

PACKAGE LEAFLET: INFORMATION FOR THE USER

CIKLOSPORIN

50 mg soft capsules

CICLOSPORIN

• This leaflet is a copy of the Summary of Product Characteristics and Patient Information Leaflet for a medicine, which outlines the conditions under which the medicine should be used and information on its known safety • The product information may be updated several times within its shelf life, and there could be differences between the version of information shown here and other information in the public domain or in the package insert • This leaflet may not contain all the information about the medicine or the information may not be the most up to date version for this product • If you have any questions or are not sure about anything, ask your doctor or pharmacist • Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

• 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 •

What is in this leaflet?

1. What Ciklosporin is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Ciklosporin
3. How to take Ciklosporin
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Ciklosporin

1. WHAT CIKLOSPORIN IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

What Ciklosporin is

The name of your medicine is Ciklosporin. It contains the active substance ciclosporin. This belongs to a group of medicines known as immunosuppressive agents. These medicines are used to lower the body's immune reactions.

What is Ciklosporin used for

- If you have had an organ transplant, bone marrow and stem cell transplantation, the function of Ciklosporin is to control your body's immune system. Ciklosporin prevents rejection of transplanted organs by blocking the development of certain cells which would normally attack the transplanted tissue.
- If you have an autoimmune disease, in which your body's immune response attacks your body's own cells, Ciklosporin stops this immune reaction. Such diseases include, eye problems which threaten your vision (endogenous uveitis, including Behçet's uveitis), severe cases of certain skin diseases (atopic dermatitis, or eczema and psoriasis), severe rheumatoid arthritis and a kidney disease called nephrotic syndrome.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE CIKLOSPORIN

If you are taking Ciklosporin following a transplant it will only be prescribed for you by a doctor with experience in transplants and/or autoimmune diseases.

The advice in this leaflet may vary depending on whether you are taking the medicine for a transplant or for an autoimmune disease.

Follow all your doctor's instructions carefully. They may differ from the general information contained in this leaflet.

Do not take Ciklosporin:

- if you are allergic to ciclosporin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine.
- with products containing Hypericum perforatum St. John's Wort.
- with products containing dabigatran etexilate (used to avoid blood clots after surgery) or bosentan and aliskiren (used to reduce high blood pressure).

Do not take Ciklosporin and tell your doctor if the above applies to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor before taking Ciklosporin.

Warnings and precautions

Before and during treatment with Ciklosporin, tell your doctor straight away if you:

- have any signs of infection, such as fever or a sore throat.

Ciklosporin suppresses the immune system and may also affect your body's ability to fight against infection

- have liver problems
- have kidney problems. Your doctor will carry out regular blood tests and may change your dose if necessary
- develop high blood pressure. Your doctor will check your blood pressure regularly and may give you a medicine to lower blood pressure if necessary
- have low levels of magnesium in your body. Your doctor may give you magnesium supplements to take, especially just after your operation if you have had a transplant
- have high levels of potassium in your blood
- have gout
- need to have a vaccination.

If any of the above applies to you before or during treatment with Ciklosporin, tell your doctor straight away.

Sunlight and sun protection

Ciklosporin suppresses your immune system. This increases your risk of developing cancers, particularly of the skin and lymphoid system. You should limit your exposure to sunlight and UV light by:

- Wearing appropriate protective clothing
- Often applying a sunscreen with a high protection factor.

Talk to your doctor before taking Ciklosporin if:

- you have or have had alcohol-related problems
- you have epilepsy
- you have any liver problems
- you are pregnant
- you are breast-feeding
- this medicine is being prescribed for a child.

If any of the above apply to you (or you are not sure), tell your doctor before taking Ciklosporin. This is because this medicine contains an ingredient which is broken down into alcohol (see section below “Ciklosporin contains ethyl lactate”).

Monitoring during your treatment with Ciklosporin

Your doctor will check:

- the levels of ciklosporin in your blood, especially if you have had a transplant
- your blood pressure before the start of your treatment and regularly during treatment
- how well your liver and kidneys are working
- your blood lipids (fats).

If you have any questions about how Ciklosporin works or why this medicine has been prescribed for you, ask your doctor.

In addition if you are taking Ciklosporin for a non-transplant disease (intermediary or posterior uveitis and Behçet's uveitis, atopic dermatitis, severe rheumatoid arthritis or nephrotic syndrome), do not take Ciklosporin if you:

- have kidney problems (except for nephrotic syndrome)
- have an infection which is not under control with medication
- have any type of cancer
- have high blood pressure (hypertension) which is not under control with medication.
 - If you get high blood pressure during treatment and it cannot be controlled, Ciklosporin should be stopped by your doctor.

Do not take Ciklosporin if any of the above applies to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Ciklosporin.

If you are being treated for Behçet's uveitis, your doctor will monitor you particularly carefully if you have neurological symptoms (for example: increased forgetfulness, personality changes noticed over time, psychiatric or mood disorders, burning sensation in limbs, decreased sensation in limbs, tingling sensation in limbs, weakness of limbs, walking disturbances, headache with or without nausea and vomiting, vision disturbances including restricted movement of eyeball).

Your doctor will closely monitor you if you are elderly and are being treated for psoriasis or atopic dermatitis. If you have been prescribed Ciklosporin to treat your psoriasis or atopic dermatitis, you must not be exposed to any UVB- rays or phototherapy during treatment.

Children and adolescents

Ciklosporin should not be given to children for a non-transplant disease, except for treatment of nephritic syndrome.

Elderly population (65 years of age and older)

There is limited experience with Ciklosporin in elderly patients. Your doctor should monitor how well your kidneys work. If you are over 65 and have psoriasis or atopic dermatitis, you should only be treated with Ciklosporin if your condition is particularly severe.

Other medicines and Ciklosporin

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following medicines before or during Ciklosporin treatment.

- Medicines that may affect your potassium levels. These include medicines which contain potassium, potassium supplements, water tablets (diuretics) called potassium-sparing diuretics and some medicines which lower your blood pressure.

- Methotrexate. This is used to treat tumours, severe psoriasis and severe rheumatoid arthritis.
- Medicines which may increase or decrease the level of ciclosporin (the active substance of Ciklosporin) in your blood.

Your doctor might check the level of ciclosporin in your blood when starting or stopping treatment with other medicines.

- Medicines which may increase the level of ciclosporin in your blood include: antibiotics (such as erythromycin or azythromycin), anti-fungals (voriconazole, itraconazole), medicines used for heart problems or high blood pressure (diltiazem, nifedipine, verapamil, amiodarone), metoclopramide (used to stop sickness), oral contraceptives, danazol (used to treat menstrual problems), medicines used to treat gout (allopurinol), cholic acid and derivatives (used to treat gallstones), protease inhibitors used to treat HIV, imatinib (used to treat leukaemia or tumours), colchicine, telaprevir (used to treat hepatitis C).
- Medicines which may decrease the level of ciclosporin in your blood include: barbiturates (used to help you to sleep), some anti-convulsant medicines (such as carbamazepine or phenytoine), octreotide (used to treat acromegaly or neuroendocrine tumours in the gut), anti-bacterial medicines used to treat tuberculosis, orlistat (used to help weight loss), herbal medicines containing St. John's wort, ticlopidine (used after a stroke), certain medicines which lower blood pressure (bosentan), and terbinafine (an anti-fungal medicine used to treat infections of the toes and nails).
- Medicines which may affect your kidneys. These include: anti-bacterial medicines (gentamycin, tobramycin, ciprofloxacin), anti-fungal medicines which contain amphotericin B, medicines used for urinary tract infections which contain trimethoprim, medicines for cancer which contain melphalan, medicines used to lower the amount of acid in your stomach (acid secretion inhibitors of the H2-receptor antagonist type), tacrolimus, pain killers (non-steroid anti-inflammatory medicines such as diclofenac), fibric acid medicines (used to lower the amount of fat in the blood).
- Nifedipine. This is used to treat high blood pressure and heart pain. You might get swollen gums that might grow over your teeth if you are taking nifedipine during your treatment with ciclosporin.
- Digoxin (used to treat heart problems), medicines which lower cholesterol (HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors also called statins), prednisolone, etoposide (used to treat cancer), repaglinide (oral anti-diabetic medicine), immunosuppressives (everolimus, sirolimus), ambrisentan and specific anti-cancer medicines called anthracyclines (such as doxorubicin).

If any of the above applies to you (or you are not sure), talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Ciklosporin.

Ciklosporin with food and drink

Do not take Ciklosporin with grapefruit or grapefruit juice. This is because these can affect how Ciklosporin works. Ciklosporin Capsules can be taken with or without food.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine. Your doctor will discuss with you the potential risks of taking Ciklosporin during pregnancy.

- Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or intend to become pregnant. Experience with Ciklosporin in pregnancy is limited. In general, Ciklosporin should not be taken during pregnancy. If it is necessary for you to take this medicine, your doctor will discuss with you the benefits and potential risks of taking it during pregnancy.
- Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding.

Breast-feeding is not recommended during treatment with Ciklosporin. This is because ciclosporin, the active substance, passes into breast milk. This may affect your baby.

Driving and using machines

Ciklosporin contains ethyl lactate, which is hydrolysed to alcohol and lactic acid in the gastrointestinal tract. This may affect your ability to drive and use machines.

3. HOW TO TAKE CIKLOSPORIN

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure.

Do not take more than the recommended dose.

The dose of this medicine will be carefully adjusted to your individual needs by your doctor. Too much of the medicine can affect your kidneys. You will have regular blood tests and visits to the hospital, especially after a transplant. This will give you the chance to talk to your doctor about your treatment and talk about any problems you may be having.

How much Ciklosporin to take

Your doctor will work out the correct dose of Ciklosporin for you.

This depends on your body weight and what you are taking the medicine for. Your doctor will also tell you how often to take your medicine.

- In adults:

Organ and bone marrow transplantation

- The total dose each day is usually between 2 mg and 15 mg per kilogram body weight. This is divided in two doses.
- Usually, higher doses are used before and just after your transplant. Lower doses are used once your transplanted organ or bone marrow has stabilised.
- Your doctor will adjust your dose to one that is ideal for you. To do this, your doctor may need to do some blood tests.

Endogenous uveitis

- The total dose each day is usually between 5 mg and 7 mg per kilogram body weight. This is divided in two doses.

Nephrotic syndrome

- The total dose each day for adults is usually 5 mg per kilogram body weight. This is divided in two doses. In patients with kidney problems, the first dose taken each day should not be more than 2.5 mg per kilogram body weight.

Severe rheumatoid arthritis

- The total dose each day is usually between 3 mg per kilogram of your body weight and 5 mg per kilogram body weight. This is divided in two doses.

Psoriasis and atopic dermatitis

The total dose each day is usually between 2.5 mg per kilogram of your body weight and 5 mg per kilogram body weight. This is divided in two doses.

- In children:

Nephrotic syndrome

- The total dose each day for children is usually 6 mg per kilogram body weight. This is divided in two doses. In patients with kidney problems, the first dose taken each day should not be more than 2.5 mg per kilogram body weight.

Follow your doctor's instructions exactly and never change the dose yourself, even if you feel well.

If your doctor switches you from one oral formulation of ciclosporin to another

After you change from one oral formulation of ciclosporin to another:

- Your doctor will monitor you more closely for a short time.

- You may have some side effects. If this happens, tell your doctor or pharmacist. Your dose may need to be changed. Never change your dose yourself, unless a doctor has told you to.

When to take Ciklosporin

Take Ciklosporin at the same time every day. This is very important if you have had a transplant.

How to take Ciklosporin

Your daily doses should always be taken in 2 divided doses.

Remove the capsules from the blister. Swallow the capsules whole with water.

How long to take Ciklosporin

Your doctor will tell you how long you need to take Ciklosporin for. This depends on whether you are taking it after a transplant or for the treatment of a severe skin condition, rheumatoid arthritis or nephrotic syndrome. For severe atopic dermatitis, the treatment usually lasts for 8 weeks.

Keep taking Ciklosporin for as long as your doctor tells you.

If you have questions about how long to take Ciklosporin, talk to your doctor or your pharmacist.

If you take more Ciklosporin than you should

If you accidentally take too much of your medicine, tell your doctor immediately or go to your nearest hospital emergency unit. You may need medical attention.

If you forget to take Ciklosporin

- If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember it. However, if it is almost time for your next dose, skip the missed dose. Then go on as before.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Ciklosporin

Do not stop taking Ciklosporin unless your doctor tells you to.

Keep taking Ciklosporin even if you feel well. Stopping your treatment with Ciklosporin may increase the risk of your transplanted organ being rejected.

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

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side-effects, although not everybody gets them.

Tell your doctor straight away if you notice any of the following serious side effects:

- Like other medicines that act on the immune system, ciklosporin may influence your body's ability to fight against infection and may cause tumours or other cancers, particularly of the skin. Signs of infection might be fever or sore throat.
- Changes in your sight, loss of coordination, being clumsy, memory loss, difficulty speaking or understanding what others say, and muscle weakness. These might be signs of an infection of the brain called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy.
- Brain problems with signs such as seizures (fits), confusion, feeling disorientated, being less responsive, personality changes, feeling agitated, sleeplessness, changes to your sight, blindness, coma, unconsciousness, paralysis of part or all of the body, sense of weakness in the limbs, impaired movements, stiff neck, loss of coordination with or without unusual speech or eye movements.
- Swelling at the back of the eye. This may be associated with blurred vision. It may also affect your sight because of the higher pressure inside your head (benign intracranial hypertension).
- Liver problems and damage with or without yellowing of the eyes or skin, nausea (feeling sick), loss of appetite, dark coloured urine, swelling of the face, feet, hands and/or the whole body.
- Kidney problems which may greatly reduce the amount of urine you produce.

- Low level of red blood cells or platelets. The signs include pale skin, feeling tired, breathing difficulties, having dark urine (this is a sign of the breakdown of red blood cells), bruising or bleeding with no obvious reasons, bleeding underneath the skin or purple skin patches, feeling confused, feeling disorientated, being less alert and having kidney problems, swelling of the face, stomach, hands and/or feet, decrease urination, chest pain, fits, unconsciousness.

Other side effects include:

Very common side-effects: These side effects may affect more than 1 in 10 people.

- Kidney problems
- High blood pressure
- Headache.
- Shaking of your body which you cannot control.
- Excessive growth of body and facial hair.
- High level of lipids in your blood.

If any of these affects you severely, tell your doctor.

Common side-effects: These side effects may affect between 1 and 10 in every 100 people.

- Fits (seizures).
- Liver problems.
- High level of sugar in your blood.
- Tiredness.
- Loss of appetite.
- Nausea (feeling sick), vomiting, abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhoea.
- Acne, hot flushes.
- Fever
- Low level of white blood cells.
- Feeling numb or tingling.
- Pain in your muscles, muscle spasm.
- Stomach ulcer.
- Gum tissue overgrowing and covering your teeth.
- High level of uric acid or potassium in your blood, low levels of magnesium in your blood.

If any of these affects you severely, tell your doctor.

Uncommon side effects: These side effects may affect between 1 and 10 in every 1,000 people.

- Symptoms of brain disorders including sudden fits, mental confusion, sleeplessness, disorientation, disturbance of vision, unconsciousness, sense of weakness in the limbs, impaired movements.
- Rash.
- General swelling.
- Weight gain.
- Low level of red blood cells, low level of platelets in your blood which could increase the risk of bleeding.

If any of these affects you severely, tell your doctor.

Rare side effects: These side effects may affect between 1 and 10 in every 10,000 people.

- Nerve problems with numbness or tingling in fingers and toes.
- Inflammation of the pancreas with severe upper stomach pain.
- Muscle, weakness, loss of muscle strength, pain in muscles of the legs or hands or anywhere in the body.
- Destruction of red blood cells, involving kidney problems with symptoms such as swelling of the face, stomach, hands and/or feet, decreased urination, breathing difficulty, chest pain, fits, unconsciousness.
- Changes in menstrual cycle, breast enlargement in men.

If any of these affects you severely, tell your doctor.

Very rare side effects: These side effects may affect between 1 and 10 in every 100,000 people.

- Swelling at the back of the eye which may be associated with an increase in pressure inside the head and eyesight disturbances.

If this affects you severely, tell your doctor.

Other side effects with frequency not known: Frequency cannot be estimated from the available data.

- Serious liver problems both with and without yellowing of the eyes or skin, nausea (feeling sick), loss of appetite, dark coloured urine, swelling of the face, feet, hands and/or the whole body.
- Bleeding underneath the skin or purple skin patches, sudden bleeding with no apparent cause.
- Migraine or severe headache often with feeling and being sick (nausea, vomiting) and being sensitive to light.
- Pain in legs and feet.

If any of these affects you severely, tell your doctor.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

Additional side effects in children and adolescents

There are no additional side effects to be expected in children and adolescents compared to adults.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. HOW TO STORE CIKLOSPORIN

- 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 package.
- Do not store your capsules in a hot place (maximum temperature 25°C). Do not refrigerate and/or freeze
- Leave your capsules in the foil. Only remove them when it is time to take your medicine.
- When a blister is opened, a characteristic smell is noticeable. This is normal and does not mean that there is anything wrong with the capsules.
- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.