

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

The medicine is dispensed
with a doctor's prescription only

Odefsey®

Film-Coated Tablets

Active ingredients and quantities per dosage unit:

emtricitabine 200 mg,
rilpivirine hydrochloride equivalent to
25 mg of rilpivirine,
tenofovir alafenamide fumarate equivalent
to 25 mg of tenofovir alafenamide.

For inactive and allergenic ingredients in
the preparation – see section 6 “Further
Information”.

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

1. WHAT IS THE MEDICINE INTENDED FOR?

Odefsey is intended for adults and
adolescents (aged 12 and over, who
weigh at least 35 kg), for the treatment
of infection with the HIV-1 virus (Human
Immunodeficiency Virus-1) without known
mutations associated with resistance of
the virus to non-nucleoside analog reverse
transcriptase inhibitors – NNRTIs, tenofovir
or emtricitabine, and with a viral load that is
less than or equal to 100,000 HIV-1 RNA
copies per mL (viral load \leq 100,000 HIV-1
RNA copies/mL).

Odefsey contains three active ingredients –
emtricitabine, rilpivirine and tenofovir
alafenamide – in one tablet.

Each of these active ingredients impairs
the function of an enzyme (a protein called
“reverse transcriptase”) that is essential for
the HIV virus to multiply.

Odefsey reduces the amount of HIV virus
in your body, thus improving the immune
system and reducing the risk of developing
illnesses linked to HIV infection.

Therapeutic group

- Emtricitabine, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTI)
- Rilpivirine, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTI)
- Tenofovir alafenamide, nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTI)

2. BEFORE USING THE MEDICINE

Do not use the medicine if

- You are sensitive (allergic) to the active
ingredients (emtricitabine, rilpivirine,
tenofovir alafenamide) or any of the
additional ingredients contained in the
medicine. For a list of the additional
ingredients, see section 6 “Further
Information”.

- If you are taking any of the following
medicines:

- **Carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital and phenytoin** (medicines to treat epilepsy and prevent seizures)
- **Rifabutin, rifampicin and rifapentine** (to treat certain bacterial infections such as tuberculosis)
- **Omeprazole, dexlansoprazole, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, pantoprazole and esomeprazole** (to treat and prevent stomach ulcers, heartburn and reflux disease [gastroesophageal reflux])
- **Dexamethasone** (a corticosteroid used to treat inflammations and suppress the immune system), whether taken by mouth or administered by injection (except as a single dose treatment)
- **Preparations that contain St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)** (a herbal preparation used in conditions of depression and anxiety)

If you take any of the medicines mentioned,
**do not take Odefsey and inform your
attending doctor immediately.**

Special warnings regarding use of the medicine

During treatment with Odefsey, you must
remain under your doctor's continued
medical monitoring.

Even if you are being treated with Odefsey,
it is still possible to infect others with the
HIV virus, even though the risk is lowered
by effective antiretroviral treatment.
Consult with your doctor about how to take
precautions to avoid infecting more people.

This medicine does not cure HIV virus
infection. During treatment with Odefsey,
you may still develop infections or other related
illnesses associated with HIV infection.

Before treatment with Odefsey, tell the doctor if:

- **You suffer from problems with liver function or have a history of liver diseases, including hepatitis.** Patients with liver diseases, including chronic hepatitis B or C, who are treated with antiretroviral medicines, have a higher risk of severe liver problems that could even be life-threatening. If you suffer from hepatitis B infection, your doctor will carefully consider the best treatment regimen for you.
- You suffer from hepatitis B infection. Liver problems may become worse after you stop taking Odefsey. It is very important not to stop treatment without consulting your doctor (see section 3 “How Should the Medicine be Used?”).
- You are taking other medicines that cause an irregular heartbeat that could be life-threatening (torsades de pointes).

While taking Odefsey

After you start taking Odefsey, look out for
the following signs:

- **Signs of inflammation or infection**
- **Joint pain, stiffness or bone problems**

**Tell your doctor immediately if you
notice any of the aforementioned signs.**
For additional information, see section 4
“Side Effects”.

It is possible that patients taking Odefsey
for a long period of time will suffer from kidney
problems.

Children and adolescents

The medicine is not intended for children
aged 11 and under, or for those weighing
less than 35 kg. The use in children and
adolescents under the age of 11 or weighing
less than 35 kg has not been studied.

Drug interactions

**If you are taking, or have recently
taken, other medicines, including
non-prescription medicines and
nutritional supplements, tell the doctor
or pharmacist.** Odefsey can interact with
other medicines. As a result, the amount of
Odefsey or other medicines in your blood
may be affected. This may stop the proper
action of the medicines you are taking,
or may worsen the side effects. In certain
cases, the attending doctor will need to
adjust the dosage of the medicine or to
check the blood levels.

Medicines that must not be taken together with Odefsey:

- **Carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenobarbital and phenytoin** (medicines to treat epilepsy and prevent seizures)
- **Rifabutin, rifampicin and rifapentine** (to treat certain bacterial infections such as tuberculosis)
- **Omeprazole, dexlansoprazole, lansoprazole, rabeprazole, pantoprazole and esomeprazole** (to treat and prevent stomach ulcers, heartburn and reflux disease [gastroesophageal reflux])
- **Dexamethasone** (a corticosteroid used to treat inflammations and suppress the immune system), whether taken by mouth or administered by injection (except as a single dose treatment)
- **Preparations that contain St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)** (a herbal preparation used in conditions of depression and anxiety)

If you take any of the aforementioned medicines, do not take Odefsey and tell your attending doctor immediately.

Tell the attending doctor if you are taking:

- **Medicines used to treat HIV infection**
- **Other medicines containing:**

- Tenofovir alafenamide
- Tenofovir disoproxil
- Lamivudine
- Adefovir dipivoxil
- **Antibiotics used to treat bacterial infections containing:**
- Clarithromycin
- Erythromycin

These medicines can increase the level of
rilpivirine and tenofovir alafenamide (active
ingredients of Odefsey) in the blood.

Your doctor will prescribe an alternative
medicine for you.

- Antifungal medicines used to treat fungal infections:

- Ketoconazole
- Fluconazole
- Itraconazole
- Posaconazole
- Voriconazole

These medicines can increase the level of
rilpivirine and tenofovir alafenamide (active
ingredients of Odefsey) in the blood. The
doctor will prescribe an alternative medicine
for you.

- Medicines for stomach ulcers, heartburn or reflux (gastroesophageal antacids), such as:

- **Antacids** (aluminium/magnesium hydroxide or calcium carbonate)
- **H₂ antagonists** (famotidine, cimetidine, nizatidine or ranitidine)

These medicines can decrease the level of
rilpivirine (one of the active ingredients in
Odefsey) in your blood. If you are taking one
of these medicines, your doctor will give you
a different medicine, or alternatively, your
doctor will advise you how and when to take
that medicine.

• **If you are taking an antacid,** take this
medicine at least 2 hours before or 4 hours
after taking Odefsey.

• **If you are taking medicines from the
H₂ antagonists group,** these medicines
should be taken at least 12 hours before
or 4 hours after taking Odefsey. H₂
antagonists can be taken only once per
day if you are taking Odefsey. Do not take
H₂ antagonists twice per day. Consult with
the attending doctor about an alternative
treatment regimen (see section 3 “How
Should the Medicine be Used?”).

- **Cyclosporin,** a medicine used to reduce
the resistance of the body's immune system:
This medicine can increase the level of
rilpivirine and tenofovir alafenamide (active
ingredients of Odefsey) in your blood. Your
doctor will prescribe an alternative medicine
for you.

- **Methadone,** a medicine used to treat
opiate addiction. Your doctor may need to
change the methadone dosage.

- **Dabigatran etexilate,** a medicine used to
treat heart problems; your doctor may need
to monitor the levels of this medicine in your
blood.

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the aforementioned medicines. Do not stop the treatment without consulting the doctor.

Use of the medicine and food

Take the medicine together with a meal.

Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding,
think you are pregnant or are planning a
pregnancy, consult with a doctor before
using the medicine.

Use effective contraception while taking Odefsey.

Consult with a doctor or pharmacist before
taking any medicine during pregnancy.

If you have taken Odefsey during pregnancy,
your doctor may instruct you to perform
blood tests and other diagnostic tests to
monitor the development of the unborn
baby. In children whose mothers took
nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors
(NRTI) during pregnancy, the benefit from
the protection against HIV outweighed the
risk of side effects.

Do not breastfeed during treatment with Odefsey.

This is because some of the active
ingredients of the medicine pass into breast
milk. It is also recommended that you do
not breastfeed in order to avoid transmitting
the virus to your baby through your breast
milk.

Driving and operating machinery

Do not drive or operate dangerous
machinery while using the medicine if you
feel tired, sleepy or dizzy after taking the
medicine.

Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine

Odefsey contains lactose monohydrate –
approximately 190 mg per tablet. If you are
lactose-intolerant or if you have been told that
you have an intolerance to certain sugars,
**consult with your doctor before starting
to take Odefsey.**

Sodium – This medicine contains less than
1 mmol (23 mg) sodium per tablet, i.e., it is
considered essentially ‘sodium-free’.

3. HOW SHOULD THE MEDICINE BE USED?

Always use the preparation according to the
doctor's instructions.

Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you
are not sure about the dosage and treatment
regimen of the preparation.

The dosage and treatment regimen will be
determined by the doctor only. The usual
dosage is generally:

**Adults and adolescents aged 12 and
over, who weigh at least 35 kg:** one tablet
each day, together with a meal.

**Do not exceed the recommended
dosage.**

Do not crush, halve or chew the tablet.

If you are taking an antacid, such as
aluminium/magnesium hydroxide or calcium
carbonate, take the antacid at least 2 hours
before or 4 hours after taking Odefsey.

**If you are taking medicines from the H₂
antagonist group,** such as famotidine,
cimetidine, nizatidine or ranitidine, take
these medicines at least 12 hours before or
4 hours after taking Odefsey. H₂ antagonists
can be taken only once per day if you are
taking Odefsey. Do not take H₂ antagonists
twice per day. Consult with the attending
doctor about an alternative treatment
regimen.

**If you take a higher dosage of Odefsey
than required**

**If you accidentally take too high a
dosage,** you may be at increased risk of
experiencing side effects of the medicine
(see section 4 “Side Effects”).

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 Odefsey

It is very important not to forget to take the
dose of Odefsey.

If you do forget a dose:

- **If you remember within 12 hours of
the time you usually take Odefsey,** take
Odefsey as soon as possible. Always take
Odefsey with a meal. After that, take the
next dose as usual at the planned time.

- **If you remember 12 hours or more after
the time you usually take Odefsey,** do
not take the forgotten dose. Wait until your
next scheduled dose, and take Odefsey
then with a meal.

**If you vomit less than 4 hours after
taking Odefsey,** take another tablet with
a meal. **If you vomit more than 4 hours
after taking Odefsey,** you do not need to
take another tablet. Take the next tablet at
the usual planned time.

Adhere to the treatment regimen as recommended by the doctor.

Do not stop taking Odefsey

**Even if there is an improvement in
your health, do not stop treatment with
the medicine without consulting the
doctor.** Stopping treatment with Odefsey
can seriously affect your response to future
treatment. If treatment with Odefsey is
stopped for any reason, consult with the
attending doctor before you restart taking
Odefsey.

When your supply of Odefsey starts running low, make sure to purchase an additional supply of the medicine.

This is extremely important because the
amount of virus in your body may increase
if treatment with the medicine is stopped
for even a short time. The disease may then
become harder to treat.

If you are suffering both from HIV and from hepatitis B infection, it is especially important not to stop your Odefsey treatment without consulting with the doctor first.

You may be required to perform blood tests for
several months after ending treatment. In
some patients with advanced liver disease or
cirrhosis, stopping treatment is not
recommended as this may lead to worsening
of your hepatitis, even to the extent of being
life-threatening.

Tell the attending doctor immediately

about new or unusual symptoms upon
stopping treatment with Odefsey, particularly
about symptoms associated with hepatitis B.

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 further questions regarding use of the medicine, consult the doctor or pharmacist.

4. SIDE EFFECTS

As with any medicine, use of Odefsey 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.

Possible side effects – Report immediately to a doctor:

- **Any signs of inflammation or infection.**
In some patients with advanced HIV infection
(AIDS) and a history of opportunistic
infections (infections that occur in people
with a weak immune system), signs and
symptoms of inflammation from previous
infections may occur immediately after
starting treatment of HIV infection. It is
thought that these symptoms are due to the
improvement in the body's immune
response, enabling the body to fight
infections that may have been present with
no obvious symptoms.

- **Autoimmune disorders,** when the
immune system attacks healthy body tissue,
may occur after you start taking medicines
for the treatment of HIV. Autoimmune
disorders may occur many months after the
start of treatment. Look out for symptoms of
infection or other symptoms such as:

- Muscle weakness
- Weakness beginning in the hands and feet and moving up towards the trunk of the body
- Palpitations, tremor or hyperactivity

**If you notice these symptoms or any
symptoms of inflammation or infection,
tell the attending doctor immediately.**

Very common side effects – effects that occur in more than 1 user in 10:

- Sleeping difficulties (*insomnia*)
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Nausea

Laboratory tests may also detect:

- Increased levels of cholesterol and/or pancreatic amylase (an enzyme that helps with digestion) in the blood
- Increased levels of liver enzymes in the blood

Common side effects – effects that occur in 1-10 in 100 users:

- Decreased appetite
- Depression
- Abnormal dreams
- Sleep disorders
- Depressed mood
- Sornedness
- Tiredness
- Abdominal pain or discomfort
- Vomiting
- Feeling bloated
- Dry mouth
- Flatulence
- Diarrhea
- Rash

Laboratory tests may also detect:

- Low white blood cell count (a reduced white blood cell count can make you more prone to infection)
- Low platelet count (blood cells that participate in the blood clotting process)
- Decrease in hemoglobin in the blood
- Increased fatty acids (*triglycerides*), bilirubin or an enzyme called lipase in the blood

Uncommon side effects – effects that occur in 1-10 in 1,000 users:

- Signs or symptoms of inflammation or infection
- Low red blood cell count (*anemia*)
- Severe skin reaction including rash accompanied by fever, swelling and liver problems
- Problems with digestion resulting in discomfort after meals
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue or throat
- Itching
- Hives (urticaria)
- Joint pain

Additional effects that may be seen during HIV treatment:

Side effects of unknown frequency (effects whose frequency has not been determined):

- **Bone problems** – Some patients taking combination antiretroviral medicines such as Odefsey may develop a bone disease called “osteonecrosis” (a disease in which bone tissue dies due to a loss of blood supply to the bone). Taking this type of medicine for a long time, taking corticosteroids, alcohol consumption, a very weak immune system and being overweight may be some of the many risk factors for developing this disease.

Signs of osteonecrosis:

- Joint osteonecrosis
- Joint pain (especially of the hip, knee and shoulder)
- Movement difficulties

If you notice any of these symptoms, refer to the attending doctor.

During HIV treatment, there may be an
increase in weight and in levels of blood
lipids and glucose. This is partly linked to
restored health and lifestyle, and in the case
of increased blood lipids, is sometimes
linked to the medicines themselves that are
being taken to treat HIV. Your doctor will test
for the aforementioned changes.

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

Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of
Health by clicking the link “Report side effects
of drug treatment” found on the Ministry of
Health homepage (www.health.gov.il)
that directs you to the online form for
reporting side effects, or by entering the link
<https://sideeffects.health.gov.il/>

5. HOW SHOULD THE MEDICINE BE STORED?

AVOID poisoning! This medicine, and any
other medicine, should be kept 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 the doctor.

Do not use the medicine after the expiry date
(Exp. date) that appears on the package.
The expiry date refers to the last day of that
month.

Do not store at a temperature exceeding
30°C.

After first opening the package, use within
90 days.

Store the tablets in the original packaging in
order to protect from moisture. Make sure to
keep the bottle tightly closed.

Do not throw away medicines into the regular
trash can. Consult with the pharmacist about
how to discard medicines that are no longer
needed.

6. FURTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the active ingredients, the
medicine also contains:

Tablet core:

lactose (as monohydrate), microcrystalline
cellulose, croscarmellose sodium,
magnesium stearate, povidone, polysorbate
20.

Film-coating:

polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide, macrogol,
talc, iron oxide black.

What the medicine looks like and the
contents of the package:

Odefsey is a film-coated, capsule-shaped,
grey tablet debossed on one side with “GSI”
and “255” on the other side.

The tablets are provided in a plastic bottle
containing 30 tablets.

Each bottle contains a silica gel desiccant
that must be kept in the bottle in order to
protect the tablets. The desiccant comes in a
separate sachet or canister. Do not swallow
the sachet/canister.

Registration Holder and Importer: J-C
Health Care Ltd., Kibbutz Shefayim,
6099000, Israel.

Manufacturer and its address:
Janssen-Cilag SpA, Via C. Janssen, Borgo
S. Michele, 04100, Latina, Italy.

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Health:

162-38-35353

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