

פברואר 2024

רופא/ה נכבד/ה
רוקח/ת נכבד/ה,

הרini להודיעכם כי הulen ל佗א והulen לצרכן של התכשיר עודכנו:

Vyvanse 30mg	ויאנס 30 מ"ג
Vyvanse 50 mg	ויאנס 50 מ"ג
Vyvanse 70 mg	ויאנס 70 מ"ג

capsules

הרכב:

Lisdexamfetamine dimesylate

התויה מאושרת:

Vyvanse is a central nervous system (CNS) stimulant indicated for the treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in patients ages 6 years and above.

Vyvanse is indicated for the treatment of Moderate to Severe Binge Eating Disorder (BED) for patient over 18 years.

Limitation of Use:

Vyvanse is not indicated or recommended for weight loss.

Use of other sympathomimetic drugs for weight loss has been associated with serious cardiovascular adverse events.

The safety and effectiveness of Vyvanse for the treatment of obesity have not been established

ulen ל佗א געשו עדכוניים והחמירות בסעיפים הבאים:

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Potential for Abuse, Misuse, and DependenceAddiction

CNS stimulants including VYVANSE, other amphetamine-containing products, and methylphenidate, have VYVANSE has a high potential for abuse and dependence. Assess the risk misuse. The use of abuse prior to prescribing and monitor for signs VYVANSE exposes individuals to the risks of abuse and dependence while on therapy misuse ,which can lead to the development of a substance use disorder, including addiction. VYVANSE can be diverted for non-medical use into illicit channels or distribution [see Drug Abuse and Dependence (9.2, 9.3)].

5.2 Serious Cardiovascular Reactions

Sudden Misuse and abuse of CNS stimulants, including VYVANSE, can result in overdose and death, stroke [see Overdosage (10)], and myocardial infarction have been reported in adults with CNS stimulant treatment at recommended this risk is increase with higher doses or unapproved methods of administration, such as snorting or injection.

Before prescribing VYVANSE, assess each patient's risk for abuse, misuse, and addiction. Educate patients and their families about these risks and proper disposal of any unused drug. Advise patients to store VYVANSE in a safe place, preferably locked, and instruct patients to not give VYVANSE to anyone else. Throughout VYVANSE treatment, reassess each patient's risk of abuse, misuse, and addiction and frequently monitor for signs and symptoms of abuse, misuse, and addiction.



Medison Pharma LTD.

10 Hashiloach St. P.O.B 7090, Petach-Tikva 4917002, Israel
Tel. : +972 3 925 0250, Fax. : +972 3 922 5740
www.medisonpharma.com

5.2 Risks to Patients with Serious Cardiac Disease

Sudden death has been reported in pediatric patients with structural cardiac abnormalities and-or other serious heart problems taking CNS cardiac disease who were treated with CNS stimulants at the recommended doses for ADHD dosage. Avoid VYVANSE use in patients with known structural cardiac abnormalities, cardiomyopathy, serious heart cardiac arrhythmia, coronary artery disease, and or other serious heart problems. Further evaluate patients who develop exertional chest pain, unexplained syncope, or arrhythmias during VYVANSE treatment cardiac disease.

5.3 Increased Blood Pressure and Heart Rate Increases

CNS stimulants cause an increase in blood pressure (mean increase about 2 to 4 mm Hg) and heart rate (mean increase about 3 to 6 bpm). Some patients may have larger increases.

Monitor all VYVANSE-treated patients for potential tachycardia and hypertension.

5.4 Psychiatric Adverse Reactions

Exacerbation of Pre-existing Psychosis

CNS stimulants may exacerbate symptoms of behavior disturbance and thought disorder in patients with a pre-existing psychotic disorder.

Induction of a Manic Episode in Patients with Bipolar Disorder

CNS stimulants may induce a mixed/manic or mixed episode in patients with bipolar disorder. Prior to initiating VYVANSE treatment, screen patients for risk factors for developing a manic episode (e.g., comorbid or history of depressive symptoms or a family history of suicide, bipolar disorder, and depression).



Medison Pharma LTD.

10 Hashiloach St. P.O.B 7090, Petach-Tikva 4917002, Israel
Tel. : +972 3 925 0250, Fax. : +972 3 922 5740
www.medisonpharma.com

New Psychotic or Manic Symptoms

CNS stimulants, at the recommended doses dosage, may cause psychotic or manic symptoms, (e.g., hallucinations, delusional thinking, or mania) in patients without a prior history of psychotic illness or mania. If such symptoms occur, consider discontinuing VYVANSE. In a pooled analysis of multiple short-term, placebo-controlled studies of CNS stimulants, psychotic or manic symptoms occurred in approximately 0.1% of CNS stimulant-treated patients compared to 0% in-of placebo-treated patients. If such symptoms occur, consider discontinuing VYVANSE.

5.5 Long-Term Suppression of Growth in Pediatric Patients

CNS stimulants have been associated with weight loss and slowing of growth rate in pediatric patients. Closely monitor growth (weight and height) in pediatric patients treated with CNS stimulants, including VYVANSE.

In a 4-week, placebo-controlled trial of VYVANSE in pediatric patients ages 6 to 12 years old with ADHD, there was a dose-related decrease in weight in the VYVANSE groups compared to weight gain in the placebo group. Additionally, in studies of another stimulant, there was slowing of the increase in height [see *Adverse Reactions (6.1)*].

Closely monitor growth (weight and height) in VYVANSE-treated pediatric patients.

Patients who are not growing or gaining height or weight as expected may need to have their treatment interrupted. VYVANSE is not approved for use in pediatric patients below 6 years of age [see *Use in Specific Populations (8.4)*].

5.6 Peripheral Vasculopathy, including Raynaud's Phenomenon

Stimulants, CNS stimulants, including VYVANSE, used to treat ADHD are associated with peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud's phenomenon. Signs and symptoms are usually intermittent and mild; however, very rare sequelae include have included digital ulceration and/or soft

tissue breakdown. Effects of peripheral vasculopathy, including Raynaud's phenomenon, were observed in post-marketing reports at different times and at the therapeutic doses dosages of CNS stimulants in all age groups throughout the course of treatment. Signs and symptoms generally improve improved after dosage reduction in dose or discontinuation of drug. Careful observation for digital changes is necessary during treatment with stimulants. Further clinical evaluation (e.g., rheumatology referral) may be appropriate for certain patients. the CNS stimulant.

Careful observation for digital changes is necessary during VYVANSE treatment. Further clinical evaluation (e.g., rheumatology referral) may be appropriate for VYVANSE-treated patients who develop signs or symptoms of peripheral vasculopathy.

5.8 Motor and Verbal Tics, and Worsening of Tourette's Syndrome

CNS stimulants, including amphetamine, have been associated with the onset or exacerbation of motor and verbal tics. Worsening of Tourette's syndrome has also been reported [see *Adverse Reactions (6.2)*].

Before initiating VYVANSE, assess the family history and clinically evaluate patients for tics or Tourette's syndrome. Regularly monitor VYVANSE-treated patients for the emergence or worsening of tics or Tourette's syndrome, and discontinue treatment if clinically appropriate.



Medison Pharma LTD.

10 Hashiloach St. P.O.B 7090, Petach-Tikva 4917002, Israel
Tel. : +972 3 925 0250, Fax. : +972 3 922 5740
www.medisonpharma.com

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following adverse reactions are discussed in greater detail in other sections of the labeling:

- Known hypersensitivity to amphetamine products or other ingredients of VYVANSE [see *Contraindications (4)*]
- Hypertensive Crisis When Used Concomitantly with Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors [see *Contraindications (4) and Drug Interactions (7.1)*]
- **Drug Dependence Abuse Misuse and Addiction**[see *Boxed Warning, Warnings and Precautions (5.1), and Drug Abuse and Dependence (9.2, 9.3)*]
- **Risks to Patients with Serious Cardiovascular Reactions Cardiac Disease**[see *Warnings and Precautions (5.2)*]
- **Increase** Blood Pressure and Heart Rate **Increases**[see *Warnings and Precautions (5.3)*]
- Psychiatric Adverse Reactions [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.4)*]
- **Long-Term** Suppression of Growth **in Pediatric Patients** [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.5)*]
- Peripheral Vasculopathy, including Raynaud's phenomenon [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.6)*]
- Serotonin Syndrome [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.7)*]
- **Motor and Verbal Tics, and Worsening of Tourette's Syndrome** [see *Warnings and Precautions (5.8)*]

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during **postapproval post -approval** use of VYVANSE. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure. These events are as follows: cardiomyopathy, mydriasis, diplopia, difficulties with visual accommodation, blurred vision, eosinophilic hepatitis, anaphylactic reaction, hypersensitivity, dyskinesia, **dysgeusia**,**motor and verbal** tics, bruxism, depression, **dermatillomania**, alopecia, aggression, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, chest pain, angioedema, urticaria, seizures, libido changes, frequent or prolonged erections, constipation, rhabdomyolysis and intestinal ischemia.



Medison Pharma LTD.

10 Hashiloach St. P.O.B 7090, Petach-Tikva 4917002, Israel
Tel. : +972 3 925 0250, Fax. : +972 3 922 5740
www.medisonpharma.com

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

9.1 Controlled Substance

VYVANSE contains lisdexamfetamine, a prodrug of amphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance.

9.2 Abuse

CNS stimulants, including VYVANSE, other amphetamine-containing products, and methylphenidate have a high potential for abuse. VYVANSE has a high potential for abuse and misuse which can lead to the development of a substance use disorder, including addiction [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]. VYVANSE can be diverted for non-medical use into illicit channels or distribution.

Abuse is the intentional non-therapeutic use of a drug, even once, to achieve a desired psychological or physiological effect Abuse is characterized by impaired control over drug use, compulsive use, continued use despite harm, and craving. Misuse is the intentional use, for therapeutic purposes, of a drug by an individual in a way other than prescribed by a health care provider or for whom it was not prescribed. Drug addiction is a cluster of behavioral, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that may include a strong desire to take the drug, difficulties in controlling drug use (e.g., continuing drug use despite harmful consequences, giving a higher priority to drug use than other activities and obligations), and possible tolerance or physical dependence. Both abuse and misuse may lead to addiction, and some individuals may develop addiction even when taking VYVANSE as prescribed.

Signs Misuse and symptoms abuse of lisdexamfetamine ,a drug of amphetamine abuse may include cause increased heart rate, respiratory rate, or blood pressure, and/or sweating, dilated pupils, hyperactivity, restlessness, insomnia, decreased appetite, loss of coordination, tremors, flushed skin, vomiting, and/or abdominal pain. Anxiety, psychosis, hostility, aggression, and suicidal or homicidal ideation have also been seen. Abusers of observed with CNS stimulants may chew, snort, inject, abuse and/or use other unapproved routes of administration which misuse .Misuse and abuse of CNS stimulants, including VYVANSE, can result in overdose and death [see Overdosage (10)].

To reduce the abuse of CNS stimulants, including VYVANSE, assess the J, and this risk of abuse prior to prescribing. After prescribing, keep careful prescription records, educate patients and their families about abuse and on proper storage and disposal of CNS stimulants. Monitor for signs of abuse while on therapy, and re-evaluate the need for VYVANSE use. is increased with higher doses or unapproved methods of administration, such as snorting or injection.

9.3 Dependence

Physical Dependence

VYVANSE may produce physical dependence from continued therapy. Physical dependence is a state that develops as a result of physiological adaptation in response to repeated drug use, manifested by a withdrawal syndrome produced by abrupt cessation, rapid signs and symptoms after abrupt discontinuation or a significant dose reduction, or administration of an antagonist. a drug. Withdrawal signs and symptoms after abrupt cessation discontinuation or dose reduction following prolonged high dosage administration of CNS stimulants including VYVANSE include extreme fatigue and dysphoric mood; depression; fatigue; vivid, unpleasant dreams; insomnia or hypersomnia; increased appetite; and psychomotor retardation or agitation.

Tolerance

VYVANSE may produce tolerance from continued therapy. Tolerance is a physiological state of adaptation in which exposure characterized by a reduced response to a specific drug after repeated administration (i.e., a higher dose of a drug results in a reduction of is required to produce the drug's desired and/or undesired effects over time, same effect that was once obtained at a lower dose).



Medison Pharma LTD.

10 Hashiloach St. P.O.B 7090, Petach-Tikva 4917002, Israel
Tel. : +972 3 925 0250, Fax. : +972 3 922 5740
www.medisonpharma.com

10 OVERDOSAGE

Consult with a Certified Poison Control Center for up-to-date guidance and advice for treatment of overdose. Individual patient response to amphetamines varies widely. Toxic symptoms may occur idiosyncratically at low doses.

Manifestations of amphetamine overdose include restlessness, tremor, hyperreflexia, rapid respiration, confusion, assaultiveness, hallucinations, panic states, hyperpyrexia and rhabdomyolysis. Fatigue and depression usually follow the central nervous system stimulation. Serotonin syndrome has been reported with amphetamine use, including VYVANSE. Cardiovascular effects include arrhythmias, hypertension or hypotension and circulatory collapse. Gastrointestinal symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Fatal poisoning is usually preceded by convulsions and coma.

Clinical Effects of Overdose

Overdose of CNS stimulants is characterized by the following sympathomimetic effects:

- Cardiovascular effects including tachyarrhythmias, and hypertension or hypotension. Vasospasm, myocardial infarction, or aortic dissection may precipitate sudden cardiac death. Takotsubo cardiomyopathy may develop.
- CNS effects including psychomotor agitation, confusion, and hallucinations. Serotonin syndrome, seizures, cerebral vascular accidents, and coma may occur.
- Life-threatening hyperthermia (temperatures greater than 104°F) and rhabdomyolysis may develop.

Overdose Management

Consider the possibility of multiple drug ingestion. The pharmacokinetic profile of VYVANSE should be considered when treating patients with overdose. Lisdexamfetamine and d-amphetamine are not dialyzable. Consider contacting a medical toxicologist for additional overdose management recommendations.

בעלון לצרך נעשה עדכונים והחזרות בסעיפים הבאים:

2. לפני שימוש בתרופה

לפני הטיפול בייאנס ספור לרופא או לרוקח אם:

- יש לר, לילדך או במשפחה היסטוריה של:
 - בעיות לב, מומי לב, מחלה לב, לחץ דם גבוה
 - בעיות נפשיות כגון פסיכוזה, מאניה, מחלת דו-קוטבית או דיכאון
 - בעיות בזרימת הדם באצטומות הידיים והרגליים
 - בעיות בכליות. הרופא עשוי להפחית את המינון
 - תנוונות או ציללים חזריים (טיקים) או תסמנות טורט



Medison Pharma LTD.

10 Hashiloach St. P.O.B 7090, Petach-Tikva 4917002, Israel
Tel. : +972 3 925 0250, Fax. : +972 3 922 5740
www.medisonpharma.com

4. תופעות לוואי

כמו בכל תרופה, השימוש ב-וויאנס עלול לגרום לתופעות לוואי בחלק מהמשתמשים. אל תיבהל למקרא רשותת תופעות הלוואי. יתכן ולא תסבöl מכך אחת מהן.

יש לפנות מיד לרופא אם יש לך אחת מתופעות הלוואי החותמת- הבאות:

- האטה בגדייה (גובה ומשקל) בילדים
- הפרעות בסירקולציה בכלי הדם באכזבות ובהוננות כפות הרגליים (מחלת כל' דם הייפיים, לרבות מחلت רנו). התסמינים עלולים לכלול:
 - תחושת נימול, קור, כאב באכזבות או בהוננות כף הרגל
 - שינוי צבע מחיוך לכחול, או אדום באכזבות או בהוננות כף הרגל
- ספר לרופא שלך אם לך או לידך יש חוסר תחושה, כאב, שינוי צבע העור או רגשות לטמפרטורה באכזבות או בהוננות.
- התקשר לרופא שלך אם לך או לידך סימנים של פצעים בלתי מוסברים המופיעים באכזבות או בהוננות במהלך הטיפול בויאנס.
- טיקים חדשים או החמרה בטיקים או בתסמנות טורט. ספר לרופא שלך אם אתה או לידך סובלים מטייקים חדשים או החמרה בטיקים או מהחמרה של תסמנות טורט במהלך הטיפול בויאנס.

תופעות לוואי שכיחות של ויאנס במטופלים עם ADHD (–תופעות שימושיות ב-1-10 משתמשים מתוך 100):

- חרדה
- בחילה
- הפחתת משקל
- שלשלולים
- סחרירות
- הקאות
- רעד
- פריחה
- שינוי במצב רוח
- חום
- ישנוניות או עייפות
- הרגשת עצבנות, חוסר מנוחה
- עלייה בלחץ דם
- הצעת יתר
- לא ניתן לקבל או לשמר על זקפה
- ירידת בחשך המיני
- פעילනות יתר
- קצב לב מהיר
- קשיי נשימה
- טיקים
- אנורקסיה
- יובש בפה
- דפיקות לב חזקות
- תוציאות ECG שאינן תקיןות המראות ventricular hypertrophy
- היפרaktivיות פסיכומוטורית



Medison Pharma LTD.

10 Hashiloach St. P.O.B 7090, Petach-Tikva 4917002, Israel
Tel. : +972 3 925 0250, Fax. : +972 3 922 5740
www.medisonpharma.com

תופעות לוואי שאינן שכיחות של ויונס במטופלים עם ADHD (תופעות שימושיות ב-10-1 מטופלים מתוך 1000):

- דיבור יתר
- כאב בחזה
- כעס
- גרד עור כפיבית
- כאב ראש
- דיכאון
- פרניה

תופעות לוואי נוספת בשכיחות לא ידועה:

- דפוקות לב חזקות, קרדיוימופתיה
- מידבאייס - הרחבת אישוני העיניים
- דיפלופיה - ראיה כפולה
- ראייה מוטשת או קושי בהתחמק בעצמים
- דלקת כבד אוזויניפילית - פגיעה בכבד מקור אלרגי עם אפשרות לצבת בעיניים ו/או העור
- תגובה אלרגית חמורה המאפיינת בירידה חדה בלחץ דם, קושי בנשימה, סרףת/גירוד רגשות יתר
- תנעوت לא רצונית בלתי מבוקרת
- תחושת טעם רע בפה
- טיקים
- חריקת שיניים
- תחושת-דיכאון-אֹת
- תוקפנות
- גרד עור כפיבית
- נשירת שיער
- תוקפנות
- תסמנת סטיבן ג'ונסון
- כאבים בחזה
- אנגיואדמיה
- חרפת (אורטיקרייה)
- פרכויסים
- שינוי בחשך המין
- זקפה תכופה או מתמשכת
- עצירות
- תמס שריר (רבdomiolיזיס)
- איסכמיה בעיים

העלון לרופא והעלון לצרכן נמצאים בקישור וכן מפורטים במאגר התרופות באתר משרד הבריאות וניתן לקבלם מודפסים על ידי פניה לבעל הרישום.

בברכה,

מדיסון פארמה בע"מ

