



# Information for the patient

## Lorlatini 25mg/100mg film-coated tablets

### lorlatinib

This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get. See the end of section 4 for how to report side effects.

#### Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

#### What is in this leaflet

1. What Lorlatini is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Lorlatini
3. How to take Lorlatini
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Lorlatini
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### 1. What Lorlatini is and what it is used for

##### What Lorlatini is

Lorlatini contains the active substance lorlatinib, a medicine that is used for treatment of adults with advanced stages of a form of lung cancer called non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Lorlatini belongs to the group of medicines that inhibit an enzyme called anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK). Lorlatini is only given to patients who have an alteration in the ALK gene, see How Lorlatini works below.

##### What Lorlatini is used for

Lorlatini can be prescribed to you if

- you have been previously treated with a medicine called alectinib or ceritinib, which are ALK inhibitors; or
- you have been previously treated with crizotinib followed by another ALK inhibitor.

##### How Lorlatini works

Lorlatini inhibits a type of enzyme called tyrosine kinase and triggers the death of cancer cells in patients with alterations in genes for ALK. Lorlatini is only given to patients whose disease is due to an alteration in the gene for ALK tyrosine kinase.

If you have any questions about how Lorlatini works or why this medicine has been prescribed for you, ask your doctor.

#### 2. What you need to know before you take Lorlatini

##### Do not take Lorlatini

- if you are allergic to lorlatinib or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you are taking any of these medicines:
  - rifampicin (used to treat tuberculosis)
  - carbamazepine, phenytoin (used to treat epilepsy)
  - enzalutamide (used to treat prostate cancer)

- mitotane (used to treat cancer of the adrenal glands)
- medicines containing St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*, a herbal preparation)

##### Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor before taking Lorlatini:

- if you have high levels of blood cholesterol or triglycerides
- if you have high levels of the enzymes known as amylase or lipase in the blood or a condition such as pancreatitis that can raise the levels of these enzymes
- if you have problems with your heart, including heart failure, slow heart rate, or if electrocardiogram (ECG) results show that you have an abnormality of the electrical activity of your heart known as prolonged PR interval or AV block.
- if you have cough, chest pain, shortness of breath, or worsening of respiratory symptoms or have ever had a lung condition called pneumonitis.

If you are not sure, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Lorlatini.

Tell your doctor immediately if you develop:

- heart problems. Tell your doctor right away about changes in your heart beat (fast or slow), light-headedness, fainting, dizziness or shortness of breath. These symptoms could be signs of heart problems. Your doctor may check for problems with your heart during treatment with Lorlatini. If the results are abnormal, your doctor may decide to reduce the dose of Lorlatini or stop your treatment.
- speech problems, difficulty speaking, including slurred or slow speech. Your doctor may investigate further and may decide to reduce your dose of Lorlatini or stop your treatment.
- mood or memory problems, such as change in your mood (including depression, euphoria and mood swings), irritability, aggression, agitation, anxiety or a change in your personality and episodes of confusion. Your doctor may investigate further and may decide to reduce your dose of Lorlatini or stop your treatment.
- pain in the back or abdomen (belly), yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice), nausea or vomiting. These symptoms could be signs of pancreatitis. Your doctor may investigate further and may decide to reduce the dose of Lorlatini.
- cough, chest pain, or a worsening of existing respiratory symptoms. Your doctor may investigate further and treat you with other medicines such as antibiotics and steroids. Your doctor may decide to reduce your dose of Lorlatini or stop your treatment.

Your doctor may do further assessments and may decide to reduce the dose of Lorlatini or stop your treatment if you develop:

- liver problems. Tell your doctor right away if you feel more tired than usual, your skin and whites of your eyes turn yellow, your urine turns dark or brown (tea colour), you have nausea, vomiting, or decreased appetite, you have pain on the right side of your stomach, you have itching, or if you bruise more easily than usual. Your doctor may do blood tests to check your liver function.

See Possible side effects in section 4 for more information.

##### Children and adolescents

This medicine is only indicated in adults and it is not to be given to children and adolescents.

##### Tests and checks

You will have blood tests before you start treatment and during your treatment. These tests are to check the level of cholesterol, triglycerides and the enzymes amylase or lipase in your blood before you start treatment with Lorlatini and regularly during treatment.

##### Other medicines and Lorlatini

Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including herbal medicines and medicines obtained over the counter. This is because Lorlatini can affect the way some other medicines work. Also some medicines can affect the way Lorlatini works.

You must not take Lorlatini with certain medicines. These are listed under Do not take Lorlatini, at the start of section 2.

In particular tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- boceprevir – a medicine used to treat hepatitis C.
- bupropion – a medicine used to treat depression or to help people quit smoking.
- dihydroergotamine, ergotamine – medicines used to treat migraine headaches.
- efavirenz, cobicistat, ritonavir, paritaprevir in combination with ritonavir and ombitasvir and/or dasabuvir, and ritonavir in combination with either elvitegravir, indinavir, lopinavir or tipranavir – medicines used to treat AIDS/HIV.

- ketoconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole – medicines used to treat fungal infections. Also troleandomycin, a medicine used to treat certain types of bacterial infections.
- quinidine – a medicine used to treat irregular heartbeat and other heart problems.
- pimozone – a medicine used to treat mental health problems.
- alfentanil and fentanyl – medicines used to treat severe pain.
- ciclosporin, sirolimus, and tacrolimus – medicines used in organ transplantation to prevent organ rejection.

##### Lorlatini with food and drink

You must not drink grapefruit juice or eat grapefruit while on treatment with Lorlatini as they may change the amount of Lorlatini in your body.

##### Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

###### – Contraception – information for women

You should not become pregnant while taking this medicine. If you are able to have children, you must use highly effective contraception (for example, double-barrier contraception such as condom and diaphragm) while on treatment and for at least 5 weeks after stopping treatment. Lorlatinib may reduce the effectiveness of hormonal contraceptive methods (for example, birth control pill); therefore, hormonal contraceptives may not be considered highly effective. If hormonal contraception is unavoidable it must be used in combination with a condom. Talk to your doctor about the right methods of contraception for you and your partner.

###### – Contraception – information for men

You should not father children during treatment with Lorlatini because this medicine could harm the baby. If there is any possibility that you may father a child while taking this medicine, you must use a condom during treatment, and for at least 14 weeks after completing therapy. Talk to your doctor about the right methods of contraception for you and your partner.

###### – Pregnancy

- Do not take Lorlatini if you are pregnant. This is because it may harm your baby.
- If your male partner is being treated with Lorlatini, he must use a condom during treatment and for at least 14 weeks after completing therapy.
- If you become pregnant when taking the medicine or during the 5 weeks after taking your last dose, tell your doctor straight away.

###### – Breast-feeding

Do not breast-feed while taking this medicine and for 7 days after the last dose. This is because it is not known if Lorlatini can pass into breast milk and could therefore harm your baby.

###### – Fertility

Lorlatinib may affect male fertility. Talk to your doctor about fertility preservation before taking Lorlatini.

##### Driving and using machines

You should take special care when driving and using machines when taking Lorlatini because of its effects on your mental state.

##### Lorlatini contains lactose

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

##### Lorlatini contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per 25 mg or 100 mg tablet, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

#### 3. How to take Lorlatini

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor, pharmacist or nurse has told you. Check with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are not sure.

- The recommended dose is one tablet of 100 mg taken by mouth once daily.
- Take the dose at about the same time each day.
- You can take the tablets with food or between meals always avoiding grapefruit and grapefruit juice.
- Swallow the tablets whole and do not crush, chew or dissolve the tablets.
- Sometimes your doctor may lower your dose, stop your treatment for a short time or stop your treatment completely if you feel unwell.

##### If you vomit after taking Lorlatini

If you vomit after taking a dose of Lorlatini, do not take an extra dose, just take your next dose at the usual time.



#### If you take more Lorlatini than you should

If you accidentally take too many tablets, tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse right away. You may require medical attention.

#### If you forget to take Lorlatini

What to do if you forget to take a tablet depends on how long it is until your next dose.

- If your next dose is in 4 hours or more, take the missed tablet as soon as you remember. Then take the next tablet at the usual time.
- If your next dose is in less than 4 hours away, skip the missed tablet. Then take the next tablet at the usual time.

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

#### If you stop taking Lorlatini

It is important to take Lorlatini every day, for as long as your doctor asks you to. If you are not able to take the medicine as your doctor has prescribed, or you feel you do not need it anymore, speak with your doctor right away.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

#### 4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Some side effects could be serious.

**Tell your doctor straight away if you notice any of the following side effects.** Your doctor may lower your dose, stop your treatment for a short time or stop your treatment completely:

- cough, shortness of breath, chest pain, or worsening breathing problems
- slow pulse, (50 beats per minute or less), feeling tired, dizzy or faint, or losing consciousness
- abdominal (belly) pain, back pain, nausea, vomiting, itching, yellowing of the skin and eyes
- mental status changes; changes in cognition including confusion, memory loss, and reduced ability to concentrate; changes in mood including irritability and mood swings; and changes in speech including difficulty speaking, such as slurred or slow speech

Other side effects of Lorlatini may include:

#### Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- increase in cholesterol and triglycerides
- limb or skin swelling
- problems with your eyes, such as difficulty seeing out of one or both eyes, double vision, or perceived flashes of light
- problems with the nerves in your arms and legs, such as pain, numbness, unusual sensations like burning or pins and needles, difficulty walking, or difficulty with usual activities of daily living such as writing
- increased level of enzymes called lipase and/or amylase in the blood that would be detected during blood tests
- low number of red blood cells known as anaemia that would be detected during blood tests
- diarrhoea
- constipation
- pain in your joints
- weight gain
- headache
- rash
- muscle pain

#### Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- hallucinations

#### Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

#### 5. How to store Lorlatini

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the blister foil and carton after "EXP". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Do not use this medicine if you notice that the package is damaged or shows signs of tampering.

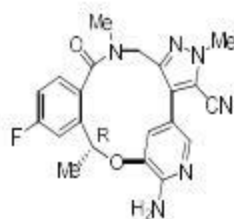
Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use.

These measures will help protect the environment.

#### 6. Contents of the pack and other information

##### What Lorlatini contains

The active substance is lorlatinib. Lorlatinib is a kinase inhibitor for oral administration. The molecular formula is C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>19</sub>FNGO<sub>2</sub> (anhydrous form) and the molecular weight is 406.41 Daltons. The chemical name is (10R)-7-amino-12-fluoro-2,10,16-trimethyl-15-oxo-10,15,16,17-tetrahydro-2H-4,8-methenopyrazolo[4,3-h][2,5,11]benzoxadiazacyclotetradecine-3-carbonitrile. The chemical structure is shown below:



Lorlatinib is a white to off-white powder

- Lorlatini 25 mg: each film-coated tablet (tablet) contains 25 mg lorlatinib.
- Lorlatini 100 mg: each film-coated tablet (tablet) contains 100 mg lorlatinib.

- The other ingredients are:

Tablet core: microcrystalline cellulose, calcium hydrogen phosphate, sodium starch glycolate, magnesium stearate.

Film-coating: Hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, macrogol, triacetin, titanium dioxide, iron oxide black, and iron oxide red.

##### What Lorlatini looks like and contents of the pack

Lorlatini 25 mg is supplied as round pink film-coated tablets, debossed with "TLPH" on one side.

Lorlatini 100 mg is supplied as oval pink film-coated tablets, debossed with "TLPH" on one side.

Lorlatini is provided 30 count in bottle with a child-resistant closure.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

##### Marketing Authorisation Holder

Tongmeng(Lao) Pharmaceutical and Food Co., Ltd

Rd13 South,31km,Ban Naphasuk,Saithany District

Vientiane

Lao PDR

##### Manufacturer

Tongmeng(Lao) Pharmaceutical and Food Co., Ltd

Rd13 South,31km,Ban Naphasuk,Saithany District

Vientiane

Lao PDR

For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing



TLPH