For use in Ireland

Tyenne®
tocilizumab

Important Safety Information for Patients

This brochure provides key information to help patients and their caregivers understand the use of Tyenne therapy

This educational material is provided by Fresenius Kabi and is mandatory as a condition of the marketing authorisation of Tyenne in order to minimise important selected risks.

This brochure provides key information to assist patients and their caregivers in understanding the safe use of Tyenne. Please read this document, the Tyenne Package Leaflet, and the Tyenne Patient Alert Card information carefully and save them as references.

If any of the information is not clear to you, ask the doctor, nurse, or pharmacist to explain it. The information that you receive in these documents complements the information that you will receive from the doctor, nurse, or pharmacist.

This Patient Brochure contains important safety information that you need to be aware of before and during treatment with Tyenne.

This Patient Brochure must be read together with the Tyenne Patient Alert Card (provided by the doctor) and the Tyenne Package Leaflet that comes with the medication (and is also available on www.medicines.ie) as it contains important information about Tyenne including Instructions for Use. Note: this brochure is for use by Tyenne patients (or their parents/guardians if the patient is a child).

For more information on Tyenne, please see the Patient Information Leaflet (PIL) and the Patient Alert Card provided to you by your healthcare professional. This information is also available at **www.medicines.ie** *(Ireland)*

You should report any device issues to their pharmacy to arrange for a replacement and the return of the device. Devices should be returned, and not disposed of in a sharps bin if faulty.

You should also report any adverse events associated with a device fault.

FRESENIUS KABI
caring for life

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What is Tyenne and how does it work?

Tyenne contains the active substance tocilizumab, which is a protein made from specific immune cells (monoclonal antibody), that blocks the action of a specific protein (cytokine) called interleukin-6. This protein is involved in inflammatory processes of the body, and blocking it can reduce the inflammation in your body. Tyenne helps to reduce symptoms such as pain and swelling in your joints and can also improve your performance of daily tasks. Tyenne has been shown to slow the damage to the cartilage and bone of the joints caused by the disease and to improve your ability to do normal daily activities.

How is Tyenne given?

Tyenne is administered either as an intravenous (into a vein) (IV) infusion with a needle or subcutaneous (under the skin) (SC) injection using a pre-filled syringe (PFS) or pre-filled pen (PFP).

Indications for Intravenous and Subcutaneous Formulation (PFS & PFP)

- Tyenne is used to treat adults with moderate to severe active rheumatoid arthritis (RA), an autoimmune disease, if previous therapies did not work well enough.
- Tyenne is usually given in combination with methotrexate.
- However, Tyenne can be given alone if your doctor determines that methotrexate is inappropriate.
- Tyenne can also be used to treat adults who have not had previous methotrexate treatment if they have severe, active and progressive rheumatoid arthritis.

Indications for both Intravenous and Subcutaneous Formulation (PFS only)

- Tyenne is used to treat children and adolescents, aged 2 years and over, with active polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (pJIA), an inflammatory disease that causes pain and swelling in one or more joints. It is used to improve the symptoms of pJIA and can be given in combination with methotrexate or alone.

Indications for Intravenous Formulation only

- Tyenne is used to treat children and adolescents, aged 2 years and over, with active systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (sJIA), an inflammatory disease that causes pain and swelling in one or more joints as well as fever and rash. It is used to improve the symptoms of sJIA and can be given in combination with methotrexate or alone.
- Tyenne is used to treat adults and children aged 2 years and over with severe or life-threatening cytokine release syndrome (CRS), a side effect in patients treated with chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapies used to treat certain types of cancer.
- Tyenne is used to treat adults with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), receiving systemic corticosteroids and requiring supplemental oxygen or mechanical ventilation.

Indications for Subcutaneous Formulation only (PFS & PFP)

- Tyenne is used to treat adults with a disease of the arteries called giant cell arteritis (GCA) caused by inflammation of the body's largest arteries, especially those that supply blood to the head and neck.

Indications for Subcutaneous Formulation only (PFS only)

- Tyenne is used to treat children and adolescents, aged 1 year and over, with active systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (sJIA), an inflammatory disease that causes pain and swelling in one or more joints as well as fever and rash. It is used to improve the symptoms of sJIA and can be given in combination with methotrexate or alone.

Indications for Subcutaneous Formulation only (PFP only)

- Tyenne is used to treat children and adolescents, aged 12 years and over, with active systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (sJIA), an inflammatory disease that causes pain and swelling in one or more joints as well as fever and rash. Tyenne is used to improve the symptoms of sJIA. It can be given in combination with methotrexate or alone.
- Tyenne is used to treat children and adolescents, aged 12 years and over, with active polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis (pJIA). This is an inflammatory disease that causes pain and swelling in one or more joints. Tyenne is used to improve the symptoms of pJIA. It can be given in combination with methotrexate or alone.

Refer to the Patient Information Leaflet for further information. Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed. Do not use Tyenne for a condition for which it was not prescribed.

Recommended dosages for Intravenous Formulation

Adult patients with RA

The usual dose of Tyenne is 8 mg per kg of body weight. Depending on your response, your doctor may decrease your dose to 4 mg/kg then increase back to 8 mg/kg when appropriate.

Adults will be given Tyenne once every 4 weeks through a drip in the vein (intravenous infusion) over one hour.

Children with sJIA (aged 2 and over)

The usual dose of Tyenne depends on your weight.

- If you weigh less than 30 kg: the dose is 12 mg for every kilogram of body weight
- If you weigh 30 kg or more: the dose is 8 mg for every kilogram of body weight

The dose is calculated based on your body weight at each administration.

Children with sJIA will be given Tyenne once every 2 weeks through a drip in the vein (intravenous infusion) over one hour.

Children with pJIA (aged 2 and over)

The usual dose of Tyenne depends on your weight.

- If you weigh less than 30 kg: the dose is 10 mg for every kilogram of body weight
- If you weigh 30 kg or more: the dose is 8 mg for every kilogram of body weight

The dose is calculated based on your body weight at each administration.

Children with pJIA will be given Tyenne once every 4 weeks through a drip in the vein (intravenous infusion) over one hour treatment with Tyenne altogether.

Patients with CRS

The usual dose of Tyenne is 8 mg for every kg of body weight if you weigh 30 kg or more. The dose is 12 mg for every kg of body weight if you weigh less than 30 kg.

Tyenne can be given alone or in combination with corticosteroids.

Patients with COVID-19

The usual dose of Tyenne is 8 mg for every kg of body weight. A second dose may be required.

Recommended dosages for Subcutaneous Formulation (PFS and PFP)

Adults with RA or GCA

The recommended dose for RA (rheumatoid arthritis) or GCA (giant cell arteritis) for adults is 162 mg (the content of 1 pre-filled pen or syringe) given once a week.

Children and adolescents with sJIA (aged 1 year and over)

The usual dose of Tyenne depends on the patient's weight.

- If the patient weighs **less than 30 kg**: the dose is 162 mg (the content of 1 pre-filled syringe) once every 2 weeks
- If the patient weighs **30 kg or more**: the dose is 162 mg (the content of 1 pre-filled syringe) once every week.

Adolescents over the age of 12 may be offered the PFP.

Children and adolescents with pJIA (aged 2 year and over)

The usual dose of Tyenne depends on the patient's weight.

- If the patient weighs **less than 30 kg**: the dose is 162 mg (the content of 1 pre-filled syringe), once every 3 weeks
- If the patient weighs **30 kg or more**: the dose is 162 mg (the content of 1 pre-filled syringe), once every 2 weeks.

Adolescents over the age of 12 may be offered the PFP.

Before starting treatment with Tyenne

Before starting Tyenne, tell the doctor or nurse if you/ your child:

- Has any signs of an infection (such as a fever, cough or headache), has a skin infection with open sores (chicken pox or shingles), is being treated for an infection, or gets frequent infections. Has diabetes or other conditions that increase the chance for infections.
- Has had tuberculosis (TB) or has been in close contact with someone who has had TB. The doctor will check for signs and symptoms of TB before starting Tyenne.
- Has had intestinal ulcers or diverticulitis.
- Has/had liver disease or viral hepatitis.
- Has recently been vaccinated (immunised), such as against MMR, or is scheduled to be vaccinated. Patients should be brought up to date with all vaccinations (immunisations) before starting Tyenne. Certain types of vaccines should not be administered while on Tyenne.
- Has cancer. Discuss with the prescriber if you should receive Tyenne.
- Has heart or circulatory disease such as high blood pressure or high cholesterol.
- Has had any allergic reactions to previous medications, including Tyenne.
- Has had or now has impaired lung function (e.g., interstitial lung disease, where inflammation and scarring in the lungs make it difficult to get enough oxygen)
- Are taking any other medications. This includes oral medications, such as NSAIDs (e.g. ibuprofen), corticosteroids, methotrexate (MTX) and biologic drugs.

Children and adolescents

Tyenne pre-filled pen is not recommended for use in children under 12 years of age.

Tyenne must not be given to children with sJIA weighing less than 10 kg.

In addition, for patients with sJIA, tell the doctor or nurse if you/your child:

- Has a history of macrophage activation syndrome (activation and uncontrolled proliferation of specific blood cells).

Your doctor will have to decide if they can still be given Tyenne.

This is not an exhaustive list, please refer to the Package Leaflet for further information

During treatment with Tyenne

What tests will be done when receiving treatment with Tyenne?

At each visit to see your doctor or nurse, they may test your blood to help guide your treatment. Here are some things they may look at:

Neutrophils

Having enough neutrophils is important to help our bodies fight infections. Tyenne works on the immune system and can cause the number of neutrophils, a form of white blood cells, to drop. For this reason, the doctor may test to make sure you/your child have enough neutrophils and monitor for signs and symptoms of infection.

If you/ your child have a drop in neutrophils the doctor may decide to interrupt treatment, or potentially stop treatment with Tyenne altogether.

Platelets

Platelets are small blood components that help stop bleeding by forming clots. Some people who have taken Tyenne have had a drop in the number of platelets in their blood. In clinical trials, the drop in platelets was not associated with any serious bleeding.

If you/your child have a drop in platelets the doctor may decide to interrupt treatment, or potentially stop treatment with Tyenne altogether.

Liver enzymes

Liver enzymes are proteins produced by the liver which may be released into the blood, sometimes indicating liver damage or disease. Some people who have taken Tyenne have had a rise in liver enzymes, which could be a sign of liver damage. Rises in liver enzymes were seen more often when medications that could be harmful to the liver were used with Tyenne.

If you/your child have a rise in liver enzymes, the doctor may decide to change the dose of Tyenne, or of other medication, or potentially stop treatment with Tyenne altogether.

Cholesterol

Some people who have taken Tyenne have had a rise in blood cholesterol, which is a type of lipid (fat). If you/your child have an increase in cholesterol, the doctor may prescribe a cholesterol-lowering medication.

Can patients have vaccinations during treatment with Tyenne?

Tyenne is a medication that affects the immune system and may lower the body's ability to fight infection. Immunisation with live or live attenuated vaccines (which contain very small amounts of the actual germ or weakened germs, such as the measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccine), should not be given during treatment with Tyenne.

Patients should be brought up to date with all vaccinations (immunisations) before starting Tyenne. Please consult your doctor for further information regarding vaccination and Tyenne treatment.

What are the potential serious side effects of Tyenne?

Allergic reactions during or after injection

If you have difficulty with breathing, chest tightness or lightheadedness or notice that you have a rash, itching, hives, swelling of the lips, tongue or face, please seek medical support **immediately**. This is potentially a medical emergency

Infections

Tyenne is a medication that affects the immune system. The immune system is important because it helps fight infections. Tyenne can reduce your/your child's ability to fight infections and may make an existing infection worse or increase the chance of getting a new infection. Some infections may become serious while on Tyenne. Serious infections may require treatment and hospitalisation and in some cases may lead to death.

Seek immediate medical attention if you develop signs/symptoms of infection such as:

- Fever and chills
- Wheezing
- Persistent cough
- Weight loss
- Stomach ache
- Red or swollen skin or mouth blisters, skin tears or wounds
- Severe weakness or tiredness
- Throat pain or soreness

Tell your doctor immediately if you or your child develop any signs/ symptoms suggestive of a tuberculosis infection (such as persistent cough, wasting/ weight loss, listlessness, mild fever) during or after treatment with Tyenne.

Abdominal pain

Patients taking Tyenne have on rare occasions experienced serious side effects in their stomach and intestines. Symptoms may include fever and persistent abdominal pain with change in bowel habits. **Seek immediate medical attention** if you develop stomach pain or colic, or notice blood in your stool.

Hepatotoxicity

Tyenne treatment can often cause an increase in a specific set of blood laboratory tests called 'liver enzyme' tests which are used to measure the function of your liver. Changes in these liver enzyme blood tests will be monitored regularly while you are receiving Tyenne. On rare occasions, patients have experienced serious life-threatening liver problems, some of which have required liver transplant. Rare side effects, which may affect up to 1 in every 1,000 patients receiving tocilizumab, include inflammation of the liver (hepatitis) and jaundice (yellowing of the skin). Very rarely (affecting 1 in every 10,000 patients receiving tocilizumab) patients can experience liver failure.

- **Tell your doctor immediately** if you notice a yellowing of the skin and eyes, have dark brown coloured urine, pain or swelling in the upper right side of the stomach area or you feel very tired and confused
- Tell your doctor if you have liver disease before you receive Tyenne

If you experience any of the above side effects, **do not take the next dose until you have informed your doctor** AND your doctor has told you to take the next dose.

Malignancies

Medicines which act on the immune system, like Tyenne, may increase the risk of malignancy. Your doctor will help you decide whether Tyenne treatment is right for you.

Neurological problems

If you have new symptoms relating to your nervous system, such as numbness or tingling sensations, please talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist

Side effects in children and adolescents with sJIA or pJIA

Side effects in children and adolescents with sJIA or pJIA are generally similar to those in adults. Some side effects are seen more often in children and adolescents: inflamed nose and throat, headache, feeling sick (nausea) and lower white blood cell counts.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Tyenne is not to be used in pregnancy unless clearly necessary. Talk to your doctor if you are pregnant, may be pregnant, or intend to become pregnant.

Women of childbearing potential must use effective contraception during and up to 3 months after treatment.

Stop breast-feeding if you are to be given Tyenne, and talk to your doctor. Leave a gap of at least 3 months after your last treatment before you start breast-feeding.

It is not known whether Tyenne passes into breast milk.

The data available so far does not suggest any effect on fertility from this treatment.

Summary and contact information

This patient brochure reviews some of the most important information about Tyenne. The side effects listed in this brochure are not all of the possible side effects that you could experience with Tyenne. If you suffer any side effects, particularly those described in this document, please seek medical help, particularly if you are suffering a serious allergic reaction. Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you have any questions or problems.

Reporting of side effects

This patient brochure reviews some of the most important information about Tyenne.

▼ This medicine is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. You can help by reporting any side effects you may get. If you get any side effects talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in the Package Leaflet. You can also report side effects directly: HPRA Pharmacovigilance Website: www.hpra.ie You should also report side effects to Fresenius Kabi by emailing pharmacovigilance.gb@fresenius-kabi. com or calling +44 1928 533 575. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

Detailed information on this medicine is available at www.medicines.ie (Ireland)

Further Information

Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you have any questions or concerns.

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