

CALQUENCE® FILM-COATED TABLET

Acalabrutinib 100mg

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What Calquence is used for

Calquence is used to treat adults with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL).

CLL is a cancer of white blood cells called B-lymphocytes (or B-cells). These cells are part of the immune system (the body's defences).

Calquence is used to treat adults with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).

MCL is a type of blood cancer affecting the lymph nodes.

How Calquence works

Calquence works by blocking BTK, a protein in the body that helps these cancer cells grow and survive. By blocking BTK, Calquence helps to kill and can reduce the number of cancer cells which can slow down the worsening of the disease.

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

Before you use Calquence

When you must not use it

Do not take Calquence if:

- you are allergic to acalabrutinib or any of the other ingredients of this

medicine (listed in section **Product Description**).

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

Children and adolescents

Do not give this medicine to children or adolescents aged less than 18 years. This is because it has not been studied in this age group.

Pregnancy

Talk to your doctor before taking Calquence if you are pregnant, think you may be pregnant, or are planning on having a baby. This is because Calquence may harm your unborn baby.

Breast-feeding

Do not breast-feed during treatment with Calquence and for 2 days after your last dose of Calquence. It is not known if Calquence passes into your breast milk.

Before you start to use it

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Calquence if you:

- have ever had unusual bruising or bleeding or are on any medicines that increase your risk of bleeding (see section **Side effects**).
- have an infection (see section **Side effects**)
- have recently had an operation or are about to have one. Your doctor may stop treatment with Calquence before and after a medical, surgical or dental procedure.
- have ever had hepatitis B (a liver infection) – this is because Calquence could cause hepatitis B to become active again and so that your doctor will look out for signs of this infection coming back (see section **Side effects**).

- have or ever had irregular heart beat (see section **Side effects**).

Talk to your doctor if you develop a new lesion or any change in the appearance of an area on the skin as you are at a high risk of developing skin cancer, see section **Side effects**. Use sun protection and make regular skin examination.

Your doctor will check your blood cell counts as needed during treatment.

Taking other medicines

Tell your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are taking or have recently taken or might take any other medicines, especially if you take any of the following:

- antibiotics for bacterial infections – such as clarithromycin
- medicines for fungal infections – such as posaconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole
- ketoconazole – a medicine for Cushing's syndrome (a condition in which the body produces too much of the hormone cortisol)
- medicines for HIV infections – such as indinavir and ritonavir
- medicines for hepatitis C – such as telaprevir
- rifampicin – an antibiotic for bacterial infections (Tuberculosis)
- medicine for migraines – ergotamine
- medicine for low blood sodium – conivaptan
- medicine for high blood sugars – metformin
- medicine to prevent organ rejection – cyclosporine
- medicines for fits (seizures) or epilepsy – such as carbamazepine and phenytoin
- pimozide – a medicine used for Tourette (condition which causes uncontrolled

movements and outbursts of words and sounds)

- St. John's wort – an herbal medicine for depression
- theophylline – medicine used for wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness
- methotrexate – a medicine for diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and ulcerative colitis, which are caused by the immune system working incorrectly.
 - This medicine should be taken at least 6 hours before or after Calquence.

You can take stomach acid reducing medicines such as antacids (calcium carbonate), histamine-2 receptor blockers (ranitidine and famotidine) and proton pump inhibitors (omeprazole) with Calquence tablets.

Medicines that increase your risk of bleeding

Calquence may make you bleed more easily. Tell your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse if you take other medicines that increase your risk of bleeding:

- Antiplatelets (medicines that act against blood clotting) such as acetylsalicylic acid and clopidogrel.
- Anticoagulants (blood thinners) such as warfarin or enoxaparin.

How to use Calquence

Calquence will only be prescribed to you by a doctor with experience in the use of medicines for cancer. Always take Calquence exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor, pharmacist or nurse if you are not sure.

Depending on your type of cancer, Calquence may be given in combination with other anticancer medicines.

How much to use

- The usual dose is one tablet (100 mg) twice a day. Take doses about 12 hours apart.

When to use it

- Swallow the tablet whole with water at about the same time each day.
- Do not chew, crush, dissolve or divide the tablets.
- You can take Calquence with food or between meals.
- You can check when you last took a tablet of Calquence by looking on the blister. Pictures on the blister will help you to take your dose at the right time — the sun for the morning dose and the moon for the evening dose.

How long to use it

Your doctor may tell you to decrease your dose, temporarily stop, or completely stop taking Calquence if you have certain side effects.

If you forget to use it

- If less than 3 hours have passed after your usual time for taking a dose, take the missed dose right away. Take the next dose at your usual time.
- If more than 3 hours have passed after your usual time for taking a dose, skip the missed dose. Take the next dose at your usual time.
- Do not take a double dose of Calquence to make up for a forgotten dose.

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

If you use too much (overdose)

If you have taken more Calquence than you should, see a doctor or go to the nearest hospital straight away. Take the tablets and this leaflet with you.

While you are using it

Things you must do

If you have any further questions, please ask your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet (see section **Side effects**).

Things you must not do

This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

Things to be careful of

Driving and using machines

Calquence is unlikely to affect the ability to drive and use machines. However, if you feel dizzy, weak or tired while taking Calquence, you must not drive or use machines.

Calquence contains sodium

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

Side effects

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

Stop taking Calquence and contact a doctor or go to your nearest emergency department immediately if you experience any of the following symptoms:

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

- Bleeding in different sites, including skin, gut and brain. Symptoms may be black stools or stools with blood, pink or brown urine, nosebleeds, bruising, unexpected bleeding, vomiting or coughing up blood, dizziness, weakness, confusion.

- Infections. Signs may include fever, chills, feeling weak or confused, cough, shortness of breath [Pneumonia, a **very common side effect** (may affect more than 1 in 10 people) or Aspergillus infections, an **uncommon side effect** (may affect up to 1 in 100 people)].

Common serious side effects

(may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- fast heart rate, missed heart beats, weak or uneven pulse, dizziness, feeling faint, chest discomfort or shortness of breath (signs of heart rhythm problems known as atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter).
- fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, confusion, shortness of breath, seizures, irregular heartbeat, dark or cloudy urine, unusual tiredness, or muscle or joint pain. This can be symptoms of tumor lysis syndrome (TLS) – a condition caused by the fast breakdown of cancer cells.

Other side effects:

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

- muscle or joint pain
- headache
- rash
- feeling tired (fatigue), weakness or lack of energy
- feeling sick to your stomach (nausea), vomiting, stomach pain, constipation (infrequent or hard to pass stool), diarrhoea (frequent or loose stools)
- decreased number of red blood cells, decreased number of neutrophils (a type of white blood cells) or decreased number of cells that help blood clot (platelets)
- high blood pressure
- dizziness
- headache, pressure in the eyes, nose or cheek area (sinusitis)
- sore throat and runny nose (nasopharyngitis)

- upper respiratory tract infection
- urinary tract infection (pain or burning feeling when passing urine)
- new cancers, including cancers of the skin, may happen during treatment with Calquence (see section **Before you use Calquence**)
- herpes

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

- increased levels of the liver enzymes (aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase) in blood tests [when used in combination with certain medicines to treat mantle cell lymphoma (MCL)]
- bronchitis
- fever, chills, weakness, confusion, being sick and yellowing of the skin or eyeballs (jaundice) – these may be signs of hepatitis B (a liver infection) becoming active again
- inflammation of the lungs (pneumonitis)

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

- memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty walking or sight loss – these may be signs of a serious brain infection (Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy or PML)
- lymphocytosis (a higher than normal amount of lymphocytes, a type of white blood cells, in the blood).

Visit your doctor or pharmacist immediately if you experience any side effects after using this medicine.

You may report any side effects or adverse drug reactions directly to the National Centre for Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring by visiting the website npra.gov.my [Consumers → Reporting Side Effects to Medicines (ConSERF)]

or Vaccines (AEFI)].

Storage & Disposal of Calquence

Storage

- Do not store above 30°C.
- 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 foil and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- This medicine does not require any special storage conditions.

Disposal

Medicines should not be disposed of via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help to protect the environment.

Product Description

What it looks like

Calquence is an orange, 7.5 x 13 mm, oval, biconvex tablet, debossed with 'ACA 100' on one side and plain on the reverse.

Calquence is supplied in aluminium blisters containing either 8 or 10 film-coated tablets. On each blister there are sun/moon symbols to help you to take your dose at the right time — the sun for the morning dose and the moon for the evening dose. Both the sun and the moon blisters contain the same medicine. Each carton contains either 56 or 60 film-coated tablets.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Ingredients

Active ingredient: acalabrutinib
Each film-coated tablet contains 100 mg of acalabrutinib (as acalabrutinib maleate).

Inactive ingredients:

Tablet Core: mannitol (E421), microcrystalline cellulose (E460), low-substituted hydroxypropyl

cellulose (E463) and sodium stearyl fumarate (see section **Calquence contains sodium**).

Tablet Coating: hypromellose (E464), copovidone, titanium dioxide (E171), macrogol, medium-chain triglycerides, iron oxide yellow (E172) and iron oxide red (E172).

MAL No.
MAL24106012AZ

Manufacturer

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Product Registration Holder

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