

Patient Leaflet According to the Pharmacists' Regulations (Preparations) - 1986

This medicine is sold with a doctor's prescription only

**Itranol
Capsules**

Active ingredient:

Each capsule contains: Itraconazole 100 mg.

For a list of inactive ingredients, please see section 6. See also 'Important information about some of the medicine's ingredients' in section 2.

Read this entire leaflet carefully before using this medicine.

This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have any further questions, refer to the doctor or pharmacist.

This medicine has been prescribed for treating your illness. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if it seems to you that their illness is similar to yours.

This medicine is not intended for children under the age of 12 years and for the elderly, unless explicitly instructed by the doctor.

1. What is the medicine intended for?

This medicine is intended for the treatment of fungal infections of the mouth, pharynx and esophagus, vagina, skin and nails, and systemic fungal infection.

Therapeutic group:

Triazole antifungals.

2. Before using the medicine

Do not use the medicine if:

- Do not use if you are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient or to any of the other ingredients this medicine contains (for a list of inactive ingredients, please see section 6).
- Do not use if you are pregnant or could become pregnant unless your doctor has instructed you to (see section 'Pregnancy and breast-feeding').
- Do not use certain medicines if you are taking Itranol. See below in this leaflet a list of these medicines (Section 'Medicines that should not be taken concomitantly with Itranol').
- Do not use if there is evidence of damage to the function of the heart ventricles such as congestive heart failure; only use it in case of life-saving circumstances or for treatment of severe infection. See section 'Warnings' below.

Special warnings regarding the use of this medicine:

- Do not substitute Itranol capsules with an oral solution that contains itraconazole.

Before starting the treatment with Itranol tell your doctor:

- If you suffer or have suffered in the past from kidney problems, the dosage of Itranol may need to be changed.
- If you suffer or have suffered in the past from liver problems such as yellow skin (jaundice), the dosage of Itranol may need to be changed. If after taking this medicine you suffer from a severe lack of appetite, nausea, vomiting, unusual tiredness, abdominal pain, muscle weakness, yellowing of the skin or white of the eyes, unusually dark urine, pale stools or hair loss, stop taking Itranol and contact your doctor immediately.
- If you suffer or have suffered in the past from heart problems including congestive heart failure, Itranol could make it worse. If the doctor decides that you should take Itranol even though you suffer from congestive heart failure, stop taking Itranol and contact your doctor immediately if you feel symptoms that could be signs of congestive heart failure such as: shortness of breath, unexpected weight gain, swelling of your legs and/or abdomen, feeling unusually tired, or if you wake up at night with shortness of breath.
- If you suffer or have suffered in the past from neutropenia (decreased number of neutrophils in the blood), AIDS, or if you have undergone an organ transplant, the dosage of the medicine may need to be changed.
- If you suffered in the past from an allergic reaction to other anti-fungal medicines.
- If your immune system is not working as well as it should
- If you are taking other medicines concomitantly with Itranol.
- If you are sensitive to any food or medicine.

If you are not sure if any of the above applies to you, consult your doctor or pharmacist before taking Itranol.

If you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutrition supplements, please tell your doctor or pharmacist. Especially inform your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking the following medicines (it should be noted that the following list mentions the active ingredients of the medicines. If you are unsure whether you are using one of these medicines, please consult with your doctor or pharmacist):

Medicines that should not be taken concomitantly with Itranol (and you should wait at least two weeks after stopping treatment with Itranol before taking these medicines):

- Terfenadine, astemizole, or mizolastine (to treat hay fever or allergy).
- Lovastatin, simvastatin (medicines to lower cholesterol).
- Quinidine, disopyramide, dronedarone, or dofetilide (to treat irregular heartbeat).
- Bepridil, felodipine, lercanidipine, ivabradine, ranolazine, nisoldipine (to treat high blood pressure, and angina pectoris - which can feel like crushing chest pain).
- Medicines from the ergot group used to treat migraine: dihydroergotamine and ergotamine.
- Medicines from the ergot group used for treatment after giving birth: ergometrine (ergonovine) and methylergometrine (methylergonovine).
- Levacetylmethadol, methadone (to treat pain or addiction).
- Cisapride (to treat indigestion).
- Colchicine: Do not take concomitantly with Itranol if you suffer from kidney or liver problems. In other patients the combination is not advisable.
- Eplerenone (diuretic); irinotecan (to treat cancer); halofantrine (to treat malaria).
- Midazolam (by mouth) or triazolam (for the treatment of anxiety or sleep disorders).
- Pimozide, lurasidone and sertindole (to treat psychotic disorders).

Medicines that are not recommended to be taken concomitantly with Itranol (and you should wait at least two weeks after stopping treatment with Itranol before taking these medicines), unless your doctor decides that they are required:

- Dasatinib, nilotinib, trabectedin (to treat cancer).
- Aliskiren (to treat high blood pressure); rivaroxaban (an anticoagulant).
- Everolimus (given after an organ transplant); fentanyl (a strong painkiller).
- Salmeterol (to treat asthma and other breathing problems).
- Tamsulosin (to treat the symptoms of benign prostate enlargement); vardenafil (to treat erection problems).

Medicines that may reduce the effect of Itranol (and you should wait at least two weeks after stopping treatment with these medicines before starting treatment with Itranol) such as:

- Carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital (to treat epilepsy).
- Rifampicin, rifabutin, isoniazid (to treat tuberculosis).
- Efavirenz, nevirapine (anti-viral medicines used to treat AIDS).

Medicines that may require a dosage change or a change in the way they are taken (may concern Itranol or the concurrent medicine), such as:

- Certain strong painkillers: alfentanil, buprenorphine (by injection or under your tongue), oxycodone.
- Medicines to treat anxiety or sleep disorders such as: buspiron, perospiron, ramelteon, alprazolam, brotizolam, midazolam injections.
- Certain medicines used to treat cancer such as: bortezomib, busulphan, docetaxel, erlotinib, ixabepilone, lapatinib, trimetrexate, and a group of medicines known as vinca-alkaloids.
- Certain medicines to treat psychotic disorders: aripiprazole, haloperidol, quetiapine, risperidone.
- Anticoagulants: coumarins (such as warfarin), dabigatran.
- Certain medicines used to treat AIDS: maraviroc, and protease enzyme inhibitors: ritonavir, darunavir, indinavir, fosamprenavir, saquinavir.
- Certain antibiotics: ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin, erythromycin.
- Certain medicines that act on the heart or blood vessels: nadolol, digoxin, cilostazol, medicines from the calcium channel-blocker group including verapamil and dihydropyridines (such as nifedipine).
- Methylprednisolone, fluticasone, budesonide, dexamethasone which are steroid medicines used to treat inflammation, asthma, or allergies (given by injection, swallowing, or inhalation).
- Ciclosporine, tacrolimus, ciclesonide, rapamycin (also known as sirolimus), temsirolimus, which are medicines

that are usually given after organ transplant.

- Fesoterodine, imidafenacin, solifenacin, tolterodine (to treat an overactive bladder).
- Alitretinoin (by mouth) to treat eczema; cinacalcet (to treat an over active parathyroid gland); praziquantel (to treat worms); eletriptan (to treat migraine); ebastine (for allergies); meloxicam (to treat inflammation and pain); reboxetine (to treat depression); atorvastatin (to lower cholesterol).
- Aprepitant, domperidone (to treat nausea and vomiting).
- Mozavaptan, tolvaptan (to treat low sodium blood levels).
- Repaglinide, saxagliptin (to treat diabetes).
- Tadalafil, sildenafil (to treat erection problems).
- Medicines for indigestion, stomach ulcers, or heartburn: these medicines can affect the stomach's acidity. Itranol is best absorbed when there are sufficient acid in the stomach. This is why you should take medicines that neutralize stomach acid at least one hour before taking Itranol, or at least two hours after taking Itranol. If you take medicines that reduce secretion of acid in the stomach, you should take Itranol with a drink of cola (not diet cola).

Use of this medicine and food:

You should make sure to take the medicine immediately after a full meal, because the absorption of the medicine is better this way.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding:

- Do not take Itranol if you are pregnant, unless the condition is life-threatening and your doctor instructs you otherwise.
- Do not become pregnant during the course of treatment. If you are of child-bearing age, you must use contraceptives to make sure that you do not become pregnant while taking this medicine. Ask your doctor for advice on what type of contraceptive to use.
- The active ingredient in Itranol stays in your body for some time after you have stopped taking the capsules. You must use contraceptives, as recommended by your doctor, until the appearance of your second menstrual period after completion of the treatment.
- If you become pregnant after starting using Itranol, stop taking the medicine and inform your doctor immediately.
- Do not breast-feed if you are taking Itranol, because small amounts of the medicine could pass into your breast milk. Consult with your doctor.

Driving and use of machinery:

Itranol may sometimes cause dizziness, blurred/double vision or hearing loss. If you experience any of these symptoms do not drive or operate machines.

Use in children and the elderly:

This medicine is not intended for children under the age of 12 years and the elderly, unless explicitly instructed by the doctor.

Important information about some of the medicine's ingredients:

The capsules contain sugar (sucrose).

3. How to use this medicine?

Always use according to the doctor's instructions. Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. The dosage and manner of treatment will be determined by the doctor only.

- Swallow the capsules whole with some liquid immediately after a meal.
- Do not chew the capsule!
- If you are taking medicines that neutralize stomach acid, take them at least one hour before taking Itranol or at least two hours after taking Itranol.
- If you are taking medicines that reduce the secretion of acid in the stomach, you should take Itranol with a drink of cola (not diet).

Dosage (adults and children over 12 years old):

The dose will be adjusted to your condition and response to treatment. Use this medicine at set intervals as determined by the attending doctor.

The duration of treatment will be determined by your doctor.

The standard dosage is usually:

Fungal infection of the vagina:

2 capsules in the morning and 2 capsules in the evening for one day only.

Fungal infections of the mouth, pharynx and esophagus:

One capsule a day for 14 days.

Fungal infection of the skin:

The dosage depends on your infection. Your doctor might instruct you to take:
2 capsules once a day for 7 days, or one capsule once a day for two weeks.

Fungal infection of the foot or hand:

2 capsules, twice a day for 7 days, or one capsule once a day for one month.

Fungal infection of the nails:

There are two options for treating nail fungal infections (according to the doctor's decision):

- 1. Continuous treatment: 2 capsules, once a day for 3 months.
- 2. Cyclic treatment:

Site of fungal infection	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10
Fingernails	2 capsules twice a day	Do not take Itranol			2 capsules twice a day	Stop treatment				
Toenails (with or without fingernail fungal infection)	2 capsules twice a day	Do not take Itranol			2 capsules twice a day	Do not take Itranol			2 capsules twice a day	Stop treatment

לעצב את הטבלה באופן אחיד גם אם
זה אומר לתקן בעברית, למשל שבוע 1, 5, 9, 10 שונים

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Skin infection: The skin infection will disappear completely only several weeks after completing the treatment. This is because the medicine acts against the fungus, but the infection only disappears with the growth of healthy skin.

Nail fungal infection: The infection disappears only 6 to 9 months after completing the treatment because the medicine acts against the fungus, but the infection only disappears when the nail regrows. The medicine remains in the nail for several months and continues to have an effect. Therefore, complete the treatment as prescribed for you, even if you do not see any improvement

Tests and follow-up:

- Periodic blood tests should be performed to check liver function in patients suffering from liver problems or who have suffered in the past from liver problems after taking the medicine.
- If you need to take Itranol for more than one month, your doctor may ask you to undergo periodic blood tests, in order to rule out liver disorders which may occur in rare cases.

If you have accidentally taken a higher dosage: If you have taken an overdose or if a child has accidentally swallowed the medicine, proceed immediately to a hospital emergency room and bring the package of the medicine with you.

If you forgot to take the medicine at the set time, take the dose as soon as you remember; however, if it is nearly time for the next dose, skip the forgotten dose.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose!

Continue with the treatment as recommended by the doctor.

Even if your state of health improves, do not stop the treatment with this medicine without consulting your doctor.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose each time you take a medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.

If you have any further questions regarding the use of the medicine, consult your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Side effects

Like any medicine, the use of Itranol may cause side effects in some users. If the side effects persist or they are bothersome or get worse, consult your doctor. Do not be alarmed while reading the list of side effects. You may not suffer from any of them.

Stop taking Itranol and contact the doctor immediately if any of the following side effects occur; as you may need urgent medical treatment:

- Hypersensitivity (allergy) which could be expressed in the form of rash, itch, redness, hives (also known as nettle rash or urticaria), severe irritation of your skin, shortness of breath, breathing difficulties, swelling of

the face, lips, tongue, and/or other parts of the body. These may be signs of a severe allergic reaction (rare).

- Hypersensitivity to sunlight.
- Severe skin disorders with peeling and/or rash with small pustules (with a fever); blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals, with fever, chills, aching muscles, and generally feeling unwell (rare).
- Various sensations in the limbs, such as tingling, prickling, weakness, reduced sensation or absence of sensation (numbness) or other nerve-related problems in your arms or legs (rare).
- Symptoms that might be a sign of liver problems: loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, unusual tiredness, abdominal pain, muscle weakness, yellowing of the skin and/or white of the eyes (jaundice), very dark urine, pale stools or hair loss (this only happens in a small number of people).
- Shortness of breath, unexpected weight gain, swelling of your legs or abdomen, feeling unusually tired, or waking up short of breath at night. These symptoms may be signs of heart failure. Shortness of breath can also be a sign of fluid in the lungs (rare).
- Vision problems such as blurred or double vision, temporary or permanent hearing loss, ringing in the ears, loss of control on passing urine (urinary incontinence) or a need to urinate more frequently than usual.

Contact your doctor if you notice any of the following side effects:

Common side effects (appear in 1-10 users out of 100):
Headache, nausea, abdominal pain.

Uncommon side effects (appear in 1-10 users out of 1,000):
Menstrual cycle disorders, inflammation of the sinuses (sinusitis), runny nose, cough, common cold, upper respiratory tract infection, constipation, diarrhea, vomiting, flatulence, indigestion.

Rare side effects (appear in 1-10 users out of 10,000):
Increase in liver enzymes (shown by blood tests), leakage of urine, change in taste, certain blood disorders which may increase the risk of infections, inflammation of the pancreas (expressed by severe upper abdominal pain, often with nausea and vomiting), swelling (edema), hair loss, high levels of triglycerides in the blood (shown by blood tests); red, itchy, flaking or peeling skin; sensitivity of the skin to light (including sun), erection problems.

Other side effects:

Irritable bowel, voice changes, dizziness, confusion, tremor, sleepiness, tiredness, joint pain, pain, chest pain, fever, increased sweating.

The following are also possible: increased heart rate, increased blood pressure, decreased blood pressure.

Changes may occur in blood test results such as decreased granulocytes, decreased white blood cells, decreased platelets, decreased blood magnesium level, decreased blood potassium level, increased blood potassium level, increased blood sugar level, increased blood creatine phosphokinase level, increased blood bilirubin, or increased blood urea level.

In any case you experience side effects that are not mentioned in this leaflet or if there is a change in your general feeling, consult the doctor immediately!

Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of Health (MoH) by clicking on the "Report on side effects due to medication therapy" link on the MoH home page (www.health.gov.il) which refers to the online form for side effects reporting, or by entering the link:

<https://forms.gov.il/globaldata/getsequence/getsequence.aspx?formType=AdversEffectMedic@moh.gov.il>

5. How to store the medicine?

- Avoid poisoning! This medicine, and any other medicine, must be stored in a safe place out of the reach of children and/or infants, to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by a doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) stated on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Storage conditions: This medicine should be stored below 25°C.

6. Additional information

In addition to the active ingredient, the capsules also contain the following inactive ingredients:

Sucrose, hypromellose, gelatin, poloxamer 188, maize (corn) starch, titanium dioxide, quinoline yellow (E-104), indigo carmine (E-132).

Each capsule contains approximately 240 mg of sugar (sucrose).

What does the medicine look like and what does the package contain?

Green capsules in blister packs. Each pack contains 7 or 14 capsules. Not all package sizes may be marketed.

Manufacturer: Liconsa S.A, Spain.

Registration holder: Rafa Laboratories Ltd., P.O.Box 405, Jerusalem 9100301.

Medicine registration number in the National Medicines Registry of the Ministry of Health: 1328631044.

This leaflet was checked and approved by the Ministry of Health in June 2016.

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