PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

SCHEDULING STATUS

S5

ORATANE 10 mg

ORATANE 20 mg

ORATANE 40 mg

Soft gelatin capsules

Isotretinoin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking ORATANE capsules

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, please ask your doctor, pharmacist, nurse or other health care provider.
- ORATANE 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.

ORATANE is not a cosmetic agent.

- You will also receive an additional patient information brochure to read.
- If you are a female patient, you will receive a brochure on birth control and the female patient information and consent form.

ORATANE causes severe birth defects. It should not be taken by pregnant women, women intending to become pregnant, or sexually active women in their fertile years, not using at least two methods of contraception, as severe malformations may occur during pregnancy.

What is in this leaflet

1. What ORATANE is and what it is used for

2. What you need to know before you take ORATANE

3. How ORATANE is used

4. Possible side effects

5. How to store ORATANE

6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. WHAT ORATANE IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR

ORATANE contains isotretinoin as the active ingredient and is a dermatological product.

ORATANE is used for:

Severe acne in patients where conventional therapy, including antibiotics, were unresponsive.

2. WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU TAKE ORATANE

Do not take ORATANE:

Oratane must not be used by female patients who are or may become pregnant. There is an extremely high risk that severe birth defects will result if pregnancy occurs while taking Oratane in any amount, even for short periods of time. Potentially any foetus exposed during pregnancy can be affected. There are no accurate means of determining whether an exposed foetus has been affected.

- If you are hypersensitive or allergic to isotretinoin or any of the other ingredients of ORATANE (listed in section 6: What ORATANE contains).
- ORATANE contains soya-bean oil and should not be used by patients who are allergic to peanuts or soya.
- If you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding
- If you have a disease called hypervitaminosis A (too much vitamin A stored in your body).
- If you have liver or kidney impairment.
- If you have excessively high triglyceride (fat-like substance) levels in your blood.
- If you have severe weight problems.
- If you are using medication from the antibiotic class, called the tetracyclines.

Warnings and precautions

Oratane is a scheduled medicine, not a cosmetic agent. It is a criminal offence to transfer it to or share it with any person not in possession of a valid prescription.

Take special care with ORATANE:

If you are a woman who is able to have children, you must have a pregnancy blood test within 1 week before beginning treatment with ORATANE to make sure you are not pregnant. Treatment with ORATANE will then be started within the week, on the second or third day of your next normal menstrual period. In addition, you must have a pregnancy blood test each month while you are taking ORATANE and one month after treatment is completed.

Make sure that you are using effective forms of contraception (birth control) from at least one month before you start taking ORATANE. Contraception must be continued during the period of treatment and for one month after ORATANE is stopped. It is recommended that you use two forms of contraception.

Tell your doctor or health care provider before taking ORATANE

- ORATANE contains sugar (sorbitol, which is a source of fructose). Patients with the rare hereditary fructose intolerance (HFI) should not take ORATANE.
- If you have a history of depression.
- If you have high cholesterol.
- If you have a disease called diabetes mellitus (high blood sugar).
- If you have a liver disease. Your doctor will send you for blood tests before treatment and monthly to confirm that your liver function is not affected.
- If you use contact lenses. RATANE may cause dryness of the eyes. Therefore, if you wear contact lenses, your eyes may be more sensitive to them during the time you are taking ORATANE and for up to about 2 weeks after you stop taking it. To help relieve dryness of the eyes, check with your doctor about using an eye lubricating solution, such as artificial tears. If eye inflammation occurs, check with your doctor.
- Do not donate blood during the use of ORATANE and up to one month after stopping treatment.
- Avoid excessive dermabrasion (removal of superficial layers of skin) and waxing whilst taking Oratane and for a period of 5 to 6 months after treatment, because of the risk of scarring.

- Avoid too much direct sunlight, wind or cold weather. Your skin will be more prone to sunburn, dryness, or irritation, especially during the first 2 or 3 weeks of treatment. Use an effective sunscreen or sun-block regularly, as well as protective clothing, such as hats. You should not stop taking ORATANE unless the skin irritation becomes too severe. Please consult with your doctor first.
- High Risk Patients: In patients with diabetes, obesity, alcoholism or a lipid metabolism disorder, more frequent checks of serum values for lipids and/or blood glucose may be necessary. Increased fasting blood sugars have been reported, and new cases of diabetes have been diagnosed during Oratane therapy.

If you have any of these conditions, you may need a dose adjustment or special tests to safely take ORATANE.

Tell your doctor, pharmacist or professional healthcare provider if any of these apply to you.

Other medicines and ORATANE

Always tell your health care provider if you are taking any other medicine.

(This includes all complementary or traditional medicines.)

Do not take any medication or supplements which contain vitamin A. This may include your daily multivitamin supplement.

Do not take medication from the antibiotic class, called the tetracyclines.

Do not use preparations that soften, remove or exfoliate the outer skin.

Do not undergo any form of radiation or UV (ultra-violet) treatment, such as sun-beds.

ORATANE with food or drink:

The daily dose should be taken with meals and a full glass of liquid, such as milk or water.

Pregnancy, breastfeeding and fertility:

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding your baby, think you may be pregnant or are planning or are able to have a baby, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other health care provider for advice before taking ORATANE (see section: Do not take ORATANE).

DO NOT use ORATANE if you are pregnant or suspect that you are pregnant. Contact you doctor immediately.

DO NOT use ORATANE during breastfeeding.

Driving and using machines:

ORATANE will most likely not make you drowsy or impair your ability to drive and use machinery during the day, but take care if you feel dizzy, tired or drowsy while using ORATANE.

ORATANE may however impair your ability to drive and use machinery at night as it affects night vision.

It is not always possible to predict to what extent ORATANE may interfere with the daily activities of a patient. Patients should ensure that they do not engage in the above activities until they are aware of the measure to which ORATANE affects them.

ORATANE contains sorbitol and soya oil

- Sorbitol:

  ORATANE 10 mg: 7, 58 mg/capsule

  ORATANE 20 mg: 24, 26 mg/capsule

  ORATANE 40 mg: 23, 75 mg/capsule

  Patients with rare hereditary problems of fructose intolerance should not take ORATANE

  Sorbitol is a source of fructose. If your doctor has told you that you (or your child) have an intolerance to some sugars or if you have been diagnosed with hereditary fructose intolerance (HFI), a rare genetic disorder in which a person cannot break down fructose, talk to your doctor before you (or your child) take or receive this medicine.

  Sorbitol may cause gastrointestinal discomfort and mild laxative effect if taking 140 mg/kg/day or more per day.

- Soya oil is contraindicated in patients allergic to peanuts or soya. If you are allergic to peanut or soya, do not use this medicine.

3. HOW ORATANE IS USED

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

Always use ORATANE exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor, pharmacist or nurse has told you.

Check with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are not sure.

The dose required varies from person to person. Your doctor will prescribe and/or adjust the correct dose of ORATANE for your condition and the side-effects you may develop.

Your doctor will also tell you whether you should take it as a once daily or twice daily dose.

The capsule should not be crushed, chewed or sucked, but should be swallowed whole with meals.

Taking ORATANE at the same time each day will have the best effect. It will also help you remember when to take your medicine.

Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment with ORATANE will last and if or when you need a second course.

Your acne may be worsened at first. Do not stop taking ORATANE as it is essential that you continue treatment during this phase.

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

If you take more ORATANE 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.

Always take the labelled medicine package with you, whether there are any ORATANE tablets left or not.

If you forget to take your ORATANE:

Take the missed dose as soon as possible. However, if it is almost time for you next dose, continue to take the next capsule at the usual time.

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

If you stop using ORATANE

Do not stop taking ORATANE without first talking to your doctor, pharmacist or professional healthcare provider.

4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS

ORATANE can have side effects.

Every patient should be warned about the possible occurrence of side effects.

Most of the side effects of Oratane are dose-related.

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

- serious allergic reactions with swelling of your hands, feet, ankles, face, lips, mouth or throat, which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing
- allergic reactions including rash or itching
- fainting
- depression, suicide attempt, suicidal thoughts, mood or mental changes (psychotic disorders)
- seizures (fits or epilepsy) or sudden, violent, irregular movement of the body, caused by involuntary contraction of muscles (convulsions)
- yellow skin and eyes (also called jaundice) or abdominal tenderness, could be signs of hepatitis.

These are all very serious side effects. If you have them, you may have had a serious allergic reaction to ORATANE.

You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

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

- infections
- depression or increased depression, aggressive tendencies, anxiety, mood alterations, psychotic disorders, abnormal behaviour

- severe or frequent headaches, often along with nausea or vomiting, double vision, loss of vision as these could be symptoms of high pressure around the brain (benign intracranial hypertension)
- difficulty in breathing (bronchospasm), particularly in patients with asthma
- pain or discomfort of your intestines or bloody diarrhoea

These are all serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following side-effects reported for ORATANE:

Frequent side-effects:

- weakness, tiredness, pale skin (anaemia)
- other changes in your blood, like too little platelets (thrombocytopenia), too many platelets (thrombocytosis), red blood cell sedimentation rate increased and low levels of white blood cells (neutropenia).
- headache
- inflammation of the eyelids in which they become red, irritated and itchy with dandruff-like scales that form on the eyelashes (blepharitis),
- pink eye (conjunctivitis), dry eyes, eye irritation
- a common cold (nasopharyngitis), nose bleeding (epistaxis), dry nose
- high levels of transaminase in your blood
- itchy or an unpleasant sensation of the skin (pruritis)
- skin rash (erythematous)
- itchy, dry skin or a rash on swollen, reddened skin (dermatitis)
- dry lips (cheilitis), dry skin, flaking of the skin (localised exfoliation)
- thinning or easy bleeding skin (skin fragility) with risk of frictional trauma
- joint pain (arthralgia), muscle pain (myalgia) or back pain (particularly in adolescent patients)
- changes to your blood and urine shown by blood or urine tests, like higher levels of triglycerides, lower levels of high density lipoprotein, higher levels of blood cholesterol and glucose, blood in your urine (haematuria), higher levels of protein in the urine (proteinuria)

Less frequent side-effects:

- infections caused by Gram positive (mucocutaneous) bacteria
- disease of the lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy)
- severe allergic reactions (anaphylactic reactions)
- hypersensitivity of the skin (e.g. sensitivity to sunlight)
- allergic skin reaction
- high blood sugar (diabetes mellitus) with signs like thirst, frequent urination, extreme hunger, unexplained weight loss, tiredness, slow-healing sores
- high uric acid levels in the blood (hyperuricaemia) with signs like pain and stiffness of joints
- depression or more severe depression
- suicide, suicide attempt or thinking of committing suicide
- other psychotic disorders, including getting aggressive more likely, anxiety (fear), mood changes, abnormal behaviour
- increased pressure in your skull (benign intracranial hypertension), with early signs and symptoms like swelling of your eye disc (papilloedema), headache, nausea, vomiting and visual disturbances or ringing sound in ears and can cause neck, shoulder or back pain and dizziness
- convulsions (seizures, fits or epilepsy)
- drowsiness
- swelling of your eye disc (papilloedema - as sign of increased pressure in your skull)
- visual disturbances (including cataract in your eye, colour blindness (colour vision deficiencies), contact lens irritation, corneal opacity (white or clouded front of the eye), decreased night vision, inflammation of the cornea (keratitis), extreme sensitivity to light (photophobia), blurred vision
- hearing disturbances
- vasculitis (for example Wegener's (eosinophilic) granulomatosis, allergic vasculitis) – inflammation of the veins
- bronchospasm (particularly in patients with asthma) – tightness of the chest
- hoarseness
- bowel disturbances such as inflammatory bowel disease, inflammation of the colon (colitis), ileum (ileitis), pancreas (pancreatitis), gastrointestinal bleeding, bloody diarrhoea, nausea, dry throat

- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- hair loss (alopecia), and other hair disorders such as abnormal growth of hair (hirsutism)
- acute, painful, ulcerating and bleeding acne (Acne fulminans)
- more severe acne (acne flare), redness of the skin on your face (erythema (facial))
- irritable skin rash (exanthema)
- nails changing form (dystrophy), nail infections (paronychia)
- sensitivity reactions to sunlight (photosensitivity)
- increased number of the small blood vessels in the skin with signs like shiny red lumps (pyogenic granuloma),
- darkening of the skin (hyperpigmentation)
- sweating more than usually
- inflammation of the joints (arthritis) withs signs like stiffness and painful, red joints
- formation of calcium deposits in soft tissue (calcinosis) with signs like painful bumps
- too early closure of the end part of a long bone, initially growing separately from the shaft (epiphyses) (premature fusion)
- excessive growth of bone on top of existing bone (exostosis (hyperostosis))
- reduced bone density
- inflammation of tendons (tendonitis) with signs such as joint pain and stiffness, which often affects the elbow, wrist, finger, thigh, and other parts of the body
- inflammation of the tiny filters in your kidney (glomerulonephritis) with signs such as blood in the urine, foamy urine and swelling of the face, eyes, ankles, feet, legs, or abdomen
- increased formation of new connective tissue and microscopic blood vessels (granulation tissue) that form on the surfaces of wounds during the healing process
- weakness or not feeling well (malaise)
- higher levels of creatine phosphokinase (an enzyme) in your blood) shown by blood tests

Unknown frequency side-effects:

- skin immune reactions with signs such as bulging, rash-like lesions that are red, pink, purple, or brown (Erythema multiforme)

- serious disorder of the skin and mucous membranes, usually a reaction to medication that starts with flu-like symptoms, followed by a painful rash that spreads and blisters (Stevens-Johnson Syndrome)
- serious skin conditions with signs like severe skin peeling and blistering (toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- serious syndrome due to a breakdown of muscle fibres with signs like weakness and not feeling well (rhabdomyolysis).

Not all side effects reported for ORATANE are included in this leaflet.

Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while taking ORATANE, please consult your health care provider for advice.

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 or pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via the "**6.04 Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Form**", found online under SAHPRA's publications: https://www.sahpra.org.za/Publications/Index/8.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of ORATANE.

5. HOW TO STORE ORATANE

- Store at or below 30 °C.
- Protect from light.
- Keep blisters in outer carton until required for use.
- Do not refrigerate or freeze the product.
- Do not take ORATANE after the expiry date stated on the blister strip and carton.
- Return all unused medicine to your pharmacist for safe disposal.

  Do not dispose of unused medicine in drains and sewerage systems (e.g. toilets).
- KEEP ALL MEDICINE OUT OF THE REACH AND SIGHT OF CHILDREN.

6. CONTENTS OF THE PACK AND OTHER INFORMATION

What ORATANE contains

ORATANE 10 mg:

The active substance is: Each soft gelatin capsule contains 10 mg isotretinoin.

The other ingredients are:

Capsule fill: all-rac-alpha-tocopherol, beeswax (yellow), butylhydroxyanisole, disodium edetate (as dihydrate), hydrogenated vegetable oil, soybean oil (partly hydrogenated), soybean oil (refined)

Capsule shell: gelatin, glycerol, purified water, sorbitol liquid (non-crystallizing), titanium dioxide. iron oxide black, Ponceau 4R,

ORATANE 20 mg:

The active substance is: Each soft gelatin capsule contains 20 mg isotretinoin.

The other ingredients are:

Capsule fill: all-rac-alpha-tocopherol, beeswax (yellow), butylhydroxyanisole, disodium edetate (as dihydrate), hydrogenated vegetable oil, soya-bean oil (partly hydrogenated), soya-bean oil (refined)

Capsule shell: gelatin, glycerol, purified water, sorbitol liquid (non-crystallizing), titanium dioxide, Indigotine lacquer, Ponceau 4R

ORATANE 40 mg:

The active substance is: Each soft gelatin capsule contains 40 mg isotretinoin.

The other ingredients are:

Capsule fill: all-rac-alpha-tocopherol, beeswax (yellow), butylhydroxyanisole, disodium edetate (as dihydrate), soya-bean oil (hydrogenated), soya-bean oil (partly hydrogenated), soya-bean oil, refined

Capsule shell: gelatin, glycerol, sorbitol liquid (non-crystallizing), Sunset yellow E110, titanium dioxide.

All strengths contain DL-alpha-tocopherol 1,56 % *w/w* and butylhydroxyanisole 0,06 % *w/w* as antioxidants.

What ORATANE looks like and contents of the pack

ORATANE 10 mg: Light violet coloured, oval, soft gelatin capsule, containing a yellow/orange opaque viscous suspension.

Capsules are packed into PVC/PVDC/Aluminium blister strips containing, 15 capsules, packed in pack size of 60 capsules within an outer carton.

ORATANE 20 mg: Maroon coloured, oval, soft gelatin capsule, containing a yellow/orange opaque viscous suspension.

Capsules are packed into PVC/PVDC/Aluminium blister strips containing 15 capsules, packed in pack size of 60 capsules within an outer carton.

ORATANE 40 mg: A light orange coloured, oval, soft gelatin capsule, containing a yellow/orange, opaque, viscous liquid.

Capsules are packed into PVC/PVDC film or PVC/PCTFE film blister strips sealed with aluminium foil containing 10 capsules, packed in pack size of 30 capsules within an outer carton.

Holder of Certificate of Registration

Acino Pharma (Pty) Ltd

106 – 16th Road

Midrand

1685

This leaflet was last revised in

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Registration numbers

ORATANE 10 mg: 35/13.4.2/0375

ORATANE 20 mg: 35/13.4.2/0376

ORATANE 40 mg: 42/13.4.2/0460

Manufactured by:

SWISS CAPS AG (Aenova)

Husenstrasse 35

CH-9533, Kirchberg

Switzerland

Or

Douglas Manufacturing Ltd

Corner Te Pai Place and Central Park Drive;

Lincoln;

Auckland 0610,

New Zealand

Prescription Only Medicine

ORATANE 10 mg:

Registration numbers per country:	
Ghana: FDA/SD.193-11981 Kenya: Mauritius: R9944/02/14 Namibia: 04/13.4.2/1717: Scheduling status: NS3	Nigeria: Tanzania: TAN 20 HM 0430 Uganda: Botswana: BOT1402526: Scheduling status: S2

ORATANE 20 mg:

Registration numbers per country:	
Ghana: FDA/SD.193-11982 Kenya: Mauritius: R9945/02/14 Namibia: 04/13.4.2/1718: Scheduling status: NS3	Nigeria: Tanzania: TAN 20 HM 0443 Uganda: Botswana: BOT1402527: Scheduling status: S2

ORATANE 40 mg:

Registration numbers per country:	
Ghana: FDA/SD.193-11983 Kenya: Mauritius: E13091/03/2019 Namibia: 18/13.4.3/0016: Scheduling status: NS3	Nigeria: Tanzania: TAN21 HM 0038 Uganda: