

Tenoclox®

Venetoclax

Film-coated Tablet

Read this leaflet carefully before you start taking Tenoclox®. This leaflet provides answers to the most common questions. If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. This medicine has been prescribed for your current illness only. Do not take it in similar conditions and do not pass it on to others. The information in this leaflet was last updated on the date listed on the bottom of the page. More recent information on the medicine may be available. You should ensure that you speak to your doctor or pharmacist to obtain the most up-to-date scientific information on the medicine. The latest version of this leaflet is available on www.nanoalvand.com.

What is in this leaflet

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1. What Tenoclox® is and what it is used for

Tenoclox® is a cancer medicine that contains the active substance venetoclax. It belongs to a group of medicines called "BCL-2 inhibitors". Tenoclox® works by blocking a protein in the body called "BCL-2". This protein is present in high amounts in some cancer cells and helps them survive. Blocking this protein helps to kill and lower the number of cancer cells. It also slows down the worsening of the disease.

Tenoclox® is used to treat patients with:

- chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL); Tenoclox® may be given to you in combination with other medicines or alone. CLL is a type of cancer affecting white blood cells called lymphocytes and the lymph nodes. In CLL, the lymphocytes multiply too quickly and live for too long, so that there are too many of them in the blood.
- acute myeloid leukemia (AML); Tenoclox® will be given in combination with other medicines. AML is a type of cancer affecting white blood cells called myeloid cells. In AML, myeloid blood cells multiply and grow very quickly in bone marrow and blood, so that there are too many of them and not enough red blood cells in the blood.

2. What you need to know before you use Tenoclox®

Do not take Tenoclox®

- if you are allergic to venetoclax or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if you have CLL and are taking any of the medicines listed below when you start your treatment and while your dose is gradually being increased (usually over 5 weeks). This is because serious and life-threatening effects can occur when Tenoclox® is taken with these medicines:
 - itraconazole, ketoconazole, posaconazole, or voriconazole for fungal infections
 - clarithromycin for bacterial infections
 - ritonavir for HIV infection

When your Tenoclox® dose has been increased to the full standard dose, check with your doctor if you can start taking these medicines again.

- if you are taking a herbal medicine called St. John's wort, used for depression. If you are not sure about this, talk to your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse before taking Tenoclox®.

It is important that you tell your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. Your doctor may need to stop certain medicines when you first start taking Tenoclox® and during the first days or weeks when your dose is increased to the full standard dose.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Tenoclox®

- if you have any kidney problems as your risk for a side effect called tumor lysis syndrome may increase.
- if you have liver problems as this may increase your risk for side effects. Your doctor may need to reduce your dose of Tenoclox®.
- if you think you may have an infection or have had a long-lasting or repeated infection.
- if you are due to have a vaccine.

Tumor Lysis Syndrome

Some people may develop unusual levels of some body salts (such as potassium and uric acid) in the blood caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells during treatment. This may lead to changes in kidney function, abnormal heartbeat, or seizures. This is called tumor lysis syndrome (TLS). The risk for TLS is in the first days or weeks of treatment with Tenoclox®, as you increase your dose.

If you have CLL

Your doctor will do blood tests to check for TLS.

Your doctor will also give you medicines to help prevent the build-up of uric acid in your body before you start treatment with Tenoclox®.

Drinking plenty of water, at least 1.5 to 2 liters per day, helps to remove cancer cell breakdown products from your body through urine and may decrease your risk of getting TLS (see section 3).

Tell your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse immediately if you get any of the symptoms of TLS listed in section 4.

If you are at risk of TLS you may be treated in hospital so that you can be given fluids into the vein if needed, have blood tests done more often and to check for side effects. This is to see if you can continue to take this medicine safely.

If you have AML

You may be treated in hospital and your doctor or nurse will make sure that you have enough water/fluids, give you medicines to prevent the buildup of uric acid in your body and do blood tests before you start to take Tenoclox®, while they increase your dose and when you start to take the full dose.

Children and adolescents

Tenoclox® should not be used in children and adolescents.

Other medicines and Tenoclox®

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. This includes medicines obtained without a prescription, herbal medicines and supplements. This is because Tenoclox® may affect the way some other medicines work. Also, some other medicines can affect the way Tenoclox® works.

The following medicines can increase or decrease the amount of venetoclax in your blood:

- medicines for fungal infections; fluconazole, itraconazole, ketoconazole, posaconazole, or voriconazole
 - antibiotics to treat bacterial infections; ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin, erythromycin, nafcillin, or rifampicin
 - medicines to prevent seizures or to treat epilepsy; carbamazepine, phenytoin
 - medicines for HIV infection; efavirenz, etravirine, ritonavir
 - medicines to treat raised blood pressure or angina; diltiazem, verapamil
 - medicines to lower cholesterol levels in the blood; cholestyramine, colestipol, colesvelam
 - a medicine used to treat a lung condition called pulmonary arterial hypertension; bosentan
 - a medicine to treat sleep disorder (narcolepsy) known as modafinil
 - a herbal medicine known as St. John's wort
- Your doctor may change your dose of Tenoclox®.

Tenoclox® may affect how the following medicines work:

- medicines that prevent blood clots; warfarin, dabigatran
- a medicine used to treat heart problems known as digoxin
- a medicine for cancer known as everolimus
- a medicine used to prevent organ rejection known as sirolimus
- medicines to lower cholesterol levels in the blood known as statins

Tenoclox® with food and drink

Do not eat grapefruit products, seville oranges (bitter oranges),

or starfruit (carambola) while you are taking Tenoclox®; this includes eating them, drinking the juice or taking a supplement that might contain them. This is because they can increase the amount of venetoclax in your blood.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Pregnancy

Do not get pregnant while you are taking this medicine. If you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine.

Tenoclox® should not be used during pregnancy. There is no information about the safety of venetoclax in pregnant women.

Contraception

Women of childbearing age must use a highly effective method of contraception during treatment and for at least 30 days after receiving Tenoclox® to avoid becoming pregnant. If you are using hormonal contraceptive pills or devices, you must also use a barrier method of contraception (such as condoms) as the effect of hormonal contraceptive pills or devices may be affected by Tenoclox®.

Tell your doctor immediately if you become pregnant while you are taking this medicine.

Breast-feeding

Do not breast-feed while you are taking this medicine. It is not known whether the active substance in Tenoclox® passes into breast milk.

Fertility

Based on findings in animals, Tenoclox® may cause male infertility (low or no sperm count). This may affect your ability to father a child. Ask your doctor for advice on sperm storage before starting treatment with Tenoclox®.

Driving and using machines

You may feel tired or dizzy after taking Tenoclox®, which may affect your ability to drive or use tools or machines. If this happens, do not drive or use any tools or machines.

Tenoclox® contains sodium

Tenoclox® contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet. This means that the medicine is essentially "sodium-free".

3. How to use Tenoclox®

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

How much to take

If you have CLL

You will begin treatment with Tenoclox® at a low dose for 1 week. Your doctor will gradually increase the dose over the next 4 weeks to the full standard. For the first 4 weeks you will get a new pack each week.

- the starting dose is 20 mg (two 10 mg tablets) once a day for 7 days.
- the dose will be increased to 50 mg (one 50 mg tablet) once a day for 7 days.
- the dose will be increased to 100 mg (one 100 mg tablet) once a day for 7 days.
- the dose will be increased to 200 mg (two 100 mg tablets) once a day for 7 days.
- the dose will be increased to 400 mg (four 100 mg tablets) once a day for 7 days.
- When you are receiving Tenoclox® therapy alone, you will stay on the 400 mg daily dose, which is the standard dose, for as long as necessary.
- When you are receiving Tenoclox® therapy in combination with rituximab, you will receive the 400 mg daily dose for 24 months.
- When you are receiving Tenoclox® therapy in combination with obinutuzumab, you will receive the 400 mg daily dose for approximately 10 months.

Your dose may need to be adjusted for side effects. Your doctor will advise what your dose should be.

If you have AML

You will begin treatment with Tenoclox® on a lower dose. Your doctor will gradually increase the dose each day for the first 3 days (depending on what medicine you take Tenoclox® with). After 3 days you will take the full standard dose. The dose (tablets) is taken once a day.

Doses are listed in the table below:

Day	Tenoclox® daily dose
1	100 mg (One 100 mg tablet)
2	200 mg (Two 100 mg tablets)
3 and after	400 mg (Four 100 mg tablets)

Your doctor will give you Tenoclox® in combination with another medicine (azacitidine or decitabine). You will keep taking Tenoclox® at the full dose until either your AML gets worse or you cannot take Tenoclox® as it is causing serious side effects.

How to take Tenoclox®

- Take the tablets with a meal at around the same time each day.
- Swallow the tablets whole with a glass of water.
- Do not chew, crush, or break the tablets.
- During the first days or weeks of treatment as you increase the dose, you should take the tablets in the morning to help you follow-up with blood tests, if needed.

If you vomit after taking Tenoclox®, do not take an extra dose that day. Take the next dose at the usual time the next day. If you have problems taking this medicine, talk to your doctor.

Drink plenty of water

If you have CLL

It is very important that you drink plenty of water when taking Tenoclox® during the first 5 weeks of treatment. This will help to remove cancer cell breakdown products from your blood through your urine.

You should start drinking at least 1.5 to 2 liters of water daily two days before starting Tenoclox®. You may also include non-alcoholic and non-caffeinated drinks in this amount, but exclude grapefruit, Seville orange, or starfruit (carambola) juices. You should continue to drink at least 1.5 to 2 liters of water on the day you start Tenoclox®. Drink the same amount of water (at least 1.5 to 2 liters daily) two days before and on the day that your dose is increased.

If your doctor thinks that you are at risk of TLS, you may be treated in the hospital so that you can be given extra fluids into the vein if needed, have your blood tests more often and be checked for side effects. This is to see if you can continue to take this medicine safely.

If you have AML

It is very important you drink plenty of water when taking Tenoclox® especially when you start treatment and increase your dose. Drinking water will help to remove cancer cell breakdown products from your blood through your urine. Your doctor or nurse will give you fluids into the vein if needed and if you are in hospital, to make sure this happens.

If you take more Tenoclox® than you should

If you take more Tenoclox® than you should, talk to your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse or go to hospital immediately. Take the tablets and this leaflet with you.

If you forget to take Tenoclox®

- If it is less than 8 hours since the time you usually take your dose, take it as soon as possible.
- If it is more than 8 hours since the time you usually take your dose, do not take the dose that day. Return to your normal dose schedule the next day.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you are not sure talk to your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.

Do not stop taking Tenoclox®

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, pharmacist, or nurse.

4. Possible side effects

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

Serious side effects

Tumor lysis syndrome (common - may affect up to 1 in 10 people)
Stop taking Tenoclox® and seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the symptoms of TLS:

- fever or chills
- feeling or being sick (nausea or vomiting)
- feeling confused
- feeling short of breath

- irregular heart beat
- dark or cloudy urine
- feeling unusually tired
- muscle pain or uncomfortable joints
- fits or seizures
- abdominal pain and distension

Low white blood cell count (neutropenia) and infections (very common - may affect more than 1 in 10 people)

Your doctor will check your blood count during treatment with Tenoclox®. Low white blood cell count can increase your risk for infection. Signs may include fever, chills, feeling weak or confused, cough, pain or burning feeling when passing urine. Some infections can be serious and may lead to death. Tell your doctor immediately if you have signs of an infection while taking this medicine.

Other side effects

If you have CLL:

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

- pneumonia
- upper respiratory tract infection - signs include runny nose, sore throat or cough
- diarrhea
- feeling or being sick (nausea or vomiting)
- constipation
- feeling tired

Blood test may also show:

- lower number of red blood cells
- lower number of white blood cells called lymphocytes
- higher level of potassium
- higher level of a body salt (electrolyte) called phosphate
- lower level of calcium

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- severe infection in the blood (sepsis)
- urinary tract infection
- low number of white blood cells with fever (febrile neutropenia)

Blood test may also show:

- higher level of creatinine
- higher level of urea

If you have AML:

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

- feeling or being sick (nausea or vomiting)
- diarrhea
- mouth sores
- feeling tired or weak
- infection of lung or blood
- decreased appetite
- joint pain
- dizziness or fainting
- headache
- shortness of breath
- bleeding
- low blood pressure
- urinary tract infection
- weight loss
- pain in belly (abdominal pain)

Blood test may also show:

- lower number of platelets (thrombocytopenia)
- lower number of white blood cells with fever (febrile neutropenia)
- lower number of red blood cells (anemia)
- higher level of total bilirubin
- low level of potassium in the blood

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people)

- gall stones or gall bladder infection

5. How to store Tenoclox®

- Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiry date.
- Store below 30°C.
- Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture. Keep the bottle tightly closed.
- Cytotoxic agent. Must be transported, stored and disposed of according to guidelines for handling of cytotoxic compounds.
- 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 Tenoclox® contains

The active substance is venetoclax. The other ingredients are copovidone, colloidal silicone dioxide, polysorbate 80, sodium stearyl fumarate, calcium phosphate dibasic anhydrous, and film coating material.

- Tenoclox® 10 mg film-coated tablets: Each film-coated tablet contains 10 mg venetoclax.
- Tenoclox® 50 mg film-coated tablets: Each film-coated tablet contains 50 mg venetoclax.
- Tenoclox® 100 mg film-coated tablets: Each film-coated tablet contains 100 mg venetoclax.

What Tenoclox® looks like and contents of the pack

Tenoclox® film-coated tablets are supplied in 10 mg, 50 mg, and 100 mg strengths.

- Starter pack:

Week one: 14 film-coated tablets of 10 mg Tenoclox® are in a blister, each blister is packed in one box.

Week two: 7 film-coated tablets of 50 mg Tenoclox® are in a blister, each blister is packed in one box.

Week three: 7 film-coated tablets of 100 mg Tenoclox® are in a blister, each blister is packed in one box.

Week four: 7 film-coated tablets of 100 mg Tenoclox® are in a blister, two blisters are packed in one box. Each box contains 14 film-coated tablets of 100 mg Tenoclox®.

Week 1, 2, 3, and 4 boxes are packed in a larger box with a leaflet.

- **Maintenance pack:** 60 film-coated tablets of 100 mg Tenoclox® are in a bottle, each bottle is packed in one box with a leaflet.

Not all strengths and pack sizes may be marketed.

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