

Bramitob 300mg/4ml Nebuliser Solution

Tobramycin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using 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:

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

1. What Bramitob is and what it is used for

Bramitob contains tobramycin which is an antibiotic belonging to a family called the aminoglycosides. It fights infections caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Bramitob is used for treating chronic chest infections in patients with cystic fibrosis caused by *Pseudomonas* bacteria. It kills the bacteria and helps to improve your breathing. *Pseudomonas* is a very common bacterium that infects nearly all patients with cystic fibrosis at some time during their lives. Some people do not get this infection until later on in their lives while others get it very young. If infection is not properly controlled it will continue to damage the lungs causing further problems. As Bramitob is breathed-in the antibiotic, tobramycin, can get straight into your lungs to work against the bacteria causing the infection.

Bramitob is indicated only for patients aged 6 years and older.

To achieve the best results please make every effort to use your medicine as instructed.

2. What you need to know before you use Bramitob

Do not use Bramitob:

- If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to tobramycin, any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6) or any other type of aminoglycoside antibiotic
- If you are taking any of the medicines listed in the section below, Taking other medicines

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before using Bramitob.

The tobramycin in Bramitob is one of a group of medicines that can occasionally cause hearing loss, dizziness and kidney damage (**see also Section 4 on the back of the leaflet, Possible side effects**). It is important that you tell your doctor if any of the following applies to you:

- If your chest becomes tight after using your Bramitob. Your doctor will supervise your first dose of Bramitob and check your lung function before and after dosing. If you are not already doing so, your doctor may ask you to use a bronchodilator, (e.g. salbutamol), before using Bramitob.
- If you have ever suffered from any neuromuscular disorders such as parkinsonism or other conditions characterised by muscle weakness, including myasthenia gravis.
- If you have ever experienced kidney problems in the past. Before you start to use Bramitob, your doctor may check that your kidneys are working properly by testing a blood or urine sample. Your doctor may re-check this regularly during treatment.
- If you have ever experienced in the past
 - ringing in your ears
 - any other problems with your hearing
 - dizziness.

Your doctor may test your hearing before starting Bramitob or at any time during your Bramitob treatment.

- If you are currently coughing up blood in your sputum. Inhaling medicines may cause you to cough and your doctor may ask you to stop using Bramitob until little or no blood appears in your sputum.
- If you are concerned that your Bramitob is not as effective as it should be. Bacteria can sometimes develop resistance to antibiotic treatment.

Other medicines and Bramitob

Before starting treatment, please tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

- Do not use Bramitob if you are taking diuretics (water tablets) containing furosemide or ethacrynic acid, without discussing this with your doctor.
- Do not use Bramitob if you are taking urea or intravenous and oral mannitol (these products are used to treat serious conditions in hospitalised patients).
- Some other medicines can sometimes harm the kidneys or hearing and this could be made worse by Bramitob treatment.

You may be receiving injections of tobramycin or other aminoglycosides as well as inhaling Bramitob. Such injections, which may increase the very low body levels of aminoglycoside caused by inhaling Bramitob, should be avoided when the following medicines are being taken:

- Amphotericin B, cefalotin, ciclosporin, tacrolimus, polymyxins
- Platinum compounds (for example, carboplatin and cisplatin)
- Anticholinesterases (for example, neostigmine and pyridostigmine), botulinum toxin

If this applies to you, you should speak to your doctor.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

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

It is not known whether inhaling this medicine while you are pregnant causes side effects. When they are given by injection, tobramycin and other aminoglycoside antibiotics can cause harm to an unborn child, such as deafness and kidney problems.

If you are breast feeding, you should talk to your doctor before using this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Bramitob has minor influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

In rare cases Bramitob may make you feel dizzy. It is therefore possible that Bramitob could affect your ability to drive a car or operate machinery.

3. How to use Bramitob

Always use this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. Instructions for using Bramitob are given after the dosage section.

Do **not** mix or dilute your Bramitob with any other medicine in your nebuliser.

If you are taking several different treatments for cystic fibrosis you should take them in the following order:

- bronchodilator (e.g. salbutamol), then
- chest physiotherapy, then
- other inhaled medicines, then
- Bramitob

Also check the order with your doctor.

Bramitob should be used with a clean, dry PARI LC PLUS or PARI LC SPRINT reusable nebuliser (for your own personal use only) and a suitable compressor. Ask your doctor or physiotherapist for advice on which compressor to use.)

The single-dose Bramitob container should be opened just before use. Any unused solution that is not immediately used should be discarded.

Dosage

- The dose (one 4 ml container) is the same for all persons aged 6 years and older.
- Use two single-dose containers per day for 28 days. Inhale the contents of one container in the morning and one in the evening. There should be a 12 hour gap between the doses.
- You then have 28 days without taking your medicine before starting another 28-day treatment cycle again.
- It is important that you keep using the product twice each day during your 28 days on treatment and that you keep to the **28-day on/28-day off cycle**. Keep taking Bramitob in this way until your doctor tells you to stop.

If you use more Bramitob than you should

If you inhale too much Bramitob you may get a very hoarse voice. Make sure you tell your doctor as soon as possible.

If you forget to use Bramitob

- If there are more than 6 hours before you are due to use your next dose (container), use Bramitob now.

Please read back of leaflet

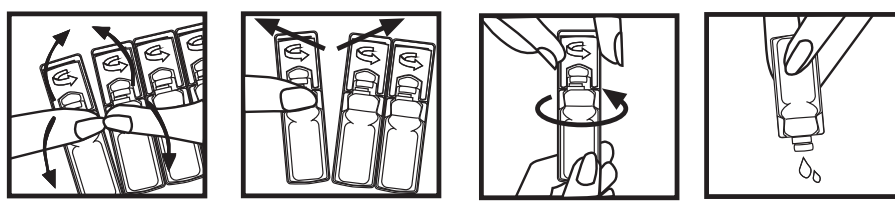
- If there are less than 6 hours before you are due to use your next dose (container), miss out the forgotten dose (container).

Then continue with your next dose as normal.

Instructions for use

Bramitob is intended for use in a nebuliser, do not use it in any other way.

1. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water before opening your single-dose container according to the following instructions.
2. Bend the single-dose container backwards and forwards (Figure A).
3. Carefully separate a new container from the strip, firstly from the top, then in the middle (Figure B), leaving the rest in the foil envelope.
4. Open the single-dose container by rotating the flap as indicated by the arrow (Figure C).
5. Gently squeeze the contents of the container into the nebuliser chamber (Figure D).



6. Turn on the compressor.
7. Check if there is a steady mist coming from the mouthpiece.
8. Sit or stand in an upright position so that you can breathe normally.
9. Place the mouthpiece between your teeth and on top of your tongue. Breathe normally, but only through your mouth (you may find noseclips helpful). Try not to block the end of the mouthpiece with your tongue.
10. Continue until all the Bramitob is used up, this should take about 15 minutes.
11. If you are interrupted, or need to cough or rest during your treatment, turn off the compressor to save your medicine. Turn the compressor on again when you are ready to restart your treatment.

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

Looking after your nebuliser and compressor:

Please follow the manufacturer's instructions for the care and use of your nebuliser and compressor.

4. Possible side effects

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

If you are not sure what the side effects below are, ask your doctor to explain them to you.

The most **common** side effects of Bramitob which may affect more than 1 in 100 people are: Cough and hoarseness.

Uncommon side effects of Bramitob which may affect more than 1 in 1,000 people are: thrush in the mouth (candida infection), vertigo, loss of hearing, increased saliva quantities, inflammation of the tongue, rash, sore throat, hepatic enzymes increased in the blood, noisy breathing, nausea, mucosal dry, coughing up blood, pain in the throat (oropharyngitis) or chest, loss of hearing, headache, shortness of breath, weakness, producing more sputum (the substance you cough up) than normal, gastric pain and fungal infection.

Rare side effects which may affect more than 1 in 10,000 people are: loss of appetite, ringing in the ears, chest tightness or difficulty breathing, loss of voice, nose bleeds, runny nose, mouth ulcers, vomiting, taste disturbances, asthma, dizziness, loss of strength, fever, pain, laryngitis (voice alteration with sore throat and difficulty swallowing).

Very Rare side effects which may affect less than 1 in 10,000 people are: swelling of lymph glands, drowsiness, ear problems, ear pain, hyperventilation, sinusitis, diarrhoea, allergic reactions including urticaria and pruritus, deficiency of available oxygen in the blood and bodily tissues (hypoxia), back pain, abdominal pain and generally feeling unwell.

If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist.

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. You can also report side effects directly via:

United Kingdom: 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

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Bramitob

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children
- For single use only. Do not use Bramitob after the expiry date which is stated on the outer pack and label after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month. You can use Bramitob also if the colour of the solution varies.
In use shelf life: Bramitob bags (intact or opened) may be stored for up to 3 months at not more than 25°C.
- Store in a refrigerator (2-8°C). You can store the single-dose container for up to 3 months at not more than 25°C., if you don't have a refrigerator available and for transporting purposes.
- Store your containers in the original packaging in order to protect from light.
- After first opening the single-dose container: Use immediately.
- After first use: Discard the used single-dose container immediately.
- 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 to protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Bramitob contains

The active substance is tobramycin. Each 4ml single-dose container contains tobramycin 300 mg.

The other ingredients are sodium chloride, sulphuric acid and sodium hydroxide (for pH adjustment), water for injections.

What Bramitob looks like and contents of the pack

Bramitob appears as a clear, yellowish solution.

Your Bramitob Nebuliser Solution comes in 4ml single-dose containers. There are 4 containers in each sealed bag, in box sizes of 4, 16, 28 or 56.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Marketing Authorisation Holder:

UK: Chiesi Limited, 333 Styal Road, Manchester, M22 5LG, United Kingdom.

Ireland: Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Palermo 26/A, 43122 Parma, Italy.

Manufacturer: Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., 96 Via S. Leonardo, 43122 Parma, Italy or Genetics S.p.A., Contradad Canfora, 84084 Fisciano (Italy)

This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

Austria: Bramitob	Netherlands: Bramitob
Czech Republic: Bramitob	Norway: Bramitob
Denmark: Bramitob	Poland: Bramitob
Finland: Bramitob	Portugal: Bramitob
Germany: Bramitob	Slovak Republic: Bramitob
Greece: Bramitob	Spain: Bramitob
Hungary: Bramitob	Sweden: Bramitob
Ireland: Bramitob	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland & Great Britain): Bramitob
Italy: Tobrineb	

Is this leaflet hard to see or read? Phone for help: 0161 488 5555 (from UK)
+44161 488 5555 (from Ireland)

This leaflet was last revised in 11/2023

CP0005/13



Chiesi item