

Read this leaflet carefully before you start taking Suprotac[®]. This leaflet provides answers to the most common questions. If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. This medicine has been prescribed for your current illness only. Do not take it in similar conditions and do not pass it on to others. The information in this leaflet was last updated on the date listed at the bottom of the page. More recent information on the medicine may be available. You should ensure that you speak to your doctor or pharmacist to obtain the most up-to-date scientific information on the medicine. The latest version of this leaflet is available on www.nanoalvand.com.

1. What Suprotac[®] is and what it is used for

Suprotac[®] belongs to a group of medicines called immunosuppressants. Following your organ transplant (e.g. liver, kidney, heart), your body's immune system will try to reject the new organ. Suprotac[®] is used to control your body's immune response enabling your body to accept the transplanted organ.

Suprotac[®] is often used in combination with other medicines that also suppress the immune system.

You may also be given Suprotac[®] for an ongoing rejection of your transplanted liver, kidney, heart or other organ or if any previous treatment you were taking was unable to control this immune response after your transplantation.

2. What you need to know before you use Suprotac[®]

Do not use Suprotac[®]

- If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to any of the other ingredients of Suprotac[®] (listed in section 6).
- If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to tacrolimus or to any antibiotic belonging to the subgroup of macrolide antibiotics (e.g. erythromycin, clarithromycin, josamycin).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Suprotac[®]

- You will need to take Suprotac[®] every day as long as you need immunosuppression to prevent rejection of your transplanted organ. You should keep in regular contact with your doctor.
- Whilst you are receiving Suprotac[®] your doctor may want to carry out a number of tests (including blood, urine, heart function, visual and neurological tests) from time to time. This is quite normal and will help your doctor to decide on the most appropriate dose of Suprotac[®] for you.
- Please avoid taking any herbal remedies, e.g. St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) or any other herbal products as this may affect the effectiveness and the dose of Suprotac[®] that you need to receive. If in doubt please consult your doctor prior to taking any herbal products or remedies.
- If you have liver problems or have had a disease which may have affected your liver, please tell your doctor as this may affect the dose of Suprotac[®] that you receive.
- If you feel strong abdominal pain accompanied or not with other symptoms, such as chills, fever, nausea or vomiting.
- If you have diarrhea for more than one day, please tell your doctor, because it might be necessary to adapt the dose of Suprotac[®] that you receive.
- If you have an alteration of the electrical activity of your heart called "QT prolongation".
- Limit your exposure to sunlight and UV light whilst taking Suprotac[®] by wearing appropriate protective clothing and using a sunscreen with a high sun protection factor. This is because of the potential risk of malignant skin changes with immunosuppressive therapy.
- If you need to have any vaccinations, please inform your doctor beforehand. Your doctor will advise you on the best course of action.
- Patients treated with Suprotac[®] have been reported to have an increased risk of developing lymphoproliferative disorders. Ask your doctor for specific advice on these disorders.
- Suprotac[®] injection contains polyoxyethylene 60 hydrogenated castor oil that may, in a small number of patients, lead to a severe allergic reaction. If you have previously had such a problem, please inform your doctor.
- Suprotac[®] capsule contains lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product.
- This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially 'Sodium-free'.
- Direct contact with any part of your body like your skin or eyes, or breathing in of injection solutions, powder or granules contained in tacrolimus products should be avoided during preparation. If such contact occurs, wash the skin and eyes.

Other medicines and Suprotac[®]

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription and herbal remedies.

Suprotac[®] must not be used with ciclosporin.

If you need to attend a doctor other than your transplant specialist, tell the doctor that you are taking tacrolimus. Your doctor may need to consult your transplant specialist if you should use another medicine that could increase or decrease your tacrolimus blood level.

Suprotac[®] blood levels can be affected by other medicines you take, and blood levels of other medicines can be affected by using Suprotac[®] which may require interruption, an increase or a decrease in Suprotac[®] dose. Some patients have experienced increases in tacrolimus blood levels while taking other medicines. This could lead to serious side effects, such as kidney problems, nervous system problems, and heart rhythm disturbances.

An effect on the Suprotac[®] blood levels may occur very soon after starting the use of another medicine, therefore frequent continued monitoring of your Suprotac[®] blood level may be needed within the first few days of starting another medicine and frequently while treatment with the other medicine continues. Some other medicines may cause tacrolimus blood levels to decrease, which could increase the risk of rejecting the transplanted organ. In particular, you should tell your doctor if you are taking or have recently taken medicines with active substances like:

- Antifungal medicines and antibiotics (particularly so-called macrolide antibiotics) used to treat infections e.g. ketoconazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, posaconazole, voriconazole, clotrimazole, isavuconazole, micazone, telithromycin, erythromycin, clarithromycin, josamycin, azithromycin, rifampicin, rifabutin, isoniazid and flucloxacillin
- Letermovir, used to prevent illness caused by CMV (human cytomegalovirus)
- HIV protease inhibitors (e.g. ritonavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir), the booster medicine cobicistat, and combination tablets or HIV non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine), used to treat HIV infection
- HCV protease inhibitors (e.g. telaprevir, boceprevir, the combination ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir with or without dasabuvir, elbasvir/grazoprevir, and glecaprevir/pibrentasvir), used to treat hepatitis C infection
- Nilotinib and imatinib, idelalisib, ceritinib, crizotinib, apalutamide, enzalutamide, or mitotane (used to treat certain cancers)
- Mycophenolic acid, used to suppress the immune system to prevent transplant rejection
- Medicines for stomach ulcer and acid reflux (e.g. omeprazole, lansoprazole or cimetidine)
- Antiemetics, used to treat nausea and vomiting (e.g. metoclopramide)
- Magnesium-aluminium-hydroxide (antacid), used to treat heartburn
- Hormone treatments with ethinylestradiol (e.g. the oral contraceptive pill) or danazol
- Medicines for high blood pressure or heart problems such as nifedipine, nicardipine, diltiazem and verapamil
- Anti-arrhythmic medicines (amiodarone) used to control arrhythmia (uneven beating of the heart)
- Medicines known as "statins" used to treat elevated cholesterol and triglycerides
- The anti-epileptic medicines carbamazepine, phenytoin or phenobarbital
- Metamizole, used to treat pain and fever
- The corticosteroids prednisolone and methylprednisolone
- The anti-depressant nefazodone
- Herbal preparations containing St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) or extracts of *Schisandra sphenanthera*.

Tell your doctor if you are receiving treatment for hepatitis C. The drug treatment for hepatitis C may change your liver function and may affect blood levels of tacrolimus. Tacrolimus blood levels may fall or may increase depending on the medicines prescribed for hepatitis C. Your doctor may need to closely monitor tacrolimus blood levels and make necessary adjustments of Suprotac[®] dose after you start treatment for hepatitis C.

Tell your doctor if you are taking or need to take ibuprofen, amphotericin B, antibiotics (cotrimoxazole, vancomycin), or so-called aminoglycoside antibiotics (such as gentamicin), or antivirals (e.g. acyclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, or foscarnet). These may worsen kidney or nervous system problems when taken together with Suprotac[®].

Tell your doctor if you are taking sirolimus or everolimus. When tacrolimus is taken together with sirolimus or everolimus, the risk of developing thrombotic microangiopathy, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, and hemolytic uremic syndrome may increase.

Your doctor also needs to know if you are taking potassium supplements or potassium-sparing diuretics (e.g., amiloride, triamterene, or spironolactone), or the antibiotics trimethoprim or cotrimoxazole that may increase levels of potassium in your blood, certain pain killers (so-called NSAIDs, e.g. ibuprofen), anticoagulants, or oral medication for diabetic treatment, while you receive Suprotac[®].

Suprotac[®] with food and drink

Suprotac[®] Injection

Grapefruit and grapefruit juice should be avoided while using Suprotac[®] injection.

Suprotac[®] Capsules

You should generally take Suprotac[®] on an empty stomach or at least 1 hour before or 2 to 3 hours after a meal. Grapefruit and grapefruit juice should be avoided while taking Suprotac[®] capsules.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Suprotac[®] is excreted into breast milk. Therefore, you should not breast-feed whilst receiving Suprotac[®].

Driving and using machines

Do not drive or use any tools or machines if you feel dizzy or sleepy, or have problems seeing clearly after taking Suprotac[®] capsules. These effects are more frequently observed if Suprotac[®] is taken in conjunction with alcohol use.

3. How to take Suprotac[®]

Suprotac[®] Injection

The starting dose to prevent the rejection of your transplanted organ will be determined by your doctor calculated according to your body weight. Initial intravenous doses just after transplantation will generally be in the range of 0.01-0.10 mg per kg body weight per day depending on the transplanted organ.

Suprotac[®] should be used for intravenous infusion only after it is diluted. You will receive Suprotac[®] as a continuous 24-hour infusion and never as a short injection. Suprotac[®] may cause mild irritation if it is not infused directly into a vein.

Treatment with Suprotac[®] injection should not continue for more than 7 days. Your doctor will then prescribe Suprotac[®] capsules for you instead.

Your dose depends on your general condition and on which other immunosuppressive medication you are taking. Regular blood tests by your doctor will be required to define the correct dose and to adjust the dose from time to time.

Suprotac[®] Capsules

Always take Suprotac[®] exactly as your doctor has told you. You should check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Make sure that you receive the same tacrolimus medicine every time you collect your prescription, unless your transplant specialist has agreed to change to a different tacrolimus medicine.

This medicine should be taken twice a day. If the appearance of this medicine is not the same as usual, or if dosage instructions have changed, speak to your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible to make sure that you have the right medicine.

The starting dose to prevent the rejection of your transplanted organ will be determined by your doctor calculated according to your body weight. Initial doses just after transplantation will generally be in the range of 0.075-0.30 mg per kg body weight per day depending on the transplanted organ.

Your dose depends on your general condition and on which other immunosuppressive medication you are taking. Regular blood tests by your doctor will be required to define the correct dose and to adjust the dose from time to time. Your doctor will usually reduce your Suprotac[®] dose once your condition has stabilized. Your doctor will tell you exactly how many capsules to take and how often. Suprotac[®] is taken orally twice daily, usually in the morning and evening. You should generally take Suprotac[®] on an empty stomach or at least 1 hour before or 2 to 3 hours after the meal. The capsules should be swallowed whole with a glass of water. Avoid grapefruit and grapefruit juice while taking Suprotac[®].

If you receive more Suprotac[®] than you should

If you have accidentally taken too much Suprotac[®] see your doctor or contact your nearest hospital emergency department immediately.

If you forget to take Suprotac[®]

Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten individual doses.

If you have forgotten to take your Suprotac[®] capsules, wait until it is time for the next dose, and then continue as before. If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Suprotac[®] can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Suprotac[®] reduces your body's own defense mechanism to stop you rejecting your transplanted organ. Consequently, your body will not be as good as usual at fighting infections. So if you are taking Suprotac[®] you may therefore catch more infections than usual such as infections of the skin, mouth, stomach and intestines, lungs and urinary tract. Some infections could be serious or fatal and may include infections caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, or other infections.

Tell your doctor immediately if you get signs of an infection including:

- Fever, cough, sore throat, feeling weak or generally unwell
- Memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty walking or loss of vision; these may be due to a very rare, serious brain infection, which can be fatal (Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy or PML)

Severe side effects may occur, including the ones listed below.

Tell your doctor immediately if you have or suspect you may have any of the following serious side effects:

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

- Gastrointestinal perforation: strong abdominal pain accompanied or not with other symptoms, such as chills, fever, nausea or vomiting.
- Ineffective function of your transplanted organ.
- Blurred vision.

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

- Hemolytic uremic syndrome, a condition with the following symptoms: low or no urine output (acute renal failure), extreme tiredness, yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice) and abnormal bruising or bleeding and signs of infection.

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

- Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (or TTP) a condition characterized by fever and bruising under the skin that may appear as red pinpoint dots, with or without unexplained extreme tiredness, confusion, yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice), with symptoms of acute renal failure (low or no urine output).
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis: erosion and blistering of skin or mucous membranes, red swollen skin that can detach in large parts of the body.
- Blindness.

Serious very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):

- Stevens-Johnson syndrome: unexplained widespread skin pain, facial swelling, serious illness with blistering of skin, mouth, eyes and genitals, hives, tongue swelling, red or purple skin rash that spreads, skin shedding.
- *Torsades de Pointes*: change in the heart frequency that can be accompanied or not by symptoms, such as chest pain (angina), faint, vertigo or nausea, palpitations (feeling the heartbeat) and difficulty breathing.

Serious side effects - frequency not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):

- Opportunistic infections (bacterial, fungal, viral and protozoal): prolonged diarrhea, fever and sore throat.
- Benign and malignant tumors have been reported following treatment as a result of immunosuppression.
- Cases of pure red cell aplasia (a very severe reduction in red blood cell counts), hemolytic anemia (decreased number of red blood cells due to abnormal breakdown accompanied with tiredness) and febrile neutropenia (a decrease in the type of white blood cells which fight infection, accompanied by fever) have been reported. It is not known exactly how often these side effects occur. You may have no symptoms or depending on the severity of the condition, you may feel: fatigue, apathy, abnormal paleness of the skin (pallor), shortness of breath, dizziness, headache, chest pain and coldness in hands and feet.
- Cases of agranulocytosis (a severely lowered number of white blood cells accompanied with ulcers in the mouth, fever and infection(s)). You may have no symptoms or you may feel sudden fever, rigors and sore throat.
- Allergic and anaphylactic reactions with the following symptoms: a sudden itchy rash (hives), swelling of hands, feet, ankle, face, lips, mouth or throat (which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing) and you may feel your are going to faint.
- Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES): headache, confusion, mood changes, fits, and

disturbances of your vision. These could be signs of a disorder known as posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome, which has been reported in some patients treated with tacrolimus.

- Optic neuropathy (abnormality of the optic nerve): problems with your vision such as blurred vision, changes in color vision, difficulty in seeing detail or restriction of your field of vision.

The side effects listed below may also occur after receiving Suprotac[®] and could be serious:

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

- Increased blood sugar, diabetes mellitus, increased potassium in the blood
- Difficulty in sleeping
- Trembling, headache
- Increased blood pressure
- Liver function tests abnormal
- Diarrhea, nausea
- Kidney problems

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

- Reduction in blood cell counts (platelets, red or white blood cells), increase in white blood cell counts, changes in red blood cell counts (seen in blood tests)
- Reduced magnesium, phosphate, potassium, calcium or sodium in the blood, fluid overload, increased uric acid or lipids in the blood, decreased appetite, increased acidity of the blood, other changes in the blood salts
- Anxiety symptoms, confusion and disorientation, depression, mood changes, nightmare, hallucination, mental disorders
- Fits, disturbances in consciousness, tingling and numbness (sometimes painful) in the hands and feet, dizziness, impaired writing ability, nervous system disorders
- Increased sensitivity to light, eye disorders
- Ringing sound in your ears
- Reduced blood flow in the heart vessels, faster heartbeat
- Bleeding, partial or complete blocking of blood vessels, reduced blood pressure
- Shortness in breath, changes in the lung tissue, collection of liquid around the lung, inflammation of the pharynx, cough, flu-like symptoms
- Inflammations or ulcers causing abdominal pain or diarrhea, bleeds in the stomach, inflammations or ulcers in the mouth, collection of fluid in the belly, vomiting, abdominal pains, indigestion, constipation, flatulence, bloating, loose stools, stomach problems
- Changes in liver enzymes and function, yellowing of the skin due to liver problems, liver tissue damage and inflammation of the liver
- Itching, rash, hair loss, acne, increased sweating
- Pain in joints, limbs, back and feet, muscle spasms
- Insufficient function of the kidneys, reduced production of urine, impaired or painful urination
- General weakness, fever, collection of fluid in your body, pain and discomfort, increase of the enzyme alkaline phosphatase in your blood, weight gain, feeling of temperature disturbed

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

- Changes in blood clotting, reduction in all blood cell counts
- Dehydration
- Reduced protein or sugar in the blood, increased phosphate in the blood
- Coma, bleeding in the brain, stroke, paralysis, brain disorder, speech and language abnormalities, memory problems
- Blurring of the vision due to abnormality in the lens of the eye
- Impaired hearing
- Irregular heartbeat, stop of heartbeat, reduced performance of your heart, disorder of the heart muscle, enlargement of the heart muscle, stronger heartbeat, abnormal ECG, heart rate and pulse abnormal
- Blood clot in a vein of a limb, shock
- Difficulties in breathing, respiratory tract disorders, asthma
- Obstruction of the gut, increased blood level of the enzyme amylase, reflux of stomach content in your throat, delayed emptying of the stomach
- Dermatitis, burning sensation in the sunlight
- Joint disorders
- Inability to urinate, painful menstruation and abnormal menstrual bleeding
- Failure of some organs, influenza like illness, increased sensitivity to heat and cold, feeling of pressure on your chest, jittery or abnormal feeling, increase of the enzyme lactate dehydrogenase in your blood, weight loss

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

- Small bleeds in your skin due to blood clots
- Increased muscle stiffness
- Deafness
- Collection of fluid around the heart
- Acute breathlessness
- Cyst formation in your pancreas
- Problems with blood flow in the liver
- Increased hairiness
- Thirst, fall, feeling of tightness in your chest, decreased mobility, ulcer

Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):

- Muscular weakness
- Echocardiogram abnormal
- Liver failure, narrowing of the bile vessel
- Painful urination with blood in the urine
- Increase of fat tissue

5. How to store Suprotac[®]

- Keep out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not use Suprotac[®] after the expiry date.

Suprotac[®] Injection

- Store below 30°C.
- Store vials in the original package in order to protect from light.
- For single-use Only. Discard unused portion.
- The solution should be clear, colorless and free of particulate matter.
- From a microbiological point of view the product should be used immediately after dilution and discard unused portion.

Suprotac[®] Capsules

- Store below 30°C.
- Store capsules in the original package in order to protect from moisture.
- Capsules should be taken immediately following removal from the bottle.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

Suprotac[®] is available in two dosage forms:

Suprotac[®] Injection

Suprotac[®] 5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion, is supplied in single-dose vials as a sterile, clear, and colorless solution. 10 vials packaged in one box with a leaflet.

The active substance is tacrolimus. The other ingredients are polyoxyethylene 60 hydrogenated castor oil and dehydrated alcohol.

Suprotac[®] Capsules

- 10 Suprotac[®] capsules in a bottle, 5 bottles packaged in one box with a leaflet.
- 50 Suprotac[®] capsules in a bottle, 1 bottle packaged in one box with a leaflet.

The active substance is tacrolimus. The other ingredients are lactose monohydrate, croscarmellose sodium, and magnesium stearate.

Not all strengths and pack sizes may be marketed.

For medical or healthcare professionals only:

The therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) is recommended for all patients receiving Suprotac[®].

Suprotac[®] 5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion must not be injected undiluted.

Suprotac[®] 5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion should be diluted in 5% w/v glucose solution or physiological saline solution in polyethylene, polypropylene or glass bottles. Do not use injection sets or bottles containing PVC. Only transparent and colorless solutions should be used.

The concentration of a solution for infusion should be within the range 0.004-0.100 mg/ml. The total volume of infusion during a 24-hour period should be in the range 20-500 ml.

The diluted solution should not be given as a bolus. The diluted solution for infusion should be used within 24 hours.

Unused concentrate for infusion in an opened vial should be disposed of immediately to avoid contamination.

Last revision: May 2022



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