

TREATMENT WITH FINGOLIMOD

Dosing instructions:



Take 1 tablet a day, with or without food, preferably every morning.

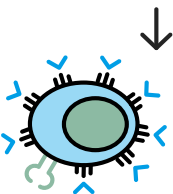
Side effects:



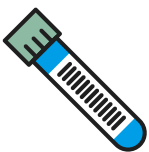
Slow heart rate. The first time you take this drug, you have to stay at the hospital for 6 hours so they can monitor your heart rate. You do not have to take any special precautions for subsequent doses, but you may feel dizzy or tired. Your heart rate will normalise after 1 month.



Macular oedema. The macula is a small portion of the retina that can become inflamed. You should undergo an ophthalmological check-up and inform your doctor if you suffer any visual alterations.

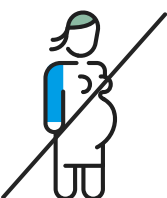


Reduced number of white blood cells, so you may contract infections more easily. This is monitored with regular analyses.



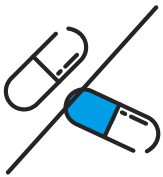
Altered liver function. This will also be monitored by means of blood tests.

Warnings:

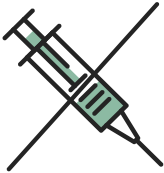


It is not recommended for use during pregnancy. Female patients should avoid becoming pregnant while taking Gilenya and for 2 months after discontinuing it.

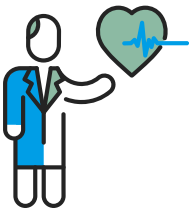
Warnings:



Do not take Fingolimod if you are immunodeficient, have a severe infection or have cancer.



While taking Gilenya® and for 2 months after discontinuing it, you should not be inoculated with live virus, attenuated vaccines: BCG, MMR, oral polio, varicella (chickenpox), yellow fever, oral typhoid and cholera vaccines.



The heart rate monitoring procedure performed at the hospital will have to be repeated if the treatment is interrupted:

- during the first 2 weeks, then 1 day or more of monitoring;
- during weeks 3 or 4, then over 7 days of monitoring; or
- after over 1 month, then at least 2 weeks of monitoring will be necessary.

Interactions:

Contraindicated medicines:

1. Class 1a (disopyramide, procainamide, quinidine) and class 3 antiarrhythmics (amiodarone, sotalol, bretylium and nibentan).
2. Antineoplastics.
3. Immunosuppressants or immunomodulators.



Medicines that should be coadministered with precaution:

1. Beta-blockers.
2. Calcium channel blockers (verapamil and diltiazem).
3. Digoxin.
4. Cholinesterase agents.
5. Pilocarpine.
6. Protease inhibitors.
7. Azole antifungals.
8. Some macrolide antibiotics, such as clarithromycin or telithromycin.