of adult patients with chronic or accelerated phase (AP) Ph+ CML resistant to or intolerant of at least one prior therapy including imatinib. Ph+ CML patients in chronic phase, who have been previously treated with imatinib and whose treatment has been switched to TASIGNA for at least 3 years and have achieved a sustained deep molecular response may be eligible for treatment discontinuation.

Dosage: ◆Patients with newly diagnosed Ph+ CML-CP: 300 mg twice daily; patients with CP and AP Ph+ CML resistant to or intolerant to at least one prior therapy including imatinib: 400 mg twice daily. ◆Discontinuation of treatment may be considered in eligible Ph+ CML-CP patients who have been treated with TASIGNA for a minimum of 3 years if a deep molecular response is sustained for a minimum of one year immediately prior to discontinuation of therapy. Discontinuation of TASIGNA treatment should be initiated by a physician experienced in the treatment of patients with CML. ◆Increases in blood glucose and serum cholesterol levels have been reported with TASIGNA therapy. Blood glucose levels and lipid profiles should be assessed prior to initiating TASIGNA therapy and monitored during treatment. ◆TASIGNA capsules should be taken twice daily, at approximately 12 hours intervals and must not be taken with food. ◆No food should be consumed for 2 hours before the dose and for at least one hour after the dose. ◆For patients who are unable to swallow capsules, the content of each capsule may be dispersed in one teaspoon of applesauce (pureed apple) and should be taken immediately. Not more than one teaspoon of applesauce and no food other than applesauce must be used.

Contraindications: ◆ Hypersensitivity to nilotinib or to any of the excipients.

Warnings and precautions: Treatment with TASIGNA associated with thrombocytopenia, neutropenia and anemia, generally reversible and usually managed by withholding TASIGNA temporarily or dose reduction. Complete blood counts to be performed every two weeks for the first 2 months and then monthly thereafter or as clinically indicated. Caution in patients who have or may develop prolongation of QTc (e.g., patients with hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, congenital long QT syndrome; with uncontrolled or significant cardiac disease including recent myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, unstable angina or clinically significant bradycardia; patients taking anti-arrhythmic medicines or other drugs that may lead to QT prolongation). •A baseline ECG is recommended prior to initiating therapy with TASIGNA and should be repeated as clinically indicated. ◆Hypokalemia or hypomagnesemia must be corrected prior to TASIGNA administration. ◆Uncommon cases (0.1 to 1%) of sudden death have been reported in clinical trials in patients with significant cardiac risk factors (including ventricular repolarization abnormalities) or with comorbidities/concomitant medications (not in the newly diagnosed Ph+ CML-CP study). The estimated reporting rate for spontaneous reports of sudden death is 0.02% per patient-year • Cardiovascular events (peripheral arterial occlusive disease ischemic heart disease and ischemic cerebrovascular events) were reported in newly diagnosed Ph+ CML study and observed in the postmarketing reports. If acute signs or symptoms of cardiovascular events occur, advise patients to seek immediate medical attention. The cardiovascular status of patients should be evaluated and cardiovascular risk factors should be monitored and actively managed during TASIGNA therapy according to standard guidelines. ◆Unexpected, rapid weight gain should be carefully investigated. If signs of severe fluid retention appear during treatment with nilotinib, the etiology should be evaluated and patients treated accordingly. It is recommended that the lipid profiles be determined before initiating treatment with TASIGNA, assessed at month 3 and 6 after initiating therapy, and at least yearly during chronic therapy. If a HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor (a lipid lowering agent) is needed, refer to section 8 Interactions, before starting treatment since certain HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors are metabolized by the CYP3A4 pathway. ◆Blood glucose levels should be assessed before initiating treatment with TASIGNA and monitored during treatment. If test results warrant therapy, physicians should follow their local standards of practice and treatment guidelines. Test for hepatitis B infection before initiating treatment with TASIGNA. In patients with positive hepatitis B serology (including those with active disease) and for patients who test positive for hepatitis B infection during treatment, consult experts before initiating treatment. Closely monitor for signs and symptoms of active hepatitis B infection in carriers of hepatitis B virus throughout therapy and for several months following termination of therapy. \( \Delta \) Must not be taken with food. \( \Delta \) Eligible patients who are confirmed to express the typical BCR-ABL transcripts, can be considered for treatment discontinuation. Monitoring of BCR-ABL transcript levels in patients eligible for treatment discontinuation must be performed with a quantitative diagnostic test validated to measure molecular response levels with a sensitivity of at least MR4.5. BCR-ABL transcript levels must be assessed prior to and during treatment discontinuation. Frequent monitoring of BCR-ABL transcript levels and complete blood count with differential is required to detect possible loss of remission. ◆ Avoid grapefruit juice and other foods that are known to inhibit CYP3A4. ♦ Caution in patients with hepatic impairment. ♦ Caution in patients with previous history of pancreatitis. Interrupt treatment in case of lipase elevations accompanied by abdominal symptoms. ◆The bioavailability of nilotinib might be reduced in patients with total gastrectomy. Due to possible occurrence of tumor lysis syndrome, correction of clinically significant dehydration and treatment of high uric acid levels are recommended prior TASIGNA administration. Not recommended in patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, of severe lactase deficiency or of glucose-galactose malabsorption.

**Pregnancy:** ♦ Women of child-bearing potential must use highly effective method of contraception while receiving TASIGNA and for up to 2 weeks after ending treatment. ◆Should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly necessary.

Breast-feeding: ♦ Breast-feeding is not recommended.

Interactions: ◆Avoid in patients treated with medicines known to prolong the QT interval (e.g., chloroquine, methadone, halofantrine, clarithromycin, haloperidol, moxifloxacin, bepridil, pimozide). ◆Avoid in patients treated with anti-arrhythmic medicines (e.g. amiodarone, disopyramide, procainamide, quinidine, sotalol). ◆Avoid administration of strong CYP3A4 inhibitors (e.g. ketoconazole, ritonavir, itraconazole, voriconazole, telithromycin). ◆Caution with CYP3A4 inducers (e.g., phenytoin, rifampicin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital, or St. John's Wort).

◆ TASIGNA may be used concurrently with esomeprazole or other proton pump inhibitors. ◆ TASIGNA can be used concurrently with warfarin. ◆ Caution with medicines that affect P-glycoprotein. ◆ Nilotinib is a moderate CYP3A4 inhibitor. The systemic exposure of other drugs primarily metabolized by CYP3A4 (e.g. certain HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors) may be increased when co-administered with nilotinib. Appropriate monitoring and dose adjustment may be necessary for drugs that are CYP3A4 substrates and have a narrow therapeutic index (including but not limited to

# ما هی استخدامات تاسیجنا® (نیلوتینیب)؟

يعــد تأسيجنا مــن الأدويــة التــي تصــرف بمعرفــة الطبيــب لعــلاج نــوع مــن اللوكيميــا المعروفــة بلوكيميــا النخــاع المزمنــة الإيجابيــة لكروموســوم فيلادلفيــا فــي البالغيــن الذـــن:

- تم تشخیصهم حدیثاً
- يتناولـــون أنـــواع أخــرى ڡـــن العـــلاج ومنهـــا ايماتينيـــب ولـــم بعـــودوا بتقبلونـــه

## أفعل ولا تفعل عند تناولك تاسيجنا

## ما ينبغي أن تفعله:

- تنـــاول كبســـولتين مرتيــن يوميـــاً ويفضــل أن يتـــم ذلــك فـــي نفــس التوقيــت كل يـــوم حســـب توصيـــات الطبيـــب المعالـــج علمـــاً بـــان الجرعـــات تختلــف عـــن جرعـــات جلايفـــك® الـــذي يتناولــه المريـــض مـــرة واحــــدة يوميـــاً ـــــراعـــي ألا يفوتـــك ذلـــك
  - تناول الأقراص كاملة بكوب ماء كامل ـــ لا تمضغها
- تنــاول الجرعــة التاليــة بعــد مــرور ١٢ ســاعة مــن تناولــك الجرعــة الأولــــــــ – وإذا تناولـــت الجرعـــة الأولــــــ فــــي العاشـــرة صباحـــاً، انتظــر حتـــــ العاشــرة مســاءاً لتتنــاول الجرعـــة التاليـــة
- تنـــاولُ تاســيجنا فـــوُر صــرف أقــراصُ الـــدُواء بمعرفَــة الطبيــب المعالــج وراعـــي أن تتخلــص مــن أي عـــلاج آخــر كنــت تتناولــه ســـابقاً، أمـــا إذا نســيت أن تتنـــاول الجرعـــة فـــي موعدهـــا المحــدد، فـــلا تعوضهــا بـــل احــرص أن تتنـــاول الجرعـــة التاليـــة في الموعد.
- تحــت إشــراف الطبيــب فقــط، وفــي حــال تحقيقــك اســتجابة جزيئيــة عميقــة لمــدة طويلــة (علــہ ســبيل المثــال إســتجابة جزيئيــة ٤،٥ علــہ الأقــل)، ربمــا قــد تكـــون مؤهــلا لوقــف تاسـينا. وإذا توقفـت عـن أخـذ تاسـينا، فســوف تحتـاج إلــہ عمــل تحليــل كتكــرر للــدم والاختبــار الجزيئــي لمتابعــة حالــة لمــرض ســرطان الــدم المزمــن الخــاص بــك لمعرفــة مــا إذا كنــت بحاجــة إلـــه العـــودة لأســتعمال عــلاج بتاســيجنيا مــرة أخــري.

# ما ينبغى ألا تفعله

- لا تتناول تاسيجنا مع الوجبات.
- يــؤدي تنــاول الوجبــات فـــي اَن واحــد فــع تاســيجنا إلـــ ارتفــاع تركيــز تاســيجنا فــي الــدم وقــد يــؤدي إلـــ آثــار جانبيـــة شــديــدة مثــل إطالــة فتــرة موجـــات رســـم القلــب (QT prolongation )
- لا تتنــاول أي وجبــات قبــل ســاعتين وبعــد ســاعة مــن تنــاول جرعـــة الـــدواء
- لا تتنــاول أي جريــب فــروت أو عصيــره فــي أي وقــت أثنــاء فتــرة
  العــلاح بتاســـحنا
- يتفاعــل الجريــب فــروت صــع إحــدى الإنزيصــات داخــل الجســم مصــا يــؤدي إلــــ ارتفــاع تركيــز تاســيجنا فـــي الــدم إلــــ حـــد ضــار
- استشـــر الطبيـــب المعالـــج عـــن أي مأكـــولات ينبغـــي الابتعـــاد عنمـــا أثنـــاء العـــلاج بتاســـيجنا
- لا تتنــاول أي أنــواع عــلاج أخــرى دون استشــارة الطبيــب المعالــج أو الصيدلـــ حتــ الذا كان العــلاج المذكـــور مــن الأدويــة التـــي يتــم صرفهـــا دون أمــر الطبيـــب أو كان علاجــاً بالأعشـــاب (مثـــل ســـان جـــون وورت) وســـيقرر الطبيـــب التغييــــرات اللازمـــة فـــي العلاجــات والأدويــة التـــي تتناولهــا فـــي الوقـــت الحالـــي
  - لا تتوقف عن تناول تاسينا إلا إذا أخبرك الطبيب بذلك..

# مـــا الـــذي ينبغــي أن أفعلـــه إذا تناولـــت عـــن طريـــق الخطـــا جرعــة أكبــر مـــن الـــلازم مــن تاســيجنا؟

• إذا تناولـــت جرعـــة أكبــر مــن الـــلازم مــن تاســيجنا عمــا وصفــه الطبيــب المعالـــج أو إذا تنـــاول أحــد العـــلاج عــن طريـــق الخطــأ، اتصـــل بالطبيـــب المعالـــج أو أقـــرب مستشـــفي علــــ الفـــور واعـــرض لهــــم العبـــوة الخاصــة بالـــدواء حيــث أن الأمـــر قـــد يتطلــب علاجـــاً علجـــلاً.

# مــا الـــذي ينبغـــي أن أفعلـــه إذا نننـــعرت بالغثبـــان؟

 إذا شــعرت بالغثيــان أو القـــيء بعــد تنــاول تاســيجنا، لا تتنــاول جرعـة أخـرى واتصــل بالطبيــب المعالــج علـــ الفــور

# أخطر الطبيب المعالج إذا كنت:

- تعانى من إطالة موجات رسم القلب (QT prolongation ) أو
  لديك تاريخاً مرضياً بتلك الحالة
- عانيــت مــن حالــة إغمــاء أو تعرضــت لاضطرابــات فــي ضربـــات القلــب أثنـــاء علاجــــــــ بتاســيجنا® (نيلوتينيـــب) حيـــث أنهـــا قـــد تكــــونعلامـــات إطالـــةموجـــات رســـم القلـــب (QTprolongation)
- تعانـــــــــــ انخفــــاض تركيــــز أيونــــات وأمـــــلاح الــــدم مثــــل
  البوتاســــيوم أو المغنســـيوم

- حاصل أو تقوميــن بإرضــاع طفلــك أو كنــت تعانـــ مــن صعوبــة هضـــم اللاكتـــوز أو كنـــت تعانــــ أثنـــاء علاحــك ىتاســــحنا.
- تعانـــي مــن ألــم فــي العضــلات، أو المفاصــل، أوالأطــراف، أو الظهــر بعــد وقــف العــلاج بتاســيجنيا.

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