

MEDICATION GUIDE

RAPAMUNE[®] (RAAP-a-mune)
(sirolimus)
Tablets

RAPAMUNE[®] (RAAP-a-mune)
(sirolimus)
Oral Solution

Read this Medication Guide before you start taking Rapamune and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking with your doctor or other healthcare provider about your medical condition or your treatment.

What is the most important information I should know about RAPAMUNE?

Rapamune can cause serious side effects, including:

1. increased risk of getting infections
2. increased risk of getting certain cancers

1. Increased risk of getting infections. Serious infections can happen including infections caused by viruses, bacteria, and fungi (yeast). Your doctor may put you on medicine to help prevent some of these infections.

Call your doctor right away if you have symptoms of infection including fever or chills while taking Rapamune.

2. Increased risk of getting certain cancers. People who take Rapamune have a higher risk of getting lymphoma, and other cancers, especially skin cancer. Talk with your doctor about your risk for cancer.

RAPAMUNE has not been shown to be safe and effective in people who have had liver or lung transplants. Serious complications and death may happen in people who take RAPAMUNE after a liver or lung transplant. You should not take RAPAMUNE if you have had a liver or lung transplant without talking with your doctor.

See the section “What are the possible side effects of RAPAMUNE?” for information about other side effects of RAPAMUNE.

What is RAPAMUNE?

RAPAMUNE is a prescription medicine used to prevent rejection (anti-rejection medicine) in people 13 years of age and older who have received a kidney transplant. Rejection is when your body’s immune system recognizes the new organ as a “foreign” threat and attacks it.

RAPAMUNE is used with other medicines called cyclosporine (Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune), and corticosteroids. Your doctor will decide:

- if RAPAMUNE is right for you, and
- how to best use it with cyclosporine and corticosteroids after your transplant.

It is not known if RAPAMUNE is safe and effective in children 13 years or younger.

Who should not take RAPAMUNE?

Do not take RAPAMUNE if you are allergic to sirolimus or any of the other ingredients in RAPAMUNE. See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in RAPAMUNE.

What should I tell my doctor before taking RAPAMUNE?

Before taking RAPAMUNE, tell your doctor if you:

- have liver problems
- have skin cancer or it runs in your family
- have high cholesterol or triglycerides (fat in your blood)
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. You must use an effective method of birth control during treatment and for 12 weeks after you stop treatment with RAPAMUNE. Tell your doctor right away if you become pregnant or think you are pregnant while taking RAPAMUNE.
- It is not known whether RAPAMUNE passes into breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you will take RAPAMUNE or breastfeed. You should not do both.

Tell your doctor about all the medicines you take, including prescription and non-prescription medicines, vitamins and herbal supplements. Using RAPAMUNE with certain medicines may affect each other causing serious side effects.

RAPAMUNE may affect the way other medicines work, and other medicines may affect how RAPAMUNE works.

Especially tell your doctor if you take:

- a medicine to lower your cholesterol or triglycerides
- cyclosporine (including Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune) or tacrolimus (Prograf) or other medicines that suppress the immune system
- an antibiotic
- an antifungal medicine
- a medicine for high blood pressure or heart problems
- an anti-seizure medicine
- medicines used to treat stomach acid, ulcers, or other gastrointestinal problems
- bromocriptine mesylate (Parlodel, Cycloset)
- danazol
- an anti-HIV medicine
- St. John's Wort

How should I take RAPAMUNE?

- Take RAPAMUNE exactly as your doctor tells you to take it.
- Your doctor will tell you how much RAPAMUNE to take and when to take it. Do not change your dose of RAPAMUNE unless your doctor tells you to.
- If you also take cyclosporine (Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune), you should take your RAPAMUNE and cyclosporine about 4 hours apart.
- Do not stop taking RAPAMUNE or your other anti-rejection medicines unless your doctor tells you to.
- Your doctor will check the levels of RAPAMUNE in your blood. Your doctor may change your dose of RAPAMUNE depending on your blood test results.
- RAPAMUNE is taken by mouth once a day.
- Do not crush, chew, or split RAPAMUNE tablets. Tell your doctor if you cannot swallow RAPAMUNE tablets. Your doctor can prescribe RAPAMUNE as a solution.
- Take each dose of RAPAMUNE the same way, either with or without food. Food can affect the amount of medicine that gets into your bloodstream. Taking each dose of RAPAMUNE the same way helps keep your blood levels of RAPAMUNE more stable. Do not take RAPAMUNE with grapefruit juice.
- RAPAMUNE oral solution can develop a slight haze when it is refrigerated. If this happens, bring the RAPAMUNE Oral Solution to room temperature and then gently shake the bottle until the haze goes away.
- See the end of this Medication Guide for detailed Instructions for Use about how to correctly prepare and take a dose of RAPAMUNE oral solution.
- If you get RAPAMUNE oral solution on your skin, wash the area with soap and water.
- If you get RAPAMUNE oral solution in your eyes, rinse your eyes with water.
- If you have taken more medicine than you were told, contact a doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency department right away.

What should I avoid while taking RAPAMUNE?

- Avoid receiving live vaccines while taking RAPAMUNE. Some vaccines may not work as well while you are taking RAPAMUNE.
- Limit your time in sunlight and UV light. Cover your skin with clothing and use a sunscreen with a high protection factor because of the increased risk for skin cancer with RAPAMUNE.

What are the possible side effects of RAPAMUNE?

RAPAMUNE may cause serious side effects, including:

- See **“What is the most important information I should know about RAPAMUNE?”**
- **Serious allergic reactions. Tell your doctor or get medical help right away** if you get any of following symptoms of an allergic reaction:
 - swelling of your face, eyes, or mouth

- trouble breathing or wheezing
- throat tightness
- chest pain or tightness
- feeling dizzy or faint
- rash or peeling of your skin
- **Swelling (edema).** Fluid may collect in your hands and feet and in various tissues of your body, including in the sac around your heart or lungs. Call your doctor if you have trouble breathing.
- **Poor wound healing.** RAPAMUNE may cause your wounds to heal slowly or not heal well. Tell your doctor if you have any redness or drainage, your wound does not heal, or the wound opens up.
- **Increased levels of cholesterol and triglycerides (lipids or fat) in your blood.** Your doctor should do blood tests to check your lipids during treatment with RAPAMUNE. Your doctor may prescribe treatment with diet, exercise, or medicine if your lipid levels are too high. During treatment with RAPAMUNE, your blood levels of cholesterol and triglycerides may remain high even if you follow your prescribed treatment plan.
- **Effects on kidney function.** When RAPAMUNE is taken with cyclosporine (Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune), the function of your transplanted kidney may be affected. Your doctor should regularly do tests to check your kidney function while you are taking RAPAMUNE with cyclosporine (Gengraf, Neoral, Sandimmune).
- **Increased protein in your urine.** Your doctor may regularly test your urine protein.
- **Increased risk for viral infections.**
 - Certain viruses can live in your body and cause active infections when your immune system is weak. BK virus can affect how your kidney works and cause your transplanted kidney to fail.
 - A certain virus can cause a rare serious brain infection called Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML). PML usually causes death or severe disability. Call your doctor right away if you notice any new or worsening medical problems such as:
 - confusion
 - sudden change in thinking, walking, strength on one side of your body
 - other problems that have lasted over several days.
- **Lung or breathing problems.** This can sometimes lead to death. Tell your doctor if you have a new or worsening cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing or any new breathing problems. Your doctor may need to stop RAPAMUNE or lower your dose.
- **Blood clotting problems.** When RAPAMUNE is taken with cyclosporine or tacrolimus, you may develop a blood clotting problem. Tell your doctor if you get any unexplained bleeding or bruising.

Common side effects with RAPAMUNE include:

- high blood pressure

- pain (including stomach and joint pain)
- diarrhea
- headache
- fever
- urinary tract infection
- low red blood cell count (anemia)
- nausea
- low platelet count (cells that help blood to clot)

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all of the possible side effects of RAPAMUNE. For more information ask your doctor or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store RAPAMUNE?

RAPAMUNE tablets:

- Store RAPAMUNE tablets at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C).
- Blister cards and strips:
 - Keep the tablets in the original blister container and use the outer carton to protect blister cards and strips from light.
- Bottles
 - Keep the bottle of RAPAMUNE tablets tightly closed.

RAPAMUNE oral solution:

- Store bottles of RAPAMUNE oral solution in the refrigerator at 36°F to 46°F (2°C to 8°C). Protect from light.
- If necessary, bottles of RAPAMUNE oral solution can be stored at room temperature up to 77°F (25°C) for up to 15 days.
- When a bottle of RAPAMUNE oral solution is opened, it should be used within 1 month.
- Use any diluted RAPAMUNE oral solution right away.

Do not use RAPAMUNE after the expiration date, which is located on the blister and carton. The expiration date refers to the last day of that month.

Safely throw away medicine that is out of date or no longer needed.

Keep RAPAMUNE and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General Information about RAPAMUNE

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use RAPAMUNE for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give RAPAMUNE to other people even if they have the same symptoms that you have. It may harm them.

This Medication Guide summarizes the most important information about RAPAMUNE. If you would like more information talk to your doctor. You can ask your pharmacist or doctor for information about RAPAMUNE that is written for health professionals.

For more information, go to www.rapamune.com or call 1-800-934-5556.

What are the ingredients in RAPAMUNE?

Active ingredients: sirolimus.

Inactive ingredients in RAPAMUNE Oral Solution are: Phosal 50 PG[®] (phosphatidylcholine, propylene glycol, mono- and di-glycerides, ethanol, soy fatty acids, and ascorbyl palmitate) and polysorbate 80. RAPAMUNE Oral Solution contains 1.5%-2.5% ethanol.

The inactive ingredients in RAPAMUNE Tablets include: sucrose, lactose, polyethylene glycol 8000, calcium sulfate, microcrystalline cellulose, pharmaceutical glaze, talc, titanium dioxide, magnesium stearate, povidone, poloxamer 188, polyethylene glycol 20,000, glyceryl monooleate, carnauba wax, *dl*-alpha tocopherol, and other ingredients. The 0.5 mg and 2 mg dosage strengths also contain yellow iron (ferric) oxide and brown iron (ferric) oxide.

For Rapamune Oral Tablets:

Wyeth[®]

Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Inc.
Philadelphia, PA 19101

For Rapamune Oral Solution:

Wyeth[®]

Manufactured for:
Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Inc.
Philadelphia, PA 19101

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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