

## PACKAGE LEAFLET

### Package leaflet: Information for the patient

#### **Dimethylfumaraat Sandoz 120 mg, harde maagsapresistente capsules** **Dimethylfumaraat Sandoz 240 mg, harde maagsapresistente capsules** dimethyl fumarate

**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 or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

#### **What is in this leaflet**

1. What [Nationally completed name] is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take [Nationally completed name]
3. How to take [Nationally completed name]
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store [Nationally completed name]
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### **1. What [Nationally completed name] is and what it is used for**

**What [Nationally completed name] is**

[Nationally completed name] is a medicine that contains the active substance **dimethyl fumarate**.

**What [Nationally completed name] is used for**

**[Nationally completed name] is used to treat relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (MS) in patients aged 13 years and older.**

MS is a long-term condition that affects the central nervous system (CNS), including the brain and the spinal cord. Relapsing-remitting MS is characterised by repeated attacks (relapses) of nervous system symptoms. Symptoms vary from patient to patient, but typically include walking difficulties, feeling off balance and visual difficulties (e.g. blurred or double vision). These symptoms may disappear completely when the relapse is over, but some problems may remain.

**How [Nationally completed name] works**

[Nationally completed name] seems to work by stopping the body's defence system from damaging your brain and spinal cord. This may also help to delay future worsening of your MS.

## 2. What you need to know before you take [Nationally completed name]

### Do not take [Nationally completed name]

- **if you are allergic to dimethyl fumarate** or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- **if you are suspected to suffer from a rare brain infection called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) or if PML has been confirmed.**

### Warnings and precautions

[Nationally completed name] may affect your **white blood cell counts**, your **kidneys** and **liver**. Before you start [Nationally completed name], your doctor will do a blood test to count the number of your white blood cells and will check that your kidneys and liver are working properly. Your doctor will test these periodically during treatment. If your number of white blood cells decreases during treatment, your doctor may consider additional tests or discontinue your treatment.

**Talk to your doctor** before taking [Nationally completed name] if you have:

- severe **kidney** disease
- severe **liver** disease
- a disease of the **stomach** or **bowel**
- a serious **infection** (such as pneumonia)

Herpes zoster (shingles) may occur with [Nationally completed name] treatment. In some cases, serious complications have occurred. **You should inform your doctor** immediately if you suspect you have any symptoms of shingles.

If you believe your MS is getting worse (e.g. weakness or visual changes) or if you notice any new symptoms, talk to your doctor straight away because these may be the symptoms of a rare brain infection called PML. PML is a serious condition that may lead to severe disability or death.

A rare but serious kidney disorder called Fanconi Syndrome has been reported with a medicine containing dimethyl fumarate, in combination with other fumaric acid esters, used to treat psoriasis (a skin disease). If you notice you are passing more urine, are thirstier and drinking more than normal, your muscles seem weaker, you break a bone, or just have aches and pains, talk to your doctor as soon as possible so that this can be investigated further.

### Children and adolescents

Do not give this medicine to children below 10 years of age because no data are available in this age group.

### Other medicines and [Nationally completed name]

**Tell your doctor or pharmacist** if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, in particular:

- medicines that contain **fumaric acid esters** (fumarates) used to treat psoriasis;
- **medicines that affect the body's immune system** including **chemotherapy, immunosuppressants, or other medicines used to treat MS;**
- **medicines that affect the kidneys including** some **antibiotics** (used to treat infections), "**water tablets**" (*diuretics*), **certain types of painkillers** (such as ibuprofen and other similar anti-inflammatories and medicines purchased without a doctor's prescription) and medicines that contain **lithium;**
- taking [Nationally completed name] with certain types of vaccines (*live vaccines*) may cause you to get an infection and should, therefore, be avoided. Your doctor will advise whether other types of vaccines (non-live vaccines) should be given.

#### **[Nationally completed name] with alcohol**

Consumption of more than a small amount (more than 50 ml) of strong alcoholic drinks (more than 30% alcohol by volume, e.g. spirits) should be avoided within an hour of taking [Nationally completed name], as alcohol can interact with this medicine. This could cause inflammation of the stomach (*gastritis*), especially in people already prone to gastritis.

#### **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.

##### Pregnancy

There is limited information about the effects of this medicine on the unborn child if used during pregnancy. Do not use [Nationally completed name] if you are pregnant unless you have discussed this with your doctor and this medicine is clearly necessary for you.

##### Breast-feeding

It is not known whether the active substance of [Nationally completed name] passes into breast milk. Your doctor will advise whether you should stop breast-feeding, or stop using [Nationally completed name]. This involves balancing the benefit of breast-feeding for your child, and the benefit of therapy for you.

#### **Driving and using machines**

[Nationally completed name] is not expected to affect your ability to drive and use machines.

#### **[Nationally completed name] contains sodium**

[Nationally completed name] contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per gastro-resistant hard capsule, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

### **3. How to take [Nationally completed name]**

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

**Starting dose: 120 mg twice a day.**

Take this starting dose for the first 7 days, then take the regular dose.

**Regular dose: 240 mg twice a day.**

[Nationally completed name] is for oral use.

**Swallow each capsule whole**, with some water. Do not divide, crush, dissolve, suck or chew the capsule as this may increase some side effects.

**Take [Nationally completed name] with food** – it may help to reduce some of the very common side effects (listed in section 4).

**If you take more [Nationally completed name] than you should**

If you have taken too many capsules, **talk to your doctor straight away**. You may experience side effects similar to those described below in section 4.

**If you forget to take [Nationally completed name]**

If you forget or miss a dose, **do not take a double dose**.

You may take the missed dose if you leave at least 4 hours between the doses. Otherwise wait until your next planned dose.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

#### **4. Possible side effects**

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

##### **Serious side effects**

[Nationally completed name] may lower lymphocyte counts (a type of white blood cell). Having a low white blood cell count can increase your risk of infection, including the risk of a rare brain infection called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML). PML may lead to severe disability or death. PML has occurred after 1 to 5 years of treatment and so your physician should continue to monitor your white blood cells throughout your treatment, and you should remain observant of any potential symptoms of PML as described below. The risk of PML may be higher if you have previously taken a medicine impairing the functionality of your body's immune system.

The symptoms of PML may be similar to an MS relapse. Symptoms may include new or worsening weakness on one side of the body; clumsiness; changes in vision, thinking, or memory; or confusion or personality changes, or speech and communication difficulties lasting for more than several days. Therefore, if you believe your MS is getting worse or if you notice any new symptoms while you are

on [Nationally completed name] treatment, it is very important that you speak to your doctor as soon as possible. Also speak with your partner or caregivers and inform them about your treatment. Symptoms might arise that you might not become aware of by yourself.

→ **Call your doctor straight away if you experience any of these symptoms.**

### **Severe allergic reactions**

The frequency of severe allergic reactions cannot be estimated from the available data (not known).

Reddening of the face or body (*flushing*) is a very common side effect. However, should flushing be accompanied by a red rash or hives **and** you get any of these symptoms:

- swelling of the face, lips, mouth or tongue (*angioedema*)
- wheezing, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath (*dyspnoea, hypoxia*)
- dizziness or loss of consciousness (*hypotension*)

then this may represent a severe allergic reaction (*anaphylaxis*).

→ **Stop taking [Nationally completed name] and call a doctor straight away.**

### **Other side effects**

**Very common** (may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

- reddening of the face or body feeling warm, hot, burning or itchy (*flushing*)
- loose stools (*diarrhoea*)
- feeling sick (*nausea*)
- stomach pain or stomach cramps

→ **Taking your medicine with food** can help to reduce the side effects above.

Substances called ketones, which are naturally produced in the body, very commonly show up in urine tests while taking [Nationally completed name].

**Talk to your doctor** about how to manage these side effects. Your doctor may reduce your dose. Do not reduce your dose unless your doctor tells you to.

**Common** (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- inflammation of the lining of the intestines (*gastroenteritis*)
- being sick (*vomiting*)
- indigestion (*dyspepsia*)
- inflammation of the lining of the stomach (*gastritis*)
- gastrointestinal disorder
- burning sensation
- hot flush, feeling hot
- itchy skin (*pruritus*)
- rash
- pink or red blotches on the skin (*erythema*)

- hair loss (*alopecia*)

#### Side effects which may show up in your blood or urine tests

- low levels of white blood cells (*lymphopenia, leucopenia*) in the blood. Reduced white blood cells could mean your body is less able to fight an infection. If you have a serious infection (such as pneumonia), talk to your doctor immediately.
- proteins (*albumin*) in urine
- increase in levels of liver enzymes (*ALT, AST*) in the blood

#### **Uncommon** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- allergic reactions (*hypersensitivity*)
- reduction in blood platelets

#### **Rare** (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people)

- liver inflammation and increase in levels of liver enzymes (*ALT or AST in combination with bilirubin*)

#### **Not known** (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- herpes zoster (shingles) with symptoms such as blisters, burning, itching or pain of the skin, typically on one side of the upper body or the face, and other symptoms, like fever and weakness in the early stages of infection, followed by numbness, itching or red patches with severe pain
- runny nose (*rhinorrhoea*)

#### **Children (13 years of age and above) and adolescents**

The side effects listed above also apply to children and adolescents.

Some side effects were reported more frequently in children and adolescents than in adults, e.g, headache, stomach pain or stomach cramps, being sick (vomiting), throat pain, cough, and painful menstrual periods.

#### **Reporting of side effects**

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via [the national reporting system listed in Appendix V](#). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

#### **5. How to store** [\[Nationally completed name\]](#)

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

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

Do not store above 30°C.

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 [Nationally completed name] contains

**The active substance** is dimethyl fumarate.

[Nationally completed name] 120 mg: Each capsule contains 120 mg of dimethyl fumarate.

[Nationally completed name] 240 mg: Each capsule contains 240 mg of dimethyl fumarate.

**The other ingredients** are capsule content: croscarmellose sodium (E468), silica, colloidal anhydrous (E551), sodium stearyl fumarate (E470A), methacrylic acid – methyl methacrylate copolymer (1:1), methacrylic acid – ethyl acrylate copolymer (1:1) dispersion 30%, talc (E553B), triethyl citrate (E1505), polysorbate 80 (E443), glycerol monostearate 40-55; capsule shell: gelatin (E441), titanium dioxide (E171), yellow iron oxide (E172), brilliant blue FCF (E133); capsule ink: shellac glaze~45% (20% esterified) (E904), black iron oxide (E172), propylene glycol (E1520), ammonium hydroxide 28%.

### What [Nationally completed name] looks like and contents of the pack

Gastro-resistant hard capsule (gastro-resistant capsule).

[Nationally completed name] 120 mg gastro-resistant hard capsules

Hard capsules with white body and light-green cap with “120 mg” imprinted on the body. Size approx. 19 mm length and 9 mm width.

[Nationally completed name] 240 mg gastro-resistant hard capsules

Hard light-green capsules with “240 mg” imprinted on the body. Size approx. 23 mm length and 9 mm width.

[Nationally completed name] is packed in Al/PVC/PVDC blisters or calendar blisters or perforated unit dose blisters.

*[DE/H/7745/001-002/DC]*

[Nationally completed name] 120 mg gastro-resistant hard capsules

Pack sizes: blisters with 14 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

Calendar blisters with 14 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

Perforated unit dose blisters of 14 x 1 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

[Nationally completed name] 240 mg gastro-resistant hard capsules

Pack sizes: blisters with 56 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

Calendar blisters with 56 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

Perforated unit dose blisters 56 x 1 and 168 x 1 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

*[DE/H/7746/001-002/DC]*

[Nationally completed name] 120 mg gastro-resistant hard capsules

Pack sizes: blister with 14 or 28 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

Calendar blisters with 14 or 28 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

Perforated unit dose blisters of 14 x 1 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

[Nationally completed name] 240 mg gastro-resistant hard capsules

Pack sizes: blisters with 28, 56, 168 or 196 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

Calendar blisters with 28, 56, 168 or 196 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

Perforated unit dose blisters 56 x 1 and 168 x 1 gastro-resistant hard capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

## Houder van de vergunning voor het in de handel brengen en fabrikant

### Vergunninghouder

Sandoz B.V.  
Hospitaaldreef 29  
1315 RC Almere  
Nederland

### Fabrikanten

Lek Pharmaceuticals d.d.  
Verovskova Ulica 57  
1526 Ljubljana  
Slovenië

Zakłady Farmaceutyczne  
Polpharma S.A.  
Ul. Metalowca 2  
39-460 Nowa Dęba  
Polen

### In het register ingeschreven onder:

RVG 131017 - Dimethylfumaraat Sandoz 120 mg, harde maagsapresistente capsules

RVG 131018 - Dimethylfumaraat Sandoz 240 mg, harde maagsapresistente capsules

### Dit medicijn is geregistreerd in lidstaten van de Europese Economische Ruimte onder de volgende namen:

Oostenrijk	Dimethylfumarat 1A Pharma 120, 240 mg – magensaftresistente Hartkapseln;
Denmark	Dimethyl fumarate 1A Farma
Finland	Dimethyl fumarate 1A Farma 120, 240 mg enterokapseli, kova
Germany	Dimethylfumarat HEXAL 120, 240 mg magensaftresistente Hartkapseln;
Hungary	Dimetil-fumarát Hexal 120, 240 mg gyomornedvellenálló kemény kapszula
Iceland	Dimethyl fumarate 1A Farma
Ireland	Dimethyl fumarate Rowex 120, 240 mg hard gastroresistant capsules
The Netherlands	Dimethylfumaraat Sandoz 120, 240 mg, harde maagsapresistente capsules;
Norway	Dimethyl fumarate 1A Farma
Portugal	Fumarato de dimetilo Sandoz 120, 240 mg cápsulas gastrorresistentes;
Spain	Fumarato de dimetilo Sandoz Farmacéutica 120, 240 mg cápsulas duras gastrorresistentes EFG

Sweden                      Dimethyl fumarate 1A Farma

**Deze bijsluiter is voor het laatst goedgekeurd in april 2026.**