

Package leaflet: Information for the patient

Tysabri 150 mg solution for injection in pre-filled syringe natalizumab

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

In addition to this leaflet, you will be given a patient alert card and, in case of self-administration or administration by a caregiver, a Pre-Administration Checklist. These contain important safety information that you need to know before and during treatment with Tysabri.

- Keep this leaflet and the patient alert card. You may need to read them again. Keep the leaflet and patient alert card with you during treatment and for six months after the last dose of this medicine, as side effects may occur even after you have stopped treatment. If you or your caregiver administer the treatment, review the Pre-Administration Checklist before each dose.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor.
- 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. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

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

1. What Tysabri is and what it is used for

Tysabri is used to treat multiple sclerosis (MS) in adults. It contains the active substance natalizumab. This is called a *monoclonal antibody*.

MS causes inflammation in the brain that damages the nerve cells. This inflammation happens when white blood cells get into the brain and spinal cord. This medicine stops the white blood cells getting through to the brain. This reduces nerve damage caused by MS.

Symptoms of multiple sclerosis

The symptoms of MS vary from patient to patient, and you may experience some or none of them. They may include: walking problems; numbness in the face, arms or legs; problems with vision; tiredness; feeling off-balance or lightheaded; bladder and bowel problems; difficulty in thinking and concentrating; depression; acute or chronic pain; sexual problems; stiffness and muscle spasms.

When the symptoms flare up, it is called a *relapse* (also known as an exacerbation or an attack). When a relapse occurs, you may notice the symptoms suddenly, within a few hours, or slowly progressing over several days. Your symptoms will then usually improve gradually (this is called a *remission*).

How Tysabri can help

In trials, this medicine approximately halved the build-up of disability caused by MS, and decreased the number of MS attacks by about two-thirds. While you are treated with this medicine you might not notice any improvement, but it may still be working to prevent your MS becoming worse.

2. What you need to know before you receive Tysabri

Before you start treatment with this medicine, it is important that you and your doctor have discussed the benefits you could expect to receive from this treatment and the risks that are associated with it.

You must not be given Tysabri

- If you are **allergic** to natalizumab or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- If you have been **diagnosed with PML** (*progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy*). PML is an uncommon infection of the brain.
- If your **immune system** has a serious problem. This may be due to disease (such as HIV), or to a medicine you are taking, or have taken in the past (see below).
- If you are taking **medicines that affect your immune system**, including certain other medicines used to treat MS. These medicines cannot be used with Tysabri.
- If you **have cancer** (unless it is a type of skin cancer called *basal cell carcinoma*).

Warnings and precautions

You need to discuss with your doctor whether Tysabri is the most suitable treatment for you. Do this before you start taking this medicine and when you have been receiving it for more than two years.

Keeping a record

In order to improve the traceability of this medicine, your doctor or pharmacist should record the name and the lot number of the product you have been given in your patient file. You may also wish to make a note of these details in case you are asked for this information in the future.

Possible brain infection (PML)

Some people receiving this medicine (fewer than 1 in 100) have had an uncommon brain infection called PML (*progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy*). PML can lead to severe disability or death.

- Before starting treatment, **all patients will have blood tests** arranged by the doctor for JC virus infection. JC virus is a common virus that does not normally make you ill. However, PML is linked to an increase of JC virus in the brain. The reason for this increase in some patients treated with Tysabri is not clear. Before and during treatment, your doctor will test your blood to check if you have antibodies to the JC virus, which are a sign that you have been infected by the JC virus.
- Your doctor will arrange a **Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scan**, which will be repeated during treatment to rule out PML.
- **The symptoms of PML** may be similar to an MS relapse (see section 4, *Possible side effects*). You can also get PML up to 6 months after stopping Tysabri treatment.

Tell your doctor as soon as possible if you notice your MS getting worse or if you notice any new symptoms, while you are on Tysabri treatment or for up to 6 months afterwards.

- **Tell your partner or caregivers** about what to look out for (see also section 4, *Possible side effects*). Some symptoms might be difficult to spot by yourself, such as changes in mood or behaviour, confusion, speech and communication difficulties. If you get any of these, **you may need further tests**. Keep looking out for symptoms in the 6 months after stopping Tysabri.
- Keep the patient alert card you have been given by your doctor. It includes this information. Show it to your partner or caregivers.
- If you or your caregiver administer the treatment, review the Pre-Administration Checklist **before each dose**.

Three things can increase your risk of PML with Tysabri. If you have two or more of these risk factors, the risk is increased further:

- **If you have antibodies to the JC virus** in your blood. These are a sign that the virus is in your body. You will be tested before and during Tysabri treatment.
- **If you are treated for a long time** with Tysabri, especially if it is more than two years.
- **If you have taken a medicine called an immunosuppressant**, that reduces the activity of your immune system.

Another condition, called JCV GCN (*JC virus granule cell neuronopathy*), is also caused by JC virus and has occurred in some patients receiving this medicine. The symptoms of JCV GCN are similar to PML.

For those with a lower risk of PML, your doctor may repeat the test regularly to check that:

- You still do not have antibodies to the JC virus in your blood.
- If you have been treated for more than 2 years, you still have a lower level of JC virus antibodies in your blood.

If someone gets PML

PML can be treated, and Tysabri treatment will be stopped. However, some people **get a reaction** as Tysabri is removed from the body. This reaction (known as **IRIS**, or *immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome*) may lead to your condition getting worse, including worsening of brain function.

Look out for other infections

Some infections other than PML may also be serious and can be due to viruses, bacteria, and other causes.

Tell a doctor or nurse immediately if you think you have an infection (see also section 4, *Possible side effects*).

Changes in blood platelets

Natalizumab may reduce platelets in the blood which are responsible for clotting. This may result in a condition called thrombocytopenia (see section 4) in which your blood may not clot quickly enough to stop bleeding. This can lead to bruising as well as other more serious problems such as excessive bleeding. You should talk to your doctor immediately if you have unexplained bruising, red or purple spots on the

skin (called petechiae), bleeding from skin cuts that does not stop or oozes, prolonged bleeding from the gums or nose, blood in urine or stools, or bleeding in the whites of your eyes.

Children and adolescents

Do not give this medicine to children or adolescents under the age of 18 years.

Other medicines and Tysabri

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

- **You must not be given this medicine** if you are now being treated with medicines that affect your **immune system**, including certain other medicines to treat your MS.
- You might not be able to use this medicine if you have **previously** had any medicines that affect your immune system.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

- **Do not use this medicine if you are pregnant**, unless you have discussed this with your doctor. Be sure to tell your doctor immediately if you get pregnant, think you may be pregnant, or if you are planning to become pregnant.
- **Do not breast-feed whilst using Tysabri.** Your doctor will help you decide whether you should stop breast-feeding, or stop using the medicine.

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine. The risk to the baby and benefit to the mother will be taken into consideration by your doctor.

Driving and using machines

Dizziness is a very common side effect. If you are affected, do not drive or use machines.

Tysabri contains polysorbate 80 (E 433)

This medicine contains 0.4 mg of polysorbate 80 in each pre-filled syringe, which is equivalent to 0.8 mg per dose. Polysorbates may cause allergic reactions. Tell your doctor if you have any known allergies.

Tysabri contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per 300 mg dose, so it is essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How Tysabri is given

Tysabri injections will be prescribed to you by a doctor experienced in the treatment of MS. Your doctor may switch you directly from another medicine to Tysabri if there are no signs of problems caused by your previous treatment.

- Your doctor will order **blood tests** for antibodies to the JC virus and other possible problems.
- Your doctor will arrange an **MRI scan**, which will be repeated during treatment.
- **To switch from some MS medicines**, your doctor may advise you to wait for a certain time to ensure that most of the previous medicine has left your body.

- If your condition allows, your doctor may discuss with you the option of receiving injections outside a clinic (e.g. at home). These injections can be administered by a healthcare professional, by yourself or a caregiver, provided you meet certain criteria. **You will still need to attend the clinic or hospital for appointments including those for regular blood tests and MRI scans.**
- If your doctor decides that you are suitable for self-administration (or administration by your caregiver), a healthcare professional will supervise you for the administration of the first two doses (2 injections each).
- Your healthcare professional will give you or your caregiver detailed instructions and will show you how to prepare and inject the medicine before using the syringes the first time.
- If your doctor decides that you are suitable for administration by yourself or a caregiver, make sure you read the patient alert card to review the list of PML symptoms and you review the Pre-Administration Checklist **before each dose**. If any symptoms appear or worsen, do not administer the dose and contact your doctor immediately.
- For adults the recommended dose is 300 mg, given once every 4 weeks.
- Each dose is given as **two injections** under the skin, in your thigh, abdomen (at least 6 centimetres away from the belly button) or back of your arm (the latter only in case of injection by a healthcare professional or a caregiver). This takes up to 30 minutes.
- Information on how to prepare and inject the medicine is provided at the end of this leaflet.

If you stop using Tysabri

Regular dosing with this medicine is important, especially in the first few months of treatment. It is important to continue with your medicine for as long as you and your doctor decide that it is helping you.

Do not stop using your medicine without your doctor's advice. Patients who received one or two doses of Tysabri, and then had a gap in treatment of 3 months or more, were more likely to have an allergic reaction when restarting treatment.

Checking for allergic reactions

A few patients have had an allergic reaction to this medicine. Your doctor may check for allergic reactions during the injections and for 1 hour afterwards. In case of self-administration or administration by a caregiver, if you experience an allergic reaction stop the injection and seek medical attention immediately. See also section 4, *Possible side effects*.

If you miss your dose of Tysabri

If you miss your usual dose of Tysabri, arrange with your doctor to receive it as soon as you can. You can then continue to receive your dose of Tysabri every 4 weeks.

Two syringes need to be administered to give the full dose. It is important that **both syringes** are administered and that you have them at the prescribed dosing schedule. If you or your caregiver are administering the injections and you have missed a dose or you have injected only one syringe, contact your doctor as soon as possible for advice.

Will Tysabri always work?

In a few patients receiving Tysabri, the body's natural defences may stop the medicine from working properly over time, as the body develops antibodies to the medicine. Your doctor can decide whether this medicine is not working properly for you from blood tests and will stop the treatment, if necessary.

If you have any further questions on Tysabri, ask your doctor. Always use this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure.

Subcutaneous is abbreviated as SC on the syringe label.

4. Possible side effects

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

Speak to your doctor or nurse immediately if you notice any of the following.

Signs of a brain infection

- Changes in personality and behaviour such as confusion, delirium or loss of consciousness,
- Seizures (fits)
- Headache
- Nausea / vomiting
- Stiff neck
- Extreme sensitivity to bright light
- Fever
- Rash (anywhere on the body)

These symptoms may be caused by an infection of the brain (*encephalitis or PML*) or its covering layer (*meningitis*).

Signs of other serious infections

- An unexplained fever
- Severe diarrhoea
- Shortness of breath
- Prolonged dizziness
- Headache
- Weight loss
- Listlessness
- Impaired vision
- Pain or redness of the eye(s)

Signs of an allergic reaction

- Itchy rash (*hives*)
- Swelling of your face, lips or tongue
- Difficulty breathing
- Chest pain or discomfort
- Increase or decrease in your blood pressure (your doctor or nurse will notice this if they are monitoring your blood pressure)

These are most likely during or shortly after the injection.

Signs of a possible liver problem

- Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes
- Unusual darkening of the urine
- Abnormal liver function test

Speak to a doctor or nurse immediately if you get any of the side effects listed above, or if you think you have an infection. **Show your patient alert card** and this package leaflet to any doctor or nurse who treats you, not only to your neurologist.

Other side effects

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

- Urinary tract infection
- Sore throat and runny or blocked up nose
- Headache
- Dizziness
- Feeling sick (*nausea*)
- Joint pain
- Tiredness

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- Anaemia (decrease in your red blood cells which can make your skin pale and can make you feel breathless or lacking energy)
- Allergy (*hypersensitivity*)
- Shivering
- Itchy rash (*hives*)
- Being sick (*vomiting*)
- Fever
- Difficulty breathing (*dyspnoea*)
- Reddening of the face or body (*flushing*)
- Herpes infections
- Discomfort around the place you have been injected. You could experience pain, bruising, redness, itching or swelling

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- Severe allergy (*anaphylactic reaction*)
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)
- Inflammatory disorder after discontinuation of the medicinal product
- Facial swelling
- An increase in the number of white blood cells (*eosinophilia*)
- Reduction in blood platelets
- Easy bruising (purpura)

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1000 people)

- Herpes infection in the eye

- Severe anaemia (decrease in your red blood cells which can make your skin pale and can make you feel breathless or lacking energy)
- Severe swelling under the skin
- High levels of bilirubin in the blood (*hyperbilirubinaemia*) which may cause symptoms such as yellowing of your eyes or skin, fever and tiredness

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

- Unusual infections of brain and eyes
- Damage to your liver

Speak to your doctor as soon as possible if you think you have an infection. You will also find this information in the patient alert card you have been given by your doctor.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme.

Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Tysabri

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

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date stated on the label and carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Store in a refrigerator (2 °C - 8 °C).

Do not freeze.

Keep the syringes in the outer carton in order to protect from light.

The pre-filled syringes can be kept at room temperature (up to 30° C) for a maximum of a combined period of up to 24 hours, including the time to allow warming to room temperature for administration. The syringes can be returned to the refrigerator and used before the expiry date stated on the label and carton. Date and time of removal of the pack from the refrigerator must be recorded on the carton. Discard the syringes if left out of the refrigerator for more than 24 hours. Do not use external heat sources such as hot water to warm the pre-filled syringes.

Do not use this medicine if you notice particles in the liquid and/or the liquid in the syringe is discoloured.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Tysabri contains

The active substance is natalizumab.

Each 1 mL pre-filled syringe contains 150 mg natalizumab.

The other ingredients are:

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, monohydrate,

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, heptahydrate,

Sodium chloride (see section 2 'Tysabri contains sodium'),

Polysorbate 80 (E 433)

Water for injections

What Tysabri looks like and contents of the pack

Tysabri is a colourless to slightly yellow, slightly opalescent to opalescent liquid.

Each carton contains two syringes.

Tysabri is available in packs containing 2 pre-filled syringes.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

Biogen Netherlands B.V.

Prins Mauritslaan 13

1171 LP Badhoevedorp

The Netherlands

Manufacturer

Biogen Netherlands B.V.

Prins Mauritslaan 13

1171 LP Badhoevedorp

The Netherlands

This leaflet was last revised in January 2026.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Tysabri 150 mg

solution for injection

natalizumab

injection for subcutaneous use

Full dose = Two prefilled syringes

This “Instructions for Use” contains information on how to inject using the Tysabri prefilled syringe.

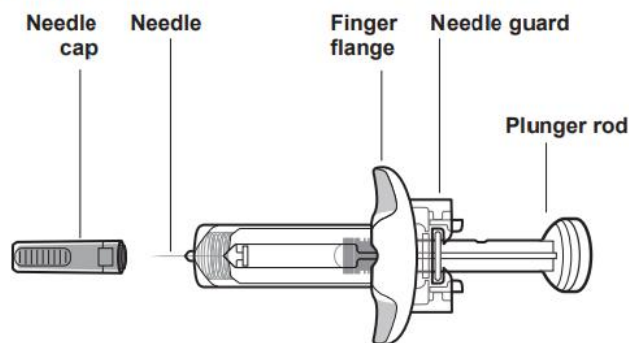
Read these Instructions for Use before you start using the Tysabri prefilled syringe (called “syringe” in these instructions) and each time you get a refill. There may be new information.

This information does not take the place of talking to your healthcare professional about your medical condition or your treatment.

Tysabri device parts

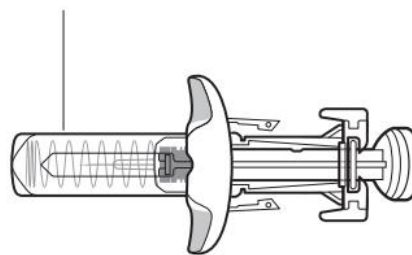
Do not remove the finger flange. The finger flange will allow you to hold the syringe more firmly during the injection process.

Before Use



After Use

Once the syringe is empty and the plunger is released, the needle guard is designed to cover the entire needle.



Important information you need to know before injecting Tysabri

Tysabri is provided in a prefilled syringe (called “syringe” in these instructions). Each Tysabri carton contains two syringes. You will need to use both syringes, within 30 minutes of each other, to get your full dose.

- In case of self-administration or administration by a caregiver, your healthcare professional should show you or your caregiver how to prepare and inject the syringes before you use them the first time. If you or your caregiver are administering the injections and have missed a dose or have injected only one syringe, contact your pharmacist or treating physician.
- The syringes are for subcutaneous injection only (inject directly into the fatty layer under the skin).
- Each syringe can only be used one time (single use). They cannot be reused.
- Do not share your syringes with other people, even if their illness is the same as yours. You may give an infection to them or get an infection from them.


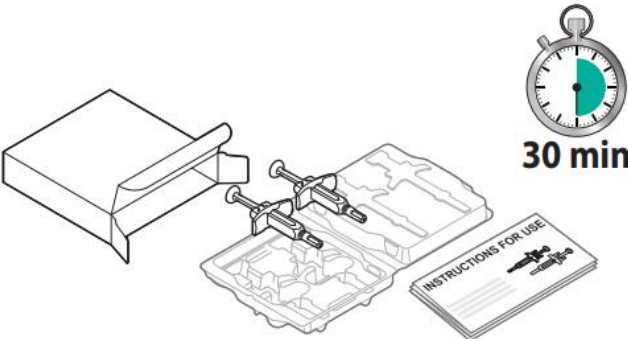

Note for healthcare professionals:

Patients should be **observed during the subcutaneous injections and for 1 hour after** for signs and symptoms of injection reactions including hypersensitivity. **After the first six Tysabri doses**, regardless of route of administration, patients should be observed after subcutaneous injection according to clinical judgement.

Storing Tysabri

- Keep the syringe and all medicines out of sight and reach of children.
- Store the syringes in the refrigerator (2 °C to 8 °C).
- **If needed, syringes may be stored at room temperature (up to 30 °C) and up to 24 hours in total. If the syringes have been out of refrigerator for more than 24 hours, do not use them.**
- Keep the syringes in the original carton to protect them from sunlight.
- Do not freeze the syringes or expose to temperatures above 30 °C.
- The syringes can be returned to the refrigerator and used before the expiry date stated on the label and carton.

Preparing to inject Tysabri:

<p>1. Collect the supplies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect the supplies and place them on a clean, flat surface in a well-lit area. 	 <p>Alcohol Wipe Gauze Pad Adhesive Bandage</p> <p>Sharps Disposal Container</p>
<p>2. Remove 2 syringes from the refrigerator and wait 30 minutes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take the carton, containing TWO syringes, out of the refrigerator and let them come to room temperature (up to 30 °C) for at least 30 minutes. <p>Do not use external heat sources, such as hot water, to warm the syringes.</p>	 <p>30 min</p>
<p>3. Wash and dry hands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash your hands well with soap and water. Then dry your hands. 	
<p>4. Check the syringes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Check the expiration date on both syringes (callout a). <p>Do not use the syringe if the expiration date has passed.</p>	

- b. Check the syringes to see if they are damaged or cracked (callout b).

Do not use the syringe if it is damaged or cracked.

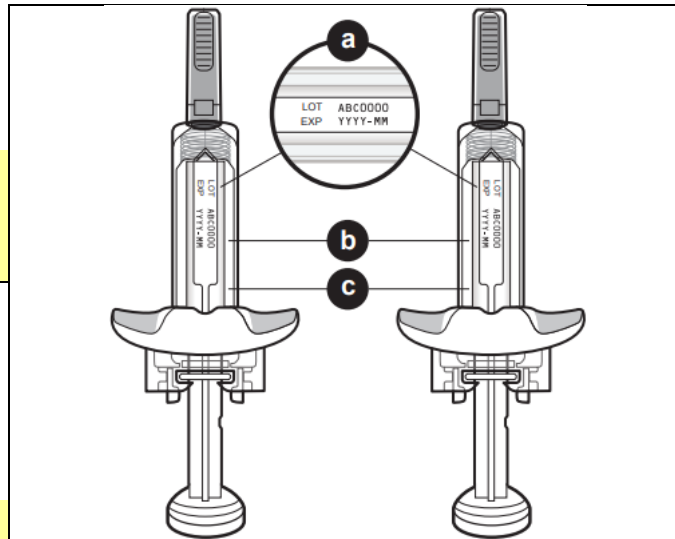
- c. Check that the medicine in both syringes is colourless to slightly yellow, clear to slightly opalescent (pearly), and free of visible particles (callout c).

Do not use the syringe if the liquid has visible particles.

Do not use the syringe if it has been dropped prior to using it. Notify your healthcare professional if you have any of these issues with the syringes.

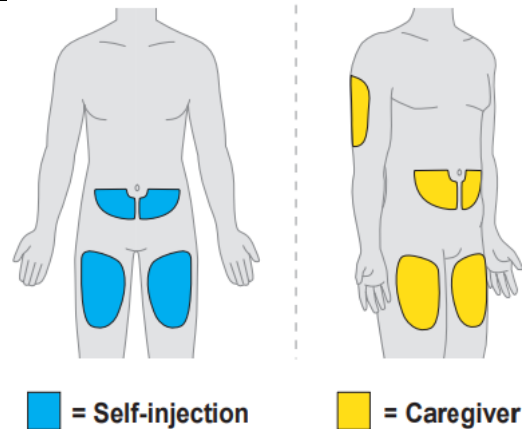
You may see bubbles in the medicine. This is normal.

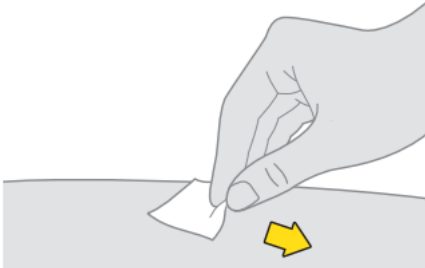
Note: The appearance of the medicine may change after it is removed from the refrigerator. This is normal.



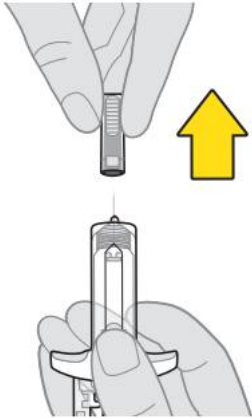
5. Choose the 1st injection site.

- a. Use one of the following injection sites:
- **Abdomen** (at least 6 centimetres away from the belly button)
 - **Front of the thigh**
 - **Upper outer arm** (this is for caregiver administration only)
- b. **Do not** inject into an area of the body where the skin is tender, red, infected, bruised or has scars.
- c. Change (rotate) injection sites between injections.



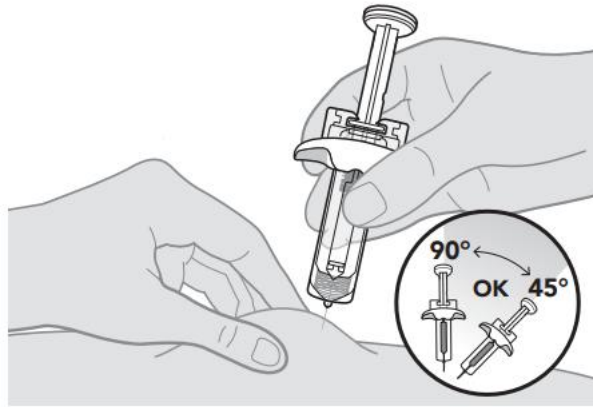
<p>6. Clean the 1st injection site.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wipe the skin with an alcohol wipe. Let the injection site air dry before injecting the dose. 	
<p>Do not touch, fan or blow on the clean area.</p>	

Injecting your 1st syringe

<p>7. Remove the needle cap.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hold the syringe body with one hand with the needle pointing up. With your other hand, firmly hold the needle cap and pull it straight off the needle. Dispose of the needle cap right away after removing it. <p>Note: you may see a drop of liquid on the needle tip. This is normal.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not touch or re-cap the needle. You could get a needle stick injury. Do not pull on the plunger rod. 	

8. Insert the needle into the 1st site.

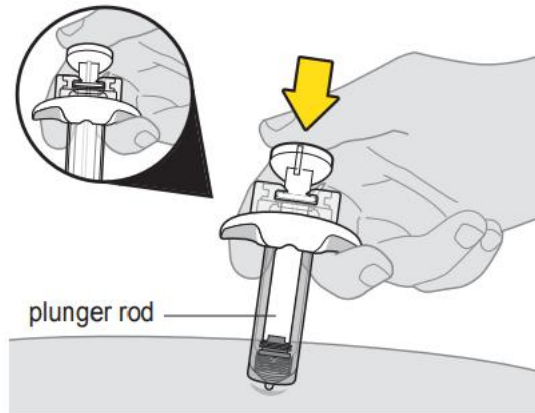
- a. Pinch the skin around the cleaned injection site.
- b. With your other hand, hold the syringe like a pencil and use a quick, dart-like motion to insert the needle at an angle of 45 to 90 degrees until the needle is fully under the skin.



9. Give your 1st injection.

- a. After the needle is in the skin, release the pinched skin.
- b. Slowly push the plunger all the way down as far as it will go to inject all of the medicine.

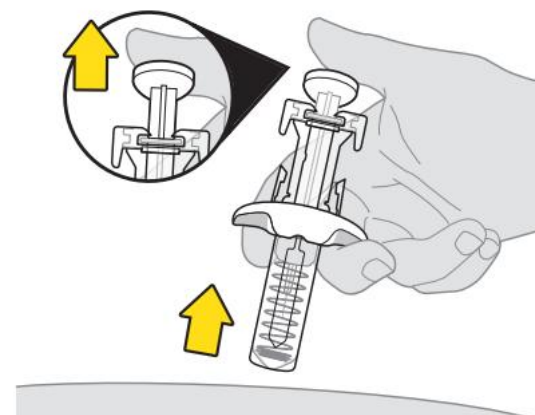
Make sure you push the plunger rod all the way down to get all your medicine and engage the needle guard.



10. Remove the needle from the injection site.

- When the syringe is empty, begin releasing the plunger and remove the syringe from the injection straight out until the entire needle is covered by the needle guard.

If the needle guard does not activate to cover the needle, **do not** recap the syringe. Place it in the sharps disposal container and contact your healthcare professional for assistance.



11. Check and care for your injection site.

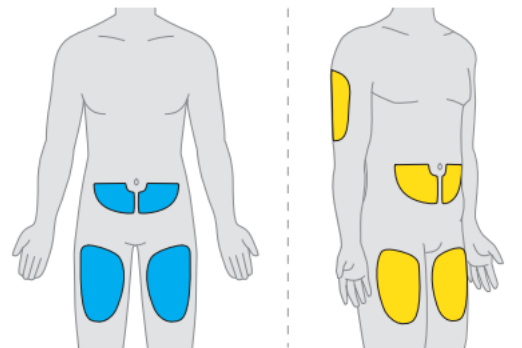
- Apply a gauze pad or adhesive bandage to your injection site, if needed.



Injecting your 2nd syringe

12. Choose the 2nd injection site.

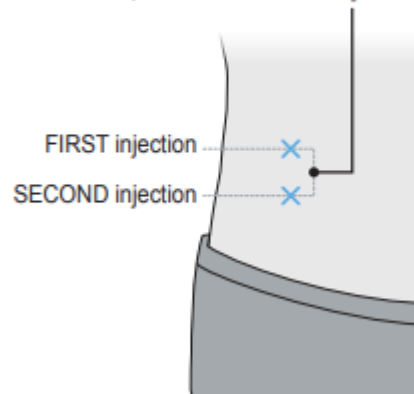
- Choose another area to inject. You may use one of the following injection sites:
 - **Abdomen** (at least 6 centimetres away from the belly button)
 - **Front of the thigh**
 - **Upper outer arm** (this is for caregiver administration only)
- Do not** inject into an area of the body where the skin is tender, red, infected, bruised or has scars.
- Change (rotate) injection sites between injections.
- If using the same area of the body, make sure your 2nd injection site is at least 3 centimetres from your first injection site.



■ = Self-injection

■ = Caregiver

If injecting into the same area, at least 3 cm apart



13. Clean the 2nd injection site.

- Wipe the skin with an alcohol wipe.
- Let the injection site air dry before injecting the dose.

Do not touch, fan or blow on the clean area.

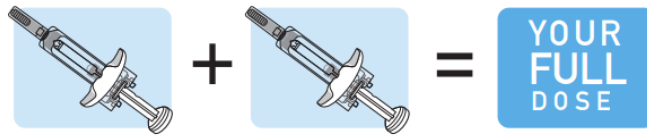


14. Give your 2nd injection.

- a. Repeat steps 7-11 to inject the SECOND syringe to get your full dose.**

Administer injections one after the other without significant delay. The second injection should be administered no later than 30 minutes after the first injection.

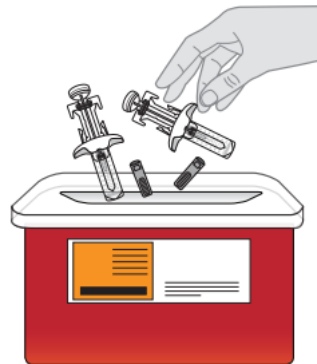
USE 2 SYRINGES FOR YOUR FULL DOSE



Disposing Tysabri

15. Dispose of both syringes.

- Put both used syringes in a sharps disposal container right away after use.



Do not dispose of your used sharps disposal container or any used syringes in your household trash.

If you do not have a sharps disposal container, you can ask your healthcare professional for one or you may use a household container that is:

- made of heavy-duty plastic,
- can be closed with a tight-fitting, puncture resistant lid, without sharps being able to come out,
- upright and stable during use,
- leak-resistant, and
- properly labelled to warn of hazardous waste inside the container.

When your sharps disposal container is almost full, you will need to follow your community guidelines for the right way to dispose of it. There may be state or local laws about how you should dispose of used syringes.

Do not dispose of your used sharps disposal container in your household trash unless your community guidelines permit this.

Do not recycle your used sharps disposal container.

