PATIENT LEAFLET IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PHARMACISTS' REGULATIONS (PREPARATIONS) – 1986

The medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

Pomalidomide Teva 1 mg
Pomalidomide Teva 2 mg
Pomalidomide Teva 3 mg
Pomalidomide Teva 4 mg

Active ingredient:
Pomalidomide Teva 1 mg:
Each hard capsule contains 1 mg pomalidomide
Pomalidomide Teva 2 mg:
Each hard capsule contains 2 mg pomalidomide
Pomalidomide Teva 3 mg:
Each hard capsule contains 3 mg pomalidomide
Pomalidomide Teva 4 mg:
Each hard capsule contains 4 mg pomalidomide
For information regarding inactive ingredients and allergens, see section 2 "Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine" and section 6 "Additional information".

Read the entire leaflet carefully before using the medicine. This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have additional questions, refer to the doctor or the pharmacist.
This medicine has been prescribed for treatment of your illness. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them even if it seems to you that their illness is similar.

Pomalidomide Teva is expected to cause severe harm to the fetus which may even lead to death. Do not use this medicine if you are pregnant or expect to become pregnant. You should follow the contraception recommendations described in this leaflet.

1. WHAT IS THE MEDICINE INTENDED FOR?

Pomalidomide Teva is used for treatment of adults with a type of cancer called "multiple myeloma".
Pomalidomide Teva is given:
- With two additional medicines – a medicine called "bortezomib" (a type of chemotherapy medicine) and "dexamethasone" (an anti-inflammatory medicine) in adults who have previously received at least one other treatment – including lenalidomide. Or
- With one additional medicine called 'dexamethasone' in adults with multiple myeloma which has recurred or become worse, despite having received at least two other treatments, including lenalidomide and bortezomib, and who showed progression of the disease during the last treatment.

Therapeutic class: the medicine belongs to the group of immunosuppressant medicines.
What is multiple myeloma?
Multiple myeloma is a type of cancer which affects a certain type of white blood cells (called 'plasma cells'). These cells accumulate in the bone marrow and multiply uncontrollably. This can cause damage to the bones and kidneys.
Multiple myeloma generally cannot be cured. However, if treatment is given, it is possible to significantly reduce the signs and symptoms of the disease and even make them disappear entirely for a period of time. If this happens, it is called 'response'.
How Pomalidomide Teva works
Pomalidomide Teva works in a number of different ways:
- By stopping the development of cancer cells.
- By stimulating part of the immune system to attack the cancer cells.
- By preventing the development of blood vessels in the cancerous tumor.

The benefit of using Pomalidomide Teva with bortezomib and dexamethasone
Using Pomalidomide Teva with bortezomib and dexamethasone, in people who have received at least one other treatment, can stop the worsening of multiple myeloma:
- On average, when given with bortezomib and dexamethasone, Pomalidomide Teva stops multiple myeloma from recurring for up to 11 months – compared to 7 months in patients who only used bortezomib or dexamethasone.

The benefit of using Pomalidomide Teva together with dexamethasone
Using Pomalidomide Teva with dexamethasone, in people who have previously received at least two other treatments, can stop the worsening of multiple myeloma:
- On average, using Pomalidomide Teva together with dexamethasone delays the recurrence of multiple myeloma for up to 4 months compared to 2 months only in patients who only used dexamethasone.

2. BEFORE USING THE MEDICINE

Do not use the medicine if:

Women:
- Do not use this medicine **if you are pregnant or are planning to become pregnant**. Pomalidomide Teva may be dangerous to the fetus; therefore, if you are of childbearing age – do not use the medicine without using suitable forms of contraception (please see "**Pregnancy, contraceptives and breastfeeding – information for women and men**").
- After the end of treatment with the medicine, you should wait at least 4 additional weeks before trying to become pregnant.

Men:
- Do not use this medicine if **you are not able or willing to use a condom in every sexual intercourse with a woman of childbearing age** (please see "**Pregnancy, contraceptives and breastfeeding – information for women and men**").
- Do not donate sperm while taking the medicine, during dose interruptions and for at least 4 weeks after you stop taking the medicine.

All patients:
- Do not use this medicine if you are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient – pomalidomide or to any of the other ingredients this medicine contains (see section 6 **"Additional information"**).

Special warnings regarding the use of the medicine
Before treatment with Pomalidomide Teva, inform the doctor if:
- You have ever suffered from blood clots – during treatment with Pomalidomide Teva you are at increased risk of having blood clots in the veins and arteries. The doctor may advise you to take an additional medicine (such as warfarin (Coumadin)) or lower the dose of Pomalidomide Teva to reduce the chance of blood clots.
- You have ever had an allergic reaction such as rash, itching, swelling, dizziness or breathing difficulties after taking medicines of a similar type called 'thalidomide' or 'lenalidomide'.
- You suffer from heart failure or have had a heart attack, if you suffer from breathing difficulties or if you smoke, if you suffer from high blood pressure or from high cholesterol levels.
- You have a large number of tumors throughout the body, including the bone marrow. This could lead to a condition where the tumors break down resulting in an unusually high amount of chemicals in the blood, which may lead to kidney failure. You may also notice irregular heartbeat. This condition is called 'tumor lysis syndrome'.
- You suffer or have suffered from a disease of the peripheral nervous system (neuropathy), which is manifested, for example, in tingling or pain in the hands or feet.
- You have or have had hepatitis B. Treatment with Pomalidomide Teva can cause the hepatitis B virus to become active again in patients who are considered carriers, resulting in a recurrence of the infection. Your doctor will check whether you have ever had hepatitis B.
- You experience or have experienced in the past one or more of the following symptoms: facial rash or widespread rash, red skin, high fever, flu-like symptoms, enlarged lymph nodes (signs of a severe skin reaction called drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) or drug hypersensitivity syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) or Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS), see also section 4 "Side effects").

It is important to note that multiple myeloma patients who receive treatment with pomalidomide may develop additional types of cancer. Therefore, your doctor should carefully evaluate the benefit versus the risk when prescribing you Pomalidomide Teva.
At any time during or after the treatment, tell the doctor immediately if you experience blurry vision, double vision or loss of vision, difficulty speaking, weakness in an arm or a leg, change in the way you walk and in your balance, persistent numbness, decreased or loss of sensation, memory loss and confusion.
These symptoms may indicate a condition of multifocal progressive leukoencephalopathy (PML). Inform the doctor if you had these symptoms before starting the medicinal treatment.
Children and adolescents
Pomalidomide Teva is not intended for treatment of children and young people under the age of 18 years.
Tests and follow-up
Before and during treatment with Pomalidomide Teva you will have regular blood tests, since the medicine that you are taking may cause a decrease in the number of blood cells that help fight infections (white blood cells) and in the number of blood cells that help fight bleeding (platelets).
The doctor will ask you to undergo a blood test:
- Before starting the treatment.
- Every week for the first eight weeks of treatment.
- Thereafter, at least once a month, as long as you are taking Pomalidomide Teva.

According to the test results, the doctor may change your dosage of Pomalidomide Teva or instruct you to stop the treatment. The doctor can also change the dosage or instruct you to stop taking the medicine because of your general health condition.
Drug interactions:
If you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, tell the doctor or the pharmacist. This is because Pomalidomide Teva may affect the way other medicines work. In addition, other medicines may affect the way Pomalidomide Teva works. Especially inform the doctor or pharmacist if you are taking:
- Any antifungal medicines, such as ketoconazole.
- Any antibiotics, e.g.: ciprofloxacin, enoxacin.
- Any antidepressants, such as fluvoxamine.

At the end of treatment, you should return all unused capsules to the pharmacist.
Use of the medicine and food
- The capsule may be taken with or without food.

Pregnancy, contraceptives and breastfeeding – information for women and men
Follow the instructions below, as detailed in the 'Risk management program/pregnancy prevention program while taking Pomalidomide Teva (RMP/PPP)'. Women and men taking Pomalidomide Teva should avoid becoming pregnant or impregnating someone, since pomalidomide is expected to cause harm to the fetus. You and your partner should use effective methods of contraception while taking this medicine.
Women
Do not take Pomalidomide Teva if you are pregnant, think you are pregnant or are planning to become pregnant, since Pomalidomide Teva is expected to cause harm to the fetus. Before starting the treatment, you should tell your doctor if you are able to become pregnant, even if you think it is unlikely.
If you can become pregnant:
- You must use effective methods of contraception for at least 4 weeks before starting treatment, during treatment (including dose interruptions) and until at least 4 weeks after the end of treatment. Consult your doctor to determine which method of contraception is most suitable for you.
- Each time the doctor writes you a prescription, he will make sure that you understand what you need to do in order to prevent pregnancy.
- Your doctor will refer you for pregnancy tests before starting treatment, every 4 weeks during treatment (including dose interruptions) and 4 weeks after the end of treatment.

If you become pregnant despite the preventive measures taken:
- You must stop treatment immediately and urgently refer to your doctor.

Breastfeeding
It is not known whether Pomalidomide Teva passes into breastmilk. Inform your doctor if you are breastfeeding or planning to breastfeed. It is necessary to decide whether to stop breastfeeding or stop the treatment.
Men
Pomalidomide Teva passes into human sperm.
- If your partner is pregnant or is able to become pregnant, you must use condoms during the entire period of treatment, during dose interruptions and for at least 4 weeks after the end of treatment.
- If your partner becomes pregnant while you are taking Pomalidomide Teva or within 4 weeks after the end of treatment, inform the doctor immediately. Your partner should also inform her doctor immediately.
- Do not donate sperm during treatment (including dose interruptions) and for at least 4 weeks after the end of treatment.

Blood donation and blood tests
Do not donate blood during treatment (including dose interruptions) and for 4 weeks after the end of treatment.
Driving and operating machinery
Pomalidomide Teva may cause fatigue, dizziness, decreased level of consciousness or fainting.
If you suffer from these symptoms, do not drive or operate tools or machinery.
Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine
Pomalidomide Teva contains lactose: if you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to certain sugars, refer to the doctor before taking Pomalidomide Teva.
Pomalidomide Teva contains sodium: this medicine contains less than 1 mmol (23 mg) of sodium per capsule, and is therefore considered sodium-free.

3. HOW SHOULD YOU USE THE MEDICINE?

Only a doctor with experience in treating multiple myeloma can instruct you to take Pomalidomide Teva. Take Pomalidomide Teva together with an additional medicine called dexamethasone or in combination with dexamethasone and bortezomib. See the leaflet included with dexamethasone and bortezomib for additional information regarding their use and effects.
Always use the preparation according to the doctor's instructions. Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are uncertain about the dosage and how to use the preparation.
The dosage and treatment regimen will be determined only by the doctor.
When to take Pomalidomide Teva with other medicines
Pomalidomide Teva with bortezomib and dexamethasone
- See the leaflets included with bortezomib and dexamethasone for additional information regarding their use and effects.
- Pomalidomide Teva, bortezomib and dexamethasone are taken in "treatment cycles". Each treatment cycle lasts 21 days (3 weeks).
- The medicines should be taken as detailed in the following tables during the three-week cycle:
  - Check the following tables each day in order to see which medicines to take.
  - Some days you should take all three medicines, some days only two or one of the medicines and some days you should not take any of the medicines.

POM: Pomalidomide Teva, **BOR:** bortezomib, **DEX:** dexamethasone

First to eighth treatment cycle

	Medicine name		
Day	**POM**	**BOR**	**DEX**
1	√	√	√
2	√		√
3	√		
4	√	√	√
5	√		√
6	√		
7	√		
8	√	√	√
9	√		√
10	√		
11	√	√	√
12	√		√
13	√		
14	√		
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

Ninth treatment cycle and onwards

	Medicine name		
Day	**POM**	**BOR**	**DEX**
1	√	√	√
2	√		√
3	√		
4	√		
5	√		
6	√		
7	√		
8	√	√	√
9	√		√
10	√		
11	√		
12	√		
13	√		
14	√		
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			

- After completing each 3-week treatment cycle, start a new cycle.

Pomalidomide Teva with dexamethasone only
- See the leaflet included in dexamethasone for additional information regarding its use and effect.
- Pomalidomide Teva and dexamethasone are taken in "treatment cycles". Each treatment cycle lasts 28 days (4 weeks).
- The medicines should be taken as detailed in the following table during the four-week cycle:
  - Check the following table each day in order to see which medicines to take.
  - Some days you should take both medicines, some days only one medicine, and some days you should not take any of the medicines.

POM: Pomalidomide Teva,
DEX: dexamethasone

	Medicine name	
Day	**POM**	**DEX**
1	√	√
2	√	
3	√	
4	√	
5	√	
6	√	
7	√	
8	√	√
9	√	
10	√	
11	√	
12	√	
13	√	
14	√	
15	√	√
16	√	
17	√	
18	√	
19	√	
20	√	
21	√	
22		√
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		

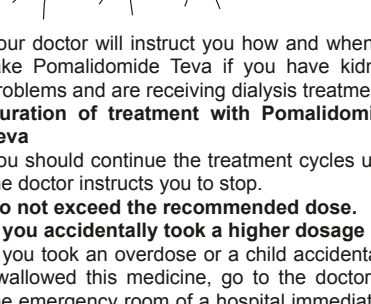
- After completing each 4-week treatment cycle, start a new cycle.

How much Pomalidomide Teva to take with other medicines?
Pomalidomide Teva with bortezomib and dexamethasone
- The recommended starting dosage of Pomalidomide Teva is 4 mg per day.
- The recommended starting dosage of bortezomib will be calculated by your doctor and will be based on your height and weight (1.3 mg/m² body surface area).
- The recommended starting dosage of dexamethasone is 20 mg per day. However, if you are above the age of 75, the recommended starting dosage is 10 mg per day.

Pomalidomide Teva with dexamethasone only
- The recommended starting dosage of Pomalidomide Teva is 4 mg per day.
- The recommended staring dosage of dexamethasone is 40 mg per day. However, if you are above the age of 75, the recommended starting dosage is 20 mg per day.

Your doctor may lower the dosage of Pomalidomide Teva, bortezomib or dexamethasone or stop one or more of these medicines according to your blood test results, your general condition, other medicines you may be taking (e.g., ciprofloxacin, enoxacin and fluvoxamine) and the side effects of the treatment (especially rash or swelling), if they appear. If you suffer from liver or kidney problems, the doctor will check your condition very carefully during treatment with the medicine.
How to take Pomalidomide Teva?
- Do not break, open or chew the capsules. If powder from a broken capsule comes into contact with the skin, wash the skin immediately and thoroughly with soap and water.
- The medical staff, caregivers and family members should wear disposable gloves when in contact with the blister or capsule. The gloves should then be removed carefully to prevent skin exposure, placed in a sealable plastic bag and disposed of according to the instructions. Afterwards, hands should be washed thoroughly with water and soap. Pregnant women or women who think they may be pregnant should avoid contact with the blister or capsule.
- Swallow the capsule whole – preferably with water.
- The capsule may be taken with or without food.
- Take your capsules at about the same time each day.

In order to remove the capsule from the blister, press only one end of the capsule and remove it from the aluminum foil by pushing. Do not apply pressure on the center of the capsule as it can break.



Your doctor will instruct you how and when to take Pomalidomide Teva if you have kidney problems and are receiving dialysis treatment.
Duration of treatment with Pomalidomide Teva
You should continue the treatment cycles until the doctor instructs you to stop.
Do not exceed the recommended dose.
If you accidentally took a higher dosage
If you took an overdose or a child accidentally swallowed this medicine, go to the doctor or the emergency room of a hospital immediately and take the package of the medicine with you. Do not induce vomiting without an explicit instruction from the doctor.
If you forgot to take Pomalidomide Teva
If you forgot to take Pomalidomide Teva at the required time, do not take a double dose. Take the next dose at the usual time on the following day.
Even if there is an improvement in your health, do not stop treatment with the medicine without consulting the doctor or pharmacist.
Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose every time you take the medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.
If you have any other questions regarding use of the medicine, consult the doctor or the pharmacist.
If you stop taking the medicine
Do not stop using the medicine without consulting your doctor.

4. SIDE EFFECTS

As with any medicine, using Pomalidomide Teva may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed when reading the list of side effects. You may not experience any of them.
Stop taking Pomalidomide Teva and refer to the doctor immediately if you notice any of the serious side effects listed below – you may need urgent medical attention:
- Fever, chills, sore throat, cough, mouth ulcers or other signs of infection (due to a decrease in the number of white blood cells that fight infection).
- Bleeding or bruises for no reason, including nose bleeding and bleeding in the intestines or stomach (due to the effect on blood cells called 'platelets').
- Rapid breathing, rapid heartbeat, fever and chills, passing little to no urine, nausea and vomiting, confusion, loss of consciousness (as a result of a blood infection called sepsis or septic shock).
- Severe, persistent or bloody diarrhea (possibly with abdominal pain or fever) caused by bacteria called Clostridium difficile.
- Chest pain, leg pain and swelling of the legs, especially in the lower part of the leg or calf (caused by blood clots).
- Shortness of breath (caused by severe chest infection, pneumonia, heart failure or a blood clot).
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue and throat, which can cause breathing difficulties (due to serious types of allergic reaction called angioedema and anaphylactic reaction).
- Certain types of skin cancer (squamous cell carcinoma and basal cell carcinoma) which can change the appearance of the skin or cause growths on the skin. If you notice any changes in your skin during treatment with Pomalidomide Teva, tell your doctor immediately.
- Recurrence of hepatitis B infection, which can lead to yellowing of the skin and eyes, dark brown-colored urine, right-sided abdominal pain, fever, nausea and vomiting. Tell the doctor immediately if you notice any of these signs.
- Widespread rash, high body temperature, enlarged lymph nodes and involvement of other body organs (drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms known as DRESS or drug hypersensitivity syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis or Stevens-Johnson syndrome). Stop using Pomalidomide Teva if you develop these symptoms and contact your doctor or seek medical attention immediately.

Stop taking Pomalidomide Teva and refer to the doctor immediately if you notice any of the serious side effects listed above – you may need urgent medical attention.
Other side effects
Very common (may occur in more than 1 out of 10 patients):
- Shortness of breath (dyspnoea)
- Lung infections (pneumonia and bronchitis)
- Infections of the nose, sinuses and throat, caused by bacteria or viruses
- Flu-like symptoms
- Decrease in the number of red blood cells which may cause anemia, leading to weakness and tiredness
- Low levels of potassium in the blood (hypokalemia) which may cause weakness, muscle cramps, muscle pain, palpitations, tingling or numbness, shortness of breath and mood changes
- High blood sugar levels
- Rapid and irregular heartbeat (atrial fibrillation)
- Loss of appetite
- Constipation, diarrhea, nausea
- Nausea and vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Lack of energy
- Difficulty falling asleep or sleeping
- Dizziness, tremor
- Muscle cramps, muscle weakness
- Bone pain, back pain
- Lack of sensation, tingling or burning in the skin, pain in the hands or feet (peripheral sensory neuropathy)
- Swelling of the body, including swelling of the arms or legs
- Rash
- Urinary tract infection, which can cause burning sensation when passing urine or a need to pass urine more often

Common (may occur in up to 1 out of 10 patients):
- Falls
- Bleeding within the skull
- Decreased ability to move or feel your hands, arms, feet and legs due to nerve damage (peripheral sensorimotor neuropathy)
- Lack of sensation, itch and "pins and needles" sensation (numbness)
- A spinning feeling in the head, which makes it difficult to stand up and move normally
- Swelling caused by fluids
- Hives (allergic skin reaction)
- Itching of the skin
- Shingles
- Heart attack (chest pain spreading to the arms, neck, jaw, feeling sweaty and breathless, nausea or vomiting)
- Chest pain, chest infection
- Rise in blood pressure
- Decrease in the number of red and white blood cells and platelets at the same time (pancytopenia) which will make you prone to bleeding and bruising. There may be a sensation of tiredness, weakness and shortness of breath. In addition, an increase in the likelihood of developing infections.
- Decrease in the number of lymphocytes (a type of white blood cells) which is often caused by infection (lymphopenia)
- Low levels of magnesium in the blood (hypomagnesemia), which may cause tiredness, general weakness, muscle cramps, irritability and low levels of calcium in the blood (hypocalcemia), which may cause numbness and/or tingling of the hands, legs or lips, muscle cramps, muscle weakness, dizziness, confusion
- High levels of calcium in the blood (hypercalcemia), which may lead to slowing reflexes and skeletal muscle weakness
- High levels of potassium in the blood, which may disrupt heart rate
- Low levels of sodium in the blood, which may cause tiredness and confusion, muscle spasms, convulsions (epileptic seizures) or coma
- High levels of uric acid in the blood, which may cause a type of arthritis called gout
- Low blood pressure, which may cause dizziness or fainting
- Thirst or dry mouth
- Low levels of phosphate in the blood (hypophosphatemia), which may cause muscle weakness and irritability or confusion
- Changes in the sense of taste
- Abdominal bloating
- A sense of confusion
- Low mood (depressed)
- Loss of consciousness, fainting
- Clouding of the eye (cataract)
- Damage to the kidney
- Inability to urinate
- Abnormal liver test
- Pelvic pain
- Weight loss

Uncommon (may occur in up to 1 out of 100 patients):
- Stroke
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis) which may cause itchy skin, yellowing of the skin and the white part of the eyes (jaundice), pale-colored stool, dark-colored urine and abdominal pain.
- Breakdown of cancer cells which leads to the release of toxic substances into the blood stream (tumor lysis syndrome), a condition that may lead to kidney problems.
- Underactive thyroid gland which may cause symptoms of tiredness, muscle tiredness, weakness, slow heartbeat and weight gain

Unknown frequency (effects whose frequency has not yet been determined)
- Rejection of solid organ transplant (such as heart or liver)

If a side effect occurs, if one of the side effects worsens, or if you suffer from a side effect not mentioned in the leaflet, consult with the doctor.
Reporting side effects
Side effects may be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking on the link "Report side effects due to medicinal treatment" found on the Ministry of Health website homepage (www.health.gov.il) which will direct you to the online form for reporting side effects, or by clicking on the following link:
https://sideeffects.health.gov.il

5. HOW TO STORE THE MEDICINE?

- Avoid poisoning! This medicine and any other medicine must be kept in a closed place out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants to avoid poisoning.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) appearing on the blister and package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Storage conditions
- Store the medicine at a temperature below 25ºC.
- Do not use Pomalidomide Teva if you notice any damage.
- Do not discard the medicine in the toilet or in the household trash bin. Return any unused medicinal product to the pharmacy at the end of the treatment. This helps protect the environment.

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In addition to the active ingredient the medicine also contains:
Lactose monohydrate, Crospovidone, Povidone (PVP K-30), Sodium Laurilsulfate, Sodium Stearyl Fumarate.
The capsule shell contains:
Gelatin, titanium dioxide, black ink
Ink composition:
Shellac, black iron oxide, propylene glycol, concentrated ammonia solution, potassium hydroxide.
A Pomalidomide Teva 1 mg hard capsule also contains:
yellow iron oxide, Brilliant blue FCF - FD&C Blue 1
A Pomalidomide Teva 2 mg hard capsule also contains:
yellow iron oxide, red iron oxide, Brilliant blue FCF - FD&C Blue 1
A Pomalidomide Teva 3 mg hard capsule also contains:
yellow iron oxide, Brilliant blue FCF - FD&C Blue 1
A Pomalidomide Teva 4 mg hard capsule also contains:
Brilliant blue FCF - FD&C Blue 1
What does the medicine look like and what are the contents of the package?
Pomalidomide Teva 1 mg hard capsules: hard gelatin capsules filled with yellow to light yellow powder, the capsule body is opaque yellow and imprinted with "1", the capsule cap is opaque blue and imprinted with "T"
Pomalidomide Teva 2 mg hard capsules: hard gelatin capsules filled with yellow to light yellow powder, the capsule body is opaque orange and imprinted with "2", the capsule cap is opaque blue and imprinted with "T"
Pomalidomide Teva 3 mg hard capsules: hard gelatin capsules filled with yellow to light yellow powder, the capsule body is opaque green and imprinted with "3", the capsule cap is opaque blue and imprinted with "T"
Pomalidomide Teva 4 mg hard capsules: hard gelatin capsules filled with yellow to light yellow powder, the capsule body is opaque light blue and imprinted with "4", the capsule cap is opaque blue and imprinted with "T"
Package sizes: 14, 20, 21, 28 or 30 hard capsules in a blister pack
Not all package sizes may be marketed.
Name and address of the manufacturer and license holder:
Teva Israel Ltd., 124 Dvora HaNevi'a St., Tel Aviv 6944020
The leaflet was revised in August 2024 in accordance with the Ministry of Health guidelines.
Registration numbers of the medicines in the national drug registry of the Ministry of Health:
Pomalidomide Teva 1 mg: 177-27-37900-99
Pomalidomide Teva 2 mg: 177-28-37901-99
Pomalidomide Teva 3 mg: 177-29-37902-99
Pomalidomide Teva 4 mg: 177-30-37903-99

You may contact the license holder for a printed leaflet in English at:
Tevacare@med-trix.com
or by telephone: 1-800-805-005