

(signs of severe skin reaction)

- Marked decrease in your urine output (sign of a kidney problem)
- A combination of drowsiness, upper right abdominal pain, yellowing or increased yellowing of your skin or eyes and dark urine (signs of liver problems)
- Bloody vomit and/or black stools
- Frequent abdominal pain, particularly after eating or taking Revosirox
- Frequent heartburn
- Partial loss of vision

Some side effects could become serious.

These side effects are uncommon, that is, they may affect up to 1 in 100 patients.

Tell your doctor as soon as possible if:

- You suffer from blurred or cloudy eyesight
- You suffer from reduced hearing

Additional side effects:

If one or more of these side effects affect you severely, inform your doctor.

Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in every 10 patients):

- Abnormal renal function blood tests

Common side effects (may affect up to 1 in every 10 patients):

- Gastrointestinal disorders, such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, pain in the abdomen, bloating, constipation, indigestion
- Rash
- Headache
- Abnormal liver function blood tests
- Itching
- Abnormal urine tests (protein in the urine)

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in every 100 patients):

- Dizziness
- Fever
- Sore throat
- Swelling of arms or legs
- Change in the colour of the skin
- Anxiety
- Sleep disorder
- Tiredness

Side effects with unknown frequency (the frequency can not be estimated from the available data):

- A decrease in the number of blood cells involved in blood clotting (thrombocytopenia), in the number of red blood cells (anaemia aggravated), in the number of white blood cells (neutropenia) or in the number of all kinds of blood cells (pancytopenia)
- Hair loss
- Kidney stones
- Low urine output
- Formation of a hole in the stomach or intestine
- Abnormal level of acid in the blood

If a side effect occurs, if any of the side effects worsen or you suffer from a side effect not mentioned in this leaflet, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or healthcare provider.

Presentation:

REVOSIROX 125mg is available in blister pack of 28 tablets

REVOSIROX 250mg is available in blister pack of 28 tablets

REVOSIROX 500mg is available in blister pack of 28 tablets

Storage

Store below 30 °C in a dry place, protect from light.

To be dispensed on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner only.

Keep out of the reach of children.

• **خواب:** ڈاکٹر کی ہدایت کے مطابق استعمال کریں۔

• دوا کو ۳۰ ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ سے کم درجہ حرارت پر روشنی سے بچا کر خشک جگہ پر رکھیں۔

• صرف رجسٹرڈ ڈاکٹر کے نسخے پر ہی فروخت کریں۔

• بچوں کی پہنچ سے دور رکھیں۔

Manufactured by:

Kaizen Pharmaceuticals (Pvt.) Ltd.

E-127-129, North Western Industrial Zone,

Bin Qasim, Karachi-75020, Pakistan.

Art No. 532/2

Revosirox (Deferasirox)

**125mg / 250mg & 500mg
Dispersible Tablets**

COMPOSITION

Revosirox 125 mg Dispersible Tablet

Each dispersible tablet contains:

Deferasirox.....125mg

Revosirox 500 mg Dispersible Tablet

Each dispersible tablet contains:

Deferasirox.....500mg

ریووسیروکس

(ڈیفیراسیروکس)

۱۲۵ ملی گرام / ۲۵۰ ملی گرام / ۵۰۰ ملی گرام
گولیاں

Revosirox 250 mg Dispersible Tablet

Each dispersible tablet contains:

Deferasirox.....250mg

Indication

- Treatment of chronic iron overload caused by blood transfusions, in adults and children (aged 2 years and above).
- Treatment of chronic iron overload in patients with non-transfusion-dependent thalassaemia aged 10 years and older.

Therapeutic group: Iron chelating agent.

Repeated blood transfusions may sometimes be necessary in patients suffering from certain types of anaemia such as thalassaemia, sickle cell disease and myelodysplastic syndromes. However, repeated blood transfusions can cause a build-up of excess iron. This is because blood contains iron and the body does not have a natural way to remove the excess iron received with the blood transfusions.

In patients with non-transfusion-dependent thalassaemia, iron overload may develop over time, mainly due to increased absorption of dietary iron in response to low blood cell counts. Over time, the excess iron can damage important organs such as the liver and heart.

Medicines called iron chelators are used to remove the excess iron and reduce the risk of it causing organ damage.

Revosirox traps and removes excess iron, which is then excreted mainly in the stools.

Before use the medicine:

Do not use this medicine if:

- you are sensitive (allergic) to deferasirox or any of the other ingredients of the medicine listed in section 6 "Further information". If this applies to you, tell your doctor before taking Revosirox. If you think you are allergic, ask your doctor for advice.
- you have a moderate or severe kidney disease.
- you are currently taking another iron chelator.

Special warnings regarding use of the medicine:

Before taking Revosirox, tell the doctor if:

- You are at an advanced stage of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS: decreased production of blood cells by the bone marrow) or have advanced cancer. Use of Revosirox is not recommended in such cases.
- You have a liver or kidney problem.
- You have a cardiac problem due to iron overload.
- You notice a marked decrease in your urine output (sign of kidney problem).
- You develop a severe rash, or difficulty breathing and dizziness or swelling mainly of the face and throat (signs of severe allergic reaction, see also section 4 "Side effects").
- You develop a rash, reddening of the skin, blistering of lips, eyes or mouth, skin peeling, sore throat (signs of severe skin reaction, see also section 4 "Side effects").
- You experience a combination of drowsiness, upper right abdominal pain, yellowing or increased yellowing of your skin or eyes and dark urine (signs of liver problems).
- You vomit blood and/or have black stools.
- You experience frequent abdominal pain, particularly after eating or taking Revosirox.
- You experience frequent heartburn.
- You have a low level of platelets or white blood cells in your blood tests.
- You have blurred vision or vomiting.
- You have diarrhoea or vomiting.

If any of these conditions apply to you, tell your doctor straight away.

Elderly people aged 65 and over can use Revosirox at the same dose as for other adults. Elderly patients may experience more side effects (in particular diarrhoea) than younger patients. They should be monitored closely by their doctor for identification of side effects that may require a dose adjustment.

Revosirox can be used in adolescents and children over the age of 2, for the treatment of chronic iron overload caused by blood transfusions and over the age of 10 for the treatment of chronic iron overload in non-transfusion-dependent thalassaemia patients. As the patient grows, the doctor will adjust the dose.

If you are taking, or have recently taken, other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, tell the doctor or pharmacist.

Revosirox must not be combined with other iron chelating agents.

Do not take antacids (medicines used to treat heartburn) containing aluminium at the same time of day as Revosirox.

It is particularly important to inform the doctor or pharmacist if you are taking:

- Ciclosporin (used to prevent the body rejecting a transplanted organ or for other conditions, such as rheumatoid arthritis or atopic dermatitis)
- Simvastatin (used to lower cholesterol)
- Certain painkillers or anti-inflammatory medicines (e.g. aspirin, ibuprofen, corticosteroids)
- Oral bisphosphonates (used to treat osteoporosis)
- Anticoagulant medicines (used to prevent or treat blood clotting)
- Hormonal contraceptive agents (birth control medicines)
- Bepridil, ergotamine
- Repaglinide (used to treat diabetes)
- Rifampicin (used to treat tuberculosis)
- Phenytoin, phenobarbital, carbamazepine (used to treat epilepsy)
- Ritonavir (used in the treatment of HIV infection)
- Paclitaxel (used in cancer treatment)
- Theophylline (used to treat respiratory diseases such as asthma)
- Clozapine (used to treat psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia)
- Tizanidine (used as a muscle relaxant)
- Cholestyramine (used to lower cholesterol levels in the blood)

Additional tests may be required to monitor the blood levels of some of the medicines.

Contraindication:

Revosirox is contraindicated in patients with:

- Estimated GFR less than 40 mL/min/1.73m²
- Poor Performance Status (High-risk myelodysplastic syndromes, advanced malignancies, Platelet counts less than 50 x 10⁹/L, known hypersensitivity to deferasirox or any component of Revosirox).

Precautions:

Use of Revosirox and food

Take Revosirox on an empty stomach and wait at least 30 minutes before eating any food, preferably at the same time each day.

Dissolve the tablets in a glass of water, apple juice or orange juice. Do not dissolve the tablets in fizzy drinks or milk (also see below "How to take Revosirox").

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Revosirox is not recommended during pregnancy unless clearly necessary. If you are pregnant or think that you may be, tell your doctor who will discuss with you whether you can take Revosirox during your pregnancy.

Breast-feeding is not recommended during treatment with Revosirox. Tell your doctor if you are breast-feeding.

Ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking any medicine.

Interrupt Revosirox for pediatric patients who have acute illnesses which can cause volume depletion, such as vomiting, diarrhea, or prolonged decreased oral intake, and monitor more frequently.

Driving and use of machines

If you feel dizzy after taking Revosirox, do not drive a vehicle or operate any tools or machines until you are feeling normal again.

3. HOW SHOULD YOU USE THE MEDICINE?

Always use according to the doctor's instructions. Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

Treatment with Revosirox will be overseen by a doctor who is experienced in the treatment of iron overload caused by blood transfusions.

The usual dosage:

The dosage and the manner of treatment will be determined by the doctor only. The dose of

Revosirox is related to body weight for all patients. Your doctor will calculate the dose you need and tell you how many tablets to take each day.

The usual daily dose at the start of the treatment is generally:

- 20 mg per kilogram body weight for patients receiving regular blood transfusions. A higher or lower starting dose may be recommended by your doctor based on your individual treatment needs.
- 10 mg per kilogram body weight for patients not receiving regular blood transfusions. Depending on how you respond to treatment, your doctor may later adjust your treatment to a higher or lower dose.

The maximum daily dose is:

- 40 mg per kilogram body weight for patients receiving regular blood transfusions.
- 20 mg per kilogram body weight for adult patients not receiving regular blood transfusions.
- 10 mg per kilogram body weight for children not receiving regular blood transfusions.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

When to take Revosirox:

- Take Revosirox once a day, every day, at about the same time.
- Take the tablets on an empty stomach.
- Then wait at least 30 minutes before eating any food.

Taking Revosirox at the same time each day will help you remember when to take your tablets.

How to take Revosirox:

- Drop the tablet(s) in a glass of water, apple or orange juice (100-200 mL).
- Stir until the tablet(s) dissolve completely. The liquid in the glass will look cloudy.
- Drink the entire contents of the glass. Then add a little water or juice to what is left in the glass, swirl the liquid around and drink that too.
- Do not dissolve the tablets in fizzy drinks or milk.
- Do not chew, break or crush the tablets.
- Do not swallow the tablets whole.



Duration of treatment:

Continue to take Revosirox every day, for as long as the doctor instructs you to do so.

This is a long-term treatment, possibly lasting for months or years. The attending doctor will regularly monitor your condition to ensure that the treatment is having the desired effect (also see below: "Tests and follow-up").

In case you have questions about the duration of the treatment, refer to the attending doctor.

If you forgot to take this medicine:

If you forgot to take the medicine at the required time, take it as soon as you remember on that day. Take the next dose at the scheduled time. Do not take a double dose on the next day to compensate for a forgotten tablet(s).

Adhere to the treatment as recommended by the doctor.

Even if there is an improvement in your health, do not stop treatment with the medicine without consulting the doctor.

If you stop taking the medicine:

Do not stop treatment with Revosirox without explicit instruction from a doctor. If you stop taking Revosirox, the excess iron will no longer be removed from your body (also see above "Duration of treatment").

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose each time you take the medicine.

Wear glasses if you need them.

If you have further questions on the use of the medicine, consult the doctor or pharmacist.

SIDE EFFECTS

As with any medicine, use of Revosirox may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed when reading the list of side effects. You may not suffer from any of them. Most of the side effects are mild to moderate and will generally disappear after a few days to a few weeks of treatment.

Some side effects could be serious and need immediate medical attention.

These side effects are uncommon or rare or of unknown frequency.

Stop taking the medicine and refer to a doctor immediately if any of the following cases apply to you or your child:

- Severe rash, or difficulty breathing and dizziness or swelling, mainly of the face and throat (signs of severe allergic reaction)
- Severe rash, reddening of the skin, blistering of lips, eyes or mouth, skin peeling, sore throat