03.2022

רופא/ה רוקח/ת נכבד/ה,
ברצוננו להודיעך על עדכון בעלון לרופא של

PROGRAF ampoules 5mg/ml

חומר פעיל:

Tacrolimus 5mg/ml

להלן עדכונים בעלון לרופא (טקסט מסומן ירוק משמעותו עדכון, טקסט מסומן בצהוב משמעותו החמרה):

[...]

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

[...]

Substances with potential for interaction

Inhibitors or inducers of CYP3A4 should only be co-administered with tacrolimus after consulting a transplant specialist, due to the potential for drug interactions resulting in serious adverse reactions including rejection or toxicity (see section 4.5).

CYP3A4 inhibitors

Concomitant use with CYP3A4 inhibitors may increase tacrolimus blood levels, which could lead to serious adverse reactions, including nephrotoxicity, neurotoxicity and QT prolongation. It is recommended that concomitant use of strong CYP3A4 inhibitors (such as ritonavir, cobicistat, ketoconazole, itraconazole, posaconazole, voriconazole, telithromycin, clarithromycin or josamycin) with tacrolimus should be avoided. If unavoidable, ~~When substances with a potential for interaction (see section 4.5) - particularly strong inhibitors of CYP3A4 (such as telaprevir, boceprevir, ritonavir, ketoconazole, voriconazole, itraconazole, telithromycin or clarithromycin) or inducers of CYP3A4 (such as rifampicin, rifabutin) - are being combined with tacrolimus~~, tacrolimus blood levels should be monitored frequently, starting within the first few days of co-administration, under the supervision of a transplant specialist, to adjust the tacrolimus dose ~~as~~ if appropriate in order to maintain similar tacrolimus exposure. Renal function, ECG including the QT interval, and the clinical condition of the patient should also be closely monitored.
Dose adjustment needs to be based upon the individual situation of each patient. An immediate dose reduction at the time of treatment initiation may be required (see section 4.5).

Similarly, discontinuation of CYP3A4 inhibitors may affect the rate of metabolism of tacrolimus, thereby leading to subtherapeutic blood levels of tacrolimus, and therefore requires close monitoring and supervision of a transplant specialist.

CYP3A4 inducers
Concomitant use with CYP3A4 inducers may decrease tacrolimus blood levels, potentially increasing the risk of transplant rejection. It is recommended that concomitant use of strong CYP3A4 inducers (such as rifampicin, phenytoin, carbamazepine), with tacrolimus should be avoided. If unavoidable, tacrolimus blood levels should be monitored frequently, starting within the first few days of

co-administration, under the supervision of a transplant specialist, to adjust the tacrolimus dose if appropriate, in order to maintain similar tacrolimus exposure. Graft function should also be closely monitored (see section 4.5).

Similarly, discontinuation of CYP3A4 inducers may affect the rate of metabolism of tacrolimus, thereby leading to supratherapeutic blood levels of tacrolimus, and therefore requires close monitoring and supervision of a transplant specialist.

[...]

Nephrotoxicity

Tacrolimus can result in renal function impairment in post-transplant patients. Acute renal impairment without active intervention may progress to chronic renal impairment. Patients with impaired renal function should be monitored closely as the dosage of tacrolimus may need to be reduced. The risk for nephrotoxicity may increase when tacrolimus is concomitantly administered with drugs associated with nephrotoxicity (see section 4.5). Concurrent use of tacrolimus with drugs known to have nephrotoxic effects should be avoided. When co-administration cannot be avoided, tacrolimus trough blood level and renal function should be monitored closely and dosage reduction should be considered if nephrotoxicity occurs.

[…]

Infections including opportunistic infections

Patients treated with immunosuppressants, including Prograf are at increased risk for infections including opportunistic infections (bacterial, fungal, viral and protozoal) such as CMV infection, BK virus associated nephropathy and JC virus associated progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML).

[…]

These infections are often related to a high total immunosuppressive burden and may lead to serious or fatal conditions including graft rejection that physicians should consider in the differential diagnosis

[...]

Pure Red Cell Aplasia

Cases of pure red cell aplasia (PRCA) have been reported in patients treated with tacrolimus. All patients reported risk factors for PRCA such as parvovirus B19 infection, underlying disease or concomitant medications associated with PRCA.

~~If administered accidentally either arterially or perivasally, the reconstituted Prograf 5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion may cause irritation at the injection site.~~

[...]

Excipients

[...]

~~The ethanol content (638 mg per ml) of Prograf 5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion should be taken into account.~~

This medicine contains 638 mg of alcohol (ethanol) in 5 mg/ml iv infusion solution which is equivalent to 16 ml beer or 7 ml wine. The small amount of alcohol in this medicine will not have any noticeable effects.

If administered accidentally either arterially or perivasally, the reconstituted Prograf 5 mg/ml concentrate for solution for infusion may cause irritation at the injection site.

[...]

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Metabolic interactions

Systemically available tacrolimus is metabolised by hepatic CYP3A4. There is also evidence of gastrointestinal metabolism by CYP3A4 in the intestinal wall. Concomitant use of medicinal products or herbal remedies known to inhibit or induce CYP3A4 may affect the metabolism of tacrolimus and thereby increase or decrease tacrolimus blood levels. Similarly, discontinuation of such products or herbal remedies may affect the rate of metabolism of tacrolimus and thereby the blood levels of tacrolimus.

Pharmacokinetics studies have indicated that the increase in tacrolimus blood levels when co-administered with inhibitors of CYP3A4 is mainly a result of increase in oral bioavailability of tacrolimus owing to the inhibition of gastrointestinal metabolism. Effect on hepatic clearance is less pronounced.

It is ~~therefore strongly~~ recommended strongly to closely monitor tacrolimus blood levels under supervision of a transplant specialist, as well as monitor for graft function, QT prolongation (with ECG), renal function and other side effects including neurotoxicity, whenever substances which have the potential to alter CYP3A4 metabolism are used concomitantly and to adjust or interrupt the tacrolimus dose ~~as~~ if appropriate in order to maintain similar tacrolimus exposure (see sections 4.2 and 4.4). Similarly, patients should be closely monitored when using tacrolimus concomitantly with multiple substances that affect CYP3A4 as the effects on tacrolimus exposure may be enhanced or counteracted.

Medicinal products which have effects on tacrolimus are listed in the table below. The examples of drug-drug interactions are not intended to be inclusive or comprehensive and therefore the label of each drug that is co-administered with tacrolimus should be consulted for information related to the route of metabolism, interaction pathways, potential risks, and specific actions to be taken with regards to co-administration.

~~Inhibitors of metabolism~~

~~Clinically the following substances have been shown to increase tacrolimus blood levels:~~

~~Strong interactions have been observed with antifungal agents such as ketoconazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole and isavuconazole, the macrolide antibiotic erythromycin, HIV protease inhibitors (e.g. ritonavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir), HCV protease inhibitors (e.g. telaprevir, boceprevir, and the combination of ombitasvir and paritaprevir with ritonavir, when used with and without dasabuvir), or the CMV antiviral letermovir, the pharmacokinetic enhancer cobicistat, and the tyrosine kinase inhibitors nilotinib and imatinib. Concomitant use of these substances may require decreased tacrolimus doses in nearly all patients.~~

~~Weaker interactions have been observed with clotrimazole, clarithromycin, josamycin, nifedipine, nicardipine, diltiazem, verapamil, amiodarone, danazol, ethinylestradiol, omeprazole, nefazodone and (Chinese) herbal remedies containing extracts of *Schisandra sphenanthera*.~~

~~*In vitro* the following substances have been shown to be potential inhibitors of tacrolimus metabolism: bromocriptine, cortisone, dapsone, ergotamine, gestodene, lidocaine, mephenytoin, miconazole, midazolam, nilvadipine, norethisterone, quinidine, tamoxifen, troleandomycin.~~

~~Grapefruit juice has been reported to increase the blood level of tacrolimus and should therefore be avoided.~~

~~Lansoprazole and ciclosporin may potentially inhibit CYP3A4-mediated metabolism of tacrolimus and thereby increase tacrolimus whole blood concentrations.~~

~~Other interactions potentially leading to increased tacrolimus blood levels~~

~~Tacrolimus is extensively bound to plasma proteins. Possible interactions with other medicinal products known to have high affinity for plasma proteins should be considered (e.g., NSAIDs, oral anticoagulants, or oral antidiabetics).~~

~~Other potential interactions that may increase systemic exposure of tacrolimus include the prokinetic agent metoclopramide, cimetidine and magnesium-aluminium-hydroxide.~~

~~Inducers of metabolism~~

~~Clinically the following substances have been shown to decrease tacrolimus blood levels:~~

~~Strong interactions have been observed with rifampicin, phenytoin or St. John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum) which may require increased tacrolimus doses in almost all patients. Clinically significant interactions have also been observed with phenobarbital. Maintenance doses of corticosteroids have been shown to reduce tacrolimus blood levels.~~

~~High dose prednisolone or methylprednisolone administered for the treatment of acute rejection have the potential to increase or decrease tacrolimus blood levels.~~

~~Carbamazepine, metamizole and isoniazid have the potential to decrease tacrolimus concentrations.~~

Medicinal products which have effects on tacrolimus are listed in the table below. The examples of drug-drug interactions are not intended to be inclusive or comprehensive and therefore, the label of each drug that is co-administered with tacrolimus should be consulted for information related to the route of metabolism, interaction pathways, potential risks, and specific actions to be taken with regards to co-administration.

Medicinal products which have effects on tacrolimus

Drug/Substance Class or Name	Drug interaction effect	Recommendations concerning co-administration
Grapefruit or grapefruit juice	May increase tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and increase the risk of serious adverse reactions (e.g., neurotoxicity, QT prolongation) *[see section 4.4].*	Avoid grapefruit or grapefruit juice.
Ciclosporin	May increase tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations. In addition, synergistic/additive nephrotoxic effects can occur.	The simultaneous use of ciclosporin and tacrolimus should be avoided *[see section 4.4].*
Products known to have nephrotoxic or neurotoxic effects: aminoglycosides, gyrase inhibitors, vancomycin, sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim, NSAIDs, ganciclovir, acyclovir, amphotericin B, ibuprofen, cidofovir, foscarnet	May enhance nephrotoxic or neurotoxic effects of tacrolimus.	Concurrent use of tacrolimus with drugs known to have nephrotoxic effects should be avoided. When co-administration cannot be avoided, monitor renal function and other side effects and adjust tacrolimus dose if needed.

Drug/Substance Class or Name	Drug interaction effect	Recommendations concerning co-administration
Strong CYP3A4 inhibitors: antifungal agents (e.g., ketoconazole, itraconazole, posaconazole, voriconazole), the macrolide antibiotics (e.g., telithromycin, troleandomycin, clarithromycin, josamycin), HIV protease inhibitors (e.g., ritonavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir), HCV protease inhibitors (e.g., telaprevir, boceprevir, and the combination of ombitasvir and paritaprevir with ritonavir, when used with and without dasabuvir), nefazodone, the pharmacokinetic enhancer cobicistat, and the kinase inhibitors idelalisib, ceritinib. Strong interactions have also been observed with the macrolide antibiotic erythromycin.	May increase tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and increase the risk of serious adverse reactions (e.g., nephrotoxicity, neurotoxicity, QT prolongation) which requires close monitoring *[see section 4.4]*. Rapid and sharp increases in tacrolimus levels, may occur, as early as within 1-3 days after co-administration, despite immediate reduction of tacrolimus dose. Overall tacrolimus exposure may increase >5 fold. When ritonavir combinations are co-administered, tacrolimus exposure may increase >50 fold. Nearly all patients may require a reduction in tacrolimus dose and temporary interruption of tacrolimus may also be necessary. The effect on tacrolimus blood concentrations may remain for several days after co-administration is completed.	It is recommended that concomitant use should be avoided. If co-administration of a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor is unavoidable, consider omitting the dose of tacrolimus the day the strong CYP3A4 inhibitor is initiated. Reinitiate tacrolimus the next day at a reduced dose based on tacrolimus blood concentrations. Changes in both tacrolimus dose and/or dosing frequency should be individualized and adjusted as needed based on tacrolimus trough concentrations, which should be assessed at initiation, monitored frequently throughout (starting within the first few days) and re-evaluated on and after completion of the CYP3A4 inhibitor. Upon completion, appropriate dose and dosing frequency of tacrolimus should be guided by tacrolimus blood concentrations. Monitor renal function, ECG for QT prolongation, and other side effects closely.
Moderate or weak CYP3A4 inhibitors: antifungal agents (e.g., fluconazole, isavuconazole, clotrimazole, miconazole), the macrolide antibiotics (e.g., azithromycin), calcium channel blockers (e.g., nifedipine, nicardipine, diltiazem, verapamil), amiodarone, danazol, ethinylestradiol, lansoprazole, omeprazole, the HCV antivirals elbasvir/grazoprevir and glecaprevir/pibrentasvir, the CMV antiviral letermovir, and the tyrosine kinase inhibitors nilotinib, crizotinib, imatinib and (Chinese) herbal remedies containing extracts of *Schisandra sphenanthera*	May increase tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and increase the risk of serious adverse reactions (e.g., neurotoxicity, QT prolongation) *[see section 4.4].* A rapid increase in tacrolimus level may occur.	Monitor tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations frequently, starting within the first few days of co-administration. Reduce tacrolimus dose if needed *[see section 4.2].* Monitor renal function, ECG for QT prolongation, and other side effects closely.

Drug/Substance Class or Name	Drug interaction effect	Recommendations concerning co-administration
In vitro the following substances have been shown to be potential inhibitors of tacrolimus metabolism: bromocriptine, cortisone, dapsone, ergotamine, gestodene, lidocaine, mephenytoin, midazolam, nilvadipine, norethisterone, quinidine, tamoxifen	May increase tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and increase the risk of serious adverse reactions (e.g., neurotoxicity, QT prolongation) *[see section 4.4].*	Monitor tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and reduce tacrolimus dose if needed *[see section 4.2].* Monitor renal function, ECG for QT prolongation, and other side effects closely.
Strong CYP3A4 inducers: rifampicin, phenytoin carbamazepine, apalutamide, enzalutamide, mitotane, or St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)	May decrease tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and increase the risk of rejection *[see section 4.4].* Maximal effect on tacrolimus blood concentrations may be achieved 1-2 weeks after co-administration. The effect may remain 1-2 weeks after completion of the treatment.	It is recommended that concomitant use should be avoided. If unavoidable, patients may require an increase in tacrolimus dose. Changes in tacrolimus dose should be individualized and adjusted as needed based on tacrolimus trough concentrations, which should be assessed at initiation, monitored frequently throughout (starting within the first few days) and re-evaluated on and after completion of the CYP3A4 inducer. After use of the CYP3A4 inducer has ended, tacrolimus dose may need to be adjusted gradually. Monitor graft function closely.
Moderate CYP3A4 inducers: metamizole, phenobarbital, isoniazid, rifabutin, efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine; weak CYP3A4 inducers: flucloxacillin	May decrease tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and increase the risk of rejection *[see section 4.4].*	Monitor tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and increase tacrolimus dose if needed *[see section 4.2].* Monitor graft function closely.
Products known to have high affinity for plasma proteins, e.g.: NSAIDs, oral anticoagulants, oral antidiabetics	Tacrolimus is extensively bound to plasma proteins. Possible interactions with other active substances known to have high affinity for plasma proteins should be considered.	Monitor tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and adjust tacrolimus dose if needed *[see section 4.2].*
Prokinetic agents: metoclopramide, cimetidine and magnesium-aluminium-hydroxide	May increase tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and increase the risk of serious adverse reactions (e.g., neurotoxicity, QT prolongation).	Monitor tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and reduce tacrolimus dose if needed *[see section 4.2].* Monitor closely for renal function, for QT prolongation with ECG, and for other side effects.
Maintenance doses of corticosteroids	May decrease tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and increase the risk of rejection *[see section 4.4].*	Monitor tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and increase tacrolimus dose if needed *[see section 4.2].* Monitor graft function closely.

Drug/Substance Class or Name	Drug interaction effect	Recommendations concerning co-administration
High dose prednisolone or methylprednisolone	May have impact on tacrolimus blood levels (increase or decrease) when administered for the treatment of acute rejection.	Monitor tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and adjust tacrolimus dose if needed.
Direct-acting antiviral (DAA) therapy	May have impact on the pharmacokinetics of tacrolimus by changes in liver function during DAA therapy, related to clearance of hepatitis virus. A decrease in tacrolimus blood levels may occur. However, the CYP3A4 inhibiting potential of some DAAs may counteract that effect or lead to increased tacrolimus blood levels.	Monitor tacrolimus whole blood trough concentrations and adjust tacrolimus dose if needed to ensure continued efficacy and safety.

As tacrolimus treatment may be associated with hyperkalaemia, or may increase pre-existing hyperkalaemia, high potassium intake, or potassium-sparing diuretics (e.g. amiloride, triamterene, or spironolactone) should be avoided (see section 4.4). Care should be taken when tacrolimus is co-administered with other agents that increase serum potassium, such as trimethoprim and cotrimoxazole (trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole), as trimethoprim is known to act as a potassium-sparing diuretic like amiloride. Close monitoring of serum potassium is recommended.

[...]

~~Other interactions which have led to clinically detrimental effects~~

~~Concurrent use of tacrolimus with medicinal products known to have nephrotoxic or neurotoxic effects may increase these effects (e.g., aminoglycosides, gyrase inhibitors, vancomycin, sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim, NSAIDs, ganciclovir or aciclovir).~~

~~Enhanced nephrotoxicity has been observed following the administration of amphotericin B and ibuprofen in conjunction with tacrolimus.~~

~~As tacrolimus treatment may be associated with hyperkalaemia, or may increase pre-existing hyperkalaemia, high potassium intake, or potassium-sparing diuretics (e.g., amiloride, triamterene, or spironolactone) should be avoided (see section 4.4).~~

[...]

4.8 Undesirable effects

[...]

Infections and infestations

[...]

Cases of CMV infection, BK virus associated nephropathy, as well as cases of JC virus associated progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML), have been reported in patients treated with immunosuppressants, including Prograf.

[...]

Blood and lymphatic system disorders

[...]

not known: pure red cell aplasia, agranulocytosis, haemolytic anaemia, febrile neutropenia

[...]

Nervous system disorders

[...]

not known: posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES)

[...]

General disorders and administration site conditions

[...]
~~not known: febrile neutropenia~~

[...]

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

[...]

In healthy subjects, Prograf 0.5 mg, Prograf 1 mg and Prograf 5 mg hard Capsules, ~~hard~~ have been shown to be bioequivalent, when administered as equivalent dose.

[...]

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

~~No special requirements.~~
Based on immunosuppressive effects of tacrolimus, inhalation or direct contact with skin or mucous membranes by the formulations for injection, powder or granule contained in tacrolimus products should be avoided during preparation. If such contact occurs, wash the skin and flush the affected eye or eyes.

[...]

העלון לרופא נשלחו למאגר התרופות שבאתר משרד הבריאות www.health.gov.il לצורך העלאתם לאתר וניתן לקבלם מודפסים על ידי פניה לבעל הרישום אסטלס פארמה אינטרנשונל בי.וי., ראש העין, מספר טלפון: 03-7501166.

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