

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Skilarence 120 mg gastro-resistant tablets dimethyl fumarate

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 or pharmacist.
- 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 or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

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2. What you need to know before you take Skilarence
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1. What Skilarence is and what it is used for

What Skilarence is

Skilarence is a medicine that contains the active substance dimethyl fumarate. Dimethyl fumarate works on cells of the immune system (the body's natural defences). It changes the activity of the immune system by reducing the production of certain substances involved in causing psoriasis.

What Skilarence is used for

Skilarence tablets are used to treat moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adults. Psoriasis is a disease causing thickened, inflamed, red areas on the skin, often covered by silvery scales.

Response to Skilarence can be generally seen as early as week 3 and improves over time. Experience with related products containing dimethyl fumarate shows treatment benefit for at least up to 24 months.

2. What you need to know before you take Skilarence

Do not take Skilarence

- if you are allergic to dimethyl fumarate or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- if you have severe problems with your stomach or intestines
- if you have severe liver or kidney problems
- if you are pregnant or breast-feeding

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Skilarence.

Monitoring

Skilarence may cause problems with your blood, liver or kidneys. You will have blood and urine tests before treatment and then regularly during your treatment. This is to make sure that you are not getting these complications and can continue taking this medicine. Depending on the results of these blood and urine tests, your doctor may decide to increase the dose of Skilarence as per the advised schedule (see section 3), maintain your dose, reduce your dose or stop treatment altogether.

Infections

White blood cells help your body to fight infections. Skilarence may reduce the number of your white blood cells. Talk to your doctor if you think you may have an infection. Symptoms include fever, pain, aching muscles, headache, loss of appetite and a general feeling of weakness. If you have a serious infection, either before starting treatment with Skilarence or during treatment, your doctor may advise you not to take Skilarence until the infection has resolved.

Gastrointestinal disorders

Tell your doctor if you have or have had problems with your stomach or intestines. Your doctor will advise you on what care you need to take during Skilarence treatment.

Children and adolescents

Children and adolescents below the age of 18 years should not take this medicine because it has not been studied in this age group.

Other medicines and Skilarence

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

In particular, tell your doctor if you are taking the following:

- **Dimethyl fumarate or other fumarates.** The active substance in Skilarence, dimethyl fumarate, is also used in other medicines such as tablets, ointments and baths. You must avoid using other products that contain fumarates to prevent taking too much.
- **Other medicines used to treat psoriasis,** such as methotrexate, retinoids, psoralens, ciclosporin, or other medicines that affect the immune system (such as immunosuppressants or cytostatics). Taking these medicines with Skilarence could increase the risk of side effects on your immune system.
- **Other medicines that can affect your kidney function,** such as methotrexate or ciclosporin (used to treat psoriasis), aminoglycosides (used to treat infections), diuretics (which increase urine), nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (used to treat pain) or lithium (used for bipolar disease and depression). These medicines taken together with Skilarence could increase the risk of side effects on your kidneys.

If you get severe or prolonged diarrhoea due to using Skilarence, other medicines may not work as well as they should. In that case, discuss your diarrhoea with your doctor. If you are taking a contraceptive medicine (the pill), this is especially important as the effect may be reduced and you may need to use additional methods to prevent pregnancy. See the instructions in the patient leaflet of the contraceptive you are taking.

If you need a vaccination, talk to your doctor. Certain types of vaccines (live vaccines) may cause infection if used during treatment with Skilarence. Your doctor can advise you what would be best.

Skilarence with alcohol

Avoid strong alcoholic drinks (more than 50 ml of spirits containing more than 30% alcohol by volume) during treatment with Skilarence, as alcohol can interact with this medicine. This could cause stomach and intestinal problems.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Do not take Skilarence if you are pregnant or trying to become pregnant, as Skilarence may harm your baby. Use effective methods of contraception to avoid becoming pregnant during treatment with Skilarence (see also “Other medicines and Skilarence” above). In case of stomach and intestinal problems that could reduce the effectiveness of oral contraceptives, you should consult your doctor who will advise you on additional contraceptive methods.

Do not breast-feed during treatment with Skilarence.

Driving and using machines

Skilarence may have a minor influence on the ability to drive and use machines. You may feel dizzy or tired after taking Skilarence. If you are affected, be careful when driving or using machines.

Skilarence contains lactose

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

Skilarence contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially ‘sodium-free’.

3. How to take Skilarence

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

Dose

Your doctor will start your treatment with a low dose of Skilarence by using 30 mg tablets. This helps your body to get used to the medicine and to reduce the risk of side effects, such as stomach and intestinal problems. The dose will be increased with 30 mg every week as shown in the table below. When reaching a dose of 120 mg Skilarence per day, usually from week 4 onwards, you can switch to 120 mg tablets for convenience. When switching tablets from 30 mg to 120 mg, please make sure you are using the right tablet and dose.

Treatment week	Tablet strength	How many tablets to take during the day			Number of tablets per day	Total daily dose
		Breakfast	Lunch	Evening meal		
1	30 mg	–	–	1	1	30 mg
2	30 mg	1	–	1	2	60 mg
3	30 mg	1	1	1	3	90 mg
4	120 mg	–	–	1	1	120 mg

5	120 mg	1	–	1	2	240 mg
6	120 mg	1	1	1	3	360 mg
7	120 mg	1	1	2	4	480 mg
8	120 mg	2	1	2	5	600 mg
9+	120 mg	2	2	2	6	720 mg

Your doctor will check how well your condition is improving after you start taking Skilarence and will check for side effects. If you have severe side effects after an increase in dose, your doctor may recommend that you temporarily go back to the last dose. If the side effects are not that troublesome, your dose will be increased until your condition is well controlled. You may not need the maximum dose of 720 mg per day as supplied in the table above. After your condition has improved sufficiently, your doctor will consider how to gradually reduce the daily dose of Skilarence to what you need to maintain your improvement.

Method of administration

Swallow Skilarence tablets whole with liquid. Take your tablet(s) during or immediately after a meal. Do not crush, break, dissolve or chew the tablet, as they have a special coating to help prevent irritation of your stomach.

If you take more Skilarence than you should

If you think you have taken too many Skilarence tablets, contact your doctor or pharmacist.

If you forget to take Skilarence

Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Take the next dose at the usual time and continue taking the medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or exactly as agreed with your doctor. Please ask your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Some of these side effects, such as reddening of the face or body (flushing), diarrhoea, stomach problems and nausea usually improve as you continue treatment.

The most serious side effects that may occur with Skilarence are allergic or hypersensitivity reactions; kidney failure or a kidney disease called Fanconi syndrome; or a severe brain infection called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). It is not known how commonly they occur. For symptoms see below.

Allergic or hypersensitivity reactions

Allergic or hypersensitivity reactions are rare but may be very serious. Reddening of the face or body (flushing) is a very common side effect which may affect more than 1 in 10 people. However, if you become flushed and get any of the following signs:

- wheezing, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath,
- swelling of the face, lips, mouth or tongue

stop taking Skilarence and call a doctor straight away.

Brain infection called PML

Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) is a rare but serious brain infection that can lead to severe disability or death. If you notice new or worsening weakness on one side of the body; clumsiness; changes in vision, thinking or memory; confusion; or personality changes lasting several days, stop taking Skilarence and talk to your doctor straight away.

Fanconi syndrome

Fanconi syndrome is a rare but serious kidney disorder which may occur with Skilarence. If you notice you are passing more urine (or more frequently); are more thirsty and drinking more than normal; your muscles seem weaker; you break a bone; or just have aches and pains, talk to your doctor as soon as possible so that this can be investigated further.

Talk to your doctor if you get any of the following side effects.

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

- decrease in white blood cells called lymphocytes (lymphopenia)
- decrease in all white blood cells (leukopenia)
- reddening of the face or body (flushing)
- diarrhoea
- bloating, stomach pain or stomach cramps
- feeling sick (nausea)

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- increase in all white blood cells (leukocytosis)
- increase in specific white blood cells called eosinophils
- increase in certain enzymes in the blood (used for checking the health of your liver)
- being sick
- constipation
- gas (flatulence), stomach discomfort, indigestion
- decreased appetite
- headache
- feeling tired
- weakness
- feeling hot
- abnormal sensations of the skin, such as itching, burning, stinging, tickling or tingling
- pink or red blotches on the skin (erythema)

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- dizziness
- excess protein in the urine (proteinuria)
- increase in serum creatinine (a substance in the blood used for measuring how well your kidneys are working)

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- allergic skin reaction

Very rare (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people)

- acute lymphatic leukaemia (a type of blood cancer)
- decrease in all types of blood cells (pancytopenia)

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- shingles

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly (see details below). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)

Yellow Card Scheme, Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store

Ireland

HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Website: www.hpra.ie

5. How to store Skilarence

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 carton and the blister after “EXP”. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

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 Skilarence 120 mg contains

- the active substance is dimethyl fumarate. One tablet contains 120 mg dimethyl fumarate.
- the other ingredients are: lactose monohydrate, cellulose microcrystalline, croscarmellose sodium, colloidal anhydrous silica, magnesium stearate, methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymer (1:1), talc, triethyl citrate, titanium dioxide (E171), simethicone, indigo carmine (E132) and sodium hydroxide.

What Skilarence 120 mg looks like and contents of the pack

Skilarence 120 mg is a blue, round tablet with a diameter of approximately 11.6 mm.

Pack sizes: 40, 70, 90, 100, 120, 180, 200, 240, 300, 360 and 400 gastro-resistant tablets. Not all pack sizes may be marketed. The tablets are packed in PVC/PVDC-aluminium blisters.

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

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Other sources of information

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the European Medicines Agency web site:

<http://www.ema.europa.eu>