PATIENT PACKAGE INSERT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PHARMACISTS' REGULATIONS (PREPARATIONS) – 1986
The medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

Name of the medicine, its form and strength

Remsima 100 mg I.V.

100 mg powder for preparation of concentrate for solution for infusion

Active ingredient and its quantity: each vial contains 100 mg infliximab.
Infliximab, 100 mg powder
Inactive and allergenic ingredients in the preparation: see section 2 "Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine" and section 6 "Further information".
Read the leaflet carefully in its entirety before using the medicine.
This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have further questions, refer to the doctor or pharmacist.
This medicine has been prescribed for the treatment of your ailment. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if it seems to you that their ailment is similar.

In addition to the leaflet, Remsima 100 mg I.V. has a Patient Safety Information Card. This card contains important safety information which you need to know before commencing and during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., and to act accordingly. Read the Patient Safety Information Card and the patient leaflet before beginning to use the preparation. Keep the card for further reference if needed.

For adults:
Remsima 100 mg I.V. is a biosimilar preparation. For further information on biosimilars, refer to the Ministry of Health website: https://www.health.gov.il/UnitsOffice/HD/MTI/Drugs/Registration/Pages/Biosimilars.aspx

Please note that the Ministry of Health has approved a once-only substitution between an original and a biosimilar medicine, and the reverse.
The doctor will provide you with an explanation about the medicine and the significance of the substitution. Any substitution of a biological medicine must be done by the attending doctor. The trade name of the medicine that appears in the prescription must be identical to the trade name that appears on the medicine package supplied to you at the pharmacy. In any case of doubt, refer to the pharmacist or the attending doctor.
For children:
Please note that it is important that every time you receive the medicine at the pharmacy, you ascertain that you are receiving the same medicine that was prescribed for you by the specialist doctor who treats you. If the medicine that you received appears different from that which you usually receive or if the instructions for use have changed, please refer immediately to the pharmacist to ensure that you have received the correct medicine. Any substitution or dosage change of a medicine containing infliximab (the active ingredient in the medicine) must only be done by the patient's specialist doctor.
Please check that the trade name of the preparation that the specialist doctor wrote for you in the prescription is identical to the name of the medicine that you received from the pharmacist.

1. WHAT IS THE MEDICINE INTENDED FOR?

Rheumatoid arthritis:
Remsima 100 mg I.V., in combination with methotrexate, is intended to reduce signs and symptoms and to improve physical function in adult patients with active disease who did not respond adequately to DMARDs (disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs) including methotrexate. For adult patients with advanced, active and severe disease, who had not been previously treated with methotrexate or other DMARDs, a reduction was demonstrated in the rate of progression of joint damage, measured by x-ray in these populations.
Adult Crohn's disease:
For the treatment of active moderate to severe Crohn's disease in adult patients who did not respond to full and adequate therapy with corticosteroids and/or immunosuppressants; or who have an intolerance or contraindications to these therapies. For the treatment of active Crohn's disease expressing with an abnormal connection between two organs that are not usually connected (Fistulizing Crohn's disease), in adult patients who did not respond to full and adequate conventional therapy (including antibiotics, drainage and immunosuppressive therapies).
Crohn's disease in children:
For the treatment of severe active Crohn's disease in children and adolescents aged 6-17 who did not respond to conventional therapy that includes corticosteroids, immunomodulators and primary nutrition therapy, or who have an intolerance or have a contraindication to these therapies. Infliximab has been assessed only in combination with conventional immunosuppressive therapy.
Ulcerative colitis:
For the treatment of active moderate to severe disease in adult patients with ulcerative colitis who did not respond adequately or who have intolerance or a contraindication to conventional therapy, including corticosteroids, 6-mercaptopurine (6-MP) or azathioprine (AZA).
Ulcerative colitis in children:
For the treatment of active severe ulcerative colitis in children and adolescents aged 6-17 years who did not respond adequately or who have an intolerance or a contraindication to conventional therapy, including corticosteroids, 6-MP or AZA.
Ankylosing spondylitis:
For the treatment of active and severe ankylosing spondylitis in adult patients who did not respond adequately to conventional therapy.
Psoriatic arthritis:
For the treatment of active and advanced psoriatic arthritis in adults whose response to the previous DMARD (disease-modifying antirheumatic drug) treatment was inadequate. Remsima 100 mg I.V. is given in combination with methotrexate, or alone in patients who cannot tolerate methotrexate or who have a contraindication to this medicine. Infliximab showed an improvement in physical function in patients with psoriatic arthritis and reduced the rate of progression of the peripheral joint damage, measured by x-ray, in patients with symmetrical polyarticular subtype of the disease.
Psoriasis:
For the treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adults for whom other systemic therapy, including ciclosporin, methotrexate or PUVA, has failed, or who are intolerant or have a contraindication to these therapies.
Therapeutic group: The active ingredient, infliximab, belongs to the group of immunosuppressants, TNF inhibitors, ATC code: L04AB02.
Remsima 100 mg I.V. contains the active ingredient infliximab. Infliximab is a monoclonal antibody, a type of protein that attaches to a specific target in the body called TNF-α (Tumour necrosis factor).
Remsima 100 mg I.V. works by selectively attaching to TNF-α and blocking its action. TNF-α is involved in inflammatory processes of the body, so blocking it causes a reduction in the body's inflammation.
Rheumatoid arthritis
Rheumatoid arthritis is an inflammatory disease of the joints. If you suffer from active rheumatoid arthritis, you will first be treated with other medicines. If these medicines do not work well enough, you will be given Remsima 100 mg I.V., in combination with another medicine called methotrexate to:
- Reduce the signs and symptoms of the disease.
- Slow down the damage to joints.
- Improve physical function.

Crohn's disease
Crohn's disease is an inflammatory disease of the bowel. If you suffer from Crohn's disease, you will first be treated with other medicines. If these medicines do not work well enough, you will be given Remsima 100 mg I.V. to:
- Treat active Crohn's disease.
- Reduce the number of fistulae between the bowel and the skin that have not been successfully treated with other medicines or surgery.

Ulcerative colitis
Ulcerative colitis is an inflammatory disease of the bowel. If you suffer from ulcerative colitis, you will first be treated with other medicines. If these medicines do not work well enough, you will be given Remsima 100 mg I.V. to treat the disease.
Ankylosing spondylitis
Ankylosing spondylitis is an inflammatory disease of the spine. If you suffer from ankylosing spondylitis, you will first be treated with other medicines. If these medicines do not work well enough, you will be given Remsima 100 mg I.V. to:
- Reduce the signs and symptoms of the disease.
- Improve physical function.

Psoriatic arthritis
Psoriatic arthritis is an inflammatory disease of the joints, usually accompanied by psoriasis. If you suffer from active psoriatic arthritis, you will first be treated with other medicines. If these medicines do not work well enough, you will be given Remsima 100 mg I.V. to:
- Reduce the signs and symptoms of the disease.
- Slow down the damage to joints.
- Improve physical function.

Psoriasis
Psoriasis is an inflammatory disease of the skin. If you suffer from moderate to severe psoriasis, you will first be treated with other medicines or treatment such as phototherapy. If these medicines or treatments do not work well enough, you will be given Remsima 100 mg I.V. to reduce the signs and symptoms of the disease.

2. BEFORE USING THE MEDICINE

Do not use the medicine if:
- You are sensitive (allergic) to infliximab or to any of the additional ingredients contained in the medicine. For the list of additional ingredients, see section 6 "Further information".
- You are allergic to proteins that come from mice.
- You suffer from tuberculosis or another severe infection, such as pneumonia or sepsis.
- You suffer from moderate to severe heart failure.

Do not use Remsima 100 mg I.V. if you suffer from any of the conditions detailed above. If you are uncertain, refer to the doctor before you receive Remsima 100 mg I.V.

Special warnings regarding use of the medicine
Before starting treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., tell the doctor if you are suffering from the following conditions:
You were treated in the past with any medicine that contains infliximab
Tell the doctor if you have received treatment with medicines containing infliximab in the past and are now starting Remsima 100 mg I.V. treatment again.
If you have had a break of more than 16 weeks in your treatment with medicines containing infliximab, there is a higher risk for allergic reactions when you start the treatment again.
Infections
- Before starting treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., tell the doctor if you suffer from any infection, even if the infection is very mild.
- Before starting treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., tell the doctor if you have ever lived or travelled in an area where the following infections are common: histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, or blastomycosis. These infections are caused by specific types of fungi that may harm the lungs or other parts of the body.
- You may get infections more easily while under treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V. If you are 65 years of age or older, you are at higher risk.
- These infections may be serious and include tuberculosis, infections caused by viruses, fungi, bacteria, or other organisms in the environment, and sepsis that may be life-threatening.

Tell the doctor immediately if you suffer from signs of infection during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V. The signs include fever, cough, flu-like signs, general unwell feeling, red or hot skin, sores or dental problems. The doctor may recommend temporarily stopping treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V.
Tuberculosis
- It is very important that you tell the doctor if you have ever had tuberculosis, or if you have been in close contact with someone who has or has had tuberculosis in the past.
- The doctor will check you to see if you have tuberculosis. Cases of tuberculosis have been reported in patients treated with infliximab, even in patients who have already been treated with medicines for tuberculosis. The doctor will record the results of the tests on your Patient Safety Information Card.
- If the doctor suspects that you are at risk for tuberculosis, you may be treated with anti-tuberculosis medicines before you start using Remsima 100 mg I.V.

Report to the doctor immediately if you get signs of tuberculosis during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V. These signs include persistent cough, weight loss, tiredness, fever, night sweats.
Hepatitis B virus
- Before starting treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., tell the doctor if you are a carrier of hepatitis B or if you were in the past.
- Tell the doctor if you think you might be at risk of contracting hepatitis B.
- The doctor should test you for the presence of hepatitis B.
- Treatment with TNF blockers such as Remsima 100 mg I.V. may result in reactivation of hepatitis B virus in patients who carry this virus, and may be life-threatening in some cases.

Heart problems
- Tell the doctor if you suffer from any heart problems, such as mild heart failure.
- The doctor will want to closely monitor your heart function.

Report to the doctor immediately if you experience new symptoms or worsening of existing symptoms of heart failure during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V. These symptoms include shortness of breath or swelling of the legs.
Cancer and lymphoma
- Before starting treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., tell your doctor if you have or have ever had lymphoma (a type of blood cancer) or any other type of cancer.
- Patients with severe rheumatoid arthritis, who have suffered from it for a long time, may be at higher risk for developing lymphoma.
- Children and adults treated with Remsima 100 mg I.V. may be at an increased risk of developing lymphoma or another type of cancer.
- Some patients treated with TNF blockers, including infliximab, developed a rare type of cancer called Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma. Of these patients, most were teenage boys or young men and most had Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis. This type of cancer has usually resulted in death. Almost all patients had also received medicines containing azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine in addition to the TNF blockers.
- Some patients treated with infliximab developed certain kinds of skin cancer. If you notice any changes in your skin or growths on the skin during or after the treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., report to the doctor.
- Some women who were treated for rheumatoid arthritis with infliximab developed cervical cancer. For women treated with Remsima 100 mg I.V., including those over 60 years of age, the doctor may recommend being examined regularly for cervical cancer.

Lung diseases or heavy smoking
- Before starting treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., tell your doctor if you suffer from a lung disease called Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or if you are a heavy smoker.
- Patients suffering from COPD and patients who are heavy smokers may be at a higher risk of developing cancer during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V.

Diseases of the nervous system
- Before starting treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., tell your doctor if you are suffering, or have suffered in the past, from problems that affect the nervous system. These problems include multiple sclerosis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, if you suffer from seizures or have been diagnosed with optic neuritis.

Tell the doctor immediately if you develop symptoms of neurological disease during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V. The signs include vision changes, weakness in the arms or legs, numbness or tingling in any part of the body.
Abnormal skin openings (fistulae)
- Before starting treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., tell the doctor if you are suffering from abnormal skin openings (fistulae).

Vaccinations
- Tell the doctor if you have recently had or are due to get a vaccination.
- You should receive recommended vaccinations before starting Remsima 100 mg I.V. treatment. You can receive some vaccines during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., but you should not receive live vaccines (vaccines that contain a living but weakened infectious agent) during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V., because they can cause infection.
- If you received Remsima 100 mg I.V. during pregnancy, your baby may also be at higher risk for getting an infection as a result of receiving a live vaccine BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) during the first year of life and any other live vaccines during the first 6 months after birth. It is important that you tell your baby's doctors and other healthcare professionals that you used Remsima 100 mg I.V. during pregnancy so they can decide when the baby should receive any vaccine, including live vaccines such as the BCG vaccine (used to prevent tuberculosis).

For more information, see section "Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility".
Treatment with infectious agents
- Tell the doctor if you have recently received or are scheduled to receive treatment with infectious agents (such as BCG instillation for the treatment of cancer).

Operations or dental procedures
- Tell your doctor if you are due to undergo any operation or dental procedure.
- Tell the surgeon or dentist that you are being treated with Remsima 100 mg I.V. and show them your Patient Safety Information Card.

Liver problems
- Some patients receiving infliximab developed serious liver problems.

Tell the doctor immediately if you notice symptoms of liver problems during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V. Symptoms include yellowing of the skin and eyes, dark brown-colored urine, pain or swelling in the upper right side of the abdominal area, joint pain, skin rash or fever.
Low blood count
- In some patients treated with infliximab, the body may not produce enough of the blood cells that help fight infections or help stop bleeding.

Tell the doctor immediately if you have symptoms of low blood count during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V. Signs include persistent fever, bleeding, a tendency to bruise more easily, small red or purple spots caused by bleeding under the skin or looking pale.
Immune system disorder
- Some patients treated with infliximab developed symptoms of an immune system disorder called lupus.

Tell the doctor immediately if you develop symptoms of lupus during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V. Signs include joint pain or rash on the cheeks or arms that is sensitive to the sun.
Children and adolescents
The information above also applies to children and adolescents. In addition:
- Some children and teenage patients who received TNF blockers such as infliximab developed types of cancer, including unusual types, which sometimes resulted in death.
- As compared to adults, more children being treated with infliximab developed infections.
- Children should be given recommended vaccinations before starting treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V.

Children may receive some vaccines during the course of treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V. but may not receive live vaccines during the treatment.
If you are not sure whether one or more of the above-described applies to you, speak with the doctor before using Remsima 100 mg I.V.
Drug interactions
If you are taking, or have recently taken other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, tell the doctor or pharmacist. In particular if you are taking:
Patients who have inflammatory diseases already take medicines to treat these diseases. These medicines may cause side effects. Your doctor will advise you what other medicines you must keep using during treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V.
Other medicines that you use or have recently used to treat Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis or psoriasis, or medicines obtained without a doctor's prescription, such as vitamins and herbal medicines.
In particular, tell the doctor if you are using any of the following medicines:
- Medicines that affect the immune system.
- Kineret (anakinra). Do not use Remsima 100 mg I.V. together with Kineret.
- Orencia (abatacept). Do not use Remsima 100 mg I.V. together with Orencia.

While using Remsima 100 mg I.V., you should not receive live vaccines. If you were using Remsima 100 mg I.V. during pregnancy, inform the baby's doctor or other healthcare professionals caring for your baby about your Remsima 100 mg I.V. use before the baby receives any vaccine.
If you are not sure whether the above applies to you, consult with a doctor or pharmacist before using Remsima 100 mg I.V.
Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility
- Consult with a doctor before using Remsima 100 mg I.V. if you are pregnant, breastfeeding, think you are pregnant or are planning pregnancy. Remsima 100 mg I.V. may only be used during pregnancy or when breastfeeding if the doctor considers that it is necessary for you.
- You should avoid getting pregnant while using Remsima 100 mg I.V. and for 6 months after stopping the treatment. Consult with the doctor regarding the use of contraception during this time.
- If you received Remsima 100 mg I.V. during pregnancy, your baby may be at higher risk for getting an infection.
- It is important that you tell your baby's doctors and other healthcare professionals about your Remsima 100 mg I.V. use during pregnancy before your baby receives any vaccine. If you received Remsima 100 mg I.V. while you were pregnant, giving your baby BCG vaccine (given to prevent tuberculosis) within 12 months of birth may cause an infection with serious complications, including death. Do not give a live BCG vaccine to your baby within 12 months after birth and do not give any other live vaccines within the first 6 months after birth, unless your baby's doctor recommends otherwise. For more information see section "Vaccinations".
- Severely decreased numbers of white blood cells have been reported in infants born to women who were treated with infliximab during pregnancy. If your baby suffers from persistent fever or persistent infections, contact your baby's attending doctor immediately.

Driving and operating machinery
It is unlikely that Remsima 100 mg I.V. will affect the ability to drive, use tools or operate machinery. If you feel tired, dizzy or do not feel well after being treated with Remsima 100 mg I.V., do not drive, do not use tools and do not operate machinery.
Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine
Remsima 100 mg I.V. contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per dose, meaning that it is essentially "sodium-free". However, before Remsima 100 mg I.V. is given to you, it is mixed with a solution that contains sodium. If you are on a low-sodium diet, consult with the doctor.

3. HOW SHOULD YOU USE THE MEDICINE?

Always use the preparation according to the doctor's instructions. Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are uncertain about the dosage and treatment regimen of the preparation.
- Remsima 100 mg I.V. will be given to you by a doctor or nurse, in a hospital or clinic.
- The doctor or the nurse will prepare the medicine for infusion.
- The solution will be given as an infusion (a drip) (over two hours) into one of your veins, usually in the arm. After the third treatment, the doctor may decide to administer the solution over one hour only.
- Remain under medical supervision during administration of Remsima 100 mg I.V. and for one to two hours afterwards.
- The doctor will determine the dosage and the frequency of treatment. This will depend on the illness, weight and response to Remsima 100 mg I.V.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.
Do not swallow.
Adhere to the treatment regimen as recommended by the doctor.
Even if there is an improvement in your health, do not stop treatment with the medicine without consulting the doctor.
Use in children:
Remsima 100 mg I.V. may only be given to children for the treatment of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. These children must be 6 years of age or older.
If you received too high a dosage of Remsima 100 mg I.V.:
Since the medicine is given to you by a nurse or a doctor, it is not likely that you will receive too high a dosage of the medicine. There are no known side effects associated with administration of too high a dosage of Remsima 100 mg I.V.
If you forgot or missed a Remsima 100 mg I.V. administration:
If you forgot or missed an administration of Remsima 100 mg I.V. at the scheduled time, make a new appointment as soon as possible.
Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose each time you take medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.
If you have further questions regarding use of the medicine, consult the doctor or pharmacist.

4. SIDE EFFECTS

As with any medicine, use of Remsima 100 mg I.V. may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed when reading the list of side effects. You may not suffer from any of them. Most of the side effects are mild to moderate. Some patients may suffer serious side effects and may need treatment. Side effects may occur even after discontinuation of treatment with Remsima 100 mg I.V.
Refer to the doctor immediately if you notice any of the following:
- **Signs of an allergic reaction:** such as swelling of the face, lips, mouth or throat that may cause difficulty swallowing or breathing, skin rash, hives, swelling of the hands, legs or ankles. Some of these reactions may be serious or life-threatening. An allergic reaction can occur within two hours of your injection or later. Additional symptoms of an allergic reaction that may occur up to 12 days after receiving the injection include muscle pain, fever, jaw or joint pain, sore throat or headache.
- **Signs of heart problems:** such as chest discomfort or pain, arm pain, abdominal pain, shortness of breath, anxiety, lightheadedness, dizziness, fainting, sweating, nausea, vomiting, fluttering or pounding sensation in the chest, a slow or a fast heartbeat, and swelling of the feet.
- **Signs of infection (including tuberculosis):** such as fever, tiredness, cough which may be persistent, shortness of breath, flu-like symptoms, weight loss, night sweats, diarrhea, sores, collection of pus in the intestines or around the anus (abscess), dental problems or a burning sensation when passing urine.
- **Possible signs of cancer:** including, but not limited to, swelling of lymph nodes, weight loss, fever, abnormal lumps on the skin, changes in moles or skin coloring, unusual vaginal bleeding.
- **Signs of lung problems:** such as cough, breathing difficulties or tightness in the chest.
- **Signs of nervous system problems (including eye problems):** such as signs of a stroke (sudden numbness or weakness in the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body, sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding, difficulty seeing in one or both eyes, trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination or a severe headache), convulsions, tingling/numbness in various parts of the body or weakness in the arms or legs, changes in eyesight, such as double vision or other eye problems.
- **Signs of liver problems (including hepatitis B infection, when you have had hepatitis B in the past):** such as yellowing of the skin or eyes, dark brown-colored urine, pain or swelling in the upper right side of the stomach area, joint pains, skin rash or fever.
- **Signs of an immune system disorder:** such as joint pain or a rash on the cheeks or arms that is sensitive to the sun (lupus) or cough, shortness of breath, fever or skin rash (sarcoidosis).
- **Signs of low blood count:** such as persistent fever, bleeding or bruising more easily, red or purple spots caused by bleeding under the skin or looking pale.
- **Signs of serious skin problems:** such as reddish target-like spots or circular patches, often with central blisters on the trunk, large areas of peeling skin, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes or small pus-filled bumps that can be spread over the body. These skin reactions can be accompanied by fever.

Tell the doctor immediately if you notice any of the effects detailed above.
The following side effects have been observed with Remsima 100 mg I.V.:
Very common side effects – effects that occur in more than 1 user in 10:
Abdominal pain, nausea
Viral infection, such as herpes or flu
Upper respiratory tract infection, such as sinusitis
Headache
Side effects due to the infusion
Pain
Common side effects – effects that occur in 1-10 in 100 users:
Changes in liver function, increase in liver enzymes (diagnosed in blood tests)
Lung or chest infection, such as bronchitis or pneumonia
Difficulty breathing or pain when breathing, chest pain
Bleeding in the stomach or intestine, diarrhea, digestive problems, heartburn, constipation
Hives, itchy rash or dry skin
Problems with balance or feeling dizzy
Fever, increased sweating
Blood flow problems, such as low or high blood pressure
Bruising, hot flashes or nosebleed, warm and red skin (flushing)
Feeling tired or weak
Bacterial infection, such as sepsis, abscess or skin infection (cellulitis)
Infection of the skin due to fungi
Blood problems, such as anemia or low white blood cell count
Swelling of the lymph nodes
Depression, sleep problems
Eye problems, including red eyes and infections
Rapid heartbeat (tachycardia) or palpitations
Joints, muscles or back pain
Urinary tract infection
Psoriasis, skin problems, such as eczema and hair loss
Reactions at the injection site, such as pain, swelling, redness or itching
Chills, accumulation of fluids under the skin causing swelling
Feeling numb or having a tingling feeling
Uncommon side effects – effects that occur in 1-10 in 1,000 users:
Shortage of blood supply, swelling of the veins
Accumulation of blood outside of the blood vessels (hematoma) or bruising
Skin problems, such as blisters, warts, unusual skin color or pigmentation, or swollen lips, or thickening of the skin, or red, scaly, and flaky skin
Severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis), an immune system disorder called lupus, allergic reaction to foreign proteins
A longer wound healing time
Swelling of the liver (hepatitis) or gallbladder, liver damage
Absent-mindedness, irritability, confusion, nervousness
Eye problems including blurred vision or reduced vision, puffy eyes or a stye
New heart failure or worsening of existing heart failure, slow heart rate
Fainting
Convulsions, neurological problems
A hole in the bowel or blockage of the intestine, abdominal pain or cramps
Swelling of the pancreas (pancreatitis)
Fungal infections, such as Candida or fungal infection of the nails
Lung problems (such as edema)
Fluid accumulation around the lung (pleural effusion)
Narrowing of the airway in the lungs, causing difficulty breathing
Inflamed lining of the lung, causing sharp chest pains that feel worse with breathing (pleurisy)
Tuberculosis
Kidney infections
Low platelet count, too many white blood cells
Vaginal infections
Blood test results showing autoantibodies
Changes in blood cholesterol and fat levels
Rare side effects – effects that occur in 1-10 in 10,000 users:
A type of blood cancer (lymphoma)
Supply of oxygen from the blood to the body is insufficient, blood circulation problems, such as narrowing of blood vessels
Meningitis
Infection due to weakening of the immune system
Hepatitis B infection, if you have had such an inflammation in the past
Inflamed liver caused by a problem with the immune system (autoimmune hepatitis)
Liver problem that causes yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice)
Abnormal tissue swelling or growth
Severe allergic reaction that may cause loss of consciousness and could be life-threatening (anaphylactic shock)
Swelling of small blood vessels (vasculitis)
Problems of the immune system that could affect the lungs, skin and lymph nodes (such as sarcoidosis)
Accumulation of immune cells resulting from an inflammatory response (granulomatous lesions)
Apathy
Severe skin problems, such as Lyell's disease (toxic epidermal necrolysis), Stevens-Johnson syndrome and acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis
Other skin problems, such as erythema multiforme, lichenoid reactions (itchy reddish-purple skin rash and/or threadlike white-gray lines on mucous membranes), blisters and peeling skin or boils (furunculosis)
Serious nervous system problems, such as transverse myelitis, multiple sclerosis-like disease, optic neuritis and Guillain-Barré syndrome
Inflammation in the eye that may cause changes in vision, including blindness
Fluid in the lining of the heart (pericardial effusion)
Serious lung problems (such as interstitial lung disease)
Melanoma (a type of skin cancer)
Cervical cancer
Low blood count, including a severely decreased number of white blood cells
Red or purple spots caused by bleeding under the skin
Abnormal values of blood protein called 'complement system', which is part of the immune system
Side effects of unknown frequency (effects whose frequency has not been determined yet)
Cancer in children and adults
A rare blood cancer that occurs mainly in teenage boys or young men (hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma)
Liver failure
Merkel cell carcinoma (a type of skin cancer)
Kaposi's sarcoma, a rare cancer related to infection with the human herpes virus 8. Kaposi's sarcoma most commonly appears as purple lesions on the skin
Worsening of a condition called dermatomyositis (seen as a skin rash accompanied by muscle weakness)
Heart attack
Stroke
Temporary loss of sight during or within two hours of infusion
Infection due to a live vaccine because of a weakened immune system
Additional side effects in children and adolescents
In children who recieved infliximab for treatment of Crohn's disease, some differences were seen in side effects as compared to adults who recieved infliximab for Crohn's disease. The side effects that occurred more in children are: low level of red blood cells (anemia), blood in the stool, low overall level of white blood cells (leukopenia), redness or flushing, viral infections, low levels of white blood cells that fight infections (neutropenia), bone fractures, bacterial infections, allergic respiratory tract reactions.
If a side effect occurs, if one of the side effects worsens or if you suffer from a side effect not mentioned in this leaflet, consult with the doctor.
Reporting side effects:
Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking on the link "Report Side Effects of Drug Treatment" found on the Ministry of Health homepage (www.health.gov.il) that directs you to the online form for reporting side effects, or by entering the link: https://sideeffects.health.gov.il
In addition, you can report to Padagis through the following address: Padagis.co.il

5. HOW SHOULD THE MEDICINE BE STORED?

- Remsima 100 mg I.V. will generally be stored by the healthcare professionals in a hospital or clinic.
- Avoid poisoning! This medicine and any other medicine should be kept in a safe place out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants in order to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by the doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) that appears on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Store in a refrigerator (2°C-8°C).
- It is recommended to use Remsima 100 mg I.V. prepared for an infusion as soon as possible (within 3 hours of preparation). If the solution is prepared in a germ-free environment, the solution can be stored in the refrigerator (2°C-8°C) for 24 hours.

Do not use the solution if it is discolored or if there are particles in it.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the active ingredient, the medicine also contains:
Sucrose, disodium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate, sodium dihydrogen phosphate monohydrate, polysorbate 80.
What the medicine looks like and the contents of the package:
Remsima 100 mg I.V. is marketed in a glass vial containing a white powder for preparation of **concentrate for solution for infusion.** Each package contains one vial.
Manufacturer: Celltrion Ltd., Incheon, South Korea.
Registration holder: Padagis Israel Agencies Ltd., 1 Rakefet St., Shoham.
Revised in March 2023 according to MOH guidelines.
Registration number of the medicine in the National Drug Registry of the Ministry of Health: 15460.34158.