Patient package insert in accordance with the pharmacists' regulations (preparations)-1986

The medicine is dispensed with a doctor's prescription only

Dailiport 0.5 mg
Prolonged release capsules

Composition
Each capsule contains:
tacrolimus (as monohydrate) 0.5 mg

Dailiport 1 mg
Prolonged release capsules

Composition
Each capsule contains:
tacrolimus (as monohydrate) 1 mg

Dailiport 3 mg
Prolonged release capsules

Composition
Each capsule contains:
tacrolimus (as monohydrate) 3 mg

Dailiport 5 mg
Prolonged release capsules

Composition
Each capsule contains:
tacrolimus (as monohydrate) 5 mg

Inactive ingredients and allergens: see section 2 'Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients' and section 6 'Additional information'.

Read this leaflet carefully in its entirety before using the medicine. This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have additional questions, consult your doctor or pharmacist.
This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their medical condition appears to be similar to yours.
This medicine is not intended for children or adolescents under the age of 18.

1. What is the medicine used for?
Prophylaxis of transplant rejection in adult kidney or liver allograft recipients
Treatment of allograft rejection resistant to treatment with other immunosuppressive medicinal products in adult kidney or liver allograft recipient patients.

Therapeutic group: immunosuppressant

2. Before using the medicine:
Do not switch to a different tacrolimus product, unless your doctor at the transplant clinic knows and approves.

Do not use the medicine if:
- you are sensitive (allergic) to tacrolimus or to any of the other ingredients that this medicine contains (see section 6, 'Additional information')
- you are sensitive (allergic) to sirolimus or to macrolide antibiotics (such as erythromycin, clarithromycin, josamycin).

Special warnings about using this medicine:
Please note, it is important to check that you are given the same medicine that your transplant specialist prescribed you, every time you get this medicine at the pharmacy. If the medicine you are given looks different from what you usually get, or if the instructions for use have changed, please consult your pharmacist immediately, to make sure you received the correct medicine. Any substitution or change in dosage of a medicine that contains tacrolimus (the active ingredient in this medicine) must be made with the knowledge and approval of your doctor at the transplant clinic treating you. Please compare the brand name of the medicine in the prescription from your doctor with the medicine you got from the pharmacist and confirm that they are the same.
There are immediate-release and prolonged-release tacrolimus medicines that contain the same active ingredient, tacrolimus. However, Dailiport prolonged-release capsules are taken once daily, whereas immediate-release tablets are taken twice daily. This is because Dailiport capsules allow prolonged release (slower release over a longer period) of tacrolimus.
Dailiport prolonged-release capsules and immediate-release tacrolimus are not interchangeable.

You must update your doctor or pharmacist in the following cases:
- If you are taking any of the medicines on the list in the section 'Interactions with other medicines'.
- If you have or have had liver problems.
- If you have diarrhoea for more than one day.
- If you feel severe abdominal pain accompanied or not with other symptoms, such as chills, fever, nausea or vomiting.
- If you have an alteration of the electrical activity of your heart called "QT prolongation".
- If you have or have had damage to the smallest blood vessels, known as thrombotic microangiopathy/thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura/haemolytic uraemic syndrome. Tell your doctor if you develop fever, bruising under the skin (which may appear as red dots), unexplained tiredness, confusion, yellowing of the skin or eyes, reduced urine output, vision loss and seizures (see section 4). When tacrolimus is taken together with sirolimus or everolimus, the risk of developing these symptoms may increase.

Please avoid taking any herbal remedies, e.g., St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum, also known as perforate St. John's wort), as this may affect the treatment's effectiveness and the dose of Dailiport that you need to receive. If in doubt, please consult your doctor prior to taking any herbal products or remedies.

Your doctor may have to change your Dailiport dose.

You must be in regular contact with your doctor. From time to time your doctor will have to conduct urine, blood, heart or eye tests to determine the correct dose of Dailiport.

You must avoid exposure to the sun or to UV (ultraviolet) light while taking Dailiport. This is because immunosuppressants could increase the risk of skin cancer. Wear appropriate protective clothing and use a sunscreen with a high sun protection factor.

Precaution for handling:
Avoid direct contact with any part of your body like your skin or eyes, or breathing in of injection solutions, powder or granules that are part of tacrolimus products during preparation. If such contact occurs, wash your skin and eyes.

Tests and follow-up
After you start Dailiport treatment, frequent blood tests will be taken by your doctor to establish the correct dose. Afterward, regular blood tests will be required to establish the correct dose and adjust it from time to time. Your doctor will usually reduce your Dailiport dose once your condition has stabilized.

Interactions with other medicines
If you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and food supplements, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

It is not recommended that Dailiport is taken with ciclosporin (another medicine used for the prevention of transplant organ rejection).

If you need to attend a doctor other than your transplant specialist, tell the doctor that you are taking tacrolimus. The doctor may need to consult your transplant specialist if you need to use another medicine that could increase or decrease your tacrolimus blood level.

Dailiport blood levels can be affected by other medicines you take, and blood levels of other medicines can be affected by taking Dailiport, which may require interruption, an increase or a decrease in Dailiport dose. Some patients have experienced increases in tacrolimus blood levels while taking other medicines. This could lead to serious side effects, such as kidney problems, nervous system problems, and heart rhythm disturbances (see section 4).

An effect on the Dailiport blood levels may occur very soon after starting the use of another medicine, therefore frequent monitoring of your Dailiport blood level may be needed during the first few days of starting another medicine and frequently while treatment with the other medicine continues. Some other medicines may cause tacrolimus blood levels to decrease, which could increase the risk of rejecting the transplanted organ.

You must inform the doctor or pharmacist if you are taking:
- Medicines and antibiotics for treating fungal infections such as ketoconazole, fluconazole, itraconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole, clotrimazole, isavuconazole, miconazole, and caspofungin
- Antibiotics, particularly of the macrolide family, for treating infections, such as telithromycin, erythromycin, clarithromycin, josamycin, azithromycin, rifampicin, rifabutin, isoniazid, and fluconazole
- Letermovir, used to prevent illness caused by CMV (human cytomegalovirus)
- HIV protease inhibitors (such as ritonavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir),the booster medicine cobicistat, therapy tablets, or HIV non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine) used to treat HIV infection
- HCV protease inhibitors (such as telaprevir, boceprevir, the combination ombitasvir/paritaprevir/ritonavir with or without dasabuvir, elbasvir/grazoprevir, and glecaprevir/pibrentasvir), used to treat hepatitis C infection
- Nilotinib and imatinib, idelalisib, ceritinib, crizotinib, apalutamide, enzalutamide, or mitotane (used to treat certain cancers)
- Mycophenolic acid, used to suppress the immune system and prevent transplant rejection
- Medicines for treating peptic ulcer and gastroesophageal reflux (such as omeprazole, lansoprazole or cimetidine)
- Medicines used to treat nausea and vomiting (such as metoclopramide)
- Cisapride or the antacid magnesium-aluminium-hydroxide, used to treat heartburn
- The contraceptive pill or other hormone therapies that contain ethinylestradiol; hormone therapy with oestrogens
- Medicines used to treat high blood pressure or heart problems (such as nifedipine, nicardipine, diltiazem, and verapamil)
- Anti-arrhythmic drugs used to control arrhythmia (uneven beating of the heart) such as amiodarone
- Medicines known as "statins" used to treat high levels of cholesterol and triglycerides
- Carbamazepine, phenytoin or phenobarbital, used to treat epilepsy
- Metamizole, used to treat pain and fever
- The corticosteroids prednisolone and methylprednisolone, used to treat inflammations or suppress the immune system (such as in transplant rejection)
- Nefazodone, used to treat depression
- Herbal preparations containing St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum) or extracts of Schisandra sphenanthera
- Cannabidiol (uses also include treatment of seizures)

Tell your doctor if you are receiving treatment for hepatitis C. The medication for hepatitis C may change your liver function and may affect blood levels of tacrolimus. Tacrolimus blood levels may fall or may increase depending on the medicines you are prescribed for hepatitis C. Your doctor may need to closely monitor tacrolimus blood levels and make necessary adjustments of your Dailiport dose after you start treatment for hepatitis C.
Tell your doctor if you are taking or need to take ibuprofen (to treat fever, inflammation, and pain), antibiotics (e.g. cotrimoxazole, vancomycin, or aminoglycoside antibiotics such as gentamicin), amphotericin B (to treat fungal infections) or antivirals (to treat viral infections; such as, acyclovir, ganciclovir, cidofovir, foscarnet). These medicines may make kidney or nervous system problems worse when taken together with Dailiport.
Tell your doctor if you are taking sirolimus or everolimus. When tacrolimus is taken together with sirolimus or everolimus, the risk of developing thrombotic microangiopathy, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, and haemolytic uremic syndrome may increase (see section 4).
Your doctor also needs to know if you are taking potassium supplements or certain diuretics (used for heart failure, hypertension, and kidney diseases (such as amiloride, triamterene, or spironolactone), or the antibiotics trimethoprim or cotrimoxazole that may increase levels of potassium in your blood, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs, such as ibuprofen) used for fever, inflammation and pain, anticoagulants (blood thinners), or oral medicines for diabetes, while you take Dailiport. If you need to have any vaccinations, please tell your doctor before you get the vaccine.

Use of the medicine and food
You must avoid eating grapefruit and drinking grapefruit juice during treatment with Dailiport because this may affect the levels of medicine in your blood.

Use of the medicine and consuming alcohol
Consuming alcohol while taking this medicine may increase these side effects: drowsiness, dizziness and blurred vision.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding
If you are pregnant, think you might be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant, ask your doctor for advice before using Dailiport.
Tacrolimus passes into breast milk. Therefore, you should not breastfeed whilst taking Dailiport.

Driving and using machines
Do not drive or use any tools or machines if you feel dizzy or sleepy, or have problems seeing clearly after taking Dailiport. These effects are more common if you also drink alcohol.

Important information about some of this medicine's ingredients
Dailiport contains lactose, which is a type of sugar. If you have been told by your doctor that you are unable to digest certain sugars, consult your doctor before taking this medicine.
Dailiport 0.5 mg – Each capsule contains 53.650 mg lactose (as monohydrate)
Dailiport 1 mg – Each capsule contains 107.300 mg lactose (as monohydrate)
Dailiport 3 mg – Each capsule contains 321.900 mg lactose (as monohydrate)
Dailiport 5 mg – Each capsule contains 536.500 mg lactose (as monohydrate).
This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.
Dailiport contains the azo dyes Sunset yellow FCF, allura red AC, and tartrazine (in the 0.5 mg strength), which may cause an allergic reaction.
The ink that is used for printing on the capsule contains soya (lecithin). If you are sensitive to soya or to peanuts, tell your doctor who will decide whether you should use this medicine.

3. How to use this medicine?
Always use according to the doctor's instructions. You must check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are unsure. The dose and treatment regimen will be determined by the doctor only.

Make sure that you receive the same tacrolimus medicine every time you collect your prescription, unless your transplant specialist has agreed to change to a different tacrolimus medicine. This medicine should be taken once a day. If the medicine looks different from what you usually get, or if the directions for use have changed, consult your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible to make sure that you have the right medicine.

The initial dose for prevention of rejection of the transplanted organ will be calculated by your doctor according to your body weight. The initial dose after transplantation is usually 0.1–0.3 mg per kg of body weight per day, depending on the transplanted organ. The dose for treating of graft rejection is identical.

The dose that you are receiving depends on your general condition and the types of other immunosuppressive medicines that you are taking.

You must take Dailiport every day, for as long as you need immunosuppressive therapy for preventing graft rejection. You must be in regular contact with your doctor.

How to use
- You must take the medicine once a day, in the morning hours on an empty stomach or 2-3 hours after a meal.
- You must wait at least 1 hour after taking this medicine before you have your next meal.
- Take the capsules immediately after taking them out of the blister tray.
- Do not chew or crush the capsules.
- The capsules should be swallowed whole with a glass of water.
- Do not swallow the desiccant that is included in the pack.

If you have accidentally taken an overdose or if a child has accidentally swallowed some of the medicine, immediately see a doctor or go to a hospital emergency room and show the medicine package with you.

If you forget take this medicine in the morning, take a dose as soon as you remember on the same day. You must not, under any circumstances, take two doses together on the following morning!

Adhere to the treatment as recommended by the doctor. Even if your health improves, do not stop taking this medication without consulting the doctor. Do not stop taking the medicine unless your doctor tells you to.

If you stop taking the medicine: Stopping this medicine may increase the risk of graft rejection. Do not stop taking the medicine unless your doctor tells you to stop.

Do not take two medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose every time you take medicine. Wear the glasses if you need them.

If you have further questions about using this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Side effects
As with any medicine, use of Dailiport may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed by this list of side effects; you may not experience any of them.

Dailiport suppresses the activity of the immune system, meaning that you may be more prone to infections while you are taking Dailiport.
Some infections could be serious or fatal and may include infections caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, or other infections.
Tell your doctor immediately if you notice signs of an infection including:
- fever, cough, sore throat, feeling weak or generally unwell.
- memory loss, trouble thinking, difficulty walking or loss of vision – these may be due to a very rare, serious brain infection, which can be fatal (progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy or PML).

Severe side effects may occur, including allergic and anaphylactic reactions. Benign and malignant tumours have been reported after taking Dailiport.
Tell your doctor immediately if you have or suspect you may have any of the following serious side effects:
Common serious side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):
- gastrointestinal perforation: severe abdominal pain accompanied or not with other symptoms, such as chills, fever, nausea or vomiting
- insufficient function of your transplanted organ
- blurred vision

Uncommon serious side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):
- thrombotic microangiopathy (damage to the smallest blood vessels) including haemolytic uraemic syndrome, a condition with the following symptoms: low or no urine output (acute renal failure), drowsiness, yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice) and abnormal bruising or bleeding and signs of infection

Rare serious side effects (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):
- thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura: a condition involving damage to the smallest blood vessels and characterised by fever and bruising under the skin that may appear as red spots, with or without unexplained extreme tiredness, confusion, yellowing of the skin or eyes (jaundice), with symptoms of acute renal failure (low or no urine output), vision loss and seizures
- a skin syndrome called toxic epidermal necrolysis: erosion and blistering of skin or mucous membranes, red swollen skin that can detach from large parts of the body
- blindness

Very rare serious side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome: unexplained widespread skin pain, facial swelling, serious illness with blistering of skin, mouth, eyes and genitals; hives, tongue swelling, red or purple skin rash that spreads, skin shedding
- torsades de pointes: change in the heart rate that can be accompanied or not by signs, such as irregular pulse (angina), fainting, vertigo or nausea, palpitations (feeling the heartbeat), and difficulty breathing

Serious side effects whose frequency is not known (their frequency has not been established yet):
- opportunistic infections (bacterial, fungal, viral, or protozoal): prolonged diarrhoea, fever and sore throat
- benign and malignant tumours have been reported following treatment as a result of immunosuppression
- cases of pure red cell aplasia (a very severe reduction in red blood cell counts), haemolytic anaemia (decreased number of red blood cells due to abnormal breakdown accompanied by tiredness), and febrile neutropenia (a decrease in the type of white blood cells which fight infection accompanied by fever) have been reported. It is not known exactly how often these side effects occur. You may have no symptoms or, depending on the severity of your condition, you may feel: fatigue, apathy, abnormal paleness of the skin (pallor), shortness of breath, dizziness, headache, chest pain and coldness in hands and feet
- cases of agranulocytosis (a severely lowered number of white blood cells accompanied by symptoms such as sore mouth, fever, and malaise). You may have no symptoms at all or you may feel sudden fever, rigors, and sore throat
- allergic and anaphylactic reactions with the following symptoms: a sudden itchy rash (hives), swelling of hands, feet, ankles, face, lips, mouth or throat (which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing), and you may feel you are going to faint
- posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES): headache, confusion, mood changes, convulsions, and vision disturbances. These could be signs of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome, which have been reported in some patients treated with tacrolimus
- optic neuropathy (abnormality of the optic nerve): problems with your vision such as blurred vision, changes in colour vision, difficulty in seeing detail or restriction of your field of vision

The side effects listed below may also occur after receiving Dailiport and could be serious:
Very common side effects (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):
- increased blood sugar, diabetes mellitus, increased potassium in the blood
- difficulty in sleeping
- trembling, headache
- increased blood pressure
- liver function tests abnormal
- diarrhoea, nausea
- kidney problems

Common side effects (may affect 1–10 in 100 people):
- reduction in blood cell counts (platelets, red or white blood cells), increase in white blood cell counts, changes in red blood cell counts (seen in blood tests)
- reduced magnesium, phosphate, potassium, calcium or sodium in the blood, fluid overload, increased uric acid or lipids in the blood, decreased appetite, increased acidity of the blood, other changes in the blood tests (seen in blood tests)
- anxiety symptoms, confusion and disorientation, depression, mood changes, nightmares, hallucinations, mental disorders
- convulsions, disturbances in consciousness, tingling and numbness (sometimes painful) in the hands and feet, dizziness, impaired writing ability, nervous system disorders
- increased sensitivity to light, eye disorders
- tinnitus (ringing sound in your ears)
- reduced blood flow in the heart blood vessels, faster heartbeat
- bleeding, partial or complete blocking of blood vessels, reduced blood pressure
- shortness of breath, changes in the lung tissue, accumulation of liquid around the lung, inflammation of the pharynx, cough, flu-like symptoms
- inflammations or ulcers in the mouth, accumulation of fluid in the stomach, inflammations or ulcers in the mouth, accumulation of fluid in the belly, vomiting, abdominal pain, indigestion, constipation, flatulence, bloating, loose stools, stomach problems
- bile duct problem, yellowing of the skin due to liver problems, liver tissue damage and inflammation of the liver
- itching, rash, hair loss, increased sweating
- pain in joints, limbs, back and feet, muscle cramps
- reduced function of the kidneys, reduced production of urine, impaired or painful urination
- general weakness, fever, accumulation of fluid in your body, pain and discomfort, increase of the enzyme alkaline phosphatase in your blood, weight gain, feeling of disturbed body temperature

Uncommon side effects (may affect 1–10 in 1,000 people):
- changes in blood clotting, reduction in the number of all types of blood cells (seen in blood tests)
- dehydration
- reduced protein or sugar in the blood, increased phosphate in the blood
- coma, bleeding in the brain, stroke, paralysis, brain function problems, speech and language abnormalities, memory problems
- opacity of the eye lens
- impaired vision
- irregular heartbeat, stopped heartbeat, reduced performance of your heart, disorder of the heart muscle, enlargement of the heart muscle, stronger heartbeat, abnormal ECG, abnormal heart rate and pulse
- blood clot in a vein or in a limb, shock
- difficulties in breathing, respiratory tract problem, asthma
- obstruction of the gut, increased blood level of the enzyme amylase, reflux of stomach content into your throat, delayed emptying of the stomach
- inflammation of the skin, burning sensation when exposed to sunlight
- joint disorders
- inability to urinate, painful menstruation and abnormal menstrual bleeding
- multiple organ failure, illness, increased sensitivity to heat and cold, feeling of pressure on your chest, increase of the enzyme lactate dehydrogenase in your blood, jittery or abnormal feeling, weight loss

Rare side effects (may affect 1–10 in 10,000 people):
- small bleeds in your skin due to blood clots
- increased muscle stiffness
- deafness
- accumulation of fluid around the heart
- severe tiredsleepiness
- cyst formation in your pancreas
- problems with blood flow in the liver
- serious illness with blistering of skin, mouth, eyes and genitals; increased hairiness
- thirst, falling, feeling of tightness in your chest, decreased mobility, ulcer

Very rare side effects (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):
- muscular weakness
- abnormal heart scan
- liver failure
- painful urination with blood in the urine
- increase of fat tissue

If you experience any side effect, if any side effect gets worse, or if you experience a side effect not mentioned in this leaflet, consult your doctor.

Reporting side effects
You can report side effects to the Ministry of Health by following the link 'Reporting Side Effects of Drug Treatment' on the Ministry of Health home page (www.health.gov.il) which links to an online form for reporting side effects. You can also use this link: https://sideeffects.health.gov.il

5. How to store the medicines
Prevent poisoning! Keep this medicine and all other medicines in a closed place out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants. By doing so, you will prevent poisoning. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by the doctor.
Do not use this medicine after the expiry date (exp.) stated on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
Do not throw away medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines you no longer use. This will help protect the environment.

Storage conditions:
Store below 25°C. Store in the original aluminium bag in order to protect from light and moisture.
Shelf life after opening of aluminium bag: one year.

6. Additional information
In addition to the active ingredient, the medicine also contains:
Capsule content:
lactose monohydrate, magnesium stearate, ethylcellulose, hypromellose type 2910.

Capsule shell:
Dailiport 0.5 mg:
gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), sunset yellow FCF (E110), tartrazine (E102), allura red AC (E129), brilliant blue FCF (E133)
Dailiport 1 mg:
gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), sunset yellow FCF (E110), allura red AC (E129), brilliant blue FCF (E133)
Dailiport 3 mg:
gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), sunset yellow FCF (E110), allura red AC (E129), brilliant blue FCF (E133)
Dailiport 5 mg:
gelatin, titanium dioxide (E171), sunset yellow FCF (E110), erythrosin (E127), allura red AC (E129), brilliant blue FCF (E133)

Printing ink:
shellac glaze, n-butyl alcohol, allura red AC aluminium lake (E129), brilliant blue FCF aluminum lake (E133), isopropyl alcohol, sunset yellow FCF aluminium lake (E110), propylene glycol (E1520), lecithin (soya), simeticone

What the medicine looks like and contents of the pack:
Dailiport 0.5 mg: light brown capsule body and light yellow capsule cap imprinted in black with "0.5 mg".
Dailiport 1 mg: light brown capsule body and white capsule cap imprinted in black with "1 mg".
Dailiport 3 mg: light brown capsule body and light orange capsule cap imprinted in black with "3 mg".
Dailiport 5 mg: light brown capsule body and pink capsule cap imprinted in black with "5 mg".
Packs contain 30, 50, 60 or 100 capsules.
Not all packs may be marketed.

License holder and Importer's name and address:
Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Israel Ltd., P.O.Box 9015, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Revised in December 2023 according to MOH guidelines.

Registration numbers of the medicine in the Ministry of Health's National Drug Registry:
Dailiport 0.5 mg prolonged-release capsules: **171-82-36370-00**
Dailiport 1 mg prolonged-release capsules: **171-81-36371-00**
Dailiport 3 mg prolonged-release capsules: **171-84-36372-00**
Dailiport 5 mg prolonged-release capsules: **171-81-36373-00**