



Information for the patient

Adarasib 200 mg film-coated tablets

adagrasib

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

1. What Adarasib is and what it is used for

Adarasib contains the active substance adagrasib and belongs to a group of medicines known as antineoplastic agents, cancer medicines.

Adarasib is used to treat adults with a type of lung cancer called non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) when it is advanced or has spread to other parts of the body.

Adarasib is used when previous treatments were not effective in stopping the growth of the cancer, and when the cancer cells have mutations (changes) that allow them to produce an abnormal form of a protein called KRAS G12C. Your doctor will test for this change in your cancer cells beforehand to make sure that Adarasib is right for you.

How does Adarasib work?

The abnormal KRAS G12C protein makes the cancer cells grow out of control. The active substance in Adarasib, adagrasib, attaches to this abnormal protein and stops it from working, which may slow down or stop the growth of the cancer.

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

2. What you need to know before you take Adarasib

Do not take Adarasib

- if you are allergic to adagrasib or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you are taking any of the following medicines as they may cause serious and/or life-threatening side effects:
 - alfuzosin (used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia)
 - amiodarone (used to treat heart problems)
 - cisapride (used to treat symptoms of night time heartburn and other gastrointestinal disorders)
 - pimozide, quetiapine (antipsychotic medicines)
 - quinidine (used to treat malaria and heart problems)
 - ergotamine, dihydroergotamine (used to treat migraines)
 - lovastatin, simvastatin (used to lower cholesterol levels)
 - sildenafil (for the treatment of pulmonary arterial hypertension)
 - triazolam (used to treat insomnia)
 - sirolimus, tacrolimus (used to prevent rejection of transplanted organs) - ticagrelor (used to prevent heart attack and stroke)

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Adarasib.

Adarasib may affect your liver. Your doctor may carry out some tests before you begin taking Adarasib, once a month for the first 3 months of your treatment and as considered necessary by your doctor. Based on the results of these tests, your dose of Adarasib may be either reduced, interrupted, or stopped.

Talk to your doctor before you take Adarasib if you:

- have heart or circulatory problems,
- experience or have experienced abnormal electrical activity of the heart that affects its rhythm or
- take any heart medicines that carry a risk of heart rhythm problems, see "Other medicines and Adarasib"

Your doctor will decide if this medicine is suitable for you and may monitor your heart with an electrocardiogram (ECG; a test which measures the electrical activity of the heart) and adjust your dose of Adarasib accordingly.

Talk to your doctor during your treatment if you:

- develop problems such as diarrhoea, feeling sick (nausea), and vomiting. Your doctor may decide to reduce or interrupt the dose or stop treatment with Adarasib.
- feel dizzy or develop any heart problems such as a fast or irregular heartbeat.

Serious and potentially fatal skin reactions (such as Stevens–Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) have been reported in association with Adarasib.

Stop using Adarasib and seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the symptoms related to these serious skin reactions (which may include reddish non-elevated, target-like or circular patches on the trunk, often with central blisters, skin peeling, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes, widespread rash, and enlarged lymph nodes. These serious skin rashes can be preceded by fever and flu-like symptoms).

Children and adolescents

Adarasib has not been studied in children or adolescents. Treatment with Adarasib is not recommended in persons under 18 years of age.

Other medicines and Adarasib

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes herbal supplements and medicines obtained without prescription. This is because Adarasib can affect how some other medicines work, and some other medicines can affect how Adarasib works.

See '**Do not take Adarasib**' if you are taking any medicines that might interact with Adarasib.

Certain medicines and herbal supplements may reduce how well Adarasib works by decreasing the amount of Adarasib in the blood. These medicines include:

- Rifampicin (used to treat tuberculosis and other infections)
 - Carbamazepine, phenobarbital, phenytoin (used to treat epilepsy)
 - St John's Wort (Hypericum perforatum; available as either a medicine or a herbal supplement and is used to treat depression)
- Certain medicines may increase the risk of side effects of Adarasib by increasing the levels of Adarasib in the blood. These medicines include:

- Itraconazole, ketoconazole, posaconazole, or voriconazole (used to treat fungal infections)
- Clarithromycin, telithromycin, or troleandomycin (used to treat bacterial infections)
- Ritonavir (used with other medications to treat HIV infection) Adarasib may increase the side effects of some medicines by increasing the amount of these medicines in the blood. Examples of these medicines include:
 - Warfarin (used to treat blood clots). Your doctor may need to monitor the time your blood takes to clot (prothrombin time or INR test). Some medicines may cause a change in the electrical conduction in your heart, particularly when taken with Adarasib.

Examples include:

- some medicines for heart rhythm disorders (e.g. amiodarone, disopyramide, dofetilide, dronedarone, flecainide, hydroquinidine, ibutilide, nifekalant, procainamide, quinidine, sotalol)
- some medicines to treat bacterial or fungal infections (e.g. azithromycin, ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin, erythromycin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, roxithromycin, fluconazole) or malaria (e.g. chloroquine, halofantrine, hydroxychloroquine)
- some medicines used to treat gastrointestinal disorders (e.g., chlorpromazine, domperidone, droperidol, and ondansetron for nausea; loperamide for diarrhoea)
- some medicines used to treat schizophrenia and mood disorders (e.g. chlorprothixene, citalopram, escitalopram, haloperidol, sulpiride)
- others (e.g. anagrelide and cilostazol to prevent blood clots; bepridil for high blood pressure; donepezil for Alzheimer's disease; methadone for pain and opioid addiction; pimozide for tics associated with Tourette's Disorder; terfenadine for allergic rhinitis; terodiline for bladder incontinence)

Talk with your doctor if you are taking these or any other medicines.

Adarasib with food and drink

Drinking certain brands of grapefruit juice and in large amounts whilst you start taking Adarasib may increase your chance of getting side effects by increasing the levels of Adarasib in the blood.

Pregnancy

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Do not take Adarasib if you are pregnant, or suspect you are pregnant, unless advised by your doctor. The effects of Adarasib in pregnant women are not known.

Contraception

Women who can become pregnant must use an effective method of contraception to avoid becoming pregnant during treatment

with Adarasib and for at least 5 days following the last dose. Talk to your doctor about the most suitable contraception for you.

Breast-feeding

Do not breast-feed your baby whilst you are being treated with Adarasib. It is not known if this medicine passes to the baby via breast milk.

Driving and using machines

Adarasib has a minor influence on the ability to drive and use machines. If you feel dizzy, a spinning sensation or tiredness do not drive, use machines or take part in activities where this puts yourself or others at risk.

3.How to take Adarasib

You will be prescribed this medicine by a doctor experienced in the use of anti-cancer medicines. Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

How much to take
The recommended dose is three 200 mg tablets (600 mg in total) taken twice daily.

Do not change your dose unless your doctor or pharmacist tells you to. Your doctor may decrease the dose or stop your medicine depending on how well you tolerate it.

How to take

Take the medicine at the same time each day.
You can take the medicine with or without food.
Swallow the tablets whole with water.

If you cannot swallow tablets whole:

- Place your dose of Adarasib in half a glass (not less than 120 mL) of still, room temperature drinking water, without crushing the tablets. Do not use any other liquids, including acidic beverages (e.g. fruit juices).
- Swirl gently until the mixture looks white with small pieces of tablet. Do not to chew the pieces.
- Drink the mixture immediately.
- Rinse the glass with an additional half a glass of water and drink it immediately to make sure that you have taken the full dose of Adarasib.

If you take more Adarasib than you should

Contact your doctor, pharmacist or nurse immediately if you take more tablets than recommended.

If you vomit after taking Adarasib

If you vomit after taking a dose, do not take an extra dose. Take your next dose at your next scheduled time.

If you forget to take Adarasib

If you miss a dose, take it as soon as possible. If you miss your dose by more than 4 hours, skip that dose and take your usual dose at the next scheduled time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Adarasib

Do not stop taking this medicine. Talk to your doctor first. It is important to take this medicine every day, for as long as your doctor tells you to.

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.

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people) and serious possible side effects of Adarasib are:

- QT prolongation, a heart conduction abnormality that can lead to a life-threatening heart rhythm Tell your doctor immediately if you develop:
 - chest pain
 - shortness of breath
 - a fast heart rate or pounding heartbeat.

Your doctor may monitor your heart with an ECG (electrocardiogram) and may decide to either reduce the dose of Adarasib or stop your treatment (see section 2).

- Increased levels of certain liver enzymes (ALT, AST) and bilirubin (a substance in the liver that can cause yellowing of the skin and eyes) are signs of liver problems. Your doctor should do blood tests to check how well your liver is working and may decide to either reduce or interrupt the dose or stop treatment with Adarasib (see section 2).

Other possible side effects of Adarasib may include:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- low levels of red blood cell counts (anaemia) which can cause tiredness and pale skin

- low levels of lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell; lymphocytopenia)
- low blood sodium levels which can cause headache, tiredness, fits and coma
- loss of appetite
- feeling dizzy, a spinning sensation
- a sign of worsening kidney problems (creatinine increased)
- feeling sick (nausea)
- diarrhoea
- vomiting
- Abnormal blood test results indicate high levels of lipase and/or amylase in your blood stream
- tiredness, weakness
- swelling especially of the ankles and feet due to fluid retention

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- inflammation in the lungs causing shortness of breath and cough (pneumonitis)

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 Adarasib

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 bottle label and carton after EXP.

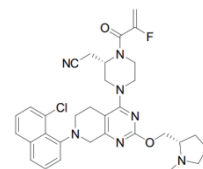
The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. This medicinal product does not require any special temperature storage conditions. Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture. Keep the bottle tightly closed.

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 Adarasib contains

The active substance is adagrasib. Adagrasib is an irreversible inhibitor of KRAS G12C and belongs to the RAS GTPase family. The molecular formula is C₃₂H₃₅ClFN₇O₂ and the molecular weight is 604.1 g/mol. chemical name is {(2S)-4-[7-(8-chloronaphthalen-1-yl)-2-[[[(2S)-1-methylpyrrolidin-2-yl]- methoxy]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydropyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-yl]-1-(2-fluoroprop-2-enyl)piperazin-2-yl]acetonitrile. Adagrasib has the following chemical structure:



Each film-coated tablet contains 200 mg adagrasib.

- The other ingredients are:

Tablet core Microcrystalline cellulose , mannitol , crospravidone, silica colloidal anhydrous magnesium stearate (vegetable).

What Adarasib looks like and contents of the pack

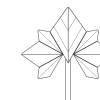
Adarasib film-coated tablets are white to off-white and oval shaped, with 'TLPH' on one side .

The medicine comes in white opaque plastic bottles with white, child resistant lid and a heat-induction seal. Each bottle contains two silica gel desiccant packets which must be kept in the bottle to help protect your tablets from moisture. They must not be swallowed.

The pack sizes are bottles with either 120 or 180 film-coated tablets.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed. Marketing Authorisation Holder

Manufacturer

Tongmeng(Lao) Pharmaceutical and Food Co., Ltd
Rd13 South,31km,Ban Naphasuk,Saithany District Vientiane Lao PDR



TLPH