

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor, pharmacist, or nurse.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- 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 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Uxorate film coated tablets is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Uxorate film coated tablets
3. How to take Uxorate film coated tablets
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Uxorate film coated tablets
6. Further information

1. What Uxorate film coated tablets is and what it is used for

Uxorate film coated tablets contain the active substance febuxostat and are used to treat gout, which is associated with an excess of a chemical called uric acid (urate) in the body. In some people, the amount of uric acid builds up in the blood and may become too high to remain soluble. When this happens, urate crystals may form in and around the joints and kidneys. These crystals can cause sudden, severe pain, redness, warmth and swelling in a joint (known as a gout attack). Left untreated, larger deposits called tophi may form in and around joints. These tophi may cause joint and bone damage. Uxorate works by reducing uric acid levels. Keeping uric acid levels low by taking Uxorate once every day stops crystals building up, and over time it reduces symptoms. Keeping uric acid levels sufficiently low for a long enough period can also shrink tophi. Uxorate is for adults.

2. What you need to know before you take Uxorate film coated tablets

Do not take Uxorate film coated tablets:

- if you are allergic to Febuxostat or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6)

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Uxorate film coated tablets:

Talk to your doctor before taking Uxorate:

- If you have or have had heart failure, heart problems or stroke
- If you have or have had renal disease and/or serious allergic reaction to Allopurinol (a medication used for the treatment of Gout)
- If you have or have had liver disease or liver function test abnormalities
- If you are being treated for high uric acid levels as a result of Lesch-Nyhan syndrome (a rare inherited condition in which there is too much uric acid in the blood)
- If you have thyroid problems.
- Should you experience allergic reactions to UXORATE, stop taking this medicine (see also section 4). Possible symptoms of allergic reactions might be:
- rash including severe forms (e.g., blisters, nodules, itchy-, exfoliative rash), itchiness
- swelling of limbs or face
- difficulties in breathing
- fever with enlarged lymph nodes
- but also, serious life-threatening allergic conditions with cardiac and circulatory arrest.

Your doctor might decide to permanently stop treatment with Uxorate. There have been rare reports of potentially life-threatening skin rashes (Stevens-Johnson Syndrome) with the use of UXORATE, appearing initially as reddish target-like spots or circular patches often with central blister on the trunk. It may also include ulcers in the mouth, throat, nose, genitals and conjunctivitis (red and swollen eyes). The rash may progress to widespread blistering or peeling of the skin.

If you have developed Stevens-Johnson Syndrome with the use of febuxostat, you must not be re-started on Uxorate at any time. If you develop a rash or these skin symptoms, seek immediate advice from a doctor and tell that you are taking this medicine. If you are having a gout attack at the moment (a sudden onset of severe pain, tenderness, redness, warmth and swelling in a joint), wait for the gout attack to subside before first starting treatment with UXORATE.

For some people, gout attacks may flare up when starting certain medicines that control uric acid levels. Not everyone gets flares, but you could get a flare-up even if you are taking UXORATE, and especially during the first weeks or months of treatment. It is important to keep taking UXORATE even if you have a flare, as UXORATE is still working to lower uric acid. Over time, gout flares will occur less often and be less painful if you keep taking UXORATE every day. Your doctor will often prescribe other medicines, if they are needed, to help prevent or treat the symptoms of flares (such as pain and swelling in a joint).

Your doctor may ask you to have blood tests to check that your liver is working normally.

Children

Do not give this medicine to children under the age of 18 because the safety and efficacy have not been established.

Other medicines and Uxorate film coated tablets

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

It is especially important to tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking medicines containing any of the following substances as they may interact with Uxorate and your doctor may wish to consider necessary measures:

- Mercaptopurine (used to treat cancer)
- Azathioprine (used to reduce immune response)
- Theophylline (used to treat asthma)

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Taking Uxorate with food and drink:

The tablets should be taken by mouth and can be taken with or without food.

Pregnancy and Breast-feeding

It is not known if Uxorate may harm your unborn child. Uxorate should not be used during pregnancy. It is not known if Uxorate may pass

into human breast milk. You should not use Uxorate if you are breast feeding, or if you are planning to breastfeed. If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Be aware that you may experience dizziness, sleepiness, blurred vision and numbness or tingling sensation during treatment and should not drive or operate machines if affected.

Uxorate film coated tablets contains lactose

Uxorate film coated tablets contain lactose (a type of sugar). If you have been told that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3. How to take Uxorate film coated tablets

Always take this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your doctor or pharmacist have told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.

- The usual dose is one tablet daily. The back of the blister pack is marked with the days of the week to help you check that you have taken a dose each day.
- The tablets should be taken by mouth and can be taken with or without food.

Gout
Uxorate is available in 40mg, 80 mg tablet or a 120 mg tablet. Your doctor will have prescribed the strength most suitable for you. Continue to take Uxorate every day even when you are not experiencing gout flare or attack.

The score line on the 80 mg tablets is only to facilitate breaking for ease of swallowing and not to divide into equal doses.

If you take more Uxorate film coated tablets than you should
In the event of an accidental overdose ask your doctor what to do or contact your nearest accident and emergency department.

If you forget to take Uxorate film coated tablets

If you miss a dose of Uxorate take it as soon as you remember unless it is almost time for your next dose, in which case miss out the forgotten dose and take your next dose at the normal time. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Uxorate film coated tablets

Do not stop taking UXORATE without the advice of your doctor even if you feel better. If you stop taking UXORATE your uric acid levels may begin to rise, and your symptoms may worsen due to the formation of new crystals of urate in and around your joints and kidneys.

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

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. Stop taking this medicine and contact your doctor immediately or go to an emergency department nearby if the following rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people) side effects occur, because a serious allergic reaction might follow:

- anaphylactic reactions, drug hypersensitivity (see also section 2 "Warnings and precautions")
- potentially life-threatening skin rashes characterised by formation of blisters and shedding of the skin and inner surfaces of body cavities, e.g. mouth and genitals, painful ulcers in the mouth and/or genital areas, accompanied by fever, sore throat and fatigue (Stevens-Johnson Syndrome/ Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis), or by enlarged lymph nodes, liver enlargement, hepatitis (up to liver failure), raising of the white-cells count in the blood (drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms-DRESS) (see section 2)
- generalised skin rashes
- The common side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people) are:
- abnormal liver test results
- diarrhoea
- headache
- rash (including various types of rashes, please see below under "uncommon" and "rare" sections)
- nausea
- increase in gout symptoms
- localised swelling due to retention of fluids in tissues (oedema)
- Other side effects which are not mentioned above are listed below.
- Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people) are:
- decreased appetite, change in blood sugar levels (diabetes) of which a symptom may be excessive thirst, increased blood fat levels, weight increase
- loss of sex drive
- difficulty in sleeping, sleepiness
- dizziness, numbness, tingling, reduced or altered sensation (hypoesthesia, hemiparesis or paraesthesia), altered sense of taste, diminished sense of smell (hyposmia)
- abnormal ECG heart tracing, irregular, or rapid heartbeats, feeling your heartbeat (palpitation)
- hot flushes or flushing (e.g., redness of the face or neck), increased blood pressure.
- cough, shortness of breath, chest discomfort or pain, inflammation of nasal passage and/or throat (upper respiratory tract infection), bronchitis
- dry mouth, abdominal pain/discomfort or wind, heartburn/indigestion, constipation, more frequent passing of stools, vomiting, stomach discomfort
- itching, hives, skin inflammation, skin discoloration, small red or purple spots on the skin, small, flat red spots on the skin, flat, red area on the skin that is covered with small confluent bumps, rash, areas of redness and spots on the skin, other type of skin conditions
- muscle cramp, muscle weakness, pain/ache in muscles/joints, bursitis, or arthritis (inflammation of joints usually accompanied by pain, swelling and/or stiffness), pain in extremity, back pain, muscle spasm
- blood in the urine, abnormal frequent urination, abnormal urine tests (increased level of proteins in the urine), a reduction in the ability of the kidneys to function properly
- fatigue, localised swelling due to the retention of fluids in the tissues (oedema), chest pain, chest discomfort
- stones in the gallbladder or in bile ducts (cholelithiasis)
- increase in blood thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) level
- changes in blood chemistry or amount of blood cells or platelets (abnormal blood test results)
- kidney stones
- erectile difficulties
- Rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people) are:
- muscle damage, a condition which on rare occasions can be

Uxorate film coated tablets

Febuxostat 40 mg, 80 mg and 120 mg

serious. It may cause muscle problems and particularly, if at the same time, you feel unwell or have a high temperature it may be caused by an abnormal muscle breakdown. Contact your doctor immediately if you experience muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness

- severe swelling of the deeper layers of the skin, especially around the lips, eyes, genitals, hands, feet, or tongue, with possible sudden difficult breathing
- high fever in combination with measles-like skin rash, enlarged lymph nodes, liver enlargement, hepatitis (up to liver failure), raising of the white-cells count in the blood (leukocytosis, with or without eosinophilia)
- reddening of the skin (erythema), rash in various types (e.g., itchy, with white spots, with blisters, with blisters containing pus, with shedding of the skin, measles-like rash), widespread erythema, necrosis, and bullous detachment of the epidermis and mucous membranes, resulting in exfoliation and possible sepsis (Stevens-Johnson Syndrome/Toxic epidermal necrolysis)
- nervousness
- feeling thirsty
- ringing in the ears
- blurred vision, change in vision
- hair loss
- mouth ulceration
- inflammation of the pancreas: common symptoms are abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting
- increased sweating
- weight decrease, increased appetite, uncontrolled loss of appetite (anorexia)
- muscle and/or joint stiffness
- abnormally low blood cell counts (white or red blood cells or platelets)
- urgent need to urinate
- changes or decrease in urine amount due to inflammation in the kidneys (tubulointerstitial nephritis)
- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis)
- yellowing of the skin (jaundice)
- liver damage
- increased level of creatine phosphokinase in blood (an indicator of muscle damage)
- sudden cardiac death

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet.

5. How to store Uxorate film coated tablets

- 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 carton and label after "EXP". The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Store below 30° C.
- 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. Further information

What Uxorate film coated tablets contains

The active substance is: Febuxostat
The other ingredients are: Microcrystalline Cellulose, Lactose Monohydrate, Croscarmellose Sodium, Hydroxypropyl Cellulose, Colloidal silicon dioxide, Opadry II Yellow and Magnesium Stearate..

What Uxorate film coated tablets looks like and contents of the pack

- 40 mg film coated tablets are: Yellow, round, biconvex, film coated tablet with "C1" on one side and plain on the other side.
- 80 mg film coated tablets are: Yellow, Capsule shaped, biconvex, film coated tablet plain on one side and breakline on the other side.
- 120 mg film coated tablets are: Yellow, Capsule shaped, biconvex, film coated tablet debossed with "C64" on one side and 'I' on the other side.

Uxorate film coated tablets are available in 40mg- 3 blisters (10 tablets / blister), 80mg- 2 blisters (14 tablets / blister) and 120mg- 2 blisters (14 tablets / blister).

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To report any side effect(s):

- **Saudi Arabia:**

The National Pharmacovigilance and Drug Safety Centre (NPC) • SFDA call center: 19999 • E-mail: npc.drug@sfdagov.sa • Website: /ade.sfdagov.sa
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- **Other GCC States:**

Please contact the relevant competent authority.
THIS IS A MEDICAMENT - Medicament is a product which affects your health and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you. - Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament. - The doctor and the pharmacist are the experts in medicines, their benefits and risks. - Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you. - Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor. - Keep all medicaments out of reach of children.
Council of Arab Health Ministers, Union of Arab Pharmacists