

PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

READ THIS FOR SAFE AND EFFECTIVE USE OF YOUR MEDICINE

Pr CRESEMBA®

Isavuconazole Capsules

Read this carefully before you start taking **CRESEMBA** and each time you get a refill. This leaflet is a summary and will not tell you everything about this drug. Talk to your healthcare professional about your medical condition and treatment and ask if there is any new information about **CRESEMBA**.

Serious Warnings and Precautions

CRESEMBA may cause harm to the fetus in pregnant woman.

See the section “Other warnings you should know about:” for additional information.

What is CRESEMBA used for?

CRESEMBA is used in adults to treat:

- aspergillosis;
- mucormycosis (also called zygomycosis).

These are fungal infections that can be found in your blood or body tissue.

How does CRESEMBA work?

Isavuconazole works by killing or stopping the growth of the fungus which caused the infection.

What are the ingredients in CRESEMBA?

Medicinal ingredient: isavuconazonium sulfate.

Non-medicinal ingredients:

- **CRESEMBA (isavuconazole capsules):** *Contents:* magnesium citrate, microcrystalline cellulose, silica, stearic acid, talc; *Shell:* disodium edetate, gellan gum, hypromellose, potassium acetate, red iron oxide, sodium lauryl sulfate, titanium dioxide, water; *Printing ink:* black iron oxide, potassium hydroxide, propylene glycol, shellac.

CRESEMBA comes in the following dosage forms:

Capsules: CRESEMBA capsules have a reddish-brown body marked with “100” in black ink and a white cap marked with “C” in black ink. Each capsule contains 100 mg of isavuconazole, as isavuconazonium sulfate. CRESEMBA capsules are provided in cartons of 14 capsules. Each carton contains 2 aluminum blister packs of 7 capsules each.

Powder for solution: CRESEMBA (isavuconazole for injection) is provided in a single use glass vial. Each vial of powder contains 200 mg of isavuconazole, as isavuconazonium sulfate.

Do not use CRESEMBA if you:

- are allergic to isavuconazonium sulfate or any of the other ingredients of this medicine. See What are the ingredients in CRESEMBA;
- have heartbeat problems called “familial short QT syndrome”;
- are using any of the following medicines:
 - ketoconazole, used for fungal infections;
 - high doses of ritonavir, used for HIV;
 - rifampin or rifabutin, used for tuberculosis;
 - carbamazepine or phenytoin, used for epilepsy;
 - long-acting barbiturates (such as phenobarbital), used for epilepsy and sleep disorders;
 - St. John’s wort, a herbal medicine;
 - efavirenz or etravirine, used for HIV.

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take CRESEMBA. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- have had an allergic reaction to other “azole” anti-fungal treatments in the past, such as ketoconazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, or posaconazole;
- are suffering from severe liver disease. Your doctor should monitor you for possible side effects. CRESEMBA can sometimes affect your liver function. Your doctor may carry out blood tests while you are taking this medicine.

Other warnings you should know about:

- Stop using CRESEMBA and tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following side effects: sudden wheezing, difficulty breathing, swelling of the face, lips, mouth or tongue, severe itching, sweating, dizziness or fainting, fast heartbeat or pounding in the chest. These may be signs of a severe allergic reaction that may lead to death (anaphylaxis).
- If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, do not use this medicine unless advised by a health professional. It is not known if it may affect or harm your unborn baby. CRESEMBA can pass into your breast milk and may harm your baby.
- CRESEMBA may make you feel confused, tired or sleepy. It can also make you pass out. If this happens, do not drive or use machines.
- Tell your doctor immediately if you get severe blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes or genitals.

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

Serious Drug Interactions

Do not take CRESEMBA if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- ketoconazole, used for fungal infections;
- high doses of ritonavir, used for HIV;
- rifampin or rifabutin, used for tuberculosis;
- carbamazepine or phenytoin, used for epilepsy;
- long-acting barbiturates (such as phenobarbital), used for epilepsy and sleep disorders;
- St. John's wort, a herbal medicine;
- efavirenz or etravirine, used for HIV.

Unless your health professional tells you otherwise, do not take CRESEMBA if you are taking:

- rufinamide, or other medicines which decrease the QT interval on the heart tracing (ECG);
- aprepitant, used to prevent nausea and vomiting by cancer treatment;
- prednisone, used for rheumatoid arthritis;
- pioglitazone, used for diabetes.

Other drugs may interact with CRESEMBA. If you are taking any of the following medicines, your health care professional may need to adjust your dose or monitor you to check that the medicines are still having the desired effect:

- cyclosporin, tacrolimus and sirolimus, used for after having a transplant, called "immunosuppressants";
- cyclophosphamide, used for cancer;
- digoxin, used to treat heart failure or an uneven heartbeat;
- colchicine, used for gout attack;
- dabigatran etexilate, used to stop blood clots after hip or knee replacement surgery;
- clarithromycin, used for bacterial infections;
- saquinavir, fosamprenavir, amprenavir, nelfinavir, indinavir, delavirdine, nevirapine, lopinavir/ritonavir combination, used for HIV;
- alfentanil, fentanyl, used against strong pain;
- vincristine, vinblastine, used for cancer;
- mycophenolate mofetil (MMF), used in transplant patients;
- midazolam, used for severe insomnia and stress;
- bupropion, used for depression;
- metformin, used for diabetes;
- daunorubicin, doxorubicin, imatinib, irinotecan, lapatinib, mitoxantrone, topotecan, used for different sorts of cancer;
- atorvastatin, simvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, cilastatin, rosuvastatin, used to treat high cholesterol.

How to take CRESEMBA:

- You will be given this dose until your doctor tells you otherwise. The duration of treatment with CRESEMBA may be longer than 6 months if your doctor considers this necessary. This is to make sure that the fungal infection has gone.

CRESEMBA (isavuconazole capsules)

Can be taken with or without food. Swallow the capsules whole. Do not chew, crush, dissolve, or open the capsules.

Each capsule pocket is connected to a pocket that contains “desiccant” to protect the capsule from moisture. Do not puncture the blister containing the desiccant. Do not swallow or use the desiccant.

Usual adult dose:

CRESEMBA (isavuconazole capsules)

Starting dose for the first two days (48 hours): The recommended dose is two capsules three times a day (every 8 hours).

Usual dose after the first two days: The recommended dose is two capsules once a day.

Overdose:

If you think you have been given too much CRESEMBA, talk to your health professional straight away. You may have side effects such as:

- headache, feeling dizzy, restless or sleepy;
- tingling, reduced sense of touch or sensation in the mouth;
- problems being aware of things, hot flushes, anxiety, joint pain;
- changes in the way things taste, dry mouth, diarrhea, vomiting, feeling your heart beat, faster heart rate, being more sensitive to light.

If you think you, or a person you are caring for, have taken too much CRESEMBA, contact a healthcare professional, hospital emergency department, or regional poison control centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

CRESEMBA (isavuconazole capsules): If you forget to take CRESEMBA capsules, take the capsules as soon as you remember. However, if it is nearly time for the next dose, skip the missed dose.

What are possible side effects from using CRESEMBA?

Like all medicines, CRESEMBA can have side effects. If side effects do occur, most are likely to be minor and temporary. Please tell your doctor or healthcare professional if you experience any reaction that is continuous, bothersome or you think is serious.

These are not all the possible side effects you may have when taking CRESEMBA. If you experience any side effects not listed here, tell your healthcare professional.

The most common side effects of CRESEMBA include:

- change in the level of a liver enzyme in your blood;
- back pain;
- cough;
- diarrhea;
- vomiting;

- swelling of arms or legs.

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
COMMON (occurring in 1 in 100 to less than 1 in 10 patients)			
Low potassium in your blood (constipation, feeling of skipped heart beats or palpitations, fatigue, muscle weakness or spasms, tingling or numbness).	✓		
UNCOMMON (occurring in 1 in 1000 to less than 1 in 100 patients)			
Severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis) such as sudden wheezing, breathing problems, swelling of the face, lips, mouth or tongue, severe itching, sweating, dizziness or fainting, fast heartbeat or pounding in the chest.			✓
Blood problems, including decreased white blood cells, and other blood cell types, with symptoms such as increased infection, fever, bleeding, bruising.		✓	
Heart problems such as very slow, fast or irregular heartbeat or palpitations.		✓	

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, tell your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada/adverse-reaction-reporting.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:

CRESEMBA (isavuconazole capsules): Store at room temperature (15 - 30 °C). Store in the original packaging in order to protect from moisture.

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater. Ask your health professional how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

If you want more information about CRESEMBA:

- Talk to your healthcare professional
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/drug-product-database.html>); the manufacturer's website (www.avirpharma.com), or by calling 1-888-430-0436.

This leaflet was prepared by:

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PATIENT MEDICATION INFORMATION

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Isavuconazole for injection

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CRESEMBA is used in adults to treat:

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- mucormycosis (also called zygomycosis).

These are fungal infections that can be found in your blood or body tissue.

How does CRESEMBA work?

Isavuconazole works by killing or stopping the growth of the fungus which caused the infection.

What are the ingredients in CRESEMBA?

Medicinal ingredient: isavuconazonium sulfate.

Non-medicinal ingredients:

- **CRESEMBA (isavuconazole for injection):** mannitol, sulfuric acid (for pH-adjustment).

CRESEMBA comes in the following dosage forms:

Capsules: CRESEMBA capsules have a reddish-brown body marked with “100” in black ink and a white cap marked with “C” in black ink. Each capsule contains 100 mg of isavuconazole, as isavuconazonium sulfate. CRESEMBA capsules are provided in cartons of 14 capsules. Each carton contains 2 aluminum blister packs of 7 capsules each.

Powder for solution: CRESEMBA (isavuconazole for injection) is provided in a single use glass vial. Each vial of powder contains 200 mg of isavuconazole, as isavuconazonium sulfate.

Do not use CRESEMBA if you:

- are allergic to isavuconazonium sulfate or any of the other ingredients of this medicine. See What are the ingredients in CRESEMBA;
- have heartbeat problems called “familial short QT syndrome”;

- are using any of the following medicines:
 - ketoconazole, used for fungal infections;
 - high doses of ritonavir, used for HIV;
 - rifampin or rifabutin, used for tuberculosis;
 - carbamazepine or phenytoin, used for epilepsy;
 - long-acting barbiturates (such as phenobarbital), used for epilepsy and sleep disorders;
 - St. John’s wort, a herbal medicine;
 - efavirenz or etravirine, used for HIV.

To help avoid side effects and ensure proper use, talk to your healthcare professional before you take CRESEMBA. Talk about any health conditions or problems you may have, including if you:

- have had an allergic reaction to other “azole” anti-fungal treatments in the past, such as ketoconazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, or posaconazole;
- are suffering from severe liver disease. Your doctor should monitor you for possible side effects. CRESEMBA can sometimes affect your liver function. Your doctor may carry out blood tests while you are taking this medicine.

Other warnings you should know about:

- Stop using CRESEMBA and tell your doctor immediately if you notice any of the following side effects: sudden wheezing, difficulty breathing, swelling of the face, lips, mouth or tongue, severe itching, sweating, dizziness or fainting, fast heartbeat or pounding in the chest. These may be signs of a severe allergic reaction that may lead to death (anaphylaxis).
- If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, do not use this medicine unless advised by a health professional. It is not known if it may affect or harm your unborn baby. CRESEMBA can pass into your breast milk and may harm your baby.
- CRESEMBA may make you feel confused, tired or sleepy. It can also make you pass out. If this happens, do not drive or use machines.
- Tell your doctor immediately if you get severe blistering of the skin, mouth, eyes or genitals.
- If taking CRESEMBA (isavuconazole for injection) as an infusion (drip into a vein), tell your doctor straight away if you notice any of the following side effects: low blood pressure, feel short of breath, nausea, dizziness, headache, or tingling. Your doctor may decide to stop the infusion.

Tell your healthcare professional about all the medicines you take, including any drugs, vitamins, minerals, natural supplements or alternative medicines.

Serious Drug Interactions

Do not take CRESEMBA if you are taking any of the following medicines:

- ketoconazole, used for fungal infections;
- high doses of ritonavir, used for HIV;
- rifampin or rifabutin, used for tuberculosis;
- carbamazepine or phenytoin, used for epilepsy;
- long-acting barbiturates (such as phenobarbital), used for epilepsy and sleep disorders;
- St. John's wort, a herbal medicine;
- efavirenz or etravirine, used for HIV.

Unless your health professional tells you otherwise, do not take CRESEMBA if you are taking:

- rufinamide, or other medicines which decrease the QT interval on the heart tracing (ECG);
- aprepitant, used to prevent nausea and vomiting by cancer treatment;
- prednisone, used for rheumatoid arthritis;
- pioglitazone, used for diabetes.

Other drugs may interact with CRESEMBA. If you are taking any of the following medicines, your health care professional may need to adjust your dose or monitor you to check that the medicines are still having the desired effect:

- cyclosporin, tacrolimus and sirolimus, used for after having a transplant, called "immunosuppressants";
- cyclophosphamide, used for cancer;
- digoxin, used to treat heart failure or an uneven heartbeat;
- colchicine, used for gout attack;
- dabigatran etexilate, used to stop blood clots after hip or knee replacement surgery;
- clarithromycin, used for bacterial infections;
- saquinavir, fosamprenavir, amprenavir, nelfinavir, indinavir, delavirdine, nevirapine, lopinavir/ritonavir combination, used for HIV;
- alfentanil, fentanyl, used against strong pain;
- vincristine, vinblastine, used for cancer;
- mycophenolate mofetil (MMF), used in transplant patients;
- midazolam, used for severe insomnia and stress;
- bupropion, used for depression;
- metformin, used for diabetes;
- daunorubicin, doxorubicin, imatinib, irinotecan, lapatinib, mitoxantrone, topotecan, used for different sorts of cancer;
- atorvastatin, simvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, cilastatin, rosuvastatin, used to treat high cholesterol.

How to take CRESEMBA:

- You will be given this dose until your doctor tells you otherwise. The duration of treatment with CRESEMBA may be longer than 6 months if your doctor considers this necessary. This is to make sure that the fungal infection has gone.

CRESEMBA (isavuconazole for injection)

The powder in the vial will be given as an infusion (drip into a vein) by your doctor or nurse. The powder is dissolved in sterile water, and further diluted before it is given.

Usual adult dose:

CRESEMBA (isavuconazole for injection)

CRESEMBA (isavuconazole for injection) will be given to you by a doctor or a nurse.

Starting dose for the first two days (48 hours): The recommended dose is one reconstituted and diluted vial three times a day (every 8 hours).

Usual dose after the first two days: The recommended dose is one reconstituted and diluted vial once a day.

Overdose:

If you think you have been given too much CRESEMBA, talk to your health professional straight away. You may have side effects such as:

- headache, feeling dizzy, restless or sleepy;
- tingling, reduced sense of touch or sensation in the mouth;
- problems being aware of things, hot flushes, anxiety, joint pain;
- changes in the way things taste, dry mouth, diarrhea, vomiting, feeling your heart beat, faster heart rate, being more sensitive to light.

If you think you, or a person you are caring for, have taken too much CRESEMBA, contact a healthcare professional, hospital emergency department, or regional poison control centre immediately, even if there are no symptoms.

Missed Dose:

CRESEMBA (isavuconazole for injection): As you will be given this medicine under close medical supervision, it is unlikely that a dose would be missed. However, tell your doctor or nurse if you think that a dose has been forgotten.

What are possible side effects from using CRESEMBA?

Like all medicines, CRESEMBA can have side effects. If side effects do occur, most are likely to be minor and temporary. Please tell your doctor or healthcare professional if you experience any reaction that is continuous, bothersome or you think is serious.

These are not all the possible side effects you may have when taking CRESEMBA. If you experience any side effects not listed here, tell your healthcare professional.

The most common side effects of CRESEMBA include:

- change in the level of a liver enzyme in your blood;
- back pain;
- cough;
- diarrhea;

- vomiting;
- swelling of arms or legs.

Serious side effects and what to do about them			
Symptom / effect	Talk to your healthcare professional		Stop taking drug and get immediate medical help
	Only if severe	In all cases	
COMMON (occurring in 1 in 100 to less than 1 in 10 patients)			
Low potassium in your blood (constipation, feeling of skipped heart beats or palpitations, fatigue, muscle weakness or spasms, tingling or numbness).	✓		
Infusion related reactions, including sudden shortness of breath, dizziness, chills, abnormal sensations such as “pins and needles” or numbness, nausea or headache.		✓	
UNCOMMON (occurring in 1 in 1000 to less than 1 in 100 patients)			
Severe allergic reactions (anaphylaxis) such as sudden wheezing, breathing problems, swelling of the face, lips, mouth or tongue, severe itching, sweating, dizziness or fainting, fast heartbeat or pounding in the chest.			✓
Blood problems, including decreased white blood cells, and other blood cell types, with symptoms such as increased infection, fever, bleeding, bruising.		✓	
Heart problems such as very slow, fast or irregular heartbeat or palpitations.		✓	

If you have a troublesome symptom or side effect that is not listed here or becomes bad enough to interfere with your daily activities, tell your healthcare professional.

Reporting Side Effects

You can report any suspected side effects associated with the use of health products to Health Canada by:

- Visiting the Web page on Adverse Reaction Reporting (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/medeffect-canada/adverse-reaction-reporting.html>) for information on how to report online, by mail or by fax; or
- Calling toll-free at 1-866-234-2345.

NOTE: Contact your health professional if you need information about how to manage your side effects. The Canada Vigilance Program does not provide medical advice.

Storage:

CRESEMBA (isavuconazole for injection): The healthcare professional will store the product under refrigeration (2°C - 8°C).

Keep out of reach and sight of children.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater. Ask your health professional how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

If you want more information about CRESEMBA:

- Talk to your healthcare professional
- Find the full product monograph that is prepared for healthcare professionals and includes this Patient Medication Information by visiting the Health Canada website (<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/drug-product-database.html>); the manufacturer's website (www.avirpharma.com), or by calling 1-888-430-0436.

This leaflet was prepared by:

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