Package leaflet: Information for the user

Klertis 12,5 mg harde capsules
Klertis 25 mg harde capsules
Klertis 50 mg harde capsules

sunitinib

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking 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. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Klertis is and what it is used for

Klertis hard capsules contain the active substance Klertis, which is a protein kinase inhibitor. It is used to treat cancer by preventing the activity of a special group of proteins which are known to be involved in the growth and spread of cancer cells.

Klertis is used to treat adults with the following types of cancer:

- Gastrointestinal stromal tumour (GIST), a type of cancer of the stomach and bowel, where imatinib (another anticancer medicine) no longer works or you cannot take imatinib.
- Metastatic renal cell carcinoma (MRCC), a type of kidney cancer that has spread to other parts of the body.
- Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours (pNET) (tumours of the hormone-producing cells in the pancreas) that have progressed or cannot be removed with surgery.

If you have any questions about how Klertis works or why this medicine has been prescribed for you, ask your doctor.

2. What you need to know before you take Klertis

Do not take Klertis:
- if you are allergic to Klertis or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor before taking Klertis:
- **If you have high blood pressure.** Klertis can raise blood pressure. Your doctor may check your blood pressure during treatment with Klertis and you may be treated with medicines to reduce the blood pressure, if needed.

- **If you have or have had blood disease, bleeding problems, or bruising.** Treatment with Klertis may lead to a higher risk of bleeding or lead to changes in the number of certain cells in the blood which may lead to anaemia or affect the ability of your blood to clot. If you are taking warfarin or acenocoumarol, medicines which thin the blood to prevent blood clots, there may be a greater risk of bleeding. Tell your doctor if you have any bleeding while on treatment with Klertis.
- **If you have heart problems.** Klertis can cause heart problems. Tell your doctor if you feel very tired, are short of breath, or have swollen feet and ankles.
- **If you have abnormal heart rhythm changes.** Klertis can cause abnormality of your heart rhythm. Your doctor may obtain electrocardiograms to evaluate for these problems during your treatment with Klertis. Tell your doctor if you feel dizzy, faint, or have abnormal heartbeats while taking Klertis.
- **If you have had a recent problem with blood clots in your veins and/or arteries (types of blood vessels), including stroke, heart attack, embolism or thrombosis.** Call your doctor immediately if you get symptoms such as chest pain or pressure, pain in your arms, back, neck or jaw, shortness of breath, numbness or weakness on one side of your body, trouble talking, headache, or dizziness while on treatment with Klertis.
- **If you have or have had an aneurysm** (enlargement and weakening of a blood vessel wall) or **a tear in a blood vessel wall.**
- **If you have or have had damage to the smallest blood vessels known as thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA).** Tell your doctor if you develop fever, fatigue, tiredness, bruising, bleeding, swelling, confusion, vision loss, and seizures.
- **If you have thyroid glands problems.** Klertis can cause thyroid gland problems. Tell your doctor if you get tired more easily, generally feel colder than other people, or your voice deepens whilst taking Klertis. Your thyroid function should be checked before you take Klertis and regularly while you are taking it. If your thyroid gland is not producing enough thyroid hormone, you may be treated with thyroid hormone replacement.
- **If you have or have had pancreatic or gallbladder disorders.** Tell your doctor if you develop any of the following signs and symptoms: pain in the area of the stomach (upper abdomen), nausea, vomiting, and fever. These may be caused by inflammation of the pancreas or gallbladder.
- **If you have or have had liver problems.** Tell your doctor if you develop any of the following signs and symptoms of liver problems during Klertis treatment: itching, yellow eyes or skin, dark urine and pain or discomfort in the right upper stomach area. Your doctor should do blood tests to check your liver function before and during treatment with Klertis, and as clinically indicated.
- **If you have or have had kidney problems.** Your doctor will monitor your kidney function.
- **If you are going to have surgery or if you had an operation recently.** Klertis may affect the way your wounds heal. You will usually be taken off Klertis if you are having an operation. Your doctor will decide when to start Klertis again.
- **You may be advised to have a dental check-up before you start treatment with Klertis.**
    - If you have or have had pain in the mouth, teeth and/or jaw, swelling or sores inside the mouth, numbness or a feeling of heaviness in the jaw, or loosening of a tooth, tell your doctor and dentist immediately.
    - If you need to undergo an invasive dental treatment or dental surgery, tell your dentist that you are being treated with Klertis in particular when you are also receiving or have received intravenous bisphosphonates. Bisphosphonates are medicines used to prevent bone complications that may have been given for another medical condition.
- **If you have or have had skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders.** While you are on this medicine "pyoderma gangrenosum" (painful skin ulceration) or “necrotising fasciitis” (rapidly spreading infection of the skin/soft tissue that may be life-threatening) may occur. Contact your doctor immediately if symptoms of infection occur around a skin injury, including fever, pain, redness, swelling or drainage of pus or blood. This event is generally reversible after Klertis discontinuation. Severe skin rashes (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme) have been reported with the use of Klertis, appearing initially as reddish target-like spots or circular patches often with central blisters on the trunk. The rash may

progress to widespread blistering or peeling of the skin and may be life-threatening. If you develop a rash or these skin symptoms, seek immediate advice from a doctor.
- **If you have or have had seizures.** Notify your doctor as soon as possible if you have high blood pressure, headache, or loss of sight.
- **If you have diabetes.** Blood sugar levels in diabetic patients should be checked regularly in order to assess if antidiabetic medicine's dose needs to be adjusted to minimise the risk of low blood sugar. Notify your doctor as soon as possible if you experience any signs and symptoms of low blood sugar (fatigue, palpitations, sweating, hunger and loss of consciousness).

Children and adolescents
Klertis is not recommended for children and adolescents aged under 18 years.

Other medicines and Klertis
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken, or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

Some medicines can affect the levels of Klertis in your body. You should inform your doctor if you are taking medicines containing the following active substances:
- ketoconazole, itraconazole – used to treat fungal infections
- erythromycin, clarithromycin, rifampicin – used to treat infections
- ritonavir – used to treat HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)
- dexamethasone – a corticosteroid used for various conditions (such as allergic/breathing disorders or skin diseases)
- phenytoin, carbamazepine, phenobarbital – used to treat epilepsy and other neurological conditions
- herbal preparations containing St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) – used to treat depression and anxiety

Klertis with food and drink
You should avoid drinking grapefruit juice while on treatment with Klertis.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

If you might get pregnant, you should use a reliable method of contraception during treatment with Klertis.

If you are breast-feeding, tell your doctor. You should not breast-feed during treatment with Klertis.

Driving and using machines
If you experience dizziness or you feel unusually tired, take special care when driving or using machines.

Sodium
This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Klertis

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure.

Your doctor will prescribe a dose that is right for you, depending on the type of cancer to be treated. If you are being treated for:

- **GIST or MRCC:** the recommended dose is 50 mg once daily taken for 28 days (4 weeks), followed by 14 days (2 weeks) of rest (no medicine), in 6-week cycles.
- **pNET**: the recommended dose is 37.5 mg once daily without a rest period.

Your doctor will determine the appropriate dose you need to take, as well as if and when you need to stop treatment with Klertis.

Klertis can be taken with or without food.

If you take more Klertis than you should
If you have accidentally taken too many capsules, talk to your doctor straight away. You may require medical attention.

If you forget to take Klertis
Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

4. Possible side effects

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

You must immediately contact your doctor if you experience any of those serious side effects (see also 'What you need to know before you take Klertis'):

Heart problems: Tell your doctor if you feel very tired, are short of breath, or have swollen feet and ankles. These may be symptoms of heart problems that may include heart failure and heart muscle problems (cardiomyopathy).

Lung or breathing problems: Tell your doctor if you develop cough, chest pain, sudden onset of shortness of breath, or coughing up blood. These may be symptoms of a condition called pulmonary embolism that occurs when blood clots travel to your lungs.

Kidney disorders: Tell your doctor if you experience altered frequency or absence of urination which may be symptoms of kidney failure.

Bleeding: Tell your doctor if you have any of these symptoms or a serious bleeding problem during treatment with Klertis: painful, swollen stomach (abdomen), vomiting blood, black, sticky stools, bloody urine, headache or change in your mental status, coughing up of blood or bloody sputum from the lungs or airway.

Tumour destruction leading to hole (perforation) in the intestine: Tell your doctor if you have severe abdominal pain, fever, nausea, vomiting, blood in your stool, or changes in bowel habits.

Other side effects with Klertis may include:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- Reduction in the number of platelets, red blood cells and/or white blood cells (e.g. neutrophils)
- Shortness of breath
- High blood pressure
- Extreme tiredness, loss of strength
- Swelling caused by fluid under the skin and around the eye, deep allergic rash
- Mouth pain/irritation, mouth sores/inflammation/dryness, taste disturbances, upset stomach nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation, abdominal pain/swelling, loss/decrease of appetite
- Decreased activity of thyroid gland (hypothyroidism)
- Dizziness
- Headache

- Nose bleeding
- Back pain, joint pain
- Pain in arms and legs
- Yellowish skin/skin discolouration, excess pigmentation of the skin, hair colour change, rash on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, rash, dryness of the skin
- Cough
- Fever
- Difficulty in falling asleep

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- Blood clots in the blood vessels
- Deficiency of blood supply to the heart muscle, due to obstruction or constriction of the coronary arteries
- Chest pain
- Decrease in the amount of blood pumped by the heart
- Fluid retention including around the lungs
- Infections
- Complication of severe infection (infection is present in the bloodstream) that can lead to tissue damage, organ failure and death
- Decreased blood sugar level (see section 2)
- Loss of protein in the urine sometimes resulting in swelling (oedema)
- Influenza-like syndrome
- Abnormal blood tests including pancreatic and liver enzymes
- High level of uric acid in the blood
- Haemorrhoids, pain in the rectum, gingival bleeding, difficulty in swallowing or inability to swallow
- Burning or painful sensation in the tongue, inflammation of the digestive tract lining, excessive gas in the stomach or intestine
- Weight loss
- Musculoskeletal pain (pain in muscles and bones), muscular weakness, muscular fatigue, muscle pain, muscle spasms
- Nasal dryness, congested nose
- Excessive tear flow
- Abnormal sensation of the skin, itching, flaking and inflammation of the skin, blisters, acne, nail discolouration, hair loss
- Abnormal sensations in extremities
- Abnormally decreased/increased sensitivity, particularly to touch
- Acid heartburn
- Dehydration
- Hot flushes
- Abnormally coloured urine
- Depression
- Chills

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- Life-threatening infection of the soft tissue including the ano-genital region (see section 2)
- Stroke
- Heart attack caused by an interrupted or decreased blood supply to the heart
- Changes in the electrical activity or abnormal rhythm of the heart
- Fluid around the heart (pericardial effusion)
- Liver failure
- Pain in the stomach (abdomen) caused by inflammation of the pancreas
- Tumour destruction leading to hole in the intestine (perforation)
- Inflammation (swelling and redness) of the gallbladder with or without associated gallstones

- Abnormal tube like passage from one normal body cavity to another body cavity or the skin
- Pain in the mouth, teeth and/or jaw, swelling or sores inside the mouth, numbness or a feeling of heaviness in the jaw or loosening of a tooth. These could be signs and symptoms of bone damage in the jaw (osteonecrosis), see section 2.
- Overproduction of thyroid hormones which increases the amount of energy the body uses at rest
- Problems with wound healing after surgery
- Increased blood level of enzyme (creatine phosphokinase) from muscle
- Excessive reaction to an allergen including hay fever, skin rash, itchy skin, hives, swelling of body parts and trouble breathing
- Inflammation of the colon (colitis, colitis ischaemic)

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):
- Severe reaction of the skin and/or mucous membranes (Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme)
- Tumour lysis syndrome (TLS) – TLS consists of a group of metabolic complications that can occur during treatment of cancer. These complications are caused by the break-down products of dying cancer cells and may include the following: nausea, shortness of breath, irregular heartbeat, muscular cramps, seizure, clouding of urine and tiredness associated with abnormal laboratory test results (high potassium, uric acid and phosphorous levels and low calcium levels in the blood) that can lead to changes in kidney function and acute renal failure.
- Abnormal muscle breakdown which can lead to kidney problems (rhabdomyolysis)
- Abnormal changes in the brain that can cause a collection of symptoms including headache, confusion, seizures, and vision loss (reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy syndrome)
- Painful skin ulceration (pyoderma gangrenosum)
- Inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- Inflammation of the thyroid gland
- Damage to the smallest blood vessels known as thrombotic microangiopathy (TMA)

Not known (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data):
- An enlargement and weakening of a blood vessel wall or a tear in a blood vessel wall (aneurysms and artery dissections)
- Lack of energy, confusion, sleepiness, unconsciousness/coma – these symptoms may be signs of brain toxicity caused by high blood levels of ammonia (hyperammonaemic encephalopathy)

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via het Nederlands Bijwerkingen Centrum Lareb, website: www.lareb.nl. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Klertis

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on carton, bottle and blister foil after "EXP". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicinal product does not require any special storage condition.

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 protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Klertis contains
The active substance is sunitinib. Each capsule contains sunitinib cyclamate equivalent to 12.5 mg, 25 mg, or 50 mg sunitinib.
The other ingredients are mannitol (E421), croscarmellose sodium, povidone K-30 and magnesium stearate.
The capsule shell contains

- Klertis 12.5 mg hard capsules: titanium dioxide (E171), gelatine, yellow iron oxide (E172), red iron oxide (E172)
- Klertis 25 mg hard capsules: titanium dioxide (E171), yellow iron oxide (E172), black iron oxide (E172), gelatine, red iron oxide (E172)
- Klertis 50 mg hard capsules: titanium dioxide (E171), yellow iron oxide (E172), red iron oxide (E172), gelatine

See section 2.

What Klertis looks like and contents of the pack
Klertis 12.5 mg hard capsules:
Unmarked self-closing Coni Snap type, size "3" hard gelatine capsule with opaque, medium orange coloured cap and opaque, rich yellow coloured body filled with orange coloured granules.

Klertis 25 mg hard capsules:
Unmarked self-closing Coni Snap type, size "2" hard gelatine capsule with opaque, medium orange coloured cap and olive green coloured body filled with orange coloured granules.

Klertis 50 mg hard capsules:
Unmarked self-closing Coni Snap type, size "0" hard gelatine capsule with opaque, medium orange coloured cap and opaque, medium orange coloured body filled with orange coloured granules.

28 capsules in PVC/Aclar//Al blister or 30 capsules in HDPE Bottle closed with white polypropylene (PP) child resistant cap.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Houder van de vergunning voor het in de handel brengen
Egis Pharmaceuticals PLC
1106 Boedapest, Keresztúri út 30-38.
Hongarije

Fabrikanten
Egis Pharmaceuticals PLC
1165 Boedapest, Bökényföldi út 118-120.
Hongarije

In het register ingeschreven onder:
Klertis 12,5 mg harde capsules: RVG 126030
Klertis 25 mg harde capsules: RVG 126037
Klertis 50 mg harde capsules: RVG 126038

Dit medicijn is geregistreerd in lidstaten van de EEA onder de volgende namen:

Nederland:	Klertis 12,5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg harde capsules
Bulgarije:	Klertis 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg твърда капсула
Tsjechië:	Klertis
Hongarije:	Klertis 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg kemény kapszula
Litouwen:	Klertis 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg kietosios kapsulės
Letland:	Klertis 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg cietās kapsulas
Polen:	Klertis
Roemenië:	Klertis 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, capsule

Slowakije:	Klertis 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg tvrdé kapsuly

Deze bijsluiter is voor het laatst goedgekeurd in mei 2024.