

**Patient leaflet in accordance with the Pharmacists' Regulations (Preparations) 1986**

This medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

**Lenalidomide Teva 2.5 mg**
**Lenalidomide Teva 15 mg**
**Lenalidomide Teva 5 mg**
**Lenalidomide Teva 20 mg**
**Lenalidomide Teva 7.5 mg**
**Lenalidomide Teva 25 mg**
**Hard capsules**

**Composition:**

Each hard capsule of Lenalidomide Teva 2.5 mg contains:

Lenalidomide 2.5 mg (as hydrochloride hydrate)

Each hard capsule of Lenalidomide Teva 5 mg contains:

Lenalidomide 5 mg (as hydrochloride hydrate)

Each hard capsule of Lenalidomide Teva 7.5 mg contains:

Lenalidomide 7.5 mg (as hydrochloride hydrate)

Each hard capsule of Lenalidomide Teva 10 mg contains:

Lenalidomide 10 mg (as hydrochloride hydrate)

Each hard capsule of Lenalidomide Teva 15 mg contains:

Lenalidomide 15 mg (as hydrochloride hydrate)

Each hard capsule of Lenalidomide Teva 20 mg contains:

Lenalidomide 20 mg (as hydrochloride hydrate)

Each hard capsule of Lenalidomide Teva 25 mg contains:

Lenalidomide 25 mg (as hydrochloride hydrate)

For information about inactive ingredients and allergens, see section 2 'Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients', and section 6 'Additional information'.

**Read the entire leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine.** This leaflet contains concise information about this medicine. If you have any further questions, consult your 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 medical condition is similar to yours.

Your doctor will enrol you in the Risk Management Program/Pregnancy Prevention Program (RMP/PPP). This program is designed to help your doctor advise you about the risks involved in Lenalidomide Teva therapy and to ensure that you are aware of the precautions you need to take before, during and after treatment.

In addition to the leaflet, Lenalidomide Teva has a Patient Information Brochure. This brochure contains important safety information that you need to know, before starting and during treatment with Lenalidomide Teva and you should act according to it. The brochure focuses on the risk of birth defects to an unborn baby. Read the Patient Information Brochure and the Patient Information Leaflet before you begin taking the medicine. Keep the brochure for future reference if necessary.

**1. What is this medicine intended for?**

Lenalidomide Teva is used in adult patients for:

- Multiple myeloma
- Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)
- Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)
- Follicular lymphoma

Lenalidomide Teva 7.5 mg is not indicated for treatment of myelodysplastic syndromes.

**Therapeutic group:** The medicine belongs to a group of medicines which affect how your immune system works.

**How Lenalidomide Teva works**

Lenalidomide Teva works by affecting the body's immune system and directly attacking the cancer. It works in a number of different ways:

- By stopping the cancer cells developing
- By stopping blood vessels growing in the cancer
- By stimulating part of the immune system to attack the cancer cells

**Multiple myeloma**

Multiple myeloma is a type of cancer which affects a certain kind of white blood cell, called the plasma cell. These cells collect in the bone marrow and divide, becoming out of control. This condition can damage the bones and kidneys.

Multiple myeloma generally cannot be cured. However, the signs and symptoms can be greatly reduced or disappear for a period of time. This is called a 'response'.

**Newly diagnosed multiple myeloma – in patients who have had a bone marrow transplant**

Lenalidomide Teva is used as a maintenance therapy after patients have recovered enough following a bone marrow transplant.

**Untreated multiple myeloma – in patients who cannot have a bone marrow transplant**

Lenalidomide Teva is taken with other medicines:

- An anti-inflammatory medicine called 'dexamethasone',
- A chemotherapy medicine called 'bortezomib',
- A chemotherapy medicine called 'melphalan'
- An immunosuppressant medicine called 'prednisone'.

You will take these other medicines at the start of treatment and then continue to take Lenalidomide Teva on its own.

If you are aged 75 years or older or have moderate to severe kidney problems, your doctor will check your condition carefully before starting treatment.

**Untreated multiple myeloma – in patients scheduled for bone marrow transplant**

Multiple myeloma (MM) is cancer of the bone marrow.

Lenalidomide Teva is used to treat patients with multiple myeloma.

Lenalidomide Teva is taken with other medicines:

- An anti-inflammatory medicine called 'dexamethasone'
- A chemotherapy medicine called 'bortezomib'

**Multiple myeloma – in patients who have had treatment before**

Lenalidomide Teva is taken together with an anti-inflammatory medicine called 'dexamethasone'.

Lenalidomide Teva can stop the signs and symptoms of multiple myeloma from getting worse. Lenalidomide has also been shown to delay multiple myeloma from coming back following treatment.

**Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)**

MDS are a collection of many different blood and bone marrow diseases. The blood cells become abnormal and do not function properly. Patients can experience a variety of signs and symptoms including a low red blood cell count (anaemia), the need for a blood transfusion and be at risk of infection.

Lenalidomide Teva is used to treat adult patients who have been diagnosed with MDS, when all of the following apply (Lenalidomide Teva 7.5 mg is not indicated for treatment of MDS):

- You need regular blood transfusions to treat low levels of red blood cells ('transfusion-dependent anaemia')

- You have an abnormality of cells in the bone marrow called an "isolated deletion 5q cytogenetic abnormality". This means your body does not make enough healthy blood cells

- Other treatments have been used before, are not suitable or do not work well enough

Lenalidomide Teva can increase the number of healthy red blood cells that the body produces by reducing the number of abnormal cells:

- This can reduce the number of blood transfusions needed. It is possible that no treatment through administration of blood units will be needed.

**Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)**

MCL is a cancer of part of the immune system (the lymph tissue). The cancer affects a type of white blood cell called 'B-lymphocytes' or B-cells. MCL is a disease where B-cells grow in an uncontrolled way and build up in the lymph tissue, bone marrow or blood.

Lenalidomide Teva is used to treat adult patients who have previously been treated with other medicines.

**Follicular lymphoma (FL)**

FL is a slow growing cancer that affects the B-lymphocytes. A patient with FL develops too many B-lymphocytes that may collect in the blood, bone marrow, lymph nodes and spleen.

Lenalidomide Teva along with another medicine called rituximab are used to treat patients with previously treated follicular lymphoma.

**2. Before using this medicine**

**Do not use this medicine if:**

- You are sensitive (allergic) to lenalidomide or to any of the other ingredients in this medicine (see section 6 - 'Additional information').
- You are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant. Lenalidomide Teva is **expected to be harmful to an unborn child** (please see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility – information for men and women').
- You are of childbearing potential - do not use this medicine without following all the necessary measures to prevent pregnancy (please see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility – information for men and women').

**Special warnings about using this medicine:**

**Before using Lenalidomide Teva, tell your doctor if:**

- You have had blood clots in the past – you have an increased risk of developing blood clots in the veins and arteries during treatment.
- You have any sign of infection such as a cough or fever.
- You have or have ever had a previous viral infection, particularly hepatitis B, varicella zoster, HIV. If you are in doubt, consult with your doctor. Treatment with Lenalidomide Teva may cause the virus to become active again in patients who carry the virus and lead to a recurrence of the infection. Your doctor will check whether you have ever had hepatitis B infection.
- You have impaired kidney function - your doctor may need to adjust your dose of the medicine.
- You have had a heart attack, have ever had a blood clot or if you smoke, have high blood pressure or high cholesterol levels.
- You have had an allergic reaction whilst taking thalidomide (another medicine used to treat multiple myeloma) such as rash, itching, swelling, dizziness or trouble breathing.
- You have experienced in the past one or more of the following symptoms: widespread rash, red skin, high fever, flu-like symptoms, liver enzyme elevations, blood abnormalities (increase in white blood cell levels), enlarged lymph nodes - these are signs of a severe skin reaction called Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms, DRESS (see section 4, 'Side effects').

If any of the above conditions applies to you, tell your doctor before starting treatment.

At any time during or after your treatment, tell your doctor immediately if:

- You experience blurred, loss of or double vision, difficulty speaking, weakness in the arms or legs, a change in the way you walk or problems with your balance, persistent numbness, decreased sensation or loss of sensation, memory loss or confusion. These may all be symptoms of a serious and potentially fatal brain condition known as progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). If you experienced these symptoms before treatment with Lenalidomide Teva, tell your doctor about any change in these symptoms.
- You experience shortness of breath, tiredness, dizziness, pain in the chest, a faster heartbeat, or swelling in the legs or ankles. These may be symptoms of a serious condition called pulmonary hypertension (see section 4 – 'Side effects').

**Smoking**

It is recommended that you refrain from smoking during treatment.

Smoking may increase the occurrence of blood clots and heart attacks.

**Children and adolescents**

Lenalidomide Teva is not recommended for use in children and adolescents under 18 years.

**Tests and follow-up**

Before and during the treatment with Lenalidomide Teva, you will have regular blood tests, because the medicine may cause a fall in the number of blood cells that help fight infection (white blood cells) and help the blood clotting process (platelets).

Your doctor will ask you to have periodic blood tests:

- Before treatment
- Every week for the first 8 weeks of treatment
- Then at least every month after that

You may be evaluated for signs of cardiopulmonary problems before and during the treatment with Lenalidomide Teva.

**Patients with MDS taking Lenalidomide Teva**

- If you have MDS, you will more likely to get a more advanced condition called acute myeloid leukaemia (AML). In addition, it is not known how lenalidomide affects the chances of you getting AML. Your doctor should do tests to check for signs which may better predict the likelihood of you getting AML during your treatment with Lenalidomide Teva.

**For patients with MCL taking Lenalidomide Teva**

Your doctor will ask you to have blood tests:

- Before treatment
- Every week for the first 8 weeks (2 cycles) of treatment
- Then every 2 weeks in cycles 3 and 4 (see section 3 'Treatment cycles' for more information)

- After this, at the start of each treatment cycle
- And at least every month

**For patients with FL taking Lenalidomide Teva**

Your doctor will ask you to have blood tests:

- Before treatment
- Every week for the first 3 weeks (1 cycle) of treatment

- Every 2 weeks in cycles 2 to 4 (see section 3 'Treatment cycles' for more information)

- After this, at the start of each treatment cycle
- And at least every month

Your doctor may check if you have a high total amount of tumours throughout your body, including your bone marrow. This could lead to a condition where the tumours break down and cause unusual levels of chemicals in the blood which can lead to kidney failure (this condition is called 'Tumour Lysis Syndrome').

Your doctor may check you for changes to your skin such as red spots or rashes.

Your doctor may adjust your dose of Lenalidomide Teva or stop your treatment based on the results of your blood tests and on your general condition. If you are newly diagnosed with multiple myeloma, your doctor may also assess your treatment based on your age and other conditions you already have.

For tests and follow-up related to use during childbearing age (for men and women), please see the information in the box at the beginning of the leaflet, and the information that appears under 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility'.

**Blood donation**

Do not donate blood during treatment with Lenalidomide Teva, during treatment interruptions, and for 4 weeks after the end of treatment.

**Sperm donation**

Do not donate sperm during treatment with Lenalidomide Teva, during treatment interruptions, and for 4 weeks after the end of treatment.

**The elderly and people with impaired kidney function**

If you are aged 75 years or older or have moderate to severe kidney problems, your doctor will check your condition carefully before starting treatment.

**Drug interactions**

**If you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including nonprescription medications and dietary supplements, tell your doctor or pharmacist.** In particular, if you are taking:

- Medicines used to prevent pregnancy - such as birth control pills, because of the concern that they will be less effective during use of the medicine.
- Some medicines used to treat heart problems - such as digoxin - periodic monitoring (follow-up) of digoxin levels in the blood during treatment with Lenalidomide Teva is recommended.
- Some medicines used to thin the blood - such as warfarin – close monitoring (follow-up) of warfarin levels in the blood during combined treatment with dexamethasone.
- Medicines in the erythropoietin group (for treatment of anaemia) or other medicines that may increase the risk of thrombosis in the blood vessels, such as hormone replacement therapy.
- Medicines in the statin group - there is an increased risk of rhabdomyolysis when statins are taken with lenalidomide. Periodic monitoring (follow-up) is recommended, especially in the first weeks of treatment.

**Using this medicine and food**

The medicine can be taken with or without food.

**Pregnacy, breast-feeding and fertility - information for men and women**
**Pregnacy**

Your doctor will enrol you in the Risk Management Program/Pregnacy Prevention Program (RMP/PPP).

This program is designed to help your doctor advise you about the risks involved in Lenalidomide Teva therapy and to ensure that you are aware of the precautions you need to take before, during and after treatment.

**Information for women taking Lenalidomide Teva**

- You must not take this medicine if you are pregnant or are planning to become pregnant, as Lenalidomide Teva is expected to be harmful to an unborn baby.
- You must not become pregnant while being treated with Lenalidomide Teva. Therefore, if you are of childbearing potential, do not use the medicine without using effective methods of contraception (see 'Contraception').
- If you do become pregnant during your treatment with Lenalidomide Teva, you must stop the treatment and inform your doctor immediately.
- Wait 4 more weeks after you stop using the medicine before trying to become pregnant.

**Information for men taking Lenalidomide Teva**

- If your partner becomes pregnant whilst you are taking Lenalidomide Teva, you should inform your doctor immediately. It is recommended that your partner seek medical advice as soon as possible.
- You must use effective methods of contraception (see 'Contraception').

**Breast-feeding**

You must not breast-feed during treatment with Lenalidomide Teva and during treatment interruptions, as it is not known if lenalidomide passes into breast milk.

**Contraception**

**Information for women taking Lenalidomide Teva**

Before starting the treatment with the medicine, ask your doctor if you are able to become pregnant, even if you think that the chances of your becoming pregnant are low.

If you are able to become pregnant:

- You will have pregnancy tests under the supervision of your doctor (before every treatment, at least every 4 weeks during treatment, during treatment interruptions and for at least 4 weeks after the treatment has finished) except if you have undergone a procedure that prevents the eggs from passing through the fallopian tubes to the uterus.

And -

- You must use two methods of contraception at the same time each time, for at least 4 weeks before starting treatment, during treatment, during treatment interruptions and for at least 4 weeks after stopping treatment - unless refraining from sexual activity with a man is your chosen method. Your doctor will advise you on appropriate methods of contraception.

**Information for men taking Lenalidomide Teva**

Lenalidomide passes into semen. If your female partner is pregnant or able to become pregnant, you must use condoms during the treatment and for at least 4 weeks after the end of treatment (even if you have had a vasectomy).

If you cannot use condoms, make sure that your female partner is using at least one form of effective contraception - for 4 weeks before starting treatment, during treatment, during treatment interruptions and for 4 weeks after stopping treatment.

Do not donate sperm during treatment with Lenalidomide Teva, during treatment interruptions, and for 4 weeks after stopping treatment.

**Driving and using machines**

Use of this medicine may make you feel dizzy, tired, sleepy or have blurred vision and therefore requires caution when driving a vehicle, operating dangerous machines and any activity that requires you to be alert.

**Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients**

This medicine contains less than 23 mg sodium per capsule and is therefore considered sodium-free.

**3. How to use this medicine?**

Always use the medicine according to the doctor's instructions. Check with your

doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about your dose or about how to take this medicine.

**Dosage:**

**Only your doctor will determine your dose and how you should take this medicine.**

- When Lenalidomide Teva is used to treat multiple myeloma in patients who cannot have a bone marrow transplant, patients who are scheduled for a bone marrow transplant or patients who have had other treatments before, it is given with other medicines (see section 1 - 'What is the medicine intended for?').
- When Lenalidomide Teva is used to treat multiple myeloma in patients who have had a bone marrow transplant or to treat patients with MDS or MCL, it is given alone.
- When Lenalidomide Teva is used to treat follicular lymphoma, it is given with another medicine that contains an active ingredient called rituximab.

**If you are taking Lenalidomide Teva in combination with other medicines, you should refer to the leaflets that come with these medicines for further information on their use and effects.**

**Do not exceed the recommended dose.**

Use this medicine at set intervals, as determined by your doctor. It is important that you do not skip any doses.

**Treatment cycles:**

This medicine is taken on certain days over 3 weeks (21 days).

- Every 21 days is called a 'treatment cycle'.
- Depending on the day of the cycle, you will take one or more of the medicines. However, on some days you will not take any of the medicines.
- After completing every 21-day cycle, you should start a new 'cycle' over the next 21 days.

OR

- This medicine is taken on certain days over 4 weeks (28 days).
- Every 28 days is called a 'treatment cycle'.
- Depending on the day of the cycle, you will take one or more of the medicines. However, on some days you will not take any of the medicines.
- After completing every 28-day cycle, you should start a new 'cycle' over the next 28 days.

**How much Lenalidomide Teva to take:**

Before you start treatment, your doctor will tell you:

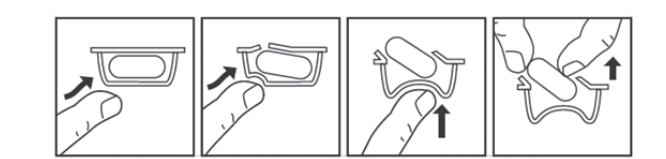
- How much Lenalidomide Teva you should take.
- How much of the other medicines you should take in combination with Lenalidomide Teva, if any.
- On what days of your treatment cycle to take each medicine.

**Method of administration:**

- Swallow the capsules whole (preferably with water).
- Do not break, open or chew the capsules. If powder from a broken Lenalidomide Teva capsule makes contact with the skin, wash the skin thoroughly and immediately with soap and water.
- Healthcare professionals, caregivers and family members should wear disposable gloves when handling the blister or capsule. Gloves should then be removed carefully to prevent skin exposure, placed in a sealable plastic bag and disposed of in accordance with local requirements. Hands should then be washed thoroughly with soap and water. Women who are pregnant or suspect they may be pregnant should not handle the blister or capsule.
- The capsules can be taken either with or without food.
- You should take the medicine at about the same time on the scheduled days.

**To remove the capsule from the blister:**

- Press only one end of the capsule out to push it through the foil.
- Do not put pressure on the centre of the capsule, as this can cause it to break.



**Duration of the treatment**

Lenalidomide Teva is taken in treatment cycles, each cycle lasting 21 or 28 days (see above 'Treatment cycles'). You should continue the treatment cycles until your doctor tells you to stop.

**Crushing/splitting/chewing**

**Do not open, chew or break the hard capsule.**

If powder from a broken capsule makes contact with the skin, wash the skin immediately and thoroughly with soap and water.

**If you have accidentally taken a higher dose**

If you have taken an overdose or if a child has accidentally swallowed some medicine, immediately see a doctor or go to a hospital emergency room and bring the medicine package with you.

**If you forget to take the medicine**

If you forget to take this medicine at the regular time

- And less than 12 hours have passed: take your capsule immediately.

- And more than 12 hours have passed: do not take your capsule. Take your next capsule at the usual time the next day. Adhere to the treatment as recommended by your doctor.

**If you stop taking this medicine:**

Do not stop taking the medicine without consulting your doctor.

**How can you contribute to the success of the treatment?**

Complete the full course of treatment as recommended by your doctor.

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

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

**If you have any further questions about using this medicine, consult your doctor or pharmacist.**

**4. Side effects:**

**Like with all medicines, using Lenalidomide Teva may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed by this list of side effects. You may not experience any of them.**

**Stop taking Lenalidomide Teva and consult your doctor straight away if you notice any of the following serious side effects – you may need urgent medical treatment:**

- Hives, rashes, swelling of eyes, mouth or face, difficulty breathing, or itching, which may be symptoms of serious types of allergic reactions called angioedema and anaphylactic reaction.
- A serious allergic reaction that may begin as a rash in one area but spread with extensive loss of skin over the whole body (Stevens-Johnson syndrome and/or toxic epidermal necrolysis).
- Widespread rash, high body temperature, liver enzyme elevations, blood abnormalities (eosinophilia), enlarged lymph nodes and other body organs involvement (Drug Reaction with Eosinophilia and Systemic Symptoms which

is also known as DRESS or drug hypersensitivity syndrome). (See section 2 'Special warnings regarding the use of this medicine').

**Serious side effects that may affect more than 1 in 10 patients**

**Tell your doctor straight away if you experience any of the following serious side effects:**

- Fever, chills, sore throat, cough, mouth ulcers or any other symptom of infection, including within the bloodstream (sepsis)
- Bleeding or bruising in the absence of injury
- Chest pain or leg pain
- Shortness of breath
- Bone pain, muscle weakness, confusion or tiredness that might be due to a high level of calcium in the blood.

Lenalidomide Teva may reduce the number of white blood cells that fight infection and also the number of blood cells which help the blood to clot (platelets), which may lead to bleeding disorders such as nosebleeds and bruising. Lenalidomide Teva may also cause blood clots in the veins (thrombosis), arteries or lungs, which could lead to a blood clot in the lung, heart attack or stroke.