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

This medicine is marketed upon physician's prescription only

TUKYSA 50 MG

FILM-COATED TABLETS

TUKYSA 150 MG

FILM-COATED TABLETS

Each film-coated tablet contains:
Tucatinib 50 mg

Each film-coated tablet contains:
Tucatinib 150 mg

For the list of the inactive ingredients see section 6. "FURTHER INFORMATION". See also section 2.9 "Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine".

Read the entire leaflet carefully before using the medicine.

- This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have any further questions, refer to the doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if it seems to you that their signs of illness is similar.

TUKYSA may cause harm to an unborn baby when taken by a pregnant woman. Talk to your doctor before you take TUKYSA if you think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby.

1. WHAT TUKYSA IS INTENDED FOR?

TUKYSA is indicated in combination with trastuzumab and capecitabine for the treatment of adult patients with HER2 positive locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer who have received at least 2 prior anti HER2 treatment regimens.

TUKYSA is taken with two other cancer medicines, **trastuzumab** and **capecitabine**. Separate patient information leaflets are available for these medicines. **Ask your doctor** to tell you about them.

Therapeutic group: Antineoplastic agents, protein kinase inhibitors.

TUKYSA works by blocking the HER2 receptors on cancer cells. HER2 produces signals that can help the cancer to grow, and blocking it may slow or stop cancer cells from growing or may kill them altogether.

2. BEFORE USING TUKYSA

2.1 Do not use TUKYSA if:

- you are sensitive (allergic) to tucatinib or any of the other ingredients that this medicine contains. See section 6 "FURTHER INFORMATION".

2.2 Special warnings regarding use of TUKYSA

- **Before starting treatment with TUKYSA, tell your doctor if** you have liver problems. During your treatment, your doctor will run tests to check that your liver is working properly.
- TUKYSA can cause severe diarrhoea. Talk to your doctor right away at the first sign of diarrhoea (loose stool) and if your diarrhoea persists with nausea and/or vomiting.

- TUKYSA may cause harm to an unborn baby when taken by a pregnant woman. Talk to your doctor before you take TUKYSA if you think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby. See section 2.7 “Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility” below.

2.3 Children and Adolescents
This medicine is not intended for children and adolescents under the age of 18 years old. There is no information about the safety and efficacy of using this medicine in children and adolescences under the age of 18 years old.

2.4 Tests and follow up
Depending on the side effects you have, your doctor may recommend lowering your dose or temporarily stopping your treatment

While you are taking Tukysa, your doctor will also check your liver function.

2.5 Interactions with other medicines
If you are taking, or have recently taken, other medicines including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, tell the doctor or pharmacist. Especially if you are taking:
- hypericum (St John’s wort) – a herbal product used to treat depression
- itraconazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole – used to treat fungal infections
- rifampicin – used to treat bacterial infections
- darunavir, saquinavir, tipranavir – used to treat HIV
- phenytoin, carbamazepine – used to treat epilepsy or a painful condition of the face called trigeminal neuralgia or to control serious mood disorder when other medicines do not work
- buspirone – used to treat certain mental health problems
- sirolimus, tacrolimus – used to control your body’s immune response after a transplant
- digoxin – used to treat heart problems
- lomitapide, lovastatin – used to treat abnormal cholesterol levels
- alfentanil – used for pain relief
- avanafil, vardenafil – used to treat erectile dysfunction
- darifenacin – used to treat urinary incontinence
- midazolam, triazolam –used to treat seizures, anxiety disorders, panic, agitation, and insomnia
- repaglinide – used to treat type 2 diabetes
- ebastine – an antihistamine used to treat seasonal and perennial allergic rhinitis and rhino-conjunctivitis.
- everolimus, ibrutinib – used to treat certain cancers
- naloxegol – used to treat to treat constipation

2.6 Using TUKYSA with food
TUKYSA can be taken with food or between meals.

2.7 Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility
TUKYSA may cause harmful effects to an unborn baby when taken by a pregnant woman. Your doctor will do a pregnancy test for you before you start taking TUKYSA.
- If you are **pregnant**, think you **may be pregnant** or are **planning to have a baby, ask your doctor** for advice before taking this medicine. The doctor will weigh the potential benefit to you against the risk to the unborn baby.
- **Use a reliable method of contraception** to avoid becoming pregnant while you are taking TUKYSA and for at least 1 week after the last dose.
- **If you are male and your partner can become pregnant, use a reliable method of contraception** to avoid pregnancy while you are taking TUKYSA and for at least 1 week after the last dose.
- If you **become pregnant** during treatment with TUKYSA, **tell your doctor**. The doctor will assess the potential benefit to you of continuing this medicine and the risk to the unborn baby.

It is not known whether TUKYSA passes into breast milk.
- If you are **breast feeding** or **planning to breast feed, ask your doctor** for advice before taking this medicine. You should not breastfeed during treatment with TUKYSA and for at least 1 week after the last dose. Talk to your doctor about the best way to feed your baby during treatment.

No fertility studies in men or women have been conducted. Based on findings from animal studies,tucatinib may impair fertility in females of reproductive potential.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking TUKYSA if you have any questions.

2.8 Driving and using machines
TUKYSA is not expected to affect your ability to drive or operate machines. However, you are responsible for deciding whether you can drive a motor vehicle or perform other tasks that require increased concentration.

2.9 Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine
This medicine contains 55.3 mg sodium (main component of cooking/table salt) in each 300 mg dose. This is equivalent to 2.75% of the recommended maximum daily dietary intake of sodium for an adult.

This medicine contains 60.6 mg potassium per 300 mg dose. To be taken into consideration by patients with reduced kidney function or patients on a controlled potassium diet.

3. HOW SHOULD YOU USE TUKYSA?
Always use TUKYSA exactly as your doctor instructions.
You should check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure regarding the dosage and treatment regimen.
The dosage and treatment regimen will be determined by the doctor only.

Dosage
Usually, the acceptable dosage is 300 mg (two 150 mg tablets) by mouth twice a day.

Your doctor may change your dose of TUKYSA if you experience certain side effects. To allow for a lower dose, your doctor may prescribe 50 mg tablets.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Method of administration
TUKYSA can be taken with food or between meals.
- Swallow the tablets whole, one after the other.
- Take each dose about 12 hours apart at the same times every day.
- Do not take an additional dose if you vomit after taking TUKYSA but continue with the next scheduled dose.
- No information is available regarding crushing, splitting, or chewing of tablets.

If you have accidentally taken a higher dose than you should
Talk to a doctor or pharmacist straight away. If possible, show them the pack.

If you have forgotten to take TUKYSA
Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Just take the next dose at the scheduled time. Adhere to the treatment regimen as recommended by the doctor.

If you stop taking TUKYSA

TUKYSA is for long-term treatment and you should take it continuously. **Do not stop taking TUKYSA** without talking to your doctor.

While you are taking TUKYSA
- Depending on the side effects you have, your doctor may recommend lowering your dose or temporarily stopping your treatment.
- Your doctor will also check your liver function during treatment with TUKYSA.

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 regarding the use of the medicine, consult with a doctor or a pharmacist.

4. SIDE EFFECTS
As with any medicine, TUKYSA may cause side effects, in some users.
Do not be alarmed by reading the list of side effects, you may not suffer from any of them.

Very common side effects (may affect more than one in ten people):
- diarrhoea;
- feeling sick (nausea);
- being sick (vomiting);
- mouth sores, inflammation of the mouth, mouth ulcers;
- liver problems, which may cause itching, yellowing of eyes and skin, dark urine and pain or discomfort in the upper right area of the stomach;
- rash;
- joint pain;
- weight loss;
- nose bleed.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice any side effects.

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

Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of Health by using the link "Adverse Drug Reactions Report" at the home page of the Ministry of Health's web site (www.health.gov.il) which refers to the online side effects reporting form, or by using the link: https://sideeffects.health.gov.il/

5. HOW TO STORE TUKYSA?
- Avoid Poisoning! This medicine and any other medicine must be stored in a safe place out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants, in order to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by a doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) which is stated on the pack. The expiry date refers to the last day of the indicated month.
- **Storage conditions**:
  Store below 30^0C.
- Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask the pharmacist how to dispose of medicines you no longer use. These measures will help to protect the environment.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION
In addition to the active ingredient, TUKYSA also contains:

- Tablet core - copovidone, microcrystalline cellulose, crospovidone, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium hydrogen carbonate, silica, colloidal anhydrous, magnesium stearate, (see section 2.9 “Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine”).
- Film-coating – polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide, macrogol 4000, talc, yellow iron oxide.

What TUKYSA looks like and contents of the pack
TUKYSA 50 mg film-coated tablets are round, yellow and debossed with “TUC” on one side and “50” on the reverse side.
TUKYSA 150 mg film-coated tablets are oval shaped, yellow and debossed with “TUC” on one side and “150” on the reverse side.

TUKYSA is supplied in aluminium foil blisters. Each pack contains:

TUKYSA 50 mg film-coated tablets
- 88 tablets (11 blisters of 8 tablets each).

TUKYSA 150 mg film-coated tablets
- 84 tablets (21 blisters of 4 tablets each).

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

License holder:
Merck Sharp & Dohme (Israel-1996) Company Ltd., 34 Ha’charash St., Hod-Hasharon

Manufacturer:
Seagen B.V., Schiphol, The Netherlands

Revised in March 2023 according to the MoHs guidelines

Drug registration no. listed in the official Registry of the Ministry of Health:
TUKYSA 50 mg film-coated tablets: 170 32 36950 99
TUKYSA 150 mg film-coated tablets: 170 33 36951 99