

Welloxia[®]

Ozanimod

Capsule

Read this leaflet carefully before you start taking Welloxia[®]. 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 Welloxia[®] is and what it is used for

Welloxia[®] contains the active substance ozanimod that belongs to a group of medicines which can reduce the number of white blood cells (lymphocytes) circulating freely round the body.

Welloxia[®] is indicated for the following diseases:

Multiple sclerosis

Welloxia[®] is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) with active disease.

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a disease in which the immune system (the body's defenses, including white blood cells) wrongly attack the protective coat around the nerves in the brain and spinal cord. This stops the nerves from working properly and may result in symptoms such as: numbness, difficulty in walking, and problems with vision and balance.

In relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis, attacks on the nerve cells are followed by periods of recovery. The symptoms may disappear during the recovery periods, but some problems may remain.

Welloxia[®] helps to protect against attacks on the nerves by stopping certain white blood cells reaching the brain and spine where they could cause inflammation and damage the nerves protective coating.

Ulcerative colitis

Welloxia[®] is indicated for the treatment of adult patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC).

Ulcerative colitis is an inflammatory disease of the bowel. If you have ulcerative colitis, you will first be given other medicines. If you do not respond well enough or are intolerant to these medicines, you may be given Welloxia[®] to reduce the signs and symptoms of your disease.

Welloxia[®] helps to reduce the inflammation in ulcerative colitis by stopping certain white blood cells from reaching the intestinal lining.

2. What you need to know before you take Welloxia[®]

Do not use Welloxia[®]

- if you are allergic to ozanimod or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).
- if your healthcare professional has told you that you have a severely weakened immune system.
- if you have had a heart attack, angina, stroke or mini-stroke (Transient Ischemic Attack - TIA), or certain types of severe heart failure in the last 6 months.
- if you have certain types of irregular or abnormal heartbeats (arrhythmia) - your doctor will check your heart before starting treatment.
- if you have severe infection such as hepatitis or tuberculosis.
- if you have cancer.
- if you have severe liver problems.
- if you are pregnant or a woman of childbearing potential not using effective contraception.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Welloxia[®] if:

- you have a slow heart rate or you are taking or have recently taken medicines that slow your heart rate (such as beta blockers or calcium channel blockers).
- you have untreated severe breathing problems when you sleep (severe sleep apnea).
- you have problems with your liver.
- you have an infection.
- you have low levels of a type of white blood cell - called lymphocytes.
- you have never had, or are not sure if you have had chickenpox.
- you have recently had or are planning to have a vaccination.
- you or others notice worsening of your MS symptoms as well as any new or unfamiliar symptoms. These may be due to a rare infection of the brain called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML).
- you have ever had problems with your vision or other symptoms of build-up of fluid in the central area of the retina called the macula (a condition called macular edema).
- you have inflammation of the eye (uveitis).
- you have diabetes (which can cause problems with your eyes).
- you have severe lung disease (pulmonary fibrosis or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease).

Before you start taking Welloxia[®], your doctor will check your heart using an electrocardiogram (ECG). If you have certain heart conditions your doctor will monitor you for at least the first 6 hours after your first dose.

As Welloxia[®] can increase your blood pressure, your doctor may want to check your blood pressure regularly.

While you are taking Welloxia[®] (and for up to 3 months after you stop taking it), you may get infections more easily. Any infection that you already have may get worse. Talk to your doctor if you develop an infection.

During treatment with Welloxia[®], if you develop disturbance of vision, progressive weakness, clumsiness, memory loss

or confusion, or if you have MS and you think your disease is getting progressively worse, speak to your doctor straight away. These symptoms may be due to PML, a rare brain infection that may lead to severe disability or death.

During treatment with Welloxia[®], if you develop a severe headache, feel confused, or have seizures (fits) and loss of vision, speak to your doctor straight away. These symptoms may be due to a syndrome called posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES).

As Welloxia[®] may increase the risk of skin cancer, you should limit your exposure to sun light and UV (ultraviolet) light, by wearing protective clothing and applying regular sunscreen (with high sun protection factor).

If used during pregnancy, Welloxia[®] can harm the unborn baby. Before you start treatment with Welloxia[®], your doctor will explain the risk to you and ask you to do a pregnancy test in order to ensure that you are not pregnant. You must use effective contraception during treatment and for 3 months after stopping treatment (see section "Pregnancy and breast-feeding").

Children and adolescents

Do not give this medicine to children and adolescents aged under 18 years. This is because Welloxia[®] has not been studied in children and adolescents.

Other medicines and Welloxia[®]

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

In particular, before taking Welloxia[®], tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently taken any of the following medicines:

- medicines which suppress or modulate your immune system (e.g. ciclosporin)
- medicines used to treat MS, such as alemtuzumab, beta interferon, dimethyl fumarate, glatiramer acetate, mitoxantrone, natalizumab or teriflunomide
- medicines used to treat ulcerative colitis, such as azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine
- gemfibrozil to reduce levels of fats or cholesterol in the blood
- clopidogrel, a medicine used to prevent blood clots
- rifampicin, an antibiotic for treating tuberculosis and other serious infections
- medicines called monoamine oxidase inhibitors for treating depression (e.g. phenelzine) or Parkinson's disease (e.g. selegiline)
- medicines that slow your heart rate (such as beta blockers or calcium channel blockers)
- certain type of vaccines. Live attenuated vaccines should be avoided during and for 3 months after treatment.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

Pregnancy

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. Do not use Welloxia[®] during pregnancy, if you are trying to become pregnant or if you are a woman who could become pregnant and you are not using effective contraception. If Welloxia[®] is used during pregnancy, there is a risk of harm to the unborn baby. If you are a woman who could become pregnant, your doctor will inform you about this risk before you start treatment with Welloxia[®] and will ask you to do a pregnancy test in order to ensure that you are not pregnant. You must use effective contraception while taking Welloxia[®] and for at least 3 months after you stop taking it. Ask your doctor about reliable methods of contraception.

If you do become pregnant while taking Welloxia[®], tell your doctor straight away. Your doctor will decide to stop treatment (see "If you stop taking Welloxia[®]" in section 3). Specialized prenatal monitoring will be performed.

Breast-feeding

You should not breast-feed while you are taking Welloxia[®]. Welloxia[®] can pass into breast milk and there is a risk of serious side effects for the baby.

Driving and using machines

Welloxia[®] has no or negligible influence on your ability to drive and use machines.

Welloxia[®] contains sodium

Welloxia[®] contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule. This means that the medicine is essentially "sodium-free".

3. How to take Welloxia[®]

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

How to take Welloxia[®]

- Welloxia[®] is for oral use.
- Swallow the capsule whole.
- You can take the capsule either with or without food.

How much to take

When you first start taking Welloxia[®], you need to take at a low dose and gradually build up, to reduce any effect in slowing your heart rate.

- You will be given a "Starter pack" to help you start treatment in this way. It contains:

- 4 capsules, containing 0.23 mg ozanimod. You take one of these on days 1 to 4 of treatment.
- 3 capsules, containing 0.46 mg ozanimod. You take one of these on days 5, 6 and 7.

- On day 8 and thereafter, once you have completed the "Starter pack", you will move on to a "Maintenance pack" with capsules each containing the recommended dose of 0.92 mg ozanimod. You will continue regular treatment with one 0.92 mg capsule daily. If you have mild or moderate chronic liver problems, your doctor may need to reduce your "maintenance" dose to one 0.92 mg capsule every other day.

If you take more Welloxia[®] than you should

If you take more Welloxia[®] than you should, talk to a doctor or go to a hospital straight away. Take the medicine pack and this leaflet with you.

If you forget to take Welloxia[®]

- If you forget a dose of Welloxia[®], take it as soon as you remember. However, if you forget the dose for the whole day skip the missed dose and take the next dose at your usual time.
- Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

- If you miss one or more doses during the first 14 days of starting Welloxia[®], talk to your doctor about how to re-start your treatment.

If you stop taking Welloxia[®]

- Do not stop taking Welloxia[®] without talking to your doctor first.

- Talk to your doctor about how to re-start your treatment. If you have stopped taking Welloxia[®] in the following conditions, you need to start the "Starter pack" again:

- for 1 day or more during the first 14 days of treatment
- for more than 7 consecutive days between day 15 and day 28 of treatment
- for more than 14 consecutive days after day 28 of treatment

- Welloxia[®] will stay in your body for up to 3 months after you stop taking it. Your white blood cell count (lymphocyte count) may also remain low during this time and the side effects described in this leaflet may still occur (see "Possible side effects" in section 4).

- Tell your doctor straight away if you think your MS worsens after you have stopped treatment with Welloxia[®].

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Welloxia[®] can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Serious side effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist immediately if you notice any of the serious side effects listed below:

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

- slow heart rate
- urinary tract infection
- increase in blood pressure

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

- allergic reaction - the signs may include a rash

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

- brain infection called progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) (see section 2)

Other side effects

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you notice any of the following side effects:

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

- infections of the nose or nostrils, nasal cavity, mouth, throat (pharynx), or voice box (larynx) caused by viruses
- low level of a type of white blood cell - called lymphocytes

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

- inflammation of the throat (pharyngitis)
- respiratory infection (sign of lungs infection)
- herpes zoster (shingles)
- herpes simplex or cold sores (oral herpes)
- headache
- drop in blood pressure
- swelling especially of the ankles and feet, due to fluid retention (peripheral edema)
- increased liver enzyme levels in blood tests (a sign of liver problems) or yellow pigmentation of the skin, mucus membrane or eyes (jaundice)
- lung abnormalities which can cause breathlessness

Uncommon (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)

- blurred vision (macular edema)

5. How to store Welloxia[®]

- 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.
- 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 Welloxia[®] contains

The active substance is ozanimod (as hydrochloride). The other ingredients are microcrystalline cellulose, colloidal anhydrous silica, croscarmellose sodium, and magnesium stearate.

Welloxia[®] capsules are supplied in 0.23 mg, 0.46 mg, and 0.92 mg strengths.

- **Starter pack:** 7 capsules (4x0.23 mg capsules and 3x0.46 mg capsules) are in a wallet. Each wallet is in a box with a leaflet.
- **Maintenance pack:** 30x0.92 mg capsules are in a bottle. Each bottle is packed in a box with a leaflet.

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