Patient Information Leaflet

PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

SCHEDULING STATUS S4

PROPRIETARY NAME AND DOSAGE FORM

MYLATAF film-coated tablets

Emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide/dolutegravir 200/25/50 mg

Contains sugar: lactose monohydrate 120 mg per tablet and mannitol 145,400 mg per tablet.

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking MYLATAF

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor, pharmacist, nurse or other health care provider.
- MYLATAF has been prescribed for you personally and you should not share your medicine with other people. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

What is in this leaflet

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

4. Possible side effects

5. How to store MYLATAF

6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What MYLATAF is and what it is used for

MYLATAF is used to treat Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV-1) infection in adults and children who weigh at least 40 kg.

HIV-1 is the virus that causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

2. What you need to know before you take MYLATAF

Do not take MYLATAF:

- If you are hypersensitive (allergic) to emtricitabine, tenofovir alafenamide or dolutegravir, or any of the other ingredients of MYLATAF (listed in section 6).
- If you take medicine containing dofetilide or pilsicainide, as taking them with MYLATAF can cause serious or life-threatening side effects.
- If you are taking medicine containing metformin.
- If you have moderate or severe hepatic impairment.
- If you have severe renal disease
- If your doctor has told you that your HIV-1 has the K65R mutation.
- If you are pregnant or breastfeeding.

Warnings and precautions

Lactic acid build up in the body (causes nausea, vomiting, rapid deep breathing, and generalised weakness) and

enlarged liver and fatty liver, have been reported with the use of some medicines for HIV alone or in combination with other antiretrovirals.

Tenofovir alafenamide, one component of MYLATAF tablets, is approved for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. Severe acute worsening of hepatitis B has been reported in patients who are also infected with HIV-1 and HBV and have discontinued products containing tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF), and may occur with discontinuation of MYLATAF tablets.

Take special care with MYLATAF:

- If you have or have had liver problems, including hepatitis B or C virus infection.
- If you have kidney problems.
- If you are taking other medicines as taking them with MYLATAF can cause side effects (See **Using other medicines with MYLATAF** below).

Children and adolescents

Do not give MYLATAF to children who weigh less than 40 kg.

Other medicines and MYLATAF

Always tell your healthcare provider if you are taking any other medicine. (This includes complementary or traditional medicines).

Medicines containing dofetilide should not be taken with MYLATAF as blood levels are raised and increased side effects can result.

Metformin blood levels are increased by MYLATAF. You should not take MYLATAF if you are also taking metformin.

Blood levels of MYLATAF are decreased by the following medicines and should not be used:

- rifabutin, rifampin, rifapentine (medicines used to treat tuberculosis)
- St John's wort

Blood levels of MYLATAF are decreased by the following medicines and your dosage will need to be adjusted or a different medicine may need to be prescribed:

Carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbitone

Some antacids or laxatives containing magnesium or aluminium, sucralfate and oral calcium or iron supplements may be used if MYLATAF is taken 2 hours before or 6 hours after these medicines.

MYLATAF with food and drink

MYLATAF may be taken with or without food.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

MYLATAF is contraindicated in pregnancy and you must not take it if you are pregnant or are trying to become pregnant. A reliable method of contraception should be used to avoid pregnancy while take MYLATAF.

A urine pregnancy test should be carried out within 24 hours before commencing treatment with MYLATAF. Once treatment has started, pregnancy testing should be repeated every 4 weeks. Pregnancy testing and counselling should be performed if a woman misses her period or if there is any abnormality in menstrual bleeding.

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other health care provider for advice before taking this medicine.

Do not breast feed your baby if you are taking MYLATAF.

Driving and using machines

MYLATAF may cause dizziness which can affect your ability to drive a car or operate machines.

MYLATAF contains lactose

MYLATAF contains lactose. Patients with the rare hereditary conditions of lactose or galactose intolerance, e.g. galactosaemia should not take MYLATAF.

MYLATAF also contains mannitol and may have a laxative effect.

3. HOW TO TAKE MYLATAF

Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person.

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

The usual dose is one tablet taken once daily with or without food.

Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment with **MYLATAF** will last.

Do not run out of MYLATAF tablets. The virus in your blood may increase and the virus may become harder to treat.

If you have the impression that the effect of MYLATAF is too strong or too weak, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

If you take more MYLATAF than you should

In the event of overdosage, consult your doctor or pharmacist. If neither is available, contact the nearest hospital or poison control centre.

If you forget to take MYLATAF

Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten individual doses.

Do not miss a dose of MYLATAF.

If you miss a dose of MYLATAF take it as soon as you remember.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

MYLATAF can have side effects. Not all side effects reported for MYLATAF are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while taking MYLATAF, please consult your health care provider for advice.

If any of the following happens, stop taking MYLATAF and tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital:

- Fever
- Generally ill feeling
- Tiredness
- Muscle or joint aches
- Blisters or sores in the mouth
- Blisters or peeling of the skin
- Redness or swelling of the eyes
- Swelling of the mouth, face, lips or tongue
- Difficulty in swallowing or breathing

These are all very serious side effects. If you have them, you may have had a serious allergic reaction to MYLATAF. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Worsening of hepatitis B virus infection: MYLATAF tablets are not for use to treat chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. If you have hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection and take MYLATAF tablets, your HBV may get worse (flare-up) if you stop taking MYLATAF tablets. A “flare-up” is when your HBV infection suddenly returns in a worse way than before.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of the following signs or symptoms of liver problems**:**

- Your skin or the white part of your eyes turns yellow (jaundice)
- Dark or “tea-coloured” urine
- Light coloured stools

- Nausea or vomiting
- Loss of appetite
- Pain, aching or tenderness on the right side of your stomach area.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of the following signs or symptoms of too much lactic acid in your blood**:**

- Weakness or being more tired than usual, unusual muscle pain
- Short of breath or fast breathing
- Stomach pain with nausea and vomiting
- Cold or blue hands and feet
- Feeling dizzy or lightheaded
- Fast or abnormal heartbeat

Too much lactic acid is a serious medical emergency that can lead to death.

Frequent side effects:

- Neutropenia (low levels of white blood cells). Symptoms are infections of the skin and other areas of the body, swollen gums, and sore mouth.
- Allergic reactions
- Inability to sleep, abnormal dreams
- Suicide
- Headache, dizziness
- Difficulty breathing
- Nausea, diarrhoea, vomiting, gas, stomach pain, indigestion

- Rash, itch, hives, skin discolouration
- Kidney problems
- Fatigue (mental or physical weakness), pain, lack of energy

Less frequent side effects:

- Changes in your immune system can happen as your immune system may get stronger and begin to fight infections in your body. Tell your healthcare provider if you start having new symptoms after you start taking MYLATAF
- Stomach pain or discomfort
- Liver problems

The following side effects are reported but the frequency is not known:

- Anaemia (low red blood cells)
- Inflammation of the pancreas
- Myopathy (muscle weakness)
- Osteomalacia (bone pain and muscle weakness)
- Rhabdomyolysis (breakdown of muscle tissue)

If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects, talk to your doctor. You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via the “6.04 Adverse Drug Reactions & Quality Problem Reporting Form”,

found online under SAHPRA's publications: https://sahpra.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/6.04_ARF1_v5.1_27Jan2020.pdf By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of MYLATAF.

5. How to store MYLATAF

Store all medicines out of reach of children.

Store at or below 30 °C in original container.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What MYLATAF contains

The active substances are emtricitabine 200 mg, tenofovir alafenamide fumarate equivalent to tenofovir alafenamide 25 mg and dolutegravir sodium equivalent to dolutegravir 50 mg per tablet.

Contains sugar: lactose monohydrate 120 mg per tablet and mannitol 145,400 mg per tablet.

The other ingredients are:

Croscarmellose sodium, lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, mannitol, microcrystalline cellulose, povidone, sodium starch glycolate.

Film coat: macrogol, polyvinyl alcohol, talc, titanium dioxide.

What MYLATAF looks like and contents of the pack

A white to off white, film coated, oval shaped, biconvex beveled edge tablet debossed with M on one side of the tablet and TD1 on the other side; and with the following dimensions (length: 18,00 mm; width: 9,00 mm).

Blue, opaque, HDPE bottle with blue opaque PP screw closure with aluminium induction sealing liner and desiccant canister/sachet.

Pack sizes of 30's, 90's & 180's (Not all packs may be marketed).

Holder of Certificate of Registration

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