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רופא/ה, רוקח/ת נכבד/ה,

חברת פיזור פי אף אי ישראל בע"מ, מבקשת להודיעכם על על עדכון בעלונים לרופא ולצרכן של התכשיר  
Xeljanz 5mg

הודעה זו מפרטת את העדכונים המהווים החמרה במידע הבטיחותי בלבד, למידע מלא יש לעיין בעלונים.  
העלונים מפורסמים במאגר התרופות שבמשרד הבריאות, וניתן לקבלם מודפסים על ידי פניה לבעל הרישום:  
חברת פיזור פרמצבטיקה ישראל בע"מ, שנקר 9, ת.ד. 12133, הרצליה פיתוח, 46725.

Xeljanz 5mg

שם התכשיר:

Each tablet contains tofacitinib citrate, equivalent to 5 mg tofacitinib

הרכב וחוזק:

התווית מאושרות:

#### Rheumatoid Arthritis

XELJANZ (tofacitinib) is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis who have had an inadequate response or intolerance to methotrexate. It may be used as monotherapy or in combination with methotrexate or other nonbiologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs).

- Limitations of Use: Use of XELJANZ in combination with biologic DMARDs or with potent immunosuppressants such as azathioprine and cyclosporine is not recommended.

#### Psoriatic Arthritis

XELJANZ (tofacitinib) is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with active psoriatic arthritis who have had an inadequate response or intolerance to methotrexate or other disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs).

- Limitations of Use: Use of XELJANZ in combination with biologic DMARDs or with potent immunosuppressants such as azathioprine and cyclosporine is not recommended.

#### Ulcerative colitis

XELJANZ is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC) who have had an inadequate response, lost response, or were intolerant to either conventional therapy or a biologic agent.

- Limitations of Use: Use of XELJANZ in combination with biological therapies for UC or with potent immunosuppressants such as azathioprine and cyclosporine is not recommended.

**WARNING: SERIOUS INFECTIONS, MORTALITY, MALIGNANCY, MAJOR ADVERSE CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS, AND THROMBOSIS**

**MALIGNANCIES**

Malignancies, including lymphomas and solid tumors, have occurred in patients treated with XELJANZ and other Janus kinase inhibitors used to treat inflammatory conditions. In RA patients, a higher rate of malignancies (excluding NMSC) was observed in patients treated with XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day or XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day compared with TNF blockers [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Lymphomas and lung cancers were observed at a higher rate in patients treated with XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day or XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day in RA patients compared to those treated with TNF blockers. Patients who are current or past smokers are at additional increased risk.

Epstein Barr Virus-associated post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder has been observed at an increased rate in renal transplant patients treated with XELJANZ and concomitant immunosuppressive medications [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

**MAJOR ADVERSE CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS**

RA patients 50 years of age and older with at least one cardiovascular risk factor, treated with XELJANZ 5 mg twice daily or XELJANZ 10 mg twice daily, had a higher rate of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) (defined as cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, and stroke), compared to those treated with TNF blockers. Patients who are current or past smokers are at additional increased risk. Discontinue XELJANZ in patients that have experienced a myocardial infarction or stroke [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

**THROMBOSIS**

Thrombosis, including pulmonary embolism, deep venous thrombosis, and arterial thrombosis have occurred in patients treated with XELJANZ and other Janus kinase inhibitors used to treat inflammatory conditions. Many of these events were serious and some resulted in death. RA patients 50 years of age and older with at least one cardiovascular risk factor treated with XELJANZ 5 mg twice daily or XELJANZ 10 mg twice daily compared to TNF blockers had an observed increase in incidence of these events. Avoid XELJANZ in patients at risk. Discontinue XELJANZ and promptly evaluate patients with symptoms of thrombosis [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

**5.2 Mortality**

Rheumatoid arthritis patients 50 years of age and older with at least one cardiovascular risk factor treated with XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day or XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day had a higher observed rate of all-cause mortality, including sudden cardiovascular death, compared to those treated with TNF blockers in a large, randomized, postmarketing safety study (RA Safety Study 1).

The incidence rate of all-cause mortality per 100 patient-years was 0.88 for XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day, 1.23 for XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day, and 0.69 for TNF blockers [see Clinical Studies (14.5)]. Consider the benefits and risks for the individual patient prior to initiating or continuing therapy with XELJANZ.

### 5.3 Malignancy and Lymphoproliferative Disorders

Malignancies, including lymphomas and solid cancers, were observed in clinical studies of XELJANZ [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

In RA Safety Study 1, a higher rate of malignancies (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC)) was observed in patients treated with XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day or XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day as compared with TNF blockers. The incidence rate of malignancies (excluding NMSC) per 100 patient-years was 1.13 for XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day, 1.13 for XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day, and 0.77 for TNF blockers. Patients who are current or past smokers are at additional increased risk [see Clinical Studies (14.5)].

Lymphomas and lung cancers, which are a subset of all malignancies in RA Safety Study 1, were observed at a higher rate in patients treated with XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day and XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day compared to those treated with TNF blockers. The incidence rate of lymphomas per 100 patient-years was 0.07 for XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day, 0.11 for XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day, and 0.02 for TNF blockers. The incidence rate of lung cancers per 100 patient-years among current and past smokers was 0.48 for XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day, 0.59 for XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day, and 0.27 for TNF blockers [see Clinical Studies (14.5)].

Consider the benefits and risks for the individual patient prior to initiating or continuing therapy with XELJANZ, particularly in patients with a known malignancy (other than a successfully treated NMSC), patients who develop a malignancy while on treatment, and patients who are current or past smokers. A XELJANZ 10 mg twice daily dosage is not recommended for the treatment of RA or PsA [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].

### 5.4 Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events

In RA Safety Study 1, RA patients who were 50 years of age and older with at least one cardiovascular risk factor treated with XELJANZ 5 mg twice daily or XELJANZ 10 mg twice daily had a higher rate of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) defined as cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction (MI), and non-fatal stroke, compared to those treated with TNF blockers. The incidence rate of MACE per 100 patient-years was 0.91 for XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day, 1.11 for XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day, and 0.79 for TNF blockers. The incidence rate of fatal or non-fatal myocardial infarction per 100 patient-years was 0.36 for XELJANZ 5 mg twice a day, 0.39 for XELJANZ 10 mg twice a day, and 0.20 for TNF blockers [see Clinical Studies (14.5)]. Patients who are current or past smokers are at additional increased risk.

Consider the benefits and risks for the individual patient prior to initiating or continuing therapy with XELJANZ, particularly in patients who are current or past smokers and patients with other cardiovascular risk factors. Patients should be informed about the symptoms of serious cardiovascular events and the steps to take if they occur. Discontinue XELJANZ in patients that have experienced a myocardial infarction or stroke. A XELJANZ 10 mg twice daily dosage is not recommended for the treatment of RA or PsA [see Dosage and Administration (2.2)].

### 5.5 Thrombosis

Thrombosis, including pulmonary embolism (PE), deep venous thrombosis (DVT), and arterial thrombosis, have occurred in patients treated with XELJANZ and other Janus kinase (JAK) inhibitors used to treat inflammatory conditions. Many of these events were serious and some resulted in death [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Patients with rheumatoid arthritis 50 years of age and older with at least one cardiovascular risk factor treated with XELJANZ at both 5 mg or 10 mg twice daily compared to TNF blockers RA Safety Study 1 had an observed increase in incidence of these events.

## 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

### 6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

#### Psoriatic Arthritis

During the 2 PsA controlled clinical trials, there were 3 malignancies (excluding NMSC) in 474 patients receiving XELJANZ plus non-biologic DMARD (6 to 12 months exposure) compared with 0 malignancies in 236 patients in the placebo plus non-biologic DMARD group (3 months exposure) and 0 malignancies in 106 patients in the adalimumab plus non-biologic DMARD group (12 months exposure). No lymphomas were reported. Malignancies have also been observed in the long-term extension study in psoriatic arthritis patients treated with XELJANZ

#### Ulcerative Colitis

##### Maintenance Trial (Study UC-III)

Dose-dependent adverse reactions seen in patients treated with XELJANZ 10 mg twice daily, in comparison to 5 mg twice daily, include the following: herpes zoster infections, serious infections, and NMSC [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1, 5.3)].

During the UC controlled clinical studies (8-week induction and 52-week maintenance studies), which included 1220 patients, 0 cases of solid cancer or lymphoma were observed in XELJANZ-treated patients

#### להלן עדכוני הבטיחות בעלון לצרכן (מסומנים בצהוב):

מידע ייחודי לתכשיר:

2. סיכון מוגבר לתמותה בחולים בני 50 ומעלה בעלי גורם סיכון אחד לפחות למחלת לב (קרדיווסקולרית) אשר נוטלים קסלג'אנז 5 מ"ג פעמיים ביום או 10 מ"ג פעמיים ביום.

3. סרטן ובעיות במערכת החיסון:

● התרופה עלולה להעלות את הסיכון לחלות בסרטן מאחר שהיא משפיעה על המערכת החיסונית. לימפומה וסוגי סרטן אחרים כולל סרטן העור יכולים להתפתח בעקבות נטילת התרופה. מטופלים הנוטלים קסלג'אנז 5 מ"ג פעמיים ביום או 10 מ"ג פעמיים ביום הם בסיכון גבוה יותר לחלות בסוגי סרטן מסויימים כולל לימפומה וסרטן ריאות, במיוחד אם אתה מעשן או שעישנת בעבר. מטופלים עם קוליטיס כיבית הנוטלים את המינון הגבוה יותר (10 מ"ג פעמיים ביום) של קסלג'אנז<sup>TM</sup> הם בסיכון גבוה יותר לחלות בסרטן עור. חלק מהחולים שנטלו קסלג'אנז<sup>TM</sup> במקביל לתרופות אחרות המשמשות למניעת דחיית שתל כליה פיתחו בעיה עם תאי דם לבנים מסויימים אשר רמתם עלתה ללא שליטה (Epstein Barr Virus-associated post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder).

4. סיכון מוגבר לארועים קרדיווסקולריים משמעותיים כמו התקף לב, שבץ או מוות במטופלים בני 50 ומעלה בעלי גורם סיכון אחד לפחות למחלת לב (קרדיווסקולרית) אשר נוטלים קסלג'אנז 5 מ"ג פעמיים ביום או 10 מ"ג פעמיים ביום, במיוחד אם אתה מעשן או שעישנת בעבר. עליך לקבל מייד עזרה דחופה אם יש לך תסמינים של התקף לב או שבץ בזמן הטיפול בקסלג'אנז, כולל:

- אי נוחות במרכז החזה הנמשכת יותר ממספר דקות, או שנעלמת ואז חוזרת בחזרה.
- לחץ חמור, כאב, לחץ או כבדות בחזה, בגרון, בצוואר או בלסת.
- כאב או אי נוחות בזרועות, בגב, בצוואר, בלסת או בבטן.
- קוצר נשימה עם או ללא אי נוחות בחזה.
- התחלה פתאומית של זיעה קרה
- בחילות או הקאות
- תחושת סחרחורת
- חולשה באיזור אחד או צד אחד בגוף

## • זיבור עילג

5. קרישי דם בריאות, בוורידים של הרגליים או הידיים ובעורקים. קרישי דם בריאות (תסחיף ריאתי), בוורידים של הרגליים (פקקת ורידים עמוקים) ובעורקים (פקקת עורקים) קרו בשכיחות גבוהה יותר בחולים בני 50 ומעלה בעלי גורם סיכון אחד לפחות למחלת לב (קרדיוסקולרית) אשר נטלו קסלג'אנז<sup>TM</sup> 5 מ"ג פעמיים ביום או 10 מ"ג פעמיים ביום.

## 2. לפני השימוש בתרופה

לפני הטיפול בקסלג'אנז<sup>TM</sup>, ספר לרופא אם:

- אתה מעשן או שעישנת בעבר
- חלית בסרטן מכל סוג שהוא.
- עברת התקף לב או שהיו לך בעיות אחרות בלב, או שבץ