

**TAPROS® DEPOT 1.88 mg
LEUPRORELIN ACETATE**

1 NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

TAPROS®

2 COMPOSITION

Each vial contains 1.88 mg Leuporelin Acetate
For excipients, see section 6.1.

3 PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

White powder and clear, colorless solvent for suspension for injection.

4 CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

1. Treatment of endometriosis at genital and extragenital localization (from stage I to stage IV).
The clinical knowledge concerning the endometriosis treatment is limited to women over 18 years old.
The treatment duration is limited to 6 months.
2. Treatment of central precocious puberty.

4.2 Posology and Method of Administration

1. Endometriosis
Usually, for adults, 3.75 mg of leuporelin acetate is administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly once every 4 weeks for a period of 6 months only.
However, when the patient's weight is less than 50 kg, 1.88 preparation may be used.
The treatment should start during the five first days of the menstrual cycle.
2. Central precocious puberty
Usually, a dose of 30 µg/kg administer subcutaneously once every 4 weeks. Depending upon the patient's condition, the dosage may be increased up to 90 µg/kg.
The safety of Tapros in prematures, newborns, and nursing infants has not been established.

4.3 Contraindications

All patient populations

- Hypersensitivity to leuporelin, Gn-RH derivatives, to Gn-RH analogues or to one of the components.

All females (adult and pubescent pediatric females)

- Vaginal bleedings of non determined origin.
- Pregnancy. Do not use when pregnancy. The non pregnancy must be confirmed before treatment.
- Nursing. Because of the lack of data regarding TAPROS excretion in milk and its potential effects on nursing mothers, TAPROS will not have to be used in this case.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

PRECAUTION

All patient populations

Since Tapros is a sustained release preparation with its action lasting 4 weeks, administration at an interval exceeding 4 weeks may lead to the recurrence of an increase in the serum level of gonadotropic hormone due to loss of suppression of the pituitary-gonad system, resulting in a transient aggravation of the clinical condition. Therefore, the method of administering once every 4 weeks should be observed.

Seizures :

Postmarketing reports of seizures have been observed in patients treated with leuporelin acetate and these events have been reported in both children and adults, and in those with or without a history of epilepsy, seizure disorders or risk factors for seizures.

Depression

There is an increased risk of depression in patients undergoing treatment with leuporelin acetate and patients should be monitored as appropriate.

Severe cutaneous adverse reactions

Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs) including Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) and Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) which can be life-threatening or fatal, have been rarely reported with leuporelin treatment. At the time of prescription patients should be advised of the signs and symptoms and monitored closely for delayed hypersensitivity reactions. If signs and symptoms suggestive of these reactions appear, leuporelin should be withdrawn immediately and an alternative treatment considered (as appropriate).

All females (adult and pubescent pediatric females)

Before starting treatment with leuporelin acetate, pregnancy must be excluded (see Contraindications, 4.3).

Adult females (Endometriosis)

Metabolic changes and cardiovascular risk

Inhibition of endogenous sex hormone production, such as during estrogen deprivation (e.g. in menopausal females), is associated with metabolic changes (e.g. reduction in glucose tolerance or aggravation of pre-existing diabetes) as well as an increased risk for cardiovascular disease (see Undesirable Effects, 4.8). However, prospective data did not confirm a link between treatment with GnRH analogues and an increase in cardiovascular mortality. Patients at high risk for metabolic or cardiovascular diseases should be appropriately monitored.

Other precautions

- The incidence of adverse reactions generally tends to increase with an increase in dose. Thus, in setting the dose, careful attention should be paid to the body weight.
- Prior to administration of TAPROS, undiagnosed abnormal vaginal bleeding must be investigated, diagnosis confirmed and relevant management initiated (see Contraindications, 4.3).
- In administration of TAPROS, care should be taken to differentiate a similar disease (malignant tumor, etc) from endometriosis, uterine myoma. If during administration of TAPROS, any growing phyma is found or no improvement is seen in the clinical symptom, the administration should be discontinued.
- In the early period after the first administration of TAPROS, a transient elevation of the serum level of estrogen may occur owing to the stimulating effect of TAPROS, as a highly active LH-RH derivative, on

the pituitary-gonad system, resulting in a transient aggravation of clinical condition. However, such an aggravation usually disappears in the course of continued administration.

- During the period of the treatment, the patient should be instructed to prevent conception with the use of non-hormonal methods.

Bone mineral loss

Long-term estrogen deprivation by bilateral oophorectomy, ovarian ablation or administration of GnRH analogues is associated with increased risk of bone mineral loss which, in patients with additional risk factors, may lead to osteoporosis and increased risk of bone fracture (see Undesirable Effects, 4.8). A decrease in bone mass may occur owing to estrogen reducing effect of TAPROS.

Therefore, as a rule, this drug should not be administered to patients with endometriosis for more than 6 months. (The safety of administration for more than 6 months has not been established). When it is inevitable to administer this drug for a long period or to resume its administration, the drug should be carefully administered after the bone mass is examined as far as possible.

Pediatric patients (Central precocious puberty)

- LH-RH test should be performed at regular intervals. When suppression of the action of LH and FSH in blood is not achieved, the administration of this drug should be discontinued.
- The treatment of children with progressive brain tumours should follow a careful individual appraisal of the risks and benefits.
- Bone mineral density (BMD) may decrease during GnRH analogue therapy in children with central precocious puberty. However, after cessation of treatment subsequent bone mass accrual is preserved and peak bone mass in late adolescence does not seem to be affected by treatment.

Pseudotumor cerebri / idiopathic intracranial hypertension

Pseudotumor cerebri (PTC)/idiopathic intracranial hypertension has been reported in pediatric patients receiving leuporelin acetate. Patients should be monitored for signs and symptoms of PTC, including papilledema, headache, blurred vision, diplopia, loss of vision, pain behind the eye or pain with eye movement, tinnitus, dizziness, and nausea. If PTC is confirmed permanently discontinue use of leuporelin acetate and treat the patient in accordance with the established treatment guidelines.

Careful administration :

Endometriosis

TAPROS should be administered with care in the patients with submucous myoma, bleeding symptom may be aggravated.

Other precautions :

It has been reported that the benign pituitary adenoma was observed in rats in a study in which this drug was administered subcutaneously in dose of 0.8, 3.6 and 16 mg (as leuporelin acetate)/kg at 4 week intervals for 1 year and another study in which an aqueous injectable solution of leuporelin acetate was similarly administered in doses of 0.6, 1.5 and 4 mg/kg/day for 2 years.

It has been reported that the administration of TAPROS brought about venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism.

Precautions concerning use

- Route of administration
Tapros should be used only by the subcutaneous or intramuscular route. [Intravenous injection of Tapros may induce thrombosis].

- Method of administration
For subcutaneous injection, the following cautions should be exercised.
 - The site for subcutaneous injection should be the brachial, abdominal or gluteal region.
 - The injection site should be changed each time. The repeated injection should not be given at the same site.
 - The check should be made to see that the needle is not piercing a blood vessel.
 - The patients should be instructed not to massage the injection site.
- Preparation :
 - The injectable solution should be prepared at the time of use and be used immediately after reconstituting.
 - If any sedimentation is noticed in the suspension of vial product, such suspension should be used after swirling gently, avoiding formation of bubbles, to resuspend the particles uniformly.
- Use immediately after reconstitution

4.5 Interaction with other medicaments and other forms of interaction

Endometriosis

TAPROS should be administered with care when coadministered with sex hormone preparations.

There is no specific data to described in each data sheet.

4.6 Pregnancy and lactation

This drug should not be administered to pregnant females or nursing mothers.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

TAPROS can influence the ability to drive and use machines due to visual disturbances and dizziness.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Adverse reactions

Clinically significant adverse reaction :

- Since **interstitial lung disease**, accompanied by fever, coughing, dyspnea, abnormal chest X-ray, etc. may occur (<0.1%), the patient's condition should be closely observed. If any abnormality is observed, appropriate measures, such as treatment with adrenal cortical hormones, should be taken.
- Since anaphylactoid symptoms may occur (<0.1%), careful inquiry should be made, and close observation should be made after the administration of Tapros. If any abnormality is observed, appropriate measures should be taken.
- **Hepatic dysfunction or jaundice**, with increased AST(GOT), ALT(GPT) etc., may occur (frequency unknown). Therefore, close observation should be made, and if any abnormality is observed, appropriate measures should be taken.
- **Metabolic syndrome (including hypertension, dyslipidemia , Development or aggravation of diabetes** may occur (frequency unknown). If any abnormality is observed, appropriate measures should be taken.
- **Pituitary apoplexy** has been reported in patients with pituitary adenoma (frequency unknown). Therefore, if headache, vision impairment, visual field disorder, etc. are observed immediately after the first dose of Tapros, appropriate measures, such as surgical treatment, should be taken after conducting examination.
- **Thromboembolic event, such as myocardial infarction, cerebral infarction, venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism**, may occur (frequency unknown). Therefore, close observation should be made, and if any abnormality is observed, appropriate measures, such as discontinuation of administration, should be taken.
- For all patient populations, **metabolic disorders (hepatic steatosis) and skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders (Stevens-Johnson Syndrome, Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis, Erythema multiforme, Bullous dermatitis,**

Exfoliative dermatitis, Acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis, Toxic skin eruption) may occur (frequency unknown).

Other adverse reactions

Endometriosis and central precocious puberty

- Since a depressed state may occur (<0.1%-<5%), the patient's condition should be closely observed.

	≥ 5%	0.1% - < 5%	< 0.1%	Frequency unknown
1) Symptoms resulting from decreased estrogen	Hot flushes, feeling of warmth, feeling of hot flushes, shoulder stiffness, headache, insomnia, dizziness or diaphoresis	Decreased libido, coldness, visual disturbance or emotional liability		
2) Female reproductive		Metrorrhagia, Vaginal dryness, coital pain, Vulvovaginitis, increased fluor, ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, or pain, swelling or atrophy of the breast		
3) Musculo-skeletal	Pains, such as arthralgia and bone pain	Stiffness of fingers or other joints, lumbar pain, muscle ache, muscular spasm, decreased bone mass, increased serum phosphorus or hypercalcemia		Osteoporosis (including vertebral body fractures)
4) Dermatologic		Acne, dry skin, alopecia, hypertrichosis or nail abnormality		
5) Psycho-neurologic		Sleepiness, irritated feeling, hypomnesia, decreased attentiveness or paresthesia		Pseudotumor cerebri / idiopathic intracranial hypertension
6) Hypersensitivity		Rash or pruritus		
7) Hepatic (close observation should be made)		Increased AST(GOT), ALT(GPT), ALP, LDH, γGTP or bilirubin	Jaundice	

	$\geq 5\%$	0.1% - < 5%	< 0.1%	Frequency unknown
8) Gastrointestinal		Nausea, vomiting, anorexia, abdominal pain, feeling of enlarged abdomen, diarrhea, constipation, stomatitis or thirst		
9) Cardiovascular		Palpitation or increased blood pressure		
10) Hematologic		Red blood cell count increased, anemia, white blood cell decreased, platelet count decreased or prolonged partial thromboplastin time		
11) Urinary		Pollakiuria, dysuria or increased BUN		
12) Administration site		Pain, induration and redness		Reactions at the injection site, such as abscess, swelling, ulcer, pruritus, granuloma, mass, warmth and necrosis
13) Others		Fatigue, malaise, weakness, numbness of lips or limbs, carpal tunnel syndrome, tinnitus, deafness, chest discomfort, edema, weight increase, pain of lower extremities, respiratory distress, fever, increased total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol or triglyceride, or hyperkalemia	Weight decrease, taste abnormality or abnormal thyroid function	Seizures

4.9 Overdose

In case of overdose, the patients should be monitored closely and management should be symptomatic and supportive.

5 PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Leuprorelin is a synthetic nonapeptide analogue of natural Gn-RH. The studies performed in human as well as in animals have demonstrated that, after an initial stimulation, the prolonged administration of

leuporelin induces a decrease of gonadotropin secretion, consequently suppressing the testicular function in men, and inducing an atrophy of the uterine and ectopic endometrial tissue in women. This effect is reversible upon discontinuation of drug therapy.

Through some studies in animals, another mechanism of action has been evoked : a direct effect by the decrease of sensitivity of the gonadotropin receptors.

In human, after administration of the first dose, an increase in circulating levels of LH and FSH is induced, leading to an initial increase in levels of the gonadal steroids (testosterone and dihydrotestosterone in men and estradiol in women). The pursuit of the treatment leads to a decreased in LH and FSH levels, inducing within 3 to 4 weeks, to androgen or estrogen levels equivalent to those obtained after castration or menopause, as long as drug administration continues.

6 PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

CoPolymer (DL-Lactic acid / Glycolic acid) (3:1), Mannitol.

Solutions

CMC, Mannitol, Polysorbate 80, water for injection

6.2 Incompatibilities

This drug must be injected alone.

6.3 Special precaution for storage

Store below 30°C, avoiding heat.

No refrigeration necessary.

6.4 Package

Box, 1 vial and 1 ampoule (diluent)

Reg. No. DK10870700244C1

**DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION IS REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF THIS PREPARATION
HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER**

Based on CCDS ver. 21.0



Manufactured by Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Osaka, Japan
Imported & packed by PT. Takeda Indonesia, Bekasi, Indonesia

INFORMASI OBAT UNTUK PASIEN

TAPROS®

Serbuk injeksi 1.88 mg dalam vial dan Pelarut dalam Ampul 2 ml
Leuporelin acetate

Baca keseluruhan isi brosur ini dengan seksama sebelum Anda mulai menggunakan obat ini karena mengandung informasi penting untuk Anda.

- Simpan brosur ini. Anda mungkin perlu untuk membacanya lagi.
- Jika Anda memiliki pertanyaan lebih lanjut, Anda bisa bertanya pada dokter atau apoteker Anda.
- Obat ini diresepkan untuk Anda. Jangan memberikannya pada orang lain. Obat ini bisa membahayakan mereka, walaupun tanda-tanda penyakit mereka sama dengan Anda.
- Jika Anda mengalami efek samping, bicarakanlah pada dokter atau apoteker Anda, termasuk efek samping yang tidak tercantum pada brosur ini. Lihat Bagian 4.

Brosur ini terdiri dari:

1. Apa itu TAPROS dan apa kegunaannya
2. Apa yang perlu Anda ketahui sebelum menggunakan TAPROS
3. Bagaimana menggunakan TAPROS
4. Efek samping yang mungkin terjadi
5. Bagaimana menyimpan TAPROS
6. Isi kemasan dan informasi lainnya

1. APA ITU TAPROS DAN APA KEGUNAANNYA

TAPROS adalah hormon sintetik yang dapat digunakan untuk menurunkan kadar testosteron dan estrogen yang beredar dalam tubuh.

TAPROS dapat digunakan untuk mengobati endometriosis pada wanita.

Pada Anak :

TAPROS digunakan untuk pengobatan pubertas dini yang disebabkan oleh pelepasan hormon tertentu dari kelenjar pituitari (pubertas prekoks sentral).

2. APA YANG PERLU ANDA KETAHUI SEBELUM MENGGUNAKAN TAPROS

Penggunaan pada anak :

Dokter akan membuat diagnosis yang tepat untuk CPP.

Jangan menggunakan TAPROS:

- Jika Anda alergi (hipersensitif) terhadap hormon Gn-RH sintetik, hormon Gn-RH analog, leuporelin acetate atau kandungan lain yang terdapat pada TAPROS (tercantum pada bagian 6).
- Jika Anda hamil, berencana untuk hamil atau sedang menyusui.
- Jika Anda mengalami pendarahan vaginal yang tidak normal yang belum Anda diskusikan dengan dokter Anda.

Peringatan dan Perhatian:Pada Wanita dan Anak :

- Saat memulai pengobatan dengan TAPROS, mungkin diawali dengan gejala-gejala yang ada memburuk akibat level hormon testosterone atau estrogen dalam tubuh meningkat. Oleh karena itu, pemberian sekali setiap 4 minggu perlu diamati.
- Dilaporkan adanya kejang pada pasien yang diberikan TAPROS. Hal ini terjadi pada pasien dengan atau tanpa riwayat epilepsi, kejang, atau memiliki faktor lain yang menyebabkan kejang. Informasikan ke dokter Anda :
 - Bila Anda penyandang epilepsi atau memiliki resiko kejang.
 - Bila Anda mengalami kejang setelah diberikan pengobatan TAPROS.
- Jika Anda mengalami reaksi alergi berat yang ditandai dengan ruam dan lepuhan di kulit, lapisan bola mata, rongga mulut, dubur, dan kelamin (Sindrom Stevens-Johnson) atau reaksi hipersensitivitas pada kulit (Nekrolisis Epidermal Toksik), segera hentikan pengobatan dan konsultasikan dengan dokter Anda.

Pada Wanita :

- Jika Anda menderita masalah jantung, Anda harus memberitahu dokter Anda.
- Jika Anda diabetes, TAPROS bisa memperburuk diabetes Anda. Oleh karena itu, pasien diabetes memerlukan pengecekan kadar glukosa darah lebih sering.
- Jika Anda beresiko mengalami penipisan tulang (osteoporosis), Anda harus memberitahu dokter Anda sebelum menggunakan TAPROS. Faktor risiko termasuk:
 - Jika Anda atau salah satu keluarga dekat Anda mengalami penipisan tulang.
 - Jika Anda minum alkohol berlebihan, dan / atau perokok berat.
 - Jika Anda menggunakan obat untuk epilepsi atau mengkonsumsi steroid seperti hidrokortison atau prednisolon untuk waktu yang lama.
- Terdapat laporan depresi pada pasien TAPROS yang mungkin parah. Informasikanlah ke dokter Anda :
 - Jika Anda depresi atau memiliki riwayat depresi, sehingga dokter dapat monitor gejala depresi selama pengobatan dengan TAPROS.
 - Jika muncul perasaan depresi setelah diberikan pengobatan TAPROS.
- Jika Anda seorang wanita dengan fibroid submukosa (tumor jinak pada otot di bawah lapisan rahim), TAPROS bisa menyebabkan perdarahan hebat ketika *fibroid break-down*. Hubungi segera dokter Anda jika Anda mengalami perdarahan berat atau tidak biasa atau nyeri.
- Jika Anda wanita dengan endometriosis, beritahukan dokter Anda jika Anda menderita osteoporosis.
- Jika Anda wanita dengan endometriosis, beritahukan dokter Anda segera jika Anda mempunyai tanda-tanda adanya tumor.
- Jika Anda seorang wanita usia subur, Anda harus menggunakan kontrasepsi non hormonal saat menggunakan TAPROS. Meskipun TAPROS menyebabkan menstruasi berhenti, obat ini bukanlah alat kontrasepsi. Jika Anda tidak yakin dengan ini, diskusikanlah dengan dokter Anda.
- Jika Anda depresi atau mengalami riwayat depresi, informasikan ke dokter Anda sehingga mereka dapat menambahkan monitor gejala depresi selama pengobatan dengan TAPROS.

Pada Anak :

- Jika anak memiliki tumor otak progresif, dokter Anda akan memutuskan apakah pengobatan dengan TAPROS tepat.
- Dokter mungkin akan memeriksa darah saat pengobatan dengan TAPROS untuk memeriksa tingkat hormon.
- Kepadatan tulang dapat menurun selama perawatan central precocious puberty dengan TAPROS. Namun, setelah pengobatan dihentikan, pertumbuhan massa tulang berikutnya dapat dipertahankan dan puncak massa tulang pada saat remaja akhir tampaknya tidak terpengaruh oleh pengobatan
- Pada penggunaan TAPROS, mungkin ada papiledema, sakit kepala, penglihatan kabur,

penglihatan ganda, kehilangan penglihatan, nyeri di belakang mata atau gerakan mata, tinitus, pusing dan mual. Gejala-gejala ini bisa menjadi tanda dari hipertensi interkranial idiopatik (peningkatan tekanan intrakranial tanpa penyebab yang jelas). Jika Anda memiliki gejala-gejala ini, silakan hubungi dokter Anda.

Obat-obatan lain dan TAPROS

- Infomasikan dokter atau apoteker jika Anda menggunakan atau baru saja menggunakan obat lain, termasuk obat-obatan tanpa resep dokter.
- Diperlukan kehati-hatian pada penggunaan TAPROS bersamaan dengan obat hormon sex lain.
- Pengobatan dengan Androgen dapat memperpanjang interval QT atau menginduksi Torsades de pointes.

Kehamilan dan Menyusui

TAPROS tidak boleh digunakan pada wanita hamil atau menyusui (lihat juga bagian “Jangan menggunakan TAPROS”).

Berkendara dan menggunakan mesin

Jangan berkendara atau mengoperasikan mesin jika Anda mengalami pusing atau gangguan penglihatan selama pengobatan dengan TAPROS.

3. BAGAIMANA MENGGUNAKAN TAPROS

Dokter atau perawat akan memberikan suntikan TAPROS. Injeksi biasanya akan diberikan di lengan, paha atau perut. Tempat suntikan dapat bervariasi secara berkala.

Jika Anda memiliki endometriosis, Anda akan diberikan suntikan TAPROS 3.75 mg setiap 4 minggu sekali untuk jangka waktu 6 bulan. Namun, TAPROS 1.88 mg diberikan untuk pasien dengan berat badan kurang dari 50 kg. Pengobatan akan dimulai selama lima hari pertama siklus menstruasi.

Pada Anak :

Pengobatan pada anak harus dibawah pengawasan dokter anak ahli endokrinologi.

Dosis 30 µg/kg diberikan setiap 4 minggu sekali. Dosis disesuaikan tergantung kondisi pasien dan dapat ditingkatkan hingga 90 µg/kg. Keamanan TAPROS pada bayi prematur, yang baru lahir atau yang masih menyusui belum ditetapkan.

4. EFEK SAMPING YANG MUNGKIN TERJADI

Seperti obat-obat lain, TAPROS dapat menyebabkan efek samping, meskipun tidak semua orang dapat mengalaminya.

Jika ada efek samping di bawah ini yang semakin serius, atau jika Anda merasakan timbulnya efek samping yang tidak tertera di brosur, informasikan ke dokter atau apoteker Anda.

TAPROS dapat menyebabkan efek samping serius seperti:

- Gangguan pada paru: Penyakit radang paru disertai dengan demam, batuk, nafas pendek atau hasil rontgen yang tidak normal.
- Reaksi alergi berat
- Gangguan pada hati
- Peningkatan kadar gula darah
- Gangguan pada hipofisa (bagian dari otak) : Pusing, gangguan penglihatan

- Gangguan aliran darah pada jantung, otak, paru dan pembuluh darah
- Gangguan metabolik: penumpukan lemak di dalam hati (steatosis hati)
- Gangguan kulit dan jaringan lunak: Sindroma Stevens Johnson, Nekrolisis Epidermal Toksik, *Erythema multiforme*, Dermatitis bulosa, Dermatitis eksfoliatif, *Acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis*, *Toxic skin eruption*.

Endometriosis dan Pubertas Prekoks Sentral

Anda mungkin mengalami efek samping sebagai berikut :

Efek samping yang terjadi pada lebih dari 5 dari 100 orang

- Penurunan hormon estrogen : rasa hangat pada wajah, leher, dada dan bagian tubuh lain, sakit kepala, sulit tidur, pusing, berkeringat,
- Otot rangka : Nyeri sendi, nyeri tulang

Efek samping yang terjadi antara 1 dari 1000 orang hingga 5 dari 100 orang

- Penurunan hormon estrogen : penurunan libido, dingin, gangguan penglihatan, emosi labil, depresi.
- Reproduksi wanita : lama menstruasi bertambah, vagina terasa kering, nyeri saat berhubungan badan, peradangan pada vagina, keputihan, gejala rangsangan berlebihan pada ovarium, nyeri, pembengkakan atau pengecilan payudara.
- Otot rangka : kaku pada jari atau sendi, nyeri pinggang, nyeri otot, kaku otot, penipisan tulang, peningkatan kadar kalsium atau fosfat dalam darah,
- Kulit : timbul jerawat, kulit kering, kebotakan, pertumbuhan rambut halus atau kelainan pada kuku
- Psycho-neurologic : psikis – neurologis; mengantuk, mudah sensitif, penurunan perhatian, kesemutan
- Hipersensitivitas : ruam, gatal
- Gangguan hati: peningkatan enzim hati atau bilirubin
- Gangguan saluran cerna : mual, muntah, tidak nafsu makan, nyeri perut, perut kembung, diare, sembelit, sariawan atau haus.
- Kardiovaskular : berdebar-debar, tekanan darah meningkat
- Darah : sel darah merah meningkat, kurang darah, sel darah putih menurun, jumlah trombosit darah menurun, perpanjangan waktu pembekuan darah
- Kelainan berkemih : sering kencing tapi jumlahnya sedikit, nyeri saat berkemih, peningkatan sisa metabolisme protein dalam darah.
- Nyeri di lokasi penyuntikan, pembengkakan, kemerahan
- Lain-lain : lelah, lesu, lemah rasa baal pada bibir atau tungkai, sindrom gangguan saraf pergelangan tangan, telinga berdenging, gangguan pendengaran, dada terasa sesak, pembengkakan, peningkatan berat badan, nyeri tungkai bawah, sesak nafas, demam, peningkatan kolesterol total, kolesterol LDL, trigliserid atau peningkatan kadar kalium darah.

Efek samping yang terjadi kurang dari 1 dari 1000 orang

- Gangguan hati : kulit berwarna kekuningan
- Lain-lain : berat badan menurun, gangguan pengecap, fungsi tiroid abnormal

Efek samping dengan frekuensi tidak diketahui :

- Pengeroposan tulang, termasuk patah tulang belakang
- Peningkatan tekanan dalam tengkorak
- Reaksi pada tempat penyuntikan, seperti pengumpulan nanah, pembengkakan, tukak, gatal-gatal, benjolan akibat peradangan, terasa hangat, kerusakan jaringan.
- Kejang

Pelaporan Efek Samping

Jika Anda mengalami efek samping, informasikanlah pada dokter atau apoteker Anda. Ini termasuk efek samping yang mungkin tidak tercantum pada brosur ini. Dengan melaporkan efek samping, Anda sudah

membantu dalam memberikan informasi tambahan mengenai keamanan obat ini.

5. BAGAIMANA MENYIMPAN TAPROS

Hindari dari jangkauan anak-anak.

Jangan menggunakan obat ini setelah tanggal kadaluarsa yang tercantum pada kemasan. Tanggal kadaluarsa mengacu pada tanggal akhir bulan.

Simpan obat ini pada suhu di bawah 30°C, hindari dari panas.

Tidak perlu disimpan di lemari es.

Obat tidak boleh dibuang melalui saluran limbah atau limbah rumah tangga. Dokter atau perawat yang akan membuang obat ini. Langkah ini akan membantu melindungi lingkungan.

6. ISI DARI KEMASAN DAN INFORMASI LAIN

Kandungan TAPROS:

- Bahan aktif dari serbuk TAPROS adalah leuprorelin acetate (1.88 mg).
- Bahan tambahan TAPROS lainnya : Kopolimer (DL - Lactic acid/ Glycolic acid) (3:1) dan mannitol.
- Pelarut steril mengandung karboksi metil selulosa, mannitol, polysorbate 80, dan air untuk injeksi.

Bagaimana bentuk kemasan TAPROS dan isi di dalamnya:

Setiap kemasan TAPROS terdiri dari satu vial yang mengandung serbuk 1.88 mg leuprorelin acetate dan 2 ml pelarut steril di dalam ampul.

Serbuk TAPROS adalah serbuk berwarna putih untuk digunakan dalam injeksi/ suntikan.

Pelarutnya adalah cairan steril berwarna jernih, yang akan dicampurkan dengan serbuk TAPROS sebelum disuntikkan.

Setelah dicampurkan, larutan akan menjadi suspensi berwarna putih. Jika dibiarkan, suspensi tersebut akan menghasilkan endapan putih yang mudah tersuspensi kembali jika dikocok.

No. Reg. : DKI0870700244C1

HARUS DENGAN RESEP DOKTER

Pemilik Izin Edar:

PT. Takeda Indonesia, Bekasi, Indonesia

Pabrik Pembuat:

Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited
17-85, Jusohonmachi 2-chome, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka 532-8686
Japan

Brosur ini tidak mengandung informasi lengkap tentang obat Anda. Jika Anda mempunyai pertanyaan atau Anda tidak yakin, sebaiknya Anda konsultasikan dengan dokter atau apoteker Anda yang dapat memberikan informasi lebih kepada Anda. Informasi di brosur ini hanya berlaku untuk TAPROS 1.88 mg Vial.

Berdasarkan Leuprorelin Acetate CCDS ver. 21.0

