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

The medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

ERLOTINIB TARO 25 mg
ERLOTINIB TARO 100 mg
ERLOTINIB TARO 150 mg
Film-coated tablets

Name and quantity of active ingredient:

Each film-coated tablet contains:

erlotinib 25 mg (as erlotinib hydrochloride)

erlotinib 100 mg (as erlotinib hydrochloride)

erlotinib 150 mg (as erlotinib hydrochloride)

Inactive ingredients and allergens: see section 2 under "Important information regarding some of the ingredients of the medicine" and section 6, "Further Information".

Read this leaflet carefully in its entirety before using the medicine. This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have further questions, consult your doctor or pharmacist.
This medicine has been prescribed to treat your ailment. Do not pass it on to others; it may harm them even if it seems to you that their ailment is similar to yours.

Erlotinib Taro is not intended for use in children and adolescents below the age of 18.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR YOUR REVIEW

- Avoid pregnancy during the course of treatment with Erlotinib Taro, and do not breastfeed during the course of treatment with the medicine.
- It is advisable to stop smoking during the course of treatment with Erlotinib Taro.
- Take the medicine on an empty stomach - at least one hour before or two hours after the end of a meal. Do not take the medicine with grapefruit or with grapefruit juice.
- Erlotinib Taro contains a type of sugar called lactose.

1. WHAT IS THE MEDICINE INTENDED FOR?

Erlotinib Taro is intended for treatment of adults and can be prescribed for you in the following situations:

- Treatment of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) if previous chemotherapy treatment was unsuccessful in stopping your disease.
- First line treatment in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) if the cancer cells express mutations in EGFR.
- Maintenance treatment in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) if the cancer cells express mutations in EGFR and your disease remains largely unchanged after initial chemotherapy treatment.
- Treatment in patients with advanced-stage or metastatic pancreatic cancer, in combination with standard therapy (gemcitabine).

Therapeutic group: antineoplastics, tyrosine kinase inhibitors.

Therapeutic activity: Erlotinib Taro contains the active ingredient **erlotinib**. Erlotinib Taro is a medicine used to treat cancer by preventing the activity of a growth factor protein called **epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)**. This protein is known to be involved in the growth and spread of cancer cells.

2. BEFORE USING THE MEDICINE

Do not use this medicine if:

- you are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient (erlotinib) or to any of the other ingredients of this medicine listed in section 6 "Further information" in this leaflet.
- you are breastfeeding.

If you could be allergic, ask your doctor for advice.

Special warnings regarding use of the medicine

Before you start taking this medicine, tell your doctor:

- if you have sudden difficulty in breathing associated with cough or fever, because the doctor may give you other medicines and stop treatment with Erlotinib Taro.
- If you have diarrhea because the doctor may give you an anti-diarrheal (for example loperamide)
- immediately, if you have severe or persistent diarrhea, nausea, loss of appetite or vomiting because your doctor may stop the treatment with Erlotinib Taro and treat you in the hospital
- if you have severe abdominal pain, severe blistering or peeling of skin. Your doctor may temporarily interrupt or permanently stop the treatment.
- If you develop onset or worsening redness and pain in the eye, watery eyes, blurred vision and/or sensitivity to light. Consult a doctor or nurse immediately, as you may need urgent treatment (see the section "Side Effects" below).
- If you are taking statins and experience unexplained muscle pain, muscle tenderness, muscle weakness or cramps. Your doctor may stop the treatment.
- If you are using contact lenses and/or have a history of eye problems such as severe dryness of the eyes, inflammations or ulcers in the front part of the eyes (cornea), consult your doctor.

For further information, see section 4—"Side effects".

Liver or kidney disease

It is not known whether Erlotinib Taro has a different effect in cases where your liver or kidneys are not functioning normally. The treatment with Erlotinib Taro is not recommended if you have severe liver disease or severe kidney disease.

A metabolic disorder associated with glucuronidation, like Gilbert's syndrome

Your doctor must treat you with caution if you have a metabolic disorder associated with glucuronidation such as Gilbert's syndrome.

Smoking

You are advised to stop smoking if you are being treated with Erlotinib Taro, as smoking could decrease the amount of medicine in your blood.

Children and adolescents

Erlotinib Taro has not been studied in patients under the age of 18 years. Treatment with this medicine is not intended for children and adolescents.

Drug interactions
If you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, tell the doctor or pharmacist.
Particularly if you are taking other medicines that may increase or decrease the amount of the active ingredient (erlotinib) in your blood or influence its effect. Medicines such as:

- Antifungals (such as ketoconazole).
- Protease inhibitors - a group of antiviral medicines for treatment of AIDS/HIV and hepatitis C.
- Antibiotics (such as clarithromycin, erythromycin, ciprofloxacin).
- Medicines for epilepsy (such as phenytoin, carbamazepine).
- Sedatives and hypnotics (such as barbiturates).
- Medicines for tuberculosis (such as rifampicin).
- Proton pump inhibitors (such as omeprazole).
- H_2-receptor antagonist antihistamines (such as ranitidine).
- Medicines and herbal remedies for depression (such as St. John's wort).
- Proteasome inhibitors - a group of medicines to treat cancer.
  In some cases, these medicines may reduce the efficacy or increase the side effects of Erlotinib Taro and your doctor may need to adjust your treatment. Your doctor might avoid treating you with these medicines while you are receiving Erlotinib Taro.

- Anticoagulants (medicines that help to prevent thrombosis or blood clotting, e.g., warfarin) as Erlotinib Taro may increase the tendency to bleed. Consult the doctor; your doctor will need to regularly monitor you through blood tests.
- Medicines to lower your blood cholesterol level (statins) as Erlotinib Taro may increase the risk of muscle problems associated with statin treatment, which, on rare occasions, can lead to serious muscle cell breakdown (rhabdomyolysis), resulting in kidney damage. Consult your doctor about this.

Using this medicine with food and drink
Do not take Erlotinib Taro with food (see section 3 - "How should you use the medicine?").
Take the medicine on an empty stomach - at least one hour before or two hours after the end of a meal.
Do not take the medicine with grapefruit or grapefruit juice.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding
If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, consult a doctor or pharmacist before using medicines.

Avoid pregnancy while being treated with Erlotinib Taro. If you are of child-bearing age and might become pregnant, you should use reliable contraception during treatment with the medicine and for at least two weeks after taking the last tablet. If you become pregnant during the course of treatment with Erlotinib Taro, immediately inform your doctor who will decide if the treatment should be continued.
Do not breastfeed during the course of treatment with Erlotinib Taro and for at least to 2 weeks after taking the last tablet.
If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant, consult your doctor or pharmacist before using this medicine.

Driving and using machines
Erlotinib Taro has not been studied for its possible effects on the ability to drive or operate machinery; however, it is very unlikely that the treatment with Erlotinib Taro will affect these abilities.

Important information regarding some of the ingredients of the medicine
Erlotinib Taro contains lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, consult your doctor before taking this medicine.
Erlotinib Taro contains less than 1 mmol (less than 23 mg) of sodium per tablet and is therefore considered sodium free.

3. HOW SHOLUD YOU USE THE MEDICINE?

Always use this medicine according to your doctor's instructions.
Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about your dose or about how to take this medicine.

Usual dose
The dose and treatment regimen will be determined by the doctor only.
For treatment of lung cancer: The usual dose is generally one Erlotinib Taro **150 mg** tablet a day.
For treatment of metastatic pancreatic cancer: The usual dose is generally one Erlotinib Taro **100 mg** tablet a day. Erlotinib Taro will be given in combination with the standard therapy for this disease (gemcitabine).
Your doctor may adjust your dose in 50 mg increments. For the different dose regimens, Erlotinib Taro is available in strengths of 25 mg, 100 mg, or 150 mg.
You may split the 100 mg tablet.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

If you accidentally took a higher dose
Contact your doctor or pharmacist immediately.
You may have increased side effects and your doctor may stop your treatment.
If you took an overdose, or if a child has accidentally swallowed the medicine, refer immediately to a doctor or proceed to a hospital emergency room, and bring the package of the medicine with you.

If you forget to take the medicine
If you forget to take one or more doses of the medicine, contact your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible. If you forget to take the medicine at the scheduled time, do not take a double dose. Take the next dose at the usual time and consult the doctor.

If you stop taking the medicine
It is very important to keep taking Erlotinib Taro every day, as long as your doctor prescribes it for you. Adhere to the treatment regimen as recommended by the doctor.
Even if your health improves, do not stop taking this medicine without consulting your doctor.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose <u>every time</u> you take medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.
If you have any further questions about using this medicine, consult the doctor or pharmacist.

4. <u>SIDE EFFECTS</u>

As with any medicine, use of Erlotinib Taro 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.

Contact your doctor as soon as possible if you suffer from any of the following side effects. In some cases, your doctor might reduce your dose of Erlotinib Taro or stop the treatment:

- Diarrhea and vomiting (very common side effects that may affect more than 1 in 10 users). Severe or persistent diarrhea may lead to low blood potassium levels and impaired kidney function, particularly if you receive other chemotherapy at the same time. If you experience severe or persistent diarrhea, contact your doctor immediately; your doctor may need to treat you in a hospital.
- Eye irritation due to conjunctivitis/keratoconjunctivitis (very common side effects that may affect more than 1 in 10 users) and keratitis (common side effect that may affect up to 1 in 10 users).
- A form of lung irritation called interstitial lung disease (this side effect is uncommon in European patients, but is common in Japanese patients. May affect up to 1 in 100 users in Europe and up to 1 in 10 users in Japan). This disease may be linked to the natural progression of your medical condition and in some cases, may have a fatal outcome. If you develop symptoms such as sudden difficulty in breathing associated with cough or fever, refer to your doctor immediately, as you could be suffering from this disease. Your doctor may decide to permanently stop your treatment with Erlotinib Taro.
- Gastrointestinal perforations have been observed (uncommon side effect that may affect up to 1 in 100 users). Refer to your doctor if you have severe pain in the abdomen. Also, tell your doctor if you had a peptic ulcer (a sore in the mucous membrane of the digestive system) or diverticular disease in the past, as these may increase the risk of perforations.
- In rare cases, liver failure was observed (rare side effect which may affect up to 1 in 1,000 users). If your blood tests indicate severe changes in liver function, your doctor may need to stop your treatment with Erlotinib Taro.

<u>Additional side effects</u>
Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 users):

- Skin rash which may occur or worsen in sun-exposed areas. If you are exposed to sun, protective clothing, and/or use of sun screens are advisable
- Infections
- Loss of appetite, decreased weight
- Depression
- Headache, altered skin sensation or numbness in the extremities
- Difficulty in breathing, cough
- Nausea
- Mouth irritation

- Stomach pain, indigestion and flatulence (excessive amount of gas or air in the stomach or intestine)
- Abnormal blood tests for liver function
- Itching, dry skin and loss of hair
- Tiredness, fever, rigors

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 users):
- Nosebleed
- Bleeding from the stomach or the intestines
- Inflammatory reactions around the fingernails
- Infections in hair follicles
- Acne
- Cracked skin
- Reduced kidney function (when the medicine is given outside the approved indications in combination with chemotherapy)

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 users):
- Eyelash changes
- Excess body and facial hair of a male distribution pattern
- Eyebrow changes
- Brittle or loose nails

Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 users):
- Flushed or painful palms or soles (palmar-plantar erythrodysaesthesia syndrome)

Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 users):
- Cases of perforation or ulceration of the cornea
- Severe blistering or peeling of the skin (suggestive of Stevens-Johnson syndrome)
- Inflammation of the colored part of the eye

If you experience any side effect, if any side effect gets worse, or if you experience a side effect not mentioned in this leaflet, consult the doctor.

Reporting side effects
You can report side effects to the Ministry of Health by following the link 'Reporting Side Effects of Drug Treatment' on the Ministry of Health home page (www.health.gov.il) which links to an online form for reporting side effects. You can also use this link: https://sideeffects.health.gov.il

5. HOW SHOULD THE MEDICINE BE STORED?

- Prevent poisoning! To prevent poisoning, keep this, and all other medicines, in a closed place, out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by a doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) appearing on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Storage conditions
- Store below 25°C.

- Do not discard the medicine in wastewater or household waste. Ask the pharmacist how to dispose of unused medicines. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the active ingredient the medicine also contains:
lactose monohydrate, cellulose, microcrystalline and calcium hydrogen phosphate, anhydrous, sodium starch glycolate, silica, colloidal anhydrous, cellulose, microcrystalline, sodium lauril sulfate, magnesium stearate, film coating consisting of: hypromellose, hydroxypropylcellulose, titanium dioxide, macrogol.

Erlotinib Taro 25 mg — Each film-coated tablet contains 17.66 mg lactose monohydrate.
Erlotinib Taro 100 mg — Each film-coated tablet contains 70.65 mg lactose monohydrate.
Erlotinib Taro 150 mg — Each film-coated tablet contains 105.98 mg lactose monohydrate.

What the medicine looks like and contents of the package:
Erlotinib Taro 25 mg:
White, round, bi-convex, about 6 mm in diameter, film-coated tablets with “E9OB” impressed on one side and “25” on the other.

Erlotinib Taro 100 mg:
White, round, bi-convex, about 10 mm in diameter, film-coated tablets with a score line on both sides. Tablets are impressed on one side with “E9OB” above the score line and “100” below the score line.

Erlotinib Taro 150 mg:
White, round, bi-convex, about 10.4 mm in diameter, film-coated tablets impressed with “E9OB” on one side and “150” on the other.

Each package contains 30 film-coated tablets.

License holder’s name and address:
Taro International Ltd, 14 Hakitor St., Haifa Bay 2624761, Israel

Manufacturer's name and address:

Synthon Chile Ltda, El Castano 145, Lampa, Santiago, Chile

This leaflet was revised in February 2022 according to MoH guidelines.

Registration numbers of the medicines in the National Drug Registry of the Ministry of Health:
Erlotinib Taro 25 mg: 168-93-35955-00
Erlotinib Taro 100 mg: 168-92-35954-00
Erlotinib Taro 150 mg: 168-91-35932-00