Patient package insert in accordance with the Pharmacists' Regulations (Preparations) - 1986

This medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

Odomzo® 200 mg

Hard capsules

Active ingredient:
Each capsule contains: sonidegib diphosphate 280.80 mg (equivalent to sonidegib 200 mg)

See list of inactive ingredients and allergens in this medicine in section 6 "Additional information" and in section 2 under "Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients".

Read the entire patient leaflet carefully before using this medicine. This leaflet contains concise information about this medicine. If you have any further questions, ask 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 illness is similar to yours.
This medicine is not intended for children and adolescents under 18 years old.

Odomzo may cause severe birth defects. It may lead to the death of your unborn baby or your newborn. You must not become pregnant while taking this medicine. Follow the contraceptive instructions that are included in this leaflet.

Patient safety information card
In addition to the patient leaflet, Odomzo has a patient safety information card about possible harm to your unborn baby. This card contains important safety information that you need to know before starting treatment and during treatment with Odomzo. Carefully read the patient safety information card and package insert before using this medicine. Keep the card and package insert in case you need to read them again.

1. What is this medicine intended for?

Odomzo is intended to treat adults with a type of skin cancer called basal cell carcinoma (BCC). It is used when the cancer has spread locally and cannot be treated with surgery or radiation.
The normal growth of cells is controlled by various chemical signals. In patients with basal cell carcinoma, changes occur in genes that control a part of this process known as the "hedgehog pathway". This pathway switches on signals that make the cancer cells grow out of control. Odomzo works by blocking this pathway, blocking the signals, and thereby stopping cancer cells from growing and making new cells.

Therapeutic group: Anti-cancer medicines.

2. Before using this medicine

Do not take this medicine if:

- you are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient sonidegib or any of the other ingredients that this medicine contains (see section 6 "Additional Information").
- you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant. This is because Odomzo may cause harm or death to your unborn baby (see the section "Pregnancy").

- you are breastfeeding. This is because it is not known whether Odomzo can pass into your breast milk and harm your baby (see the section “Breastfeeding”).
- you are able to become pregnant but are unable or unwilling to follow the necessary pregnancy prevention measures that are listed in the Odomzo Pregnancy Prevention Program.

Do not take Odomzo if any of the above apply to you. If you are not sure, talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Odomzo.
Additional information on the above points can be found in the sections “Pregnancy”, “Breastfeeding”, “Fertility” and “Contraception for women and men”.

Special warnings regarding the use of this medicine:

- Odomzo may cause muscle problems. **Tell your doctor before taking Odomzo** if you have a history of muscle cramps or muscle weakness or if you are taking other medicines. Some medicines (such as medicines used to treat high cholesterol) might increase the risk of muscle problems. Tell your doctor or pharmacist **immediately** if during treatment with Odomzo your muscles hurt or you have unexplained muscle cramps or weakness. Your doctor may need to change your dose or stop your treatment temporarily or permanently.
- Do not donate blood while on treatment with Odomzo and for 20 months after ending your treatment.
- If you are male, do not donate semen at any time during treatment and for 6 months after the final dose.
- Your doctor will check your skin regularly for another type of cancer called cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). It is not known whether SCC is related to treatment with Odomzo. Usually this type of cancer appears on sun-damaged skin, does not spread, and can be cured. Tell your doctor if you notice any changes in your skin.
- Never give this medicine to anyone else. You should return unused capsules at the end of your treatment. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist regarding where to return the capsules.

Children and adolescents (under 18 years old):
Do not use Odomzo in children and adolescents under the age of 18. This is because it is not known if this medicine is safe or effective in this age group. Problems with tooth and bone growth were seen in animal studies with this medicine.
Odomzo may cause bones to stop growing in children and adolescents. This can also happen after the treatment is stopped.

Tests and follow-up:
Your doctor will order blood tests before starting treatment and possibly also during the course of treatment. These tests will check your muscle condition by measuring the levels of an enzyme in your blood called creatine phosphokinase.

Other medicines and Odomzo:
If you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including nonprescription medications and dietary supplements, tell your doctor or pharmacist. This is because Odomzo can affect the way some medicines work. Some other medicines can also affect how Odomzo works, or make it more likely that you will have side effects.

In particular tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking any of the following:
- medicines such as statins and fibric acid derivatives used to treat high cholesterol and lipids
- vitamin B3, also known as niacin

- medicines such as methotrexate, mitoxantrone, irinotecan, or topotecan used to treat certain types of cancer or other diseases such as severe joint problems (rheumatoid arthritis) and psoriasis
- medicines such as telithromycin, rifampicin or rifabutin used to treat bacterial infections
- medicines such as ketoconazole (not including shampoos and creams), itraconazole, posaconazole or voriconazole used to treat fungal infections
- medicines such as chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine used to treat parasitic infections as well as other diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis or lupus erythematosus
- medicines such as ritonavir, saquinavir, efavirenz, or zidovudine used to treat AIDS or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- medicines such as carbamazepine, phenytoin or phenobarbital used to treat acute seizures
- a medicine called nefazodone used to treat depression
- a medicine called penicillamine used to treat rheumatoid arthritis
- an herbal medicine called St. John's wort (also known as *Hypericum perforatum*) used to treat depression

These medicines must be used with caution or may need to be avoided during your treatment with Odomzo. If you are taking any of these, your doctor might need to prescribe an alternative medicine for you.
During your treatment with Odomzo, you should also tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are prescribed another medicine that you were not taking before.

Using this medicine and food
Take Odomzo two hours before you eat or one hour after eating.

Pregnancy, breastfeeding, and fertility
Pregnancy
Do not take Odomzo if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant, or are planning to become pregnant during your treatment or during the 20 months after your treatment has ended.
You must stop taking Odomzo and talk to your doctor immediately if you become pregnant or suspect you are pregnant. Odomzo may cause your baby to have severe birth defects or lead to the death of your unborn baby. Your doctor will give you exact instructions (the Odomzo Pregnancy Prevention Program) with specific information about the effects of Odomzo on unborn babies.

Breastfeeding
Do not breastfeed during your treatment and during the 20 months after your treatment has ended. It is not known whether Odomzo can pass into your breast milk and cause harm to your baby.

Fertility
Odomzo may have an impact on fertility in men and women. Talk to your doctor if you plan to have children in the future.

Contraception for women and men
Women
Before starting Odomzo treatment, ask your doctor if you are likely to become pregnant, even if your periods have stopped (menopause). It is important to check with your doctor whether there is a risk that you could become pregnant.
If you are able to become pregnant:
- You must take precautions so that you do not become pregnant while taking Odomzo.

- You must use two methods of contraception, one highly effective method and one barrier method (see the examples below) while you are taking Odomzo.
- You must keep using these contraceptives for 20 months after you have stopped taking Odomzo because traces of the medicine remain in the body for a long time.

Your doctor will discuss with you the best method of contraception for you.

You must use one highly effective method, such as:
- an intra-uterine device (IUD)
- surgical sterilization

You must also use one barrier method, such as:
- a condom (with spermicide, if available)
- a diaphragm (with spermicide, if possible)

Your doctor will test you for pregnancy:
- at least 7 days before starting treatment – to make sure that you are not pregnant
- every month during treatment

During treatment and during the 20 months after your treatment has finished, tell your doctor straight away if:
- you think your contraception has not worked for any reason
- your periods stop
- you stop using contraception
- you need to change contraception

Men
While you are taking Odomzo, always use a condom (with spermicide, if available) when you have sex with a female partner, even if you have had a vasectomy. You must keep doing this for 6 months after your treatment has finished.
Tell your doctor straight away if your partner becomes pregnant while you are taking Odomzo or during the 6 months after your treatment has ended.
Do not donate semen during your treatment and for 6 months after your treatment has ended.

Driving and using machines
Odomzo is not likely to affect your ability to drive or use any tools or machines. Talk to your doctor if you are not sure.

Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients
Odomzo contains lactose (milk sugar). If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, consult your doctor before taking this medicine.
Odomzo contains less than 1 millimole of sodium (23 mg) per capsule so it is considered 'sodium free'.

3. How to take this medicine?

Always use this medicine according to the doctor's instructions.
Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about your dose or about how you should take this medicine.
Only your doctor will determine your dose and how you should take this medicine. The recommended dose is usually 200 mg (one capsule) a day.
Do not exceed the recommended dose prescribed by your doctor.
- Do not eat for 2 hours before taking Odomzo and for 1 hour afterwards.
- Take your capsule at about the same time each day. This will help you to remember when to take your medicine.
- Swallow the capsule whole. Do not open, chew or crush the capsule. Any contact with the content of the capsules should be avoided, as it may have harmful effects.

Do not change your dose without talking to your doctor. If you vomit after you swallow the capsule, do not take any more capsules until your next scheduled dose.

Treatment duration:
Keep taking Odomzo for as long as your doctor tells you. If you have questions about how long to take Odomzo, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

If you take an overdose, or if a child has accidentally swallowed some of this medicine, proceed immediately to a hospital emergency room, and bring the medicine package with you.

If you forget to take the medicine, take it as soon you remember. If more than six hours have passed since the dose was due to be taken, skip the missed dose and take the next dose at the scheduled time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

Persist with the treatment as recommended by your 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 dose <u>each time</u> you take the medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.
If you have any further questions about using this medicine, consult your doctor or pharmacist.

4. <u>Side effects</u>

Like all medicines, using Odomzo can cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed by this list of side effects. You may not experience any of them.
Odomzo may cause severe birth defects. You must not become pregnant while taking this medicine (see “Pregnancy”, “Breastfeeding”, “Fertility” and “Contraception for women and men” in section 2 for more information).

Some side effects could be serious
Consult your doctor or pharmacist straight away if you notice any of the following effects:
- difficulty breathing or swallowing, swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat, severe itching of the skin, with a red rash or raised bumps. These can be signs of an allergic reaction.
- severe muscle cramps, muscle pain or muscle weakness. These could be signs of a problem called rhabdomyolysis, which involves the breakdown of muscle tissue.
- dark urine, decreased urine output or not passing urine. These could be signs that muscle fibers are breaking down, which is harmful to your kidneys.

Additional side effects

Very common side effects (occur in more than 1 in 10 patients):
- muscle cramps, muscle pain, bone, ligament, and tendon pain
- absence of menstrual periods
- diarrhea or heartburn
- decreased appetite
- headache
- disturbed sense of taste or strange taste in the mouth
- pain in the belly
- nausea
- vomiting
- itching

- hair loss
- tiredness
- pain
- weight loss

Common side effects (occur in 1-10 in 100 patients):
- upset stomach or indigestion
- constipation
- rash
- abnormal hair growth
- thirst, not passing much urine, weight loss, flushed dry skin, irritability (possible symptoms of low level of fluids in the body, known as dehydration)

During Odomzo treatment, you may also have some abnormal blood test results. These can alert your doctor to possible changes in the function of some parts of your body, for example:
- high levels of the following enzymes: creatine phosphokinase (muscle function), lipase and/or amylase (pancreas function), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and/or aspartate aminotransferase (AST) (liver function)
- high level of creatinine (kidney function)
- high level of sugar in the blood (known as hyperglycemia)
- low level of hemoglobin (needed to transport oxygen in the blood)
- low level of white blood cells

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 your doctor.
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 to store this medicine?

- Prevent poisoning! To prevent poisoning, keep this, and all other medicines, in a closed place out of 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) which is stated on the package and blister tray. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- **Storage conditions:** Do not store above 25°C. Protect from moisture.
- Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Additional information

In addition to the active ingredient this medicine also contains:
Capsule fill: crospovidone, lactose monohydrate, poloxamers/poloxamer (188), sodium lauryl sulfate, magnesium stearate, silica, colloidal anhydrous.
Empty capsule shell: gelatin, water, titanium dioxide (E171), iron oxide red (E172), printing ink, black.
Printing ink components: shellac, iron oxide black (E172), propylene glycol, ammonium hydroxide.

What the medicine looks like and contents of the pack:
Odomzo capsules are opaque pink gelatin hard capsules. They contain a white to off-white powder with granules. They are imprinted with “NVR” on the capsule cap in black, and with “SONIDEGIB 200MG” on the capsule body, in black.

The capsules are packaged in blisters. Each package contains 10 or 30 capsules. Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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

Manufacturer’s name and address: Patheon Ltd., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada

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Registration number of the medicine in the National Drug Registry of the Ministry of Health: 156-37-34574