02100084P2001.03 GB 675-2620-APIL

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Miglustat Dipharma

100 mg hard capsules
miglustat

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 or pharmacist.
- 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 or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Miglustat Dipharma is and what it is used for

Miglustat Dipharma contains the active substance miglustat which belongs to a group of medicines that affect metabolism. It is used to treat two conditions:

- **Miglustat Dipharma is used to treat mild to moderate type 1 Gaucher disease in adults.**

In type 1 Gaucher disease, a substance called glucosylceramide is not removed from your body. It starts to build up in certain cells of the body's immune system. This can result in liver and spleen enlargement, changes in the blood, and bone disease.

The usual treatment for type 1 Gaucher disease is enzyme replacement therapy. Miglustat Dipharma is only used when a patient is considered unsuitable for treatment with enzyme replacement therapy.

- **Miglustat Dipharma is also used to treat progressive neurological symptoms in Niemann-Pick type C disease in adults and in children.**

If you have Niemann-Pick type C disease, fats such as glycosphingolipids build up in the cells of your brain. This can result in disturbances in neurological functions such as slow eye movements, balance, swallowing, and memory, and in seizures.

Miglustat Dipharma works by inhibiting the enzyme called 'glucosylceramide synthase' which is responsible for the first step in the synthesis of most glycosphingolipids.

2. What you need to know before you take Miglustat Dipharma

Do not take Miglustat Dipharma:
- if you are allergic to miglustat or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Warnings and precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Miglustat Dipharma
- if you suffer from kidney disease
- if you suffer from liver disease

Since some patients have had tingling or numbness in the hands and feet, or a decrease in body weight, while taking Miglustat Dipharma, your doctor will perform the following tests before treatment and during treatment with Miglustat Dipharma:
- an examination to check the nerves in your arms and legs
- measurement of vitamin B_{12} levels
- monitoring growth if you are a child or adolescent with Niemann-Pick type C disease
- monitoring of blood platelet counts

The tests will help the doctor decide whether these effects are due to your disease or other existing conditions, or due to side effects of Miglustat Dipharma (see section 4 for further details).

If you have diarrhoea, your doctor may ask you to change your diet to reduce your lactose and carbohydrate intake such as sucrose (cane sugar), or not to take Miglustat Dipharma together with food, or to temporarily reduce your dose. In some cases the doctor may prescribe anti-diarrhoeal medicines such as loperamide. If your diarrhoea does not respond to these measures, or if you have any other abdominal complaint, consult your doctor. In such case, your doctor may decide to conduct further investigations.

Male patients should use reliable birth control methods during their treatment with Miglustat Dipharma and for 3 months after finishing treatment.

Children and adolescents
Do not give this medicine to children and adolescents (below 18 years old) with type 1 Gaucher disease because it is not known if it works in this disease.

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

Tell your doctor if you are taking medicines containing imiglucerase, which are sometimes used at the same time as Miglustat Dipharma. They may lower the amount of Miglustat Dipharma in your body.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility
You should not take Miglustat Dipharma if you are pregnant or thinking of becoming pregnant. Your doctor can give you more information. You must use effective birth control while taking Miglustat Dipharma. Do not breast-feed while you are taking Miglustat Dipharma.

Male patients should use reliable birth control methods during their treatment with Miglustat Dipharma and for 3 months after finishing treatment.

If you are pregnant, breast feeding, think you may be pregnant or planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines
Miglustat Dipharma may make you feel dizzy. Do not drive or use any tools or machines if you feel dizzy.

3. How to take Miglustat Dipharma

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure.
- **For typer 1 Gaucher disease:** For adults the usual dose is one capsule (100 mg) three times a day (morning, afternoon and evening). This means a daily maximum of three capsules (300 mg).
- **For Niemann-Pick type C disease:** For adults and adolescents (over 12 years old), the usual dose is two capsules (200 mg) three times a day (morning, afternoon and evening). This means a daily maximum of six capsules (600 mg).

For children **less than 12 years old**, your doctor will adjust the dose for Niemann-Pick type C disease.

If you have a problem with your kidneys you may receive a lower starting dose. Your doctor may reduce your dose, e.g., to one capsule (100 mg) once or twice a day, if you suffer from diarrhoea when taking Miglustat Dipharma (see section 4). Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment will last.

Miglustat Dipharma can be taken with or without food. You should swallow the whole capsule with a glass of water.

If you take more Miglustat Dipharma than you should
If you take more capsules than you were told to, consult your doctor immediately. Miglustat Dipharma has been used in clinical trials at doses ten times higher than the recommended dose: this caused decreases in white blood cells and other side effects similar to those described in section 4.

If you forget to take Miglustat Dipharma
Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose. Take the next capsule at the usual time.

If you stop taking Miglustat Dipharma
Do not stop taking Miglustat Dipharma without talking to your doctor.
If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Most serious side effects
Some patients have had tingling or numbness in the hands and feet (seen commonly). They could be signs of peripheral neuropathy, due to side effects of Miglustat Dipharma or they could be due to existing conditions. Your doctor will perform some tests before and during treatment with Miglustat Dipharma to assess this (see section 2).

If you do get any of these effects reported above, please seek medical advice from your doctor as soon as possible.

If you get a slight tremor, usually **trembling hands, seek medical advice from your doctor** as soon as possible. The tremor often disappears without needing to stop the treatment. Sometimes your doctor will need to reduce the dose or stop Miglustat Dipharma treatment to stop the tremor.

Very common side effects – may affect more than 1 in 10 people
The most common side effects are diarrhoea, flatulence (wind), abdominal (stomach) pain, weight loss and decreased appetite.

If you do lose some weight when you start treatment with Miglustat Dipharma don't worry. People usually stop losing weight as treatment goes on.

Common side effects – may affect up to 1 in 10 people
Common side effects of treatment include headache, dizziness, paraesthesia (tingling or numbness), abnormal coordination, hypoaesthesia (reduced sensation to touch), dyspepsia (heartburn), nausea (feeling sick), constipation and vomiting, swelling or discomfort in the abdomen (stomach) and thrombocytopenia (reduced levels of blood platelets). The neurological symptoms and thrombocytopenia could be due to the underlying disease.

Other possible side effects are muscular spasms or weakness, fatigue, chills and malaise, depression, difficulty sleeping, forgetfulness and reduced libido.

Most patients get one or more of these side effects mentioned above, usually at the start of treatment or at intervals during treatment. Most cases are mild and disappear quite quickly. If any of these side effects cause problems, consult your doctor. He or she may reduce the dose of Miglustat Dipharma or recommend other medicines to help control side effects.

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via Yellow Card Scheme Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Miglustat Dipharma

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 blister and the carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

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. Contents of the pack and other information

What Miglustat Dipharma contains
- The active substance is miglustat. Each hard capsule contains 100 mg miglustat.
- The other ingredients are magnesium stearate, gelatine, titanium dioxide (E171), printing ink (consisting of black iron oxide (E172), propylene glycol (E1520) potassium hydroxide, shellac).

What Miglustat Dipharma looks like and contents of the pack
Miglustat Dipharma is a white opaque 100 mg capsule with "DPH02" printed in black on the top and "100" printed in black on the body. The capsules are presented in PCTFE/PVC and Aluminium blister, in pack size of 84 capsules in non-perforated blisters and 84x1 capsules in perforated unit dose blisters.
Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder
Waymade PLC
Sovereign House
Miles Gray Road
Basildon, Essex, SS14 3FR
United Kingdom

Manufacturer
Doppel Farmaceutici S.r.l
Via Volturno 48
20089 Quinto dè Stampi - Rozzano (MI)
Italy

This leaflet was last revised in 10/2022