

**PACKAGE LEAFLET**

## Package leaflet: Information for the patient

### Enzalutamide Anabiosis 40 mg filmomhulde tabletten enzalutamide

**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.
- 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 Enzalutamide Anabiosis is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Enzalutamide Anabiosis
3. How to take Enzalutamide Anabiosis
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Enzalutamide Anabiosis
6. Contents of the pack and other information

#### **1. What Enzalutamide Anabiosis is and what it is used for**

Enzalutamide Anabiosis contains the active substance enzalutamide. Enzalutamide Anabiosis is used to treat adult men with prostate cancer:

- That no longer responds to a hormone therapy or surgical treatment to lower testosterone

Or

- That has spread to other parts of the body and responds to a hormone therapy or surgical treatment to lower testosterone.

Or

- Who had prior prostate removal or radiation and have rapidly rising PSA, but cancer has not spread to other parts of the body and responds to a hormone therapy to lower testosterone

#### **How Enzalutamide Anabiosis works**

Enzalutamide Anabiosis is a medicine that works by blocking the activity of hormones called androgens (such as testosterone). By blocking androgens, enzalutamide stops prostate cancer cells from growing and dividing.

#### **2. What you need to know before you take Enzalutamide Anabiosis**

##### **Do not take Enzalutamide Anabiosis**

- If you are allergic to enzalutamide or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)
- If you are pregnant or may become pregnant (see 'Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility')

#### **Warnings and precautions**

##### Seizures

Seizures were reported in 6 in every 1,000 people taking enzalutamide, and fewer than 3 in every 1,000 people taking placebo (see 'Other medicines and Enzalutamide Anabiosis' below and section 4 'Possible side effects').

If you are taking a medicine that can cause seizures or that can increase the susceptibility for having seizures (see 'Other medicines and Enzalutamide Anabiosis' below).

If you have a seizure during treatment:

See your doctor as soon as possible. Your doctor may decide that you should stop taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis.

#### Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES)

There have been rare reports of PRES, a rare, reversible condition involving the brain, in patients treated with enzalutamide. If you have a seizure, worsening headache, confusion, blindness or other vision problems, please contact your doctor as soon as possible. (See also section 4 'Possible side effects').

#### Risk of new cancers (second primary malignancies)

There have been reports of new (second) cancers including cancer of the bladder and colon in patients treated with enzalutamide.

See your doctor as soon as possible if you notice signs of gastrointestinal bleeding, blood in the urine, or frequently feel an urgent need to urinate when taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis.

#### Difficulty swallowing related to product formulation

There have been reports of patients experiencing difficulty swallowing other enzalutamide products, including reports of choking. The swallowing difficulties or choking events were more commonly observed in patients receiving capsules, which could be related to a larger product size. Swallow the tablets whole with a sufficient amount of water.

Talk to your doctor before taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis

- If you have ever developed a severe skin rash or skin peeling, blistering and/or mouth sores after taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis or other medicines
- If you are taking any medicines to prevent blood clots (e.g. warfarin, acenocoumarol, clopidogrel)
- If you use chemotherapy like docetaxel
- If you have problems with your liver
- If you have problems with your kidneys

Please tell your doctor if you have any of the following:

Any heart or blood vessel conditions, including heart rhythm problems (arrhythmia), or are being treated with medicines for these conditions. The risk of heart rhythm problems may be increased when using Enzalutamide Anabiosis.

If you are allergic to enzalutamide, this may result in a rash or swelling of the face, tongue, lip or throat. If you are allergic to enzalutamide or any of the other ingredients of this medicine, do not take Enzalutamide Anabiosis.

Serious skin rash or skin peeling, blistering and/or mouth sores, including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, have been reported in association with Enzalutamide Anabiosis treatment. Stop using Enzalutamide Anabiosis and seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the symptoms related to these serious skin reactions described in section 4.

**If any of the above applies to you or you are not sure, talk to your doctor before taking this medicine.**

#### **Children and adolescents**

This medicine is not for use in children and adolescents.

#### **Other medicines and Enzalutamide Anabiosis**

Tell your doctor if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. You need to know the names of the medicines you take. Keep a list of them with you to show to your doctor when

you are prescribed a new medicine. You should not start or stop taking any medicine before you talk with the doctor that prescribed Enzalutamide Anabiosis.

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the following medicines. When taken at the same time as Enzalutamide Anabiosis, these medicines may increase the risk of a seizure:

- Certain medicines used to treat asthma and other respiratory diseases (e.g. aminophylline, theophylline).
- Medicines used to treat certain psychiatric disorders such as depression and schizophrenia (e.g. clozapine, olanzapine, risperidone, ziprasidone, bupropion, lithium, chlorpromazine, mesoridazine, thioridazine, amitriptyline, desipramine, doxepin, imipramine, maprotiline, mirtazapine).
- Certain medicines for the treatment of pain (e.g. pethidine).

Tell your doctor if you are taking the following medicines. These medicines may influence the effect of Enzalutamide Anabiosis, or Enzalutamide Anabiosis may influence the effect of these medicines.

This includes certain medicines used to:

- Lower cholesterol (e.g. gemfibrozil, atorvastatin, simvastatin)
- Treat pain (e.g. fentanyl, tramadol)
- Treat cancer (e.g. cabazitaxel)
- Treat epilepsy (e.g. carbamazepine, clonazepam, phenytoin, primidone, valproic acid)
- Treat certain psychiatric disorders such as severe anxiety or schizophrenia (e.g. diazepam, midazolam, haloperidol)
- Treat sleep disorders (e.g. zolpidem)
- Treat heart conditions or lower blood pressure (e.g. bisoprolol, digoxin, diltiazem, felodipine, nicardipine, nifedipine, propranolol, verapamil)
- Treat serious disease related to inflammation (e.g. dexamethasone, prednisolone)
- Treat HIV infection (e.g. indinavir, ritonavir)
- Treat bacterial infections (e.g. clarithromycin, doxycycline)
- Treat thyroid disorders (e.g. levothyroxine)
- Treat gout (e.g. colchicine)
- Treat stomach disorders (e.g. omeprazole)
- Prevent heart conditions or strokes (e.g. dabigatran etexilate)
- Prevent organ rejection (e.g. tacrolimus)

Enzalutamide Anabiosis might interfere with some medicines used to treat heart rhythm problems (e.g. quinidine, procainamide, amiodarone and sotalol) or might increase the risk of heart rhythm problems when used with some other medicines [e.g. methadone (used for pain relief and part of drug addiction detoxification), moxifloxacin (an antibiotic), antipsychotics (used for serious mental illnesses)].

Tell your doctor if you are taking any of the medicines listed above. The dose of Enzalutamide Anabiosis or any other medicines that you are taking may need to be changed.

### **Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility**

- **Enzalutamide Anabiosis is not for use in women.** This medicine may cause harm to the unborn child or potential loss of pregnancy if taken by women who are pregnant. It must not be taken by women who are pregnant, may become pregnant, or who are breast-feeding.
- This medicine could possibly have an effect on male fertility.
- If you are having sex with a woman who can become pregnant, use a condom and another effective birth control method, during treatment and for 3 months after treatment with this medicine. If you are having sex with a pregnant woman, use a condom to protect the unborn child.
- Female caregivers see section 3 'How to take Enzalutamide Anabiosis' for handling and use.

### **Driving and using machines**

Enzalutamide Anabiosis may have moderate influence on the ability to drive and use machines. Seizures have been reported in patients taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis. If you are at higher risk of seizures, talk to your doctor.

### **Enzalutamide Anabiosis contains sodium**

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

## **3. How to take Enzalutamide Anabiosis**

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

The usual dose is 160 mg (four 40 mg film-coated tablets), taken at the same time once a day.

### **Taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis**

- Swallow the tablets whole with a sufficient amount of water.
- Do not cut, crush or chew the tablets before swallowing.
- Enzalutamide Anabiosis can be taken with or without food.
- Enzalutamide Anabiosis should not be handled by persons other than the patient or his caregivers. Women who are or may become pregnant should not handle broken or damaged Enzalutamide Anabiosis tablets without wearing protection like gloves.

Your doctor may also prescribe other medicines while you are taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis.

### **If you take more Enzalutamide Anabiosis than you should**

If you take more tablets than prescribed, stop taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis and contact your doctor. You may have an increased risk of seizure or other side effects.

### **If you forget to take Enzalutamide Anabiosis**

- If you forget to take Enzalutamide Anabiosis at the usual time, take your usual dose as soon as you remember.
- If you forget to take Enzalutamide Anabiosis for the whole day, take your usual dose the following day.
- If you forget to take Enzalutamide Anabiosis for more than one day, talk to your doctor immediately.
- **Do not take a double dose** to make up for the dose you forgot.

### **If you stop taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis**

Do not stop taking this medicine unless your doctor tells you to.

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

## **4. Possible side effects**

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

### **Seizures**

Seizures were reported in 6 in every 1,000 people taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis, and in fewer than 3 in every 1,000 people taking placebo.

Seizures are more likely if you take more than the recommended dose of this medicine, if you take certain other medicines, or if you are at higher than usual risk of seizure.

**If you have a seizure**, see your doctor as soon as possible. Your doctor may decide that you should stop taking Enzalutamide Anabiosis.

**Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES)**

There have been rare reports of PRES (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people), a rare, reversible condition involving the brain, in patients treated with Enzalutamide Anabiosis. If you have a seizure, worsening headache, confusion, blindness or other vision problems, please contact your doctor as soon as possible.

**Other possible side effects include:**

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

- Tiredness
- Fall
- Broken bones
- Hot flushes
- High blood pressure

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

- Headache
- Feeling anxious
- Dry skin
- Itching
- Difficulty remembering
- Blockage of the arteries in the heart (ischemic heart disease)
- Breast enlargement in men (gynaecomastia)
- Nipple pain
- Breast tenderness
- Symptom of restless legs syndrome (an uncontrollable urge to move a part of the body, usually the leg)
- Reduced concentration
- Forgetfulness
- Change in sense of taste
- difficulty thinking clearly

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

- Hallucinations
- Low white blood cell count
- Increased liver enzyme levels in blood test (a sign of liver problems)

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

- Muscle pain
- Muscle spasms
- Muscular weakness
- Back pain
- Changes in ECG (QT prolongation)
- Difficulty swallowing this medicine including choking
- Upset stomach including feeling sick (nausea)
- A skin reaction that causes red spots or patches on the skin that may look like a target or “bulls-eye” with a dark red centre surrounded by paler red rings (erythema multiforme), or another serious skin reaction presenting reddish non-elevated, target-like or circular patches on the trunk, often with central blisters, skin peeling, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes that can be preceded by fever and flu-like symptoms (Stevens-Johnson syndrome)
- Rash
- Being sick (vomiting)
- Swelling of the face, lips, tongue and/or throat
- Reduction in blood platelets (which increases risk of bleeding or bruising)

- Diarrhoea
- Decreased appetite

### **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 [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 Enzalutamide Anabiosis**

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 carton and the blister after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

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 Enzalutamide Anabiosis contains**

- The active substance is enzalutamide.  
Each Enzalutamide Anabiosis 40 mg film-coated tablet contains 40 mg of enzalutamide.
- The other ingredients are:  
*Tablet core:*  
Cellulose, microcrystalline  
Croscarmellose sodium  
Hypromellose phthalate  
Sodium laurilsulfate  
Hydroxypropyl cellulose, low substituted  
Silica colloidal  
Magnesium stearate  
  
*Tablet coating:*  
Hypromellose (E 464)  
Titanium dioxide (E 171)  
Macrogol  
Iron oxide yellow (E 172)

### **What Enzalutamide Anabiosis looks like and contents of the pack**

Enzalutamide Anabiosis 40 mg are yellow to light yellow, round film-coated tablets, debossed with “3415” on one side and “TV” on the other side.

Enzalutamide Anabiosis 40 mg are available in PVC/PCTFE/PVC//Alu or PVC/PE/PVDC//Alu blisters or calendar blisters containing 112 film-coated tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

**Houder van de vergunning voor het in de handel brengen en fabrikant**  
Vergunninghouder:

ANABIOSIS SA  
Side Road to Kimis Ave. No 3-7  
Neo Iraklio, Attica  
Griekenland, 141 22  
Tel: +30 210 2711020, +30 210 2711120  
Fax: +30 210 2712001  
Email: info@anabiosis.gr

Fabrikanten:

Actavis International Ltd  
Sqaq tal-Gidi off Valletta Road  
LQA 6000 Luqa  
Malta

Balkanpharma-Dupnitsa AD,  
3 Samokovsko Shosse Street  
Dupnitsa, 2600  
Bulgarije

**In het register ingeschreven onder: RVG 133273**

**This medicine is authorised in the Member States of the European Economic Area under the following names:**

[To be completed nationally]

**Deze bijsluiter is voor het laatst goedgekeurd in november 2025.**