

02.2025

רופא/ה נכבד/ה
רוקח/ת נכבד/ה

הנדון: Remicade - רמיקד

חברת J-C Health Care Ltd מבקשת להודיעכם כי העלונוים לרופא ולצרכן של התכשיר שבנדון התעדנו **בפברואר 2025**. פרטי העדכון העיקריים מופיעים בהמשך (טקסט שנוסף מסומן באדום, טקסט שהושמט מסומן בטקסט **בחול עם קו** **אדום**, טקסט המהווה החמרה מודגש **ברקע צהוב**), אך קיימים עדכונים נוספים.

ההתוויות המאושרות לתכשיר בישראל:

Adult:

- Crohn's disease:

Treatment of moderate to severe active Crohn's disease in patients who have not responded despite of a full and adequate course of therapy with a corticosteroid and/or an immunosuppressant.

Treatment of fistulising Crohn's disease in patients who have not responded despite of a full and adequate course of therapy with conventional treatment.

- Paediatric Crohn's disease:

Remicade is indicated for: Treatment of severe active crohn's disease in paediatric patients aged 6 to 17 years who have not responded to conventional therapy including a corticosteroid an immunomodulator and primary nutrition therapy or who are intolerant to or have contraindications for such therapies.

Remicade has been studied only in combination with conventional immunosuppressive therapy

- Ankylosing spondylitis:

Remicade is indicated for: treatment of ankylosing spondylitis in patients who have severe axial symptoms elevated serological markers of inflammatory activity and who have responded inadequately to conventional therapy.

- Psoriatic arthritis:

Remicade is indicated for: Treatment of active and progressive psoriatic arthritis in adults when the response to previous DMARD therapy has been inadequate.

Remicade should be administered: either in combination with methotrexate or alone in patients who show intolerance to methotrexate or for whom methotrexate is contraindicated.

- Remicade has been shown to improve physical function in patients with psoriatic arthritis and to reduce the rate of progression of peripheral joint damage as measured by X-ray in patients with polyarticular symmetrical subtypes of the disease.

- Rheumatoid arthritis:

Remicade in combination with methotrexate is indicated for the reduction of signs and symptoms as well as the improvement in physical function in: Patients with active disease when the response to disease-modifying drugs including methotrexate has been inadequate.

Patients with severe active and progressive disease not previously treated with methotrexate or other DMARDs. In this these patient populations a reduction in the rate of the progression of joint damage as measured by x-ray has been demonstrated

- Psoriasis:

Remicade is indicated for: Treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adults who failed to respond to or who have a contraindication to or are intolerant to other systemic therapy including cyclosporine methotrexate or PUVA.

- Ulcerative colitis:

Remicade is indicated for: Treatment of moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis in patients who have had an inadequate response to convential therapy including corticosteroids and 6-MP or AZA or who are intolerant to or have medical contraindications for such therapies.

- Paediatric ulcerative colitis:

Remicade is indicated for treatment of severely active ulcerative colitis, in paediatric patients aged 6 to 17 years, who have had an inadequate response to conventional therapy including corticosteroids and 6 MP or AZA, or who are intolerant to or have medical contraindications for such therapies

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מרכיב פעיל: Infliximab

העלונים המעודכנים נשלחו לפרסום במאגר התרופות שבאתר משרד הבריאות:
<https://israeldrugs.health.gov.il/#!/byDrug>

כמו כן, מצורפים לפרסום זה וניתן לקבל העתק מודפס שלהם באמצעות פנייה לבעל הרישום: J-C Health Care Ltd,
קיבוץ שפיים, 6099000, טל': 09-9591111.

בברכה,

יעל לפידות מללי
רוקחת ממונה

J-C Health Care Ltd

העדכון בעלון לרופא הינו:

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

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Others

~~There is limited safety experience of Remicade treatment in patients who have undergone surgical procedures, including arthroplasty.~~ The long half-life of infliximab should be taken into consideration if a surgical procedure is planned. A patient who requires surgery while on Remicade should be closely monitored for **infectious and non-infectious complications**, and appropriate actions should be taken ([see section 4.8](#)).

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4.8 Undesirable effects

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Table 1
Undesirable effects in clinical studies and from post-marketing experience

Infections and infestations	<p>Very Common: Viral infection (e.g. influenza, herpes virus infection). Common: Bacterial infections (e.g. sepsis, cellulitis, abscess). Uncommon: Tuberculosis, fungal infections (e.g. candidiasis, onychomycosis,).</p> <p>Rare: Meningitis, opportunistic infections (such as invasive fungal infections [pneumocystosis, histoplasmosis, aspergillosis, coccidioidomycosis, cryptococcosis, blastomycosis], bacterial infections [atypical mycobacterial, listeriosis, salmonellosis], and viral infections [cytomegalovirus]), parasitic infections, hepatitis B reactivation.</p> <p>Not known: Vaccine breakthrough infection (after <i>in utero</i> exposure to infliximab)*.</p>
Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (including cysts and polyps)	<p>Rare: Lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia, melanoma, cervical cancer</p> <p>Not known: Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma (primarily in adolescents and young adult males with Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis) , Merkel cell carcinoma, Kaposi's sarcoma.</p>
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	<p>Common: Neutropenia, leucopenia, anaemia, lymphadenopathy.</p> <p>Uncommon: Thrombocytopenia, lymphopenia, lymphocytosis.</p> <p>Rare: Agranulocytosis (including infants exposed <i>in utero</i> to infliximab), thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, pancytopenia, haemolytic anaemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.</p>
Immune system disorders	<p>Common: Allergic respiratory symptom.</p> <p>Uncommon: Anaphylactic reaction, lupus-like syndrome, serum sickness or serum sickness-like reaction.</p> <p>Rare: Anaphylactic shock, vasculitis, sarcoid-like reaction.</p>

Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Uncommon: Dyslipidaemia
Psychiatric disorders	Common: Depression, insomnia. Uncommon: Amnesia, agitation, confusion, somnolence, nervousness. Rare: Apathy.
Nervous system disorders	Very common: Headache. Common: Vertigo, dizziness, hypoaesthesia, paraesthesia. Uncommon: Seizure, neuropathy. Rare: Transverse myelitis, central nervous system demyelinating disorders (multiple sclerosis-like disease and optic neuritis), peripheral demyelinating disorders (such as Guillain-Barré syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy and multifocal motor neuropathy). Not known: Cerebrovascular accidents in close temporal association with infusion.
Eye disorders	Common: Conjunctivitis. Uncommon: Keratitis, periorbital oedema, hordeolum. Rare: Endophthalmitis. Not known: Transient visual loss occurring during or within 2 hours of infusion.
Cardiac disorders	Common: Tachycardia, palpitation. Uncommon: Cardiac failure (new onset or worsening), arrhythmia, syncope, bradycardia. Rare: Cyanosis, pericardial effusion. Not known: Myocardial ischaemia/myocardial infarction
Vascular disorders	Common: Hypotension, hypertension, ecchymosis, hot flush, flushing. Uncommon: Peripheral ischaemia, thrombophlebitis, haematoma. Rare: Circulatory failure, petechia, vasospasm.
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Very common: Upper respiratory tract infection, sinusitis. Common: Lower respiratory tract infection (e.g. bronchitis, pneumonia), dyspnoea, epistaxis. Uncommon: Pulmonary oedema, bronchospasm, pleurisy, pleural effusion. Rare: Interstitial lung disease (including rapidly progressive disease, lung fibrosis and pneumonitis).
Gastrointestinal disorders	Very common: Abdominal pain, nausea. Common: Gastrointestinal haemorrhage, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, gastroesophageal reflux, constipation. Uncommon: Intestinal perforation, intestinal stenosis, diverticulitis, pancreatitis, cheilitis.
Hepatobiliary disorders	Common: Hepatic function abnormal, transaminases increased. Uncommon: Hepatitis, hepatocellular damage, cholecystitis. Rare: Autoimmune hepatitis, jaundice. Not known: Liver failure.
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Common: New onset or worsening psoriasis including pustular psoriasis (primarily palm & soles), urticaria, rash, pruritus, hyperhidrosis, dry skin, fungal dermatitis, eczema, alopecia.

	<p>Uncommon: Bullous eruption, seborrhoea, rosacea, skin papilloma, hyperkeratosis, abnormal skin pigmentation.</p> <p>Rare: Toxic epidermal necrolysis, Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, erythema multiforme, furunculosis, linear IgA bullous dermatosis (LABD), acute generalised exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP), lichenoid reactions. worsening of symptoms of dermatomyositis</p> <p>Not known:</p>
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	<p>Common: Arthralgia, myalgia, back pain.</p>
Renal and urinary disorders	<p>Common: Urinary tract infection.</p> <p>Uncommon: Pyelonephritis.</p>
Reproductive system and breast disorders	<p>Uncommon: Vaginitis.</p>
General disorders and administration site conditions	<p>Very common: Infusion-related reaction, pain.</p> <p>Common: Chest pain, fatigue, fever, injection site reaction, chills, oedema.</p> <p>Uncommon: Impaired healing.</p> <p>Rare: Granulomatous lesion.</p>
Investigations	<p>Uncommon: Autoantibody positive, weight increased¹.</p> <p>Rare: Complement factor abnormal.</p>
<u>Injury, poisoning, and procedural complications</u>	<p>Not known: <u>Post-procedural complication (including infectious and non-infectious complications)</u></p>

* including bovine tuberculosis (disseminated BCG infection), see section 4.4

¹ At month 12 of the controlled period for adult clinical trials across all indications, the median weight increase was 3.50 kg for infliximab-treated subjects vs. 3.00 kg for placebo-treated subjects. The median weight increase for inflammatory bowel disease indications was 4.14 kg for infliximab-treated subjects vs. 3.00 kg for placebo-treated subjects, and the median weight increase for rheumatology indications was 3.40 kg for infliximab-treated subjects vs. 3.00 kg for placebo-treated subjects.

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העדכון בעלון לצרכן הינו:

4. תופעות לוואי

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תופעות לוואי ששכיחותן אינה ידועה – התדירות אינה יכולה להיקבע מהמידע הקיים:

- סרטן בילדים ובמבוגרים
- סרטן דם נדיר המופיע בעיקר אצל נערים בגיל העשרה או גברים צעירים (Hepatosplenic) T-cell lymphoma
- אי ספיקת כבד
- קרצינומה של תאי מרקל (סוג של סרטן עור)
- סרקומה על שם קפושי (Kaposi's sarcoma), סרטן נדיר הקשור לזיהום בנגיף ההרפס הומני 8 (human herpes virus 8). סרקומה על שם קפושי מופיעה לרוב כנגעים סגולים על העור.
- החמרה של מצב הנקרא דלקת עור ושרירים Dermatomyositis (נראה כפריחה בעור המלווה בחולשת שרירים)
- התקף לב
- שבץ
- אובדן ראייה זמני במהלך או תוך שעתיים מהעירוי
- זיהום כתוצאה מחיסון חי בגלל מערכת חיסונית מוחלשת
- **בעיות בעקבות הליך רפואי (כולל בעיות זיהומיות ולא זיהומיות)**

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