

**PATIENT PACKAGE INSERT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PHARMACISTS'
REGULATIONS (PREPARATIONS) – 1986**

The medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

**Itranol
Capsules**

Active ingredient:

Each capsule contains: Itraconazole 100 mg.

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

Read this entire leaflet carefully before using the medicine.

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

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

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

1. What is the medicine intended for?

The medicine is intended for treating fungal infections of the mouth, throat and esophagus, the vagina, the skin and the nails and a systemic fungal infection.

Therapeutic group:

Anti-fungal from the triazole group.

2. Before using the medicine

Do not use the medicine if:

- You are **sensitive (allergic)** to the active ingredient or to any of the additional ingredients the medicine contains (for a list of the additional ingredients, see section 6).
- **You are pregnant, think you are pregnant, or may get pregnant** (See 'Pregnancy and breastfeeding' section).
- You are taking certain medicines as specified below, as there are medicines that must not be taken concurrently with Itranol. Tell your doctor before (and during) the use of Itranol of every medicine that you are taking. **Do not use Itranol if you are taking the medicines in the list below.** You must also wait at least two weeks from stopping treatment with Itranol if you are going to start taking the medicines in the list. The medicines are:
 - **Medicines used to treat problems with the heart, the blood or blood circulation:**
Aliskiren, eplerenone, finerenone, lercanidipine or nisoldipine (for high blood pressure); bepridil, ivabradine or ranolazine (for chest pain/angina); dabigatran or ticagrelor (against blood clots); disopyramide, dofetilide, dronedarone or quinidine (for irregular heartbeat rhythms); lomitapide, lovastatin or simvastatin (to lower cholesterol); sildenafil (for pulmonary arterial hypertension).
 - **Medicines to treat stomach problems or for constipation:**
Cisapride (for abdominal pains); domperidone (for nausea or vomiting); naloxegol (for constipation caused by taking opioid painkillers).
 - **Medicines to treat headaches, sleep problems or mental health problems:**
Dihydroergotamine or ergotamine (ergot alkaloids used for migraine headaches); midazolam (taken by mouth) or triazolam (for sedation or for sleep induction); lurasidone, pimozide, quetiapine or sertindole (for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or other mental health problems).

- **Medicines to treat urinary problems:**
Darifenacin (for urinary incontinence); fesoterodine or solifenacin (for overactive urinary bladder) when used in patients with certain kidney or liver problems.
- **Medicines to treat allergies:**
Astemizole, mizolastine or terfenadine.
- **Medicines to treat erection and ejaculation problems:**
Vardenafil (for erectile problems) if you are above the age of 75; avanafil (for erectile problems); dapoxetine (for premature ejaculation).
- **Other medicines:**
Colchicine (for gout) when used in patients with kidney or liver problems; ergometrine (ergonovine) or methylergometrine (methylergonovine), ergot alkaloids used after giving birth; eliglustat (for Gaucher's disease) when used in patients whose body cannot break down certain medicines; halofantrine (for malaria); irinotecan (for cancer); mobocertinib; isavuconazole (for fungal infections); ombitasvir/ paritaprevir/ ritonavir with or without dasabuvir (to treat hepatitis C); venetoclax (for treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia) in patients starting treatment or when the dosage increases.

Remember – do not take any of the medicines listed above for 2 weeks after stopping treatment with Itranol.

Do not take the medicine in any of the situations specified above. If you are not sure whether one of these situations apply to you, consult your doctor or pharmacist before taking Itranol.

Special warnings regarding the use of this medicine:

Before (and during) the treatment with Itranol, tell the doctor if:

- You suffer or have suffered in the past from kidney problems, as it may be necessary to change the dosage of Itranol.
- You suffer or have suffered in the past from liver problems such as yellow skin (jaundice). It may be necessary to change the dosage of Itranol. If after taking this medicine you suffer from nausea, vomiting, a severe lack of appetite, unusual tiredness, abdominal pain, muscle weakness, yellowing of the skin or of the whites of the eyes, unusually dark urine, pale stools or hair loss, stop taking Itranol and refer to the doctor straight away.
- You suffer or have suffered in the past from heart problems, including heart failure, as Itranol could make this condition worse. See also 'Do not use the medicine if' section. Stop taking Itranol and refer to the doctor straight away if you feel symptoms that might be signs of heart failure such as: shortness of breath, unexpected weight gain, swelling of the legs and/or abdomen, if you unusual feeling of tiredness or if you wake up at night with shortness of breath.
- You suffer from AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), or if your immune system is not functioning properly.
- You have suffered in the past from an allergy to other medicines intended for the treatment of a fungal infection.
- You have cystic fibrosis.

If you are not sure whether one of these situations apply to you, consult your doctor or pharmacist before taking Itranol.

- Do not replace Itranol capsules with an oral solution containing itraconazole.

Children and the elderly:

This medicine is not intended for children under the age of 12 years and for the elderly, unless expressly instructed so by your doctor, in special cases.

Tests and follow-up:

If you suffer from liver problems, or have suffered from liver problems after taking medicines, or if you are to take Itranol for longer than a month, your doctor may ask you to perform blood tests in order to check the liver functions.

Drug interactions:

If you are taking, or have recently taken any other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, please tell the doctor or pharmacist. Especially inform the doctor or pharmacist if you are taking the following medicines (it should be noted that the following list indicates the active ingredients in the medicines. If you are not sure whether you are using one of these medicines, please consult with the doctor or pharmacist):

There are medicines that should not be taken during the treatment period with Itranol.
These medicines are listed in the 'Do not use the medicine if' section.

Certain medicines are not recommended for use concurrently with Itranol. Your doctor **may decide that you should not take some medicines concurrently with Itranol treatment or within 2 weeks from stopping treatment with Itranol.** Examples of these medicines are:

- **Medicines used to treat problems with the heart, the blood or blood circulation:**
Apixaban, edoxaban, rivaroxaban or vorapaxar (against blood clots); atorvastatin (to lower cholesterol); felodipine (for high blood pressure); riociguat or tadalafil (for pulmonary hypertension).
- **Medicines to treat epilepsy, headaches or mental health problems:**
Phenytoin, carbamazepine or phenobarbital (anti-epileptics); eletriptan (for migraine headaches), St. John's Wort (the Hypericum plant to treat mental health problems).
- **Medicines to treat urinary problems:**
Tamsulosin (for problems with passing urine in); tolterodine (for overactive urinary bladder).
- **Medicines to treat cancer:**
Axitinib, bosutinib, cabazitaxel, cabozantinib, ceritinib, cobimetinib, crizotinib, dabrafenib, dasatinib, docetaxel, entrectinib, glasdegib, ibrutinib, lapatinib, nilotinib, olaparib, pazopanib, regorafenib, sunitinib, talazoparib, trabectedin, trastuzumab emtansine, venetoclax (on a stable venetoclax dosage to treat chronic lymphocytic leukemia or at any stage of treatment for acute myeloid leukemia) or vinca alkaloids (e.g. vinflunine or vinorelbine).
- **Medicines to treat tuberculosis:**
Bedaquiline, isoniazid, rifabutin or rifampicin.
- **Medicines to treat the HIV virus or liver inflammation (hepatitis):**
Efavirenz or nevirapine (medicines to treat the HIV/AIDS virus); elbasvir/grazoprevir, tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (TAF); tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) (to treat the HIV virus or liver inflammation).
- **Medicines given after organ transplant:**
Everolimus, rapamycin (also known as sirolimus) or temsirolimus, voclosporin.
- **Medicines to treat benign prostate enlargement:**

Alfuzosin, silodosin.

- **Medicines to treat lung problems or allergies:**
Ciclesonide (for inflammation, asthma and allergies); ebastine (for allergies); salmeterol (for asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease - COPD).
- **Medicines to treat erection and ejaculation problems:**
Tadalafil or vardenafil used in men aged 75 years and younger (for erectile problems).
- **Other medicines:**
Colchicine (for gout); fentanyl (for pain relief); lumacaftor/ ivacaftor (for cystic fibrosis), valbenazine.

Remember – do not take any of the medicines listed above for 2 weeks after stopping treatment with Itranol.

This is not a complete list, therefore tell your doctor if you are taking or planning to take any of these medicines, or any other medicine.

Care needs to be taken if you are using Itranol with certain other medicines, as specified below:

The likelihood of side effects may increase, or the dosage of Itranol or the other medicine might need to be changed. Examples of these medicines:

- **Medicines used to treat problems with the heart, the blood or blood circulation:**
Bosentan (for pulmonary hypertension); calcium channel blockers e.g., dihydropyridines such as amlodipine, isradipine, nifedipine, nimodipine, diltiazem or verapamil (are used amongst others for high blood pressure); cilostazol (for blood circulatory problems); 'coumarins' such as warfarin (anticoagulants); digoxin (for atrial fibrillation); nadolol (for pulmonary hypertension or chest pain/angina).
- **Medicines to treat stomach problems or diarrhea:**
Aprepitant or netupitant (for nausea and vomiting during cancer treatment); loperamide (for diarrhea);
Antacids such as aluminium, calcium, magnesium, or sodium bicarbonate; H2-receptor antagonists such as cimetidine, ranitidine and proton pump inhibitors such as lansoprazole, omeprazole, rabeprazole (to treat stomach acid problems). These medicines for treatment of digestion problems, stomach ulcer or heartburn may affect stomach acidity. Maximum absorption of Itranol will occur when there is sufficient acid present in the stomach. Therefore medicines for neutralization of acid in the stomach should be taken at least two hours after Itranol is taken. If you take medicines to reduce acid secretion in the stomach, take Itranol with Cola (not Diet).
- **Medicines to treat sleep problems or mental health problems:**
Alprazolam, brotizolam, buspirone, or midazolam injected into a vein (used as anti-anxiety or for sleep induction); zopiclone (for sleep induction); reboxetine or venlafaxine (for depression and anxiety); aripiprazole, cariprazine, haloperidol or risperidone (for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or other mental health problems); galantamine (for Alzheimer's disease); guanfacine (for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder).
- **Medicines to treat urinary problems:**
Imidafenacin, fesoterodine (see also 'Do not use the medicine if' section), oxybutynin, solifenacin (see also 'Do not use the medicine if' section) (for overactive urinary bladder).
- **Medicines to treat cancer:**

Bortezomib, brentuximab vedotin, busulfan, erlotinib, gefitinib, idelalisib, imatinib, nintedanib, panobinostat, pemigatinib, ponatinib, ruxolitinib, sonidegib or tretinoin (taken orally).

- **Medicines to treat infections:**
Ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin, or erythromycin (for bacterial infections); delamanid (for tuberculosis); artemether-lumefantrine or quinine (to treat malaria); praziquantel (to treat worms).
- **Medicines to treat the HIV virus or liver inflammation (hepatitis):**
Cobicistat, boosted elvitegravir, maraviroc, ritonavir, ritonavir-boosted darunavir, ritonavir-boosted fosamprenavir, indinavir or saquinavir (for the HIV virus); glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (for liver inflammation).
- **Medicines given after organ transplant:**
Cyclosporine or tacrolimus.
- **Medicines to treat benign prostate enlargement:**
Dutasteride.
- **Medicines to treat lung problems, allergies or inflammatory conditions:**
Bilastine or rupatadine (for allergy); methylprednisolone or dexamethasone (medicines taken by mouth or injection for asthma, allergies or inflammatory conditions); budesonide or fluticasone (for asthma, allergies).
- **Medicines to treat erection and ejaculation problems:**
Sildenafil (for erectile problems).
- **Medicines to treat pain:**
Alfentanil, buprenorphine, oxycodone or sufentanil (for pain); meloxicam (for joint inflammation and pain).
- **Other medicines:**
Alitretinoin administered orally (for eczema); cabergoline (for Parkinson's); cannabis based products (including medicines used for example for nausea and vomiting or muscle spasms in patients with multiple sclerosis); cinacalcet (for an overactive parathyroid); dienogest or ulipristal (contraceptives); eliglustat (for Gauchers disease) see also 'Do not use the medicine if' section; ivacaftor; (for cystic fibrosis); levacetylmethadol and methadone (used for example to treat addiction); repaglinide or saxagliptin (for diabetes).

This is not the complete list, therefore tell your doctor if you are taking or planning to take any of these medicines, or any other medicine. It may be necessary to change the dosage of Itranol or of your other medicines.

Use of this medicine and food:

Take care to take the medicine straight after a full meal to improve absorption of the medicine.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding:

- Do not use Itranol if you are pregnant, unless instructed so by the doctor and you have a life-threatening condition where the benefit for the mother outweighs the possible harm to the fetus.
- Do not become pregnant during the treatment period. If you are of childbearing age and could become pregnant, consult the doctor. You should use contraceptives to make sure that you do not become pregnant while you are taking this medicine. Consult your

doctor on what type of contraceptive to use.

- The active ingredient in Itranol stays in your body for some time after you have stopped taking the capsules. Use contraceptives, as recommended by the doctor, until the appearance of the second menstrual period after the treatment ends.
- If you become pregnant after you started using Itranol, stop taking the medicine and tell your doctor straight away.
- Do not breastfeed if you are taking Itranol, as small amounts of the medicine could pass into your milk. Consult your doctor.

Driving and use of machinery:

The medicine can sometimes cause dizziness, blurred/double vision or hearing loss. If you feel one of these symptoms do not drive or operate machinery.

Important information about some of the medicine's ingredients:

The capsules contain sugar (sucrose). If you have intolerance to some sugars, consult the doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to use the medicine?

Always use the medicine according to the doctor's instructions. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about the dosage and manner of treatment with the medicine.

The dosage and manner of treatment will be determined by the doctor only.

- Swallow the capsules whole with a drink immediately after a meal.
- Do not chew the capsule!
- If you are taking medicines for neutralization of acid in the stomach, take them at least two hours after taking Itranol.
- If you are taking medicines to reduce acid secretion in the stomach, take Itranol with Cola (not diet Cola).

The standard dosage is usually:

Dosage (for adults and children over the age of 12):

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

The duration of the treatment will be determined by the attending doctor.

The standard dosage is usually:

Fungal infection of the vagina:

2 capsules in the morning and 2 capsules in the evening for one day only, or 2 capsules once a day for three days.

Fungal infections of the mouth, throat and esophagus:

1 capsule a day for 15 days.

Fungal infection of the skin:

The dosage depends on your infection. The doctor might instruct you to take:

2 capsules once a day for seven days or one capsule once a day for 15 days.

Fungal infection on the sole of the foot or palm of the hand:

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

Fungal infection of the nails:

There are two possibilities to treat a fungal infection in the nails (as decided by the doctor):

1. Continuous treatment: 2 capsules, once a day for 3 months.
2. Treatment cycle:

Site of the fungal infection	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Fingernails	2 capsules twice daily	Do not take Itranol	Do not take Itranol	Do not take Itranol	2 capsules twice daily	Stop the treatment

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

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Infection of the skin: the skin lesion will disappear completely only several weeks after the end of the treatment since the medicine acted against the fungus but the lesion will disappear only with the growth of healthy skin.

Fungal infection of the nails: the lesion will disappear only 6 to 9 months after the end of the treatment since the medicine acted against the fungus but the lesion will disappear only with renewed growth of the nail. The medicine remains in the nail and continues to act, so you need to complete the treatment as prescribed for you, even if you do not see any improvement.

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

If you forgot to take the medicine at the set time, take the dose as soon as you remember, however, if the time for the next dose is approaching, skip the forgotten dose. Do not take a double dose to make up for the forgotten dose.

Adhere to the treatment as recommended by the doctor.

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

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

If you have further questions concerning the use of the medicine, consult the doctor or pharmacist.

4. Side effects

As with any medicine, the use of Itranol 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.

Stop taking Itranol and refer to the doctor immediately if the following side effects appear, as you may need urgent medical treatment:

- Sudden signs of allergy such as rash, hives (also known as nettle rash or urticaria), severe irritation of the skin, swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or other parts of the body. These symptoms may be an indication of a severe allergic reaction such as an anaphylactic reaction (this reaction only happens in a small number of people).
- Severe skin reactions including peeling and/or rash with small pustules/pus blisters

(with a fever); or blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes and genitals, with fever, chills, muscle pains and generally feeling unwell (rare).

- A tingling sensation, numbness or weakness in the limbs (rare).
- Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abnormal tiredness, abdominal pain, muscle weakness, yellowing of the skin and/or whites of the eyes (jaundice), very dark urine, pale stools or hair loss. These symptoms may be a sign of a liver problem that might be serious and life-threatening (occurs only in a small number of people).
- Shortness of breath, unexpected weight gain, swelling of the legs or abdomen, feeling unusually tired, or waking up short of breath at night. These symptoms may be a sign of heart failure. Shortness of breath can also be a sign of fluid/edema in the lungs (rare).

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

Common side effects (appear in 1-10 users out of 100):

Abdominal pain, nausea; headaches.

Uncommon side effects (appear in 1-10 users out of 1,000):

Problems with the monthly period; sinus infection (sinusitis), runny nose, cough, colds, upper respiratory tract infection; constipation, diarrhea, wind, vomiting, indigestion.

Rare side effects (appear in 1-10 users out of 10,000):

Breathing difficulties /shortness of breath; increase in liver enzymes (in blood tests), incontinence or need to urinate more often; problems with sight including blurred vision and/or double vision; changes in taste; certain blood disorders (such as leukopenia - a decrease in white blood cells) which may increase the risk of infections; ringing in the ears; hearing loss (which may be permanent); inflammation of the pancreas (manifested by severe upper abdominal pain, often accompanied by nausea and vomiting; swelling due to fluid under the skin (edema); hair loss (up to baldness); high levels of triglycerides in the blood (shown by blood tests); redness, flaking and peeling skin; sensitivity of the skin to light (including sunlight); erection problems; tremor; increase in level of blood creatine phosphokinase.

Side effects of unknown frequency

Symptoms of an increase in the hormone aldosterone (such as a rise in blood pressure or low blood potassium levels), even if the blood aldosterone level is normal or low.

Additional side effects:

Difficulty speaking, dizziness, confusion, sleepiness, fatigue, joint pain, muscle pain, pain, chest pain, fever, chills, increased sweating, kidney failure, increase in heartbeat, increase in blood pressure, decrease in blood pressure;

Changes in blood test results such as decrease in granulocytes, decrease in platelets, decrease in blood magnesium level, decrease in blood potassium level, increase in blood potassium level, increase in blood sugar level, or increase in blood urea, abnormal urine test results.

If a side effect appears, if any of the side effects worsens, or you suffer from a side effect not mentioned in this leaflet, consult your doctor.

Side effects may be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking on the link "Report on side effects following medicinal treatment" on the homepage of the Ministry of Health website (www.health.gov.il) which leads to an online form for reporting side effects, or by entering the link:

<https://sideeffects.health.gov.il/>

5. How to store the medicine?

- Avoid poisoning! This medicine, and any other medicine, must be stored in a closed place

out of the reach and sight of children and/or babies, 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.
- Storage conditions: Store below 25°C, in the original package.

6. Additional information

In addition to the active ingredient, the capsules also contain:

Sucrose, hypromellose, gelatin, maize (corn) starch, poloxamer 188, titanium dioxide, quinoline yellow (E-104), indigo carmine (E-132), purified water, anhydrous ethanol, methylen chloride.

Each capsule contains approximately 240 mg sugar (sucrose).

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

Green capsules in blister packs. Each pack has 14 capsules.

Manufacturer: Liconsa S.A., Spain.

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

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

Revised in May 2024.