

**Keep this card with you and show to any healthcare professional involved in your medical care – for example, your pharmacist, GP, emergency doctor or at vaccination clinics.**

**Your name:**

**Doctor's name**  
*(who prescribed Litfulo):*

**Doctor's phone number:**

**The date you started Litfulo:**



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 <https://yellowcard.mhra.gov.uk/> or search MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store for how to report side effects.



## **Litfulo<sup>®</sup>▼ (ritlecitinib) Patient Card**

### **Safety information for patients, or their caregivers, about Litfulo:**

- This card contains important safety information you should be aware of before and during treatment with Litfulo
- For more information read the patient information leaflet included in each pack of Litfulo
- Ask your doctor or pharmacist if any of the information is not clear
- Keep this card with you and show to any healthcare professional involved in your medical care

## What Litfulo is and what it is used for

Litfulo contains the active substance ritlecitinib. It is used to treat severe alopecia areata in adults and adolescents 12 years of age and older. Alopecia areata is a disease where the body's own immune system attacks hair follicles, causing inflammation that leads to hair loss on the scalp, face and/or other parts of the body.

Litfulo works by reducing the activity of enzymes called JAK3 and TEC kinases, which are involved in inflammation at the hair follicle. This reduces the inflammation, leading to hair regrowth in patients with alopecia areata.

You should know about certain side effects and topics listed in this leaflet, which may be expected because of how the medicine works.

It does not contain all the safety information about this medicine, so you should also read the patient information leaflet supplied with Litfulo. It is important to follow the instructions in this booklet and in the patient information leaflet.

**Talk to your doctor if you get any side effects.**

## Contraception and pregnancy

Litfulo must NOT be used during pregnancy.

If you are a woman of childbearing potential, you should use an effective method of contraception during treatment with Litfulo and for at least one month after your last dose of Litfulo. Talk to your doctor about suitable methods of contraception.

Tell your doctor straight away if you become pregnant or think you might have become pregnant during treatment as Litfulo can harm the developing baby.

## Risk of infections

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before and during treatment with Litfulo if you:

- Have an infection (possible signs may be fever, sweating, chills, muscle aches, cough, shortness of breath, blood in your phlegm, weight loss, diarrhoea, stomach pain, burning when you urinate, urinating more often than usual, feeling very tired)
- Have, or have had, tuberculosis (TB) or have been in close contact with someone with TB, or if you reside or travel in regions where TB is very common.

Your doctor will test you for TB before starting Litfulo and may retest you during treatment

- Have ever had a herpes infection (such as chickenpox or shingles), because Litfulo may allow it to come back. Tell your doctor if you get a painful skin rash with blisters as this can be a sign of shingles

## Vaccines (immunisation)

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you have recently had or plan to have a vaccination (immunisation) – this is because certain live vaccines are not recommended immediately before and while using Litfulo.

## Risk of cancer

It is not clear if Litfulo increases the risk of cancer. Your doctor will discuss with you if treatment with this medicine is appropriate and whether check-ups, including regular skin checks, will be necessary during treatment.

## Risk of neurological symptoms

It is not known if Litfulo affects your nervous system. Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you have unexplained symptoms, such as muscle weakness or stiffness, problems with your vision, seizures or memory loss while taking Litfulo.

## Risk of blood clots

Before taking Litfulo, talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you have previously had a heart attack, a stroke, blood clots in the veins of your legs (deep vein thrombosis) or lungs (pulmonary embolism), or blood clots in an artery in the eye (retinal occlusion).

During treatment with Litfulo, tell your doctor immediately if you get any of the following symptoms:

- Severe chest pain or tightness that might spread to arms, jaw, neck, back, chest pain, shortness of breath or cold sweat (symptoms of a heart attack)
- One-sided weakness in arm or leg, slurred speech (which may be a sign of a stroke)
- A painful swollen leg, warmth or redness in one leg or arm (symptoms of deep vein thrombosis)
- Chest pain or shortness of breath (which may be symptoms of a blood clot in the lungs)
- Any acute changes to your eyesight, such as blurry vision or partial or complete loss of vision (which may be symptoms of a blood clot in an artery in the eye)